

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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



Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon,
Chad and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern
Nigeria

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)

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Regional Context

Unrest and insecurity have characterized the Lake Chad Basin for years, seriously affecting parts of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Livelihood and markets were disrupted, and mass population displacements were seen with the situation showing little signs of substantially abating.

At the end of 2018, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lake Chad Basin was estimated at 2.3 million. Out of which 165,000 were in Chad, 104,000 were in Niger and 2 million were in Nigeria.

Despite improvements seen in 2017 due to ongoing humanitarian assistance, particularly in Northeast Nigerian, the high number of food insecure people remained a serious concern in 2018 due to continued disruption of livelihoods and markets. Consequently, according to the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 4.7 million people were estimated to be food insecure in the Lake Chad Basin- 1.5 million in Cameroon, 159,000 in Chad, 118,000 in Niger and 2.9 million in Nigeria [1].

Humanitarian actors continually assessed their operational coverage to ensure that the most affected populations received life-saving assistance. WFP responded to the food needs of the IDPs in Chad, Niger and Nigeria through its regional emergency operation (EMOP 200777) which was extended until the end of 2018.

Under the regional EMOP, WFP targeted 2.2 million [2] IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host populations in Chad, Niger and Nigeria to provide food assistance. The regional strategy aimed to support the beneficiaries with in-kind food and cash transfers through:

- provision of general food distributions;
- seasonal livelihood assistance;
- malnutrition prevention activities for pregnant and lactating women; and
- school feeding for primary schoolchildren in Chad and Niger.

The response in Cameroon was integrated under the new country strategic plan (CSP) (2018-2022) and is reported separately under the Annual Country Report (ACR) for Cameroon [3].

[1] According to the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé analysis (projected June - August 2018).

[2] Total 2018' WFP Plan for Lake Chad Basin is 2.5 million for the four Countries (EMOP 200777 and Cameroon CSP).

[3] From January 2018 WFP Cameroon started the implementation of the CSP, continuing the Lake Chad Basin response through strategic outcome/ activity 1: crisis response, targeting 320,000 IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities assisted through all modalities.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

CHAD

In Chad, WFP responded to the Lake Chad Basin crisis through the provision of food and nutrition assistance, using in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) to refugees from Nigeria, internally displaced Chadians and returnees. Specific activities included prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and emergency school feeding. Additionally, vulnerable Chadians were assisted during the lean season.

In 2018, WFP assisted children aged 6 - 23 months among the internally displaced population with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. Throughout the year, targeted children received a daily ration of 100 g of Super Cereal Plus daily coupled with sensitization on key nutrition family practices. The funds shortages and commodity gaps in general food distribution (GFD) or disruptions in the cash assistance required WFP to implement a prioritization plan. As such, 82 percent of targeted beneficiaries received 61 percent of the planned tonnage of Super Cereal Plus. Disruptions in GFD impacted nutritional assistance, as these activities are coupled.

WFP strengthened the link between the prevention programme and the targeted supplementary feeding for the MAM treatment programme by conducting nutritional screenings during distributions in internally displaced person (IDP) sites and ensuring the referral of malnourished children to health centres and mobile clinics.

The activity was implemented in collaboration with the Regional Health Delegation of the province of Lac and the support from five cooperating partners according to their areas of responsibility: Kaiga and Ngouboua, *Action Humanitaire pour le Développement (ACHUDE)*, Bol, *Secours Catholique Développement (SECADEV)*, Daboua, ACTED, Baga Sola, *Initiative Humanitaire pour le Développement Local (IHDL)* and Liwa- Kangalam, *Croix-Rouge Tchadienne (CRT)*.

Activities were part of joint initiatives coordinated with the Ministries for Health, Education and Agriculture, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) as part of the Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and under nutrition (REACH) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiatives, including joint geographical targeting and division of labour and responsibilities. WFP's partnership with the women's association liaison and information unit, *Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines (CELIAF)*, aimed at mainstreaming and addressing gender inequality in its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) measures. Women and men participated in different activities, including training courses on essential family practices, group discussions and awareness-raising. Through this multi-sectoral approach addressing food habits, hygiene and gender roles, WFP aimed at improving in a sustainable way the nutrition situation of populations affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis.

Through GFD, WFP supported 9,986 Nigerian refugees and 128,155 IDPs affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. During the four-month lean season response, 190,163 vulnerable Chadians received life-saving food assistance in the provinces of Lac and Bahr el Gazel.

WFP's portfolio of activities reflected where markets were less integrated through the fast-changing crisis environment, with the use of cash transfers or value vouchers, while maintaining in-kind distributions in those areas where markets are less integrated. In 2018, a total of 66,500 persons benefited from CBTs including 6,500 Nigerian refugees. Local markets were monitored monthly to ensure that supplies could satisfy demand and there was no risk of inflation. Households in IDP sites around Bol received immediate cash transfers. Refugees in the Dar Es Salam camp and IDPs and returnees in Dar Nahim and Dar El Kheir, received value vouchers, which they redeemed against a variety of food items, including cereals, oil, beans, sugar and salt. In both cases the value of the transfer was set at USD 11.25/person/month, calculated to cover the full daily recommended caloric intake. A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise is planned for 2019, to explore scale-up opportunities for cash delivery through mobile money around Lake Chad and in the South of the country.

In the province of Lac, WFP partnered with four national cooperating partners to carry out cash transfer distributions, in close collaboration with two financial services providers. In the framework of the in-kind distribution, WFP partnered with an international non-governmental organization (iNGO) and two national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Cooperating partners played a key role in the organization of distribution cycles and awareness of beneficiaries on different topics related to the distribution cycles, including the communication of the profiling results.

In-kind assistance continued in areas with limited access to markets, particularly in the northern areas. The daily full ration for some 2,000 refugees was: cereals (425 g), pulses (50 g), vegetable oil (25 g) and Super Cereal (50 g). The remaining 100,000 internal displaced Chadians received a similar food basket with a daily ration of cereals (350 g), pulses (100 g), vegetable oil (35 g) and Super Cereal (50 g).

During the lean season, in-kind assistance consisted of cereals (300 g), pulses (55 g) and vegetable oil (30 g) per person, per day. To carry out GFD during the lean months, WFP collaborated with three national NGOs: *Secours Catholique et Développement (SECADEV)* in Lac and Kanem, *Bureau Consult International (BCI)* in Lac and *Association Sahélienne de Recherches Appliquées pour le Développement Durable (ASRADD)* in Kanem.

To capture population movements and to strengthen tailor assistance, humanitarian partners focused their efforts on the use of innovative tools to register and track IDPs. In 2018, WFP Chad, with the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster conducted a read-out of distribution sites, which resulted in a final validated list of “displacement sites” and demonstrated that about 10 percent of shelters were abandoned. In response to this situation, WFP initiated a process to manage the ‘no shows’ [1]. WFP already initiated SCOPE, WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management platform, in nine sites for distributions to IDPs in the province of Lac, covering 28,076 people. In 2019 WFP will update and expand the bio metric registration to cover all IDPs and further efforts are underway to expand the use of SCOPE to more effectively manage beneficiaries and transfers in the province of Lac. WFP cooperated with United Nations agencies – mainly United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the areas of beneficiary registration and joint assessment missions.

The local authorities of the Lac province in 2019 are providing leadership in developing a regional Security and Development Plan, in collaboration with partners including WFP. This plan will represent a strategic and programmatic framework for integrated and well-coordinated programming of interventions in the upcoming years.

In 2018, the emergency school feeding programme targeted 46,100 children from displaced and host communities to ensure that the effects of the crisis on their education were mitigated. Underfunding and a nation-wide strike of civil servants prevented WFP from implementing this activity to its full extent; only 21.4 percent of the target was reached. This impacted school attendance. Meals were served in schools jointly selected with UNICEF. Around 4,000 girls of the highest two grades with good attendance rates received take-home rations to encourage the completion of their primary education.

[1] Beneficiaries who did not show up during three consecutive distributions rounds were suspended from distribution and cannot be reintegrated without a thorough assessment of their situation.

NIGER

In Niger’s Diffa region, WFP provided conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance through the in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs) and via school feeding activities to conflict-affected people. The region, hosting Nigerian refugees, as well as IDPs, was affected by insecurity caused by non-state armed groups.

In 2018, WFP continued the unconditional food and nutrition assistance to all Nigerian refugees in Sayam Forage camp, targeting based on their status. The camp, which was initiated in 2014, is the only remaining one in the region, hosting about 13,000 refugees which are all registered with UNHCR. WFP partnered with UNHCR and the NGO *Agir pour la Paix et le Bien-Être (APBE)* to carry out monthly distributions of in-kind food and nutrition commodities in the camp.

Vulnerable refugees, returnees and IDPs residing out of camp and host communities were assisted through monthly GFDs (in-kind). Where market and security conditions were favourable, WFP distributed food assistance through the cash transfers. In line with the humanitarian-development nexus, assistance in stabilized areas was provided through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, focusing on the prevention of soil degradation and desertification. Systemic screening of children aged 6-59 months was organized each month at distribution sites and malnourished children were referred to the nearest health facilities for treatment. During the lean season (June - September), which is the most critical time of the year for the food insecure population, and according to the seasonal calendar, FFA were put on hold and beneficiaries received unconditional food assistance. WFP partnered with iNGOs ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Samaritan’s Purse and CARE International, as well as with the local NGOs Karkara and *Volontaires Nigériens pour le Développement (VND-NUR)*.

The monthly GFD food basket provided a daily ration of 350 g of cereals, 120 g of pulses, 50 g of Super Cereal, 35 g of oil and 5 g of salt. To prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months of the targeted households, the standard food basket was complemented with a daily ration was coupled with 200 g of fortified cereals as a complement to breastfeeding (Super Cereal Plus) for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Monthly cash distributions amounted to USD 60 per household and were coupled with a daily ration of 50 g of Super Cereal.

WFP implemented an emergency school feeding programme overseen by the Ministry of Education which targeted primary schoolchildren, including refugees and IDPs, in school. WFP and the Ministry of Education delivered food to

the various types of schools in the area. These included schools which were relocated to designated safe areas with schoolchildren staying in host families, regular schools that accepted children of displaced families, or schools that were spontaneously set up by the displaced families themselves. In a difficult security environment, WFP took necessary measures to avoid loss of food commodities through raid. In addition to working with local and national authorities and the communities to find appropriate solutions, schools were supplied every two weeks instead of three months to mitigate security risks.

The school feeding rations throughout the school year of 2018 (October to June) consisted of three meals per day throughout 30 days of the month in relocated schools; and two meals per day throughout 20 days of the month for spontaneously set-up schools. Hence, in the former daily rations per child consisted of 295 g of cereals, 70 g of pulses, 40 g of oil, 7 g of salt and 80 g of fortified cereals (Super Cereal) while in the latter it was composed of 175 g cereals, 40 pulses, 25 g oil, 4 g salt and 80 g of Super Cereal.

In Niamey and Diffa, the Government's set of institutions dedicated to food security *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et Crises Alimentaires (DNP-GCA)*, the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture, United Nations agencies, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), NGOs and donors, all contributed to the effective implementation of emergency response activities in the Diffa region.

The national food security cluster, led by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and the DNP-GCA, with the support of WFP and FAO, and the regional food security thematic group with participation of government counterparts, national and international NGOs and United Nations agencies, met regularly to ensure efficient coordination between actors, and optimal use of scarce resources. The nutrition and education working groups were also activated.

In Niger, WFP undertook capacity strengthening activities in coordination with the DNP-GCA. This included:

- joint missions, workshops, and monitoring surveys to strengthen government capacity at local, national and regional level;
- joint assessments/evaluations undertaken with local counterparts; and
- strengthening of the early warning system's data collection capacity in a context of civil insecurity.

NIGERIA

WFP food assistance in northeast Nigeria in 2018 focused on addressing acute food insecurity of IDPs, in camps or host communities, through unconditional resource transfers using in-kind and CBTs. The transfers were complemented by preventive nutrition interventions for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Despite continued security challenges and the resultant influx of population displaced by the conflict in northeast Nigeria, WFP continuously addressed the immediate food needs of 1.3 million vulnerable people. The analysis through food security and nutrition assessments, market surveys and food security outcome monitoring informed adjustments in geographical targeting as the year progressed while the household level vulnerability-based retargeting was completed in all operational areas.

WFP, together with cooperating partners, refined emergency assistance to meet the needs of new IDPs in hotspots of Borno State, in places like Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza and Pulka. For the second year running, during the lean season, WFP food assistance was combined with the FAO agricultural input support to smallholder agriculture production, to promote self-sufficiency. Staff capacity was enhanced through significant additions related to CBT, capacity strengthening, protection, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Progress was made in training staff through WFP policies, systems and procedures, as well as in ensuring that WFP vendors and partners were sensitized on Prevention of Fraud, Corruption and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) at WFP, Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Authority and Ethics and Standards of Conduct. Collaborative and capacity strengthening partnerships were enhanced with ministries, departments and agencies of the government of Nigeria, at federal and state level, as well as with other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

In 2018, WFP continued to strengthen the assistance to vulnerable households affected by the conflict in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. During the year, WFP consistently implemented evidence-based strategies to refine and focus on the operations and addressing food security needs, while working with the food security sector to coordinate the transition of beneficiaries within urban areas to other actors within the sector as appropriate. In Borno State, WFP expanded the reach to three additional local government areas (LGAs) (Mobbar, Kala-Balge and Kukawa), taking over and providing assistance to beneficiaries who were previously assisted by ICRC. In 2018, WFP continued a vulnerability-based retargeting approach, moving away from the status-based approach, to ensure more accuracy in assistance reaching the right people. Despite delays in implementation, WFP ensured that a strong protection lens was applied throughout the targeting process and that all vulnerable groups were actively involved in all stages. A transition strategy was implemented based on the results of an expanded food security outcome monitoring exercise and similar food security assessments. These results informed WFP's decision to explore the implementation of livelihood interventions in areas where feasible while simultaneously phasing out unconditional food assistance in areas with improved food security, favourable livelihoods, and presence of other

food security actors. To ensure that communities and households prioritized the transition to livelihoods to have adequate access to food, the transition period was aligned with the post-harvest period during which food availability was highest for farmers.

During the reporting period, there was also a transition of food assistance from in-kind to CBT where feasible. The transition was based on evidence generated by context-specific multi-sectoral capacity assessments as well as cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness analysis conducted by the country office. Due to improved market functions, security in terms of price fluctuations and supply chain routes in Yobe State, unconditional resource transfers were provided through CBT in eight of the nine operational LGAs in Yobe state. While in Borno State there was an additional LGAs (Monguno) to the four where beneficiaries previously received assistance via CBT. Further analysis in 2019 will inform continued shifting to CBTs where appropriate.

Overall, unconditional resource transfers were provided to food-insecure IDP and returnees residing in the camps or host communities, as well as to vulnerable host populations in the 15, nine, and two LGAs of Borno [1], Yobe [2] and Adamawa [3] states respectively. The in-kind food basket comprised of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, super cereal and salt proportionally calculated to provide 2,100 kcal per person per day [4]. Beneficiaries assisted through CBTs (e-vouchers and mobile money) received a monthly transfer of approximately USD 69 per household. Households in urban areas received a reduced ration (70 percent) due to findings from the household economy approach [5] which indicated that beneficiaries in urban areas could independently meet some of their food needs. In response to beneficiary needs for milling of cereals, WFP piloted the distribution of fortified milled cereals in some areas within Borno State. Additionally, 766 portable milling machines with air cooled diesel engines were procured and distributed to beneficiaries in 9 LGAs in Borno State. These machines contributed towards diversified livelihoods through the income generation activities.

In 2018, WFP provided preventive nutrition assistance to children aged 6 - 23 months, moderately malnourished children aged 24 - 59 months, and PLWGs. Each child received 200 g per day of SNF (Super Cereal Plus) while each woman received 250 g per day of Super Cereal and 25 g per day of vitamins A and D fortified vegetable oil. WFP strengthened collaborations with the nutrition sector to ensure a comprehensive approach to community management of acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries of the integrated nutrition project (implemented by UNICEF and Action Against Hunger), received a cash transfer of USD 14 conditional to their participation in the UNICEF supported health and nutrition services or mother support groups. The project targeted the first 1,000 days of opportunity. The cash transfer targeted PLW, while children aged 6 - 23 months enrolled in the project received the same monthly nutrition assistance as their peers in the last quarter of the year. Employing two-way communication technologies, a SBCC pilot was initiated to promote healthy diets and improve nutritional practices through targeted nutrition-focused messages. For this initiative, WFP collaborated with UNICEF, WHO, Save the Children and the Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA).

In Yobe State, a targeted treatment of MAM commenced in December 2018, targeting each MAM child with 100 g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) daily. The programme was implemented in locations where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded 10 percent and the health service delivery infrastructure and partners demonstrated sufficient operational capacity to deliver MAM treatment as an integral component of CMAM. Concurrently, a pilot called "Cash for Caregivers" initiative was launched. Through the pilot, 240 mothers (or caregivers) of severely malnourished children each received a cash transfer of USD 1.66 per day, conditional upon access to locally available nutritious foods and primary health care services including nutrition education sessions.

For the second year in 2018, in close coordination with the FSS, partnership with FAO, and in line with the humanitarian-development and peace nexus, a synchronized distribution of both agricultural inputs and food assistance was conducted, targeting beneficiaries who had access to land. Approximately, 61,240 beneficiary households (49 percent of which were women-headed households) concurrently received seeds during food distributions.

In partnership with the government of Nigeria and with funding from the World Bank, WFP initiated the implementation of a comprehensive food assistance for assets (FFA) programme through the Government's flagship project called FADAMA, a project of the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. A steering committee at both national and state level formed by WFP and FADAMA provided oversight on the implementation of the project. On the ground, WFP, Christian aid and other actors such as FADAMA staff (agronomists, water engineers and community development officers), extension staff from Agricultural Development Project (Borno State) and the community members are central to the implementation of the project activities, while ensuring that local conditions are considered in deciding the right technology for the interventions.

As a result, 35,245 crises-affected beneficiaries of predominantly women-headed households and youth benefited from asset creation and livelihood activities including

- agricultural crop production;
- livestock production;

- income generating activities;
- financial, environmental, and natural resource management, and;
- community infrastructural rehabilitation/reconstruction.

WFP demonstrated agility in responding to the food needs of newly arrived populations in various operational areas by pre-positioning adequate contingency stocks in eight locations considered to be hotspots in terms of vulnerability due to the high influx of newly arrived IDPs across Borno State [6]. Additionally, WFP staff were deployed in key humanitarian hubs to increase oversight and relationship with communities on the ground. Coordination with the government, United Nations agencies, and other humanitarian partners was strengthened at field level resulting in more timely refinements in operational response to meet the needs of the newly arrived.

In addition to the routine Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), WFP partnered with UNICEF and the government of Nigeria and (National Bureau of Statistics, National Programme for Food Security, and Federal Ministry of Health) implemented a joint approach for nutrition and food security assessment (JANFSA) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States as the first of its kind in west Africa. These assessments informed the Cadre Harmonisé [7] analysis in March and November 2018 which in turn informed the Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2019 and the Humanitarian Response Strategy (2019-2021). The training and supportive supervision from WFP staff in the course of these assessments also contribute to capacity strengthening outputs.

WFP facilitated the attendance of a representative of the Nigerian Meteorological Agency to the training of trainers for satellite imagery analysis at its headquarters in Rome. WFP supported the National Agricultural Extension Research and Liaison Services, Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in conducting an agricultural performance survey, an exercise which provided insights on the crop performance of key agricultural staples during this 2019 planting season in Borno and Yobe states. WFP's partnership with Famine Early Warning Systems Network was also strengthened, yielding consistent joint publication of market monitoring bulletin by both agencies.

While reinforcing partnerships with United Nations agencies through the new way of working and United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) working groups, WFP and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture are working together to promote the sustainable development goal (SDG) 2, through the Zero Hunger Forum. Some of the forum's activities include contextual assessments, research and policy advice, and plan of actions in six pilot states across Nigeria. WFP provided technical support to the baseline of the Zero Hunger strategic Review and baseline. Additionally, WFP is piloting the provision of technology and capacity strengthening support to the Nigeria Social Investment Office (NSIO) in selected areas where the government is implementing the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

The sustained engagement and implementation and third-party monitoring through 17 local and international co-operating partners yields operational efficiency and improved service delivery to the beneficiaries. The food security sector was co-chaired by WFP where it continued to collaborate with the sector's members and government counterparts at the state and federal levels, as well as other United Nations agencies to ensure coordinated efforts in support of the national response. WFP enhanced its contributions to the cash working group and the nutrition sector at different levels.

[1] Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kala-Balge, Konduga, Kukawa, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, and Nganzai.

[2] Bade, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Nguru, Yunusari, and Yusufari.

[3] Madagali and Michika.

[4] In Maiduguri Metropolitan City, Jere, Konduga LGAs of Borno State, the beneficiaries received as planned a reduced ration (corresponding to 70 percent of the relief ration). GFD beneficiaries in these locations were fully shifted during 2018 from in-kind food to CBT.

[5] HEA Urban Baseline Report, 2017. Available at <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023579/download/?iframe>

[6] Bama, Banki, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka, Monguno and Ngala LGAs.

[7] Regional framework for identifying food and nutrition insecure areas. More information about the Cadre Harmonisé is available at: <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/where-what/cadre-harmonise-in-west-africa-and-the-sahel/en/>

Results

CHAD

For nutrition 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. Coverage rates were particularly high for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees at 99.6 and 100 percent respectively. Participation (adherence) rates were between 90-100 percent among assisted beneficiary groups. The achievement of targets also highlighted the importance of the continuous outreach made by WFP and cooperating partners amongst beneficiaries to encourage participation in supplementary feeding activities.

Results of active mass screening showed a decrease in the incidence of acute malnutrition among displaced populations of children aged 6 - 23 months assisted under the response to prevent acute malnutrition. The proportion of children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was below 5 percent all year long (decreased from 3.71 percent in January to 2.98 in December).

However, the feeding practices for children aged 6 – 23 months were still of concern. Among refugees and IDPs, the proportion of children who did not reach a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) was high. For refugees, the proportion was highest for the lowest ages (6-11 months) at 91.7 percent, while for IDPs the highest proportion of children who do not have an acceptable diet (85.7 percent) concerns the age group of 18-23 months. Regarding the minimum requirement of a healthy diet, results found that IDP children and almost half of children aged 12 – 23 months were able to reach the minimum food frequency threshold, while the same figure for refugee infants was 20 percent. Although the food security situation seemed critical, systematic breastfeeding was witnessed in both communities. These results confirm the importance of raising awareness about infant feeding in both populations.

In 2018, actual food and cash 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. Additionally, the lack of funding heavily affected achievement rates of emergency school feeding activities. For cash-based transfers (CBT), the achievements for cash were less than planned due to operational delays mainly caused by the limited capacity of financial service providers. During the year, more vouchers than planned were distributed due to new arrivals of beneficiaries, who were given a one-off monthly entitlement. To mitigate for funding shortfalls, WFP conducted socio-economic profiling of beneficiaries to identify and target the most vulnerable, as well as a consumption-gap analysis, which served to adjust rations according to beneficiaries' socio-economic status.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise targeting refugees and IDPs, followed up on 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 conduct meaningful comparisons and trend analysis.

The PDM conducted for IDP and refugee populations in the Lac area demonstrated that in all the sites surveyed, the proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) decreased as compared to 2017. Between 2017 and 2018, the proportion of households with an acceptable diet decreased from 94 to 68 percent for displaced people and from 93 to 67 percent for refugees. However, the scores remained higher than in 2016. Several factors may explain the decline in 2018, including funding constraints for the operation, the length of the food supply processes and delays in distributions. The diversity of the diet was measured by the dietary diversity score (DDS) calculated from the consumption or not of eight food groups. In 2018, the average score for all IDP households was around 5.1. This score was relatively similar than the one observed in 2017 (5.3). For refugees, the DDS also remained stable (5.1 in 2017 to 4.8 in 2018). The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) decreased among refugees during the last three consecutive years. There was a significant increase among IDPs in the last year, more specifically between 2016 and 2018. This trend could be explained by the operational constraints affecting distributions, as mentioned above.

In terms of outputs, a slight over-achievement regarding the number of assisted sites was noted due to continuous movements of beneficiaries creating the establishment of new sites.

As for the lean season intervention provided between June and September, the proportion of households with an acceptable FCS remained similar. Equally, the results of the PDM survey concerning the DDS did not differ from those at baseline. These findings indicated a certain stability in the household consumption and diet.

Comparing results of the rCSI over time, results demonstrated that households resorted to more adaptation strategies to maintain their consumption and dietary patterns. Therefore illustrating the severity of the food shortages that households face during the lean season and the need to provide assistance.

In 2018, WFP was unable to collect representative data for outcome level indicators for school feeding activities, due to limited implementation of the programme because of a prolonged teacher strike.

NIGER

WFP continued to support the most vulnerable families in the Diffa region through unconditional and conditional food assistance. In 2018, this included a higher number of vulnerable host population than in the years before. The planning included a contingency of 40,000 beneficiaries to be assisted through the rapid response mechanism

(RRM) - a multi-stakeholder mechanism to assist populations who were displaced following a shock for less than three months - while in total only some 7,000 people were displaced and received assistance through this mechanism. Further, livelihood activities were implemented on a lower scale, mainly as a result of the difficult security situation in some areas in Diffa which impeded the implementation of asset creation activities.

There has been a significant rise of the percentage of households with acceptable and borderline food consumption scores compared to the baseline in 2014 and WFP managed to keep this status quo, despite a declining funding trend in the past years, which was addressed through the prioritisation of emergency response. In addition, WFP's food assistance continued to have a positive impact on non-food needs by reducing the share of food among total expenditures of targeted households, meaning beneficiaries had more resources for other important investments, such as medicine and hygiene items, school fees, clothes or other household items. Female-headed households, which are at most times widows, divorced or households where the male bread-winner is temporarily absent, are still slightly worse off than male-headed households. The context of Diffa is characterized by a security situation that has a bigger impact on women's livelihoods, in particular as they face difficulties in farming and income-generating activities, further reducing their sources of income.

The dietary diversity indicator, measuring the number of different food groups consumed in the last seven days, demonstrated that households in Diffa mainly consumed cereals and tubers, leaves and vegetables (during on average 6.5 days). Food groups consumed the least were fruits, animal proteins, and dairy products (between less than one and one day). As a result, attributable to the declaration of the state of emergency allowing for a ban on some agricultural activities, such as fishing and the growing of bell peppers, thereby negatively affecting their availability and price levels in the area.

However, some households reverted to consumption-based coping strategies, with more than 40 percent resorting to consuming less preferred and cheaper foods, followed by the borrowing of food from parents, neighbours or friends (9.7 percent). The slight year-on-year deterioration of this index may result from a reduction of days of food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities per month ahead of the lean season (in line with the seasonal calendar).

In areas where security conditions were more stable, WFP engaged targeted refugees, IDPs, as well as host populations, in asset creation activities. FFA activities implemented in Diffa included restoration of degraded lands through the half-moon technique (78 ha), construction of zai's (1,157 ha) to improve agricultural production by catchment of runoff water, dune fixation (344 ha) to secure the productive agricultural potential and the socio-economic infrastructures (roads, houses, health centers, schools, and markets) of an area, as well as mulching (134 ha) to improve soil fertility. Host communities played a crucial role in enabling access to land for refugees and IDPs. Agreements were put in place through loans of land, enabling the latter to work on and exploit the land for the FFA activities. WFP carried out trainings that helped to provide the necessary techniques on aspects such as land restoration, composting, or planting and cultivation of certain food groups. A fourth of training participants, and almost 30 percent of FFA participants were women. These positive results were reflected in the proportion of population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (76 percent).

The emergency school feeding programme ensured children attended school and provided them with a social safety net (SSN). Emergency school meals were implemented in 142 schools for primary schoolchildren of IDPs, returnees, refugees and resident communities. Therefore, reaching more than double the schools planned and assisted in 2017, proof of the commitment of the government and the international community to not allow the security situation negatively to affect primary education. Through the establishment of more schools, the government also achieved smaller class sizes. The number of children assisted by WFP increased by about 10 percent. In 2018, indicators measuring if school meals are contributing to keeping girls and boys in school were measured for the first time. While attendance and retention rates surpassed the targets, the zero drop-out target was not achieved for 2018. Girls' attendance rates in primary schools was lower than that of boys and were slightly more likely to drop out of school. Due to a lack of funding, take-home rations for school girls were not implemented since 2014.

The emergency preparedness index, measured how national actors responded to an emergency, remained stable since 2017. Five of the six criteria reached the maximum score, which was attributed to improvements in technical coordination between emergency actors, including the development of a new food assistance planning and 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. The criteria with the lowest score was related to telecommunications instalments, where still some investments need to be made.

WFP continued its efforts to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months through the prevention of MAM programme combined with community-based activities, including key family practices awareness sessions, and screening and referrals to health centres. However, the nutrition situation remained a concern. The results of the 2018 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated a

deteriorating situation in Niger. In the Diffa region, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate for children 6-59 months was 13.4 percent with two departments (Maine-Soroa and N'Gourti) above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. The rate was estimated at 10.4 percent for IDPs and refugees in camps. The severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate for children 6-59 month was 2.4 percent at the regional level and 2.3 percent in IDP and refugee camps.

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. Participation in distributions was, however, below target values, explained by the unavailability or late arrival of nutrition products at food distribution sites, which would have required families to come back for a second time.

NIGERIA

In 2018, amidst continued security challenges and new influxes of people displaced by the conflict in northeast Nigeria, WFP consistently addressed the immediate food needs of an average of 1.2 million vulnerable people through the lean season. This figure peaked at 1.3 million in June and reduced significantly in the last quarter of the year to 707,000 beneficiaries by December. Of the maximum figure, 67 percent of beneficiaries received in-kind food and 33 percent of beneficiaries received CBTs. For preventive nutrition interventions 160,276 children aged 6-23 months, 15,064 moderately malnourished children (24-59 months) and 167,889 PLW were assisted. An additional 6,425 beneficiaries benefited from asset creation and livelihood interventions. A distribution of USD 20.3 million and USD 25.2 million was transferred in cash and vouchers and 143,378 mt of food commodities and SNFs were distributed. The maximum caseload for 2018 was 3 percent higher than the maximum caseload for 2017. However, vulnerability-based re-targeting, post-harvest transitioning, and duplication resulted in significantly lower beneficiary numbers post-lean season. The significant gap between planning and achievement for livelihood/FFA activities were due to the delays in preparatory activities which included the processes leading to signed field level agreements with cooperating partners, procurement of non-food items, verification and validation of beneficiaries and mapping of beneficiaries to right interventions. However, some of the people meant to be transitioned to FFA received unconditional transfers while these processes were ongoing. Additionally, security and access challenges resulted in delayed distributions which were contributing factors to the performance.

Two outcome level surveys were conducted in the lean and post-harvest seasons. Sampling was representative, however due to the level of information that was required for programmatic reasons, the July Expanded Food Security Outcome Monitoring (EFSOM) had a much larger sample size (5,053 households) than the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in November (1,243 households). Consequently, contextual factors were considered when establishing trends. Using the consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security (CARI), an overall improvement is seen in food consumption, asset depletion and economic vulnerability in comparison to baseline values. In 2016, during the first year of the EMOP, baselines for food security indicators were established. Nutrition-sensitive indicators including FCS – nutrition and minimum dietary diversity of women of reproductive age, however, were established for the first time during the lean season in 2018. Nutrition outcomes among beneficiaries however were poor and consistent with findings of the Joint Approach to Nutrition and Food Security Assessments (JANFSA) and Cadre Harmonisé.

The household FCS was a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed in the seven days prior to the interview and was a proxy indicator for food access. An acceptable FCS reflected a high probability that a household's food intake is adequate. 46 percent of beneficiary households had an acceptable food consumption. These metrics were 3 percent higher in the households headed by men with a 47 percent rate of acceptable food consumption than in female headed households pegged at 44 percent. In comparison to the lean season, the proportion of beneficiary households with poor and borderline food consumption remained relatively stable. By cash and in-kind beneficiaries generally consumed 7 percent higher rates of acceptable food consumption than the e-voucher beneficiaries. Despite the minor improvement, it was also clear from the data that over three in four beneficiary households in Borno State, relied on food assistance as a primary source of livelihood, consequently a stable FCS cannot be independently used to infer a stabilized food security status.

In line with the corporate results framework (CRF), WFP introduced indicators to track nutrition sensitive outcomes among beneficiaries. One of such indicators was the FCS Nutrition which was a measure of adequacy of key macronutrients and micronutrients-rich food groups in beneficiary households. The results showed that 37 percent of beneficiaries consumed protein-rich food which play a significant role in growth and generally crucial for the prevention of wasting as well as stunting in children. Of the remaining households, 53 percent sometimes consumed protein-rich food while 9 percent never consumed protein-rich food. These statistics were found in households receiving assistance through in-kind and cash transfers than among e-voucher beneficiaries. As a result, linked to the choice of commodities among the latter, indicating a need for improved the social and behavioural change communication strategies (SBCC) among the category of beneficiaries. Statistics demonstrated that 28 percent of beneficiary households never consumed foods rich in vitamin A. The vitamin A deficiency if

tackled before children aged 6 – 59 months, was able to reduce mortality and infectious diseases such as measles, diarrhoea and malaria. About seven out of ten beneficiary households do not consume heme iron. Heme iron was found only in meat, poultry, seafood, and fish and its deficiency is one of main causes of anaemia. The vitamin A and heme iron consumption results were indicative of the limited contents of WFP food basket as well as food choices among beneficiary households. Beneficiaries of e-voucher had the worse level of consumption of these important micro and macro nutrients.

To assess the beneficiary households due to food shortage, the consumption-based coping strategy index was tracked by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies that the households engaged in a seven-day recall period. The consumption-based coping strategy index across beneficiaries was 12.93, which was an improvement from the 2017 post-harvest value of 17.06. In the lean season there was an alarming rate of asset depletion as indicated by the negative livelihoods coping strategies [1].

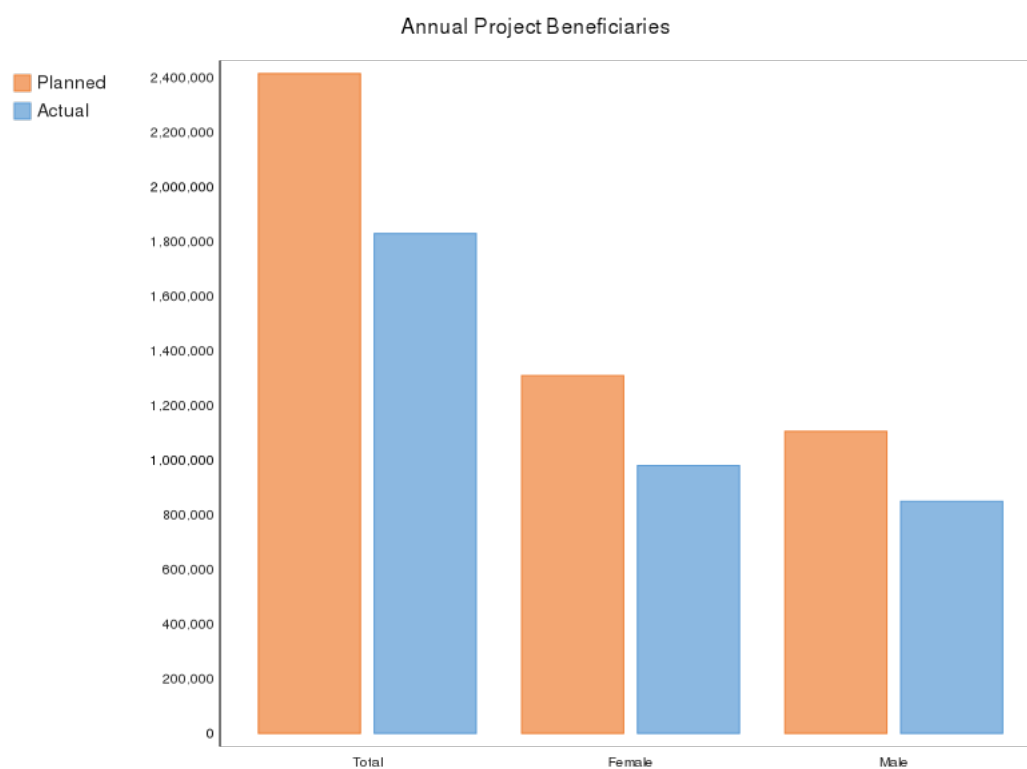
Almost three in five beneficiary households applied emergency coping strategies and would affect future productivity and were generally more difficult to reverse including constraints on the livestock. By November, the post-harvest period, marked improvement was noted as 30 percent less households fell into that category. Post-harvest, 41 percent of beneficiary households did not employ any livelihood coping strategies at all; 18 percent employed stress strategies indicated a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of concurrent reduction in resources or increase in debts and 19 percent employed crisis strategies which were often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity. The types of coping strategies applied were generally similar among the different heads of households.

The post-harvest situation for households receiving in-kind and e-voucher food assistance were more successful than households receiving cash. Proportion of households which did not apply any consumption-based coping strategy was in the 30th percentile for in-kind and cash beneficiaries and in the 10th percentile for e-voucher beneficiaries. The post-harvest shift and the improved availability of food potentially attributed to the improvements in the security situation albeit temporarily, coupled with improved access to land, favourable agro-climatic conditions, gradual recovery of markets and restoration of livelihoods due to the maintained scale up and improved quality of food, nutrition and agricultural assistance by the Government of Nigeria and humanitarian community. Over half of households in Yobe and Adamawa States had access to farmland and cultivated during the planting season; these opportunities were more limited in Borno State however, where the hostilities and military restrictions continued to limit stability.

Household that were purchasing food as a proportion of overall expenditure remained in the 60th percentile within 2018. While the value was below the corporate target of 65 percent and the baseline value of 84 percent, there was significantly more proportional expenditure on food among beneficiary households in 2018 than in 2017. As a result, prices of food and of most food and cash crops in the northeast Nigeria were higher in the second half of 2018 than the average costs of in a five-year period. Additionally, the fact that CBT beneficiaries were mostly receiving 70 percent ration, mostly primarily reliant on food assistance and were sensitized on utilizing the most, if not all their entitlement on food was combined factors that may have skewed this indicator.

Programme coverage was measured for malnutrition prevention activities which focused on children. The programme determined the proportion of eligible population reached by WFP. A coverage rate of 19 percent was determined. The methodology considered all children in the reference age bracket children aged 6 - 59 months in the targeted areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States as well as the actuals for the year. The performance of malnutrition prevention activities was also assessed by measuring the adherence of children to the programme. Adherence, defined as participation in at least 66 percent of distributions during the activity period was 81 percent (83 percent in girls and 73 percent in boys). This value was reached by calculating the number of SNFs distributions that each child (or the child's parent on his or her behalf) received as a proportion of total distributions conducted. The proportion of children aged 6 - 23 months consumed a minimum acceptable diet was 21 percent, an improvement from the 2017 value of 19.9 percent. Despite the distribution of Super Cereal Plus to enrolled children, gaps were identified in the dietary diversity of the children but more so in the minimum meal frequency of the children, indicating the need for intensification of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messaging through SBCC.

[1] Livelihoods coping strategies include: Stress: sale of household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery, clothes, etc.), purchase of food on credit or borrowed food; spending savings; borrowing money; Crisis: sale of productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.); consuming seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season; reducing expenditures on services (school, health, etc.); Emergency: migrating; begging; sale of last livestock.



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-Chad			
Beans	7,384	885	12.0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,497	1,329	53.2%
Iodised Salt	375	9	2.3%
Maize	27,124	-	-
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0.1%
Rice	-	5,198	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	5	-
Sorghum/Millet	600	9,977	1,662.8%
Split Lentils	-	65	-
Split Peas	-	2,611	-
Vegetable Oil	2,582	1,445	56.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	475	53	11.1%
Subtotal	41,039	21,576	52.6%
Food Transfer-Niger			
Beans	7,126	3,582	50.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	5,450	3,797	69.7%
Iodised Salt	312	273	87.7%
Lentils	-	1,325	-
Rice	-	3,760	-
Sorghum/Millet	21,131	12,158	57.5%
Split Peas	-	120	-
Vegetable Oil	2,155	1,528	70.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	31	-
Subtotal	36,173	26,574	73.5%
Food Transfer-Nigeria			
Beans	27,878	21,465	77.0%
Corn Soya Blend	40,259	29,004	72.0%
Iodised Salt	1,394	1,059	76.0%
Maize Meal	-	491	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	72	380	528.5%
Rice	-	4,537	-
Sorghum/Millet	97,572	77,328	79.3%
Soya-Fortified Maize Meal	-	59	-
Vegetable Oil	10,825	8,882	82.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	173	-
Subtotal	177,999	143,378	80.6%
Total	255,211	191,529	75.0%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-Chad			
Cash	8,120,690	3,657,357	45.0%
Value Voucher	1,075,241	2,231,332	207.5%
Food Transfer-Niger			
Cash	4,485,081	3,198,342	71.3%
Food Transfer-Nigeria			
Cash	42,779,406	20,322,114	47.5%
Value Voucher	41,026,576	25,258,034	61.6%

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	97,486,994	54,667,179	56.1%

Performance Monitoring

CHAD

For collection of output level results, partners' reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress were submitted monthly, then verified, validated and uploaded onto WFP's automated corporate monitoring and evaluation platform (COMET) by WFP.

In terms of process monitoring, to assess the quality and timeliness of distributions and gather information on beneficiary satisfaction, as well as to cross-check the accuracy of partners' reports, WFP field monitors conducted monthly monitoring visits on randomly selected distribution sites, as per monitoring plans developed jointly by head office and sub office staff. In 2019, WFP ensured a coverage of 82 percent of sites monitored (1,693 of 2,065), meeting corporate coverage requirements.

In 2018, two rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted in May and October. The May PDM targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees while the October PDM targeted the local population. The objectives of the PDMs were 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 utilization of assistance and their perceptions and satisfaction on the assistance received. WFP joined with externally recruited enumerators for these exercises. Prior to data collection, training sessions were held at sub-office level for the enumerators. The training covered the content of the questionnaires, survey ethics, through Android tablet use. The enumerators then collected data using tablets, which were programmed with a questionnaire designed to capture vital programmatic information. Households were selected using simple random sampling in each site allowing the collection of statistically representative data. Household surveys were complemented by focus group discussions within the community and key informants. During the PDM, enumerators spent on average two days in each site collecting data, which was submitted electronically from the tablets to an online data visualization platform. After data collection, debriefing sessions were held at the sub-offices to verify data and to share lessons learned.

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

In September, the non-governmental organization (NGO) Ground Truth Solutions presented a study on how beneficiaries of WFPs cash-based transfers (CBTs) and how it contributed to the targeted assistance, around Lake Chad and in the South. Findings demonstrated that people receiving cash were more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers. The report recommendations improved communications on eligibility, targeting, distribution calendars and complaint mechanisms. Therefore, endorsed collaboration among partners with the aim of reducing the dependence of vulnerable communities from food and nutritional assistance. Consequently, WFP in 2019, will reinforce the complaints and feedback mechanism through enhanced geographic coverage, as well as conduct regular lessons learned exercises with cooperating partners across all activities.

NIGER

Due to the volatile security situation in the Diffa region, WFP and partners carried out monitoring exercises as planned.

In 2018, two PDM exercises were carried out in April and May and November and December, to monitor the implementation of activities and beneficiaries' progress against the baseline provided by the 2017 end of year PDM. The PDM allowed WFP to assess programmes against reached objectives, to correct implementation strategies and, thus allowed WFP and partners to review the design of activities when relevant and to increase efficiency and efficacy.

During distributions, WFP ensured distribution monitoring, food basket monitoring and PDM, including in areas of high insecurity. These covered 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. Surveys enabled timely corrections and improvements in the implementation of activities by working closely with the partner and reducing transmission of their distribution plans. In line with the recommendations of the 2016 external evaluation, WFP conducted surveys at different times throughout the year and provided updated information on the various phases of the response. Activity monitoring was conducted throughout the year. In total,

WFP carried out 34 visits, representing 90 percent of the plans.

All monitoring exercises were carried out in a gender-sensitive manner, through the collection of sex-disaggregated data on output, process and outcome related information. Furthermore, WFP recruited a second female field monitor at the end of 2018 which allowed for better access to, receipt of feedback, and collection of data from women and girls - ensuring equal gender representation among the monitors (two women and two men).

Building on the collaboration initiated in 2017, International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief, a WFP partner, continued to conduct Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) in hard to reach or inaccessible areas of the Diffa region in the first months of 2018, contributing to the quality improvement of WFP's response. The partnership with IEDA Relief has been renewed for 2019 and expanded to other areas with limited access in Niger. IEDA Relief monitored general distributions, nutrition and school feeding activities in the departments of Bosso, Nguigmi and Ngourti.

The computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) conducted in the context of the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) project continued in 2018, with regular bi-monthly assessments carried out amongst 750 households in Diffa region between June and December 2018 and periodic surveys in the Tillaberi and Tahoua regions. The mVAM supported humanitarian decision-making processes by supplying high-frequency food security data from areas with limited humanitarian access at a low cost. The phone numbers of respondents were collected through face to face surveys and as well as through the targeting exercises conducted by WFP and its partners. The objective was to monitor household food consumption, coping strategies and market functionality. 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 was ensured by using woman operators and by sensitizing head of households to encourage women's participation in the surveys.

As in the previous year, analysis of high-resolution and high-frequency satellite imagery was used in the Diffa region in 2018 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. High-resolution satellite imagery was used to inform contingency planning at Food security working group-level in preparation of possible population displacements following military operations on the Lake Chad islands.

WFP continued to implement the interactive voice response (IVR) system, a new two-way communication system that allows to share different sets of information, including on WFP food distribution dates, and rations. In addition, IVR ensured beneficiaries to communicate with WFP and provide their feedback and complaints.

These new systems allowed 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.

NIGERIA

In 2018, WFP Nigeria's performance monitoring and reporting systems transitioned to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF 2018 – 2022) to adapt to the country strategic plan (CSP) that will be implemented in 2019. WFP demonstrated their support to global and national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets and indicators by being an active member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDPF) Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group.

Monitoring was consistently prioritized throughout 2018 with increased investment in hiring and capacity strengthening of WFP field monitoring staff, composed of over 80 percent women. Therefore, WFP effectively entrenched and promoted the inclusion of gender-responsive and protection-sensitive monitoring methods. To supplement monitoring capacity and to ensure coverage in areas where WFP had constrained access due to insecurity, TPM partners were hired.

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) surveys were conducted in July and November 2018 in strong collaboration with the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit to integrate a wider range of indicators. The version in July was extended, requiring a larger sample size and coverage due to the granular level of information which was required for programmatic reference in the revision of the post-September transition strategy.

The process monitoring was enhanced by streamlining and standardizing the existing toolkit used by both WFP and TPM staff. The sites prioritized for onsite monthly monitoring were drawn from active distribution sites by striking a balance between last monitoring visit and monitoring issues previously identified at the distribution point. As part of onsite monitoring, beneficiary baskets were verified, and markets within proximity of the distribution sites were monitored for the presence of WFP food. Beneficiary outreach monitoring was conducted post-distribution at household level to track processes as well as beneficiary perceptions and feedback. Sampling for this exercise was representatively split between the WFP team and TPM staff. Retailer monitoring was conducted at the e-voucher sites on and off-cycle. The monitoring findings from the process monitoring were logged into an automated monitoring issues escalation mechanism and tracked for resolution. The findings from the process monitoring

provided a basis for performance review of the co-operating partners.

Accountability was further ensured by strengthening of the existing complaints and feedback mechanisms with ongoing efforts to further enhance and integrate community-based mechanisms including suggestion boxes, community leaders, onsite helpdesks and other contextually suitable methods based on contextual analysis to enable different groups to provide feedback through their preferred communication channels and for WFP to respond effectively.

Collection of key output information on beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age), assistance provided, and the general progress of activities was conducted monthly. WFP customized co-operating partner distribution reporting tool with data quality validation rules was used by the partners to minimize errors. WFP ensured end to end implementation of COMET. Programme staff were trained with a focus on integrating COMET where appropriate. A reconciliation team was formed to ensure the timeliness, consistency and accuracy of beneficiary and commodity data across the corporate systems.

Lastly, WFP participated in and contributed significantly to the global WFP monitoring and evaluation community of practice which focused on value addition of mobile data collection systems and triangulation of monitoring systems.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

CHAD

Around Lake Chad, customary norms inhibited women from actively participating in decision-making processes, impede women's rights to inherit or own land, prevent women from reporting gender-based violence (GBV), forced into early and child marriages and limit access to education and health. As a result, food and nutritional insecurity disproportionately affected women and girls. WFP in 2018 response integrated gender considerations through several mechanisms, such as: gender training and checklists for WFP staff and partners; gender aspects in vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) questionnaires and increased awareness among communities.

Each community had a complaint committee which monitored the provision of emergency food assistance. Committee members were chosen by the community and worked on a voluntary basis to resolve disputes between beneficiaries and/or handle claims with the cooperating partner. Women's involvement in these mechanisms also increased compared to 2017 and exceeded 50 percent among Nigerian refugees (57 percent) and recipients of seasonal assistance (64 percent). Only internally displaced persons (IDPs) did not reach parity within the food assistance decision-making entities (48 percent).

A safe, secured and dignified environment was created during food distributions. WFP was mindful of the distances between distribution sites and homes especially for women who are at increased risk when traveling alone. WFP sensitized with partners to ensure women were the first ones to be served, as they generally look after children, which they took to the distribution sites, and after returning home and prepare the meal for the whole family.

With regards to SCOPE, WFPs beneficiary and transfer management platform, and the use of SCOPECARDS, WFP encouraged women as recipients of food assistance. This practice aimed to ensure that women increased their participation in the decision-making process. In the nine distribution sites in the province of Lac where SCOPECARDS were used, waiting time was significantly reduced.

WFP worked on a gender action plan to roll-out under the country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2013. This action plan was designed to assist the country office in ensuring that all strategic Outcomes and activities, identified as essential in the CSP, are designed, implemented and monitored to meet the different needs of the women, men, girls and boys they target, on the road to Zero Hunger.

Findings from the May 2018 post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise revealed that women were increasing their power on decision-making over the use of WFP food assistance, 47 percent of Nigerian refugee households and 23 percent of IDP households, decisions were made by women. As well as, 30 percent of households, decisions were made together by women and men. Therefore, demonstrated a positive trend, compared to results from previous years.

NIGER

In Niger, women and girls were particularly vulnerable and faced major obstacles, through literacy, lack of access to basic services and markets, inequitable rights to land and assets, risks of GBV and early marriages. Vulnerabilities were even higher in conflict-affected areas, where insecurity constraints the living conditions. Recognizing these challenges, WFP in 2018 worked to ensure the inclusion of women and girls into all its activities in Diffa region, including food assistance for asset (FFA) activities. Almost 30 percent of FFA participants in the crisis-affected area

were women, working on land recuperation and its proper utilisation. Through its school feeding activities, WFP supported to keep primary school girls in school, despite the difficult security environment.

In 2018, WFP continued to implement a Gender Transformative Programme, developed to strengthen staff capacity of integration of gender aspects into the entire work process.

Specific actions taken by WFP including training to staff and partners. In January, the sub-office conducted refresher training for cooperating partners ahead of the beginning of beneficiary targeting missions. Subjects covered were protection issues, the household economy approach, targeting criteria and method as well as the gender aspect. Cooperating partner's focused on WFP's approach for taking into account gender issues in the process of identification of vulnerable households.

In March, the WFP Niger's gender focal point conducted a full-day training in Diffa on gender issues and concepts, gender policy and mainstreamed into all of WFP's activities. The training included applying concepts and policies to the whole programme cycle and to activities carried out by the sub-office as well as development of action points to strengthen the consideration of gender aspect in humanitarian activities in Diffa Region. It was attended by WFP's programme and food monitor staff as well as by representatives of international non-governmental organizations (iNGOs) ACTED, CARE, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Samaritan's Purse and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) APBE, Karkara, *Volontaires Nigériens pour le Développement* (VND-NUR).

Through WFP's continuous efforts to mainstream gender throughout the programmes, it was successful to ensure gender issues, through the increased vulnerability of women and households headed by women, were well considered in feedback mechanisms. Through the complaints received through WFP's interactive voice response (IVR) system, 40 additional households headed by women (in comparison with 31 additional households headed by men) were integrated into the beneficiary database and were provided with complete food rations.

Monitoring of food assistance also demonstrated that in more than 50 percent of households, decisions on the use of food assistance was made jointly by women and men. This was also observed during monitoring missions and discussions with women.

NIGERIA

Significant progress was made in addressing the gender needs and priorities of WFP assisted beneficiaries in northeast Nigeria. Given 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 ensured. WFP through co-operating partners ensured that more women were included in community-based committees across activity implementation sites. Women as well as men were appointed as crowd control staff at distribution locations.

The post-harvest food security outcome monitoring reports showed that among beneficiary households, decisions on utilization of assistance (both food and cash) were made by both men and women in a small majority of the households (54 percent). Overall, a large proportion of households (85 percent) reported that women made decisions on the use of food and cash, either alone or together with their partners. Additionally, in consideration of vulnerable polygamic households, such households were split during targeting ensuring that wives were registered as heads of separate households.

The joint livelihoods project which was implemented by WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) which seeks to restore and promote sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods for food security, employment and nutrition improvement in Borno State was implemented for the second year running. The project focused on households headed by women and vulnerable girls and boys in 13 local government areas (LGAs) in Borno State with a key objective of enhancing social protection through the promotion of environmental and climate-friendly livelihood opportunities. WFP supported the gender analysis for a sustainable agriculture and livelihoods improvement project. Key findings of which indicated:

- differential needs of women and men in the target communities in relation to gender, age, and how dominant social norms and power dynamics are carried out;
- access to and control over land and productive resources, food security, and other social protections through conflict and scarce resources;
- differential vulnerability, barriers, and constraints faced by women and men of different ages in informal and formal institutions in relation to agriculture, livelihoods (including access to market business), and security;
- strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in relation to women's and girls' participation in decision making and policy formulation/review of agricultural practices, food security and nutrition, livelihoods, and security in Borno State;
- mitigation of risks of violence faced by women and girls due to their empowerment and involvement in programme implementation and governance, and;

- programming opportunities, strengths, gaps, lessons learned, and recommended strategies for designing a gender-responsive livelihood programme that targets the needs and interests of women, men, girls and boys to enhance programme effectiveness that maximizes impact for food security.

WFP food and nutrition assistance activities primarily engaged women in social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) programming to adopt improved nutrition related behaviours. This included sensitization messaging, cooking demonstration classes, importance of utilizing available health services, and increasing dietary diversity for themselves and their children. Monitoring of these exercises revealed that the men were very supportive and indicated growing interest in participation in the nutrition-oriented informative activities. Consequently, men and women were included in subsequent sessions to strengthen improved nutritional status for all household members.

Minimum standards on gender mainstreaming in safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE) interventions were developed as a guidance ensuring that interventions considered the needs of women, girls, men and boys. In addition to distribution of fuel-efficient stoves, WFP also conducted sensitization on fuel-efficient technologies such as fuel-efficient cook stoves, the use of briquet rock for agricultural/organic waste, and solar energy in Borno State.

All data collection and analysis conducted was disaggregated by age and sex of the head of household to ensure specific needs of women and girls food insecurity by gender of the head of household, highlighting the differences in their needs and vulnerabilities, to further inform and tailor programme designs and improve gender-responsive programming. As a result, enumeration teams were composed of an equal number of men and women where possible to allow for access and ease of interviews of households headed by women, furthermore during targeting exercises a critical aspect was ensuring that the targeting committees constituted an equal number of women and men in membership and leadership positions.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

CHAD

Throughout 2018, humanitarian access continued to improve, and WFP could deliver food assistance to an increased number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Nigeria in Chad. The main protection risks were related to registration, violations on property rights, violations on individual freedoms, inter-community conflict and dangers related with explosive remnants of war. Most women and men beneficiaries across different groups did not face protection challenges returning from or at distribution sites. The absence of incidents is largely attributed to WFP's continued efforts to secure distribution sites and mitigate protection risks through collaboration with beneficiary committees, local communities and partners.

With regards to beneficiaries' knowledge about the programme, entitlements and complaints procedures, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) demonstrated an overall improvement. For local populations that received lean season assistance, findings from PDMs indicated a high knowledge and awareness among beneficiaries regarding the programme and entitlements (on average, more than 80 percent of beneficiaries were acquainted with seasonal assistance). Amongst refugees from Nigeria there was a slight decrease in beneficiary awareness, compared to baseline values. However, results were above the corporate target.

In May 2018, WFP launched the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) and the hotline. The first phase of the project focused on the Lake Chad and South regions, and served mainly IDPs, Central Africa Republic (CAR) returnees and refugees assisted under WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In the province of Lac, radio Dandal Kura broadcasted awareness messaging in French, Arabic, Kanembou and Kanouri. The CFM initially channelled complaints from beneficiaries of food and nutritional assistance, including on gender and protection-related issues. Within WFP, focal points on monitoring and evaluation, and the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) followed on related calls and referred cases to organizations providing protection services, when required. The hotline was launched in N'Djamena, while committees at the community level also managed feedback.

During the lean season, WFP embedded protection aspects into the food and nutritional assistance. In June, all partners participated in the Food Security and the Protection Clusters training on accountability and protection, which WFP co-facilitated. In many departments, the number of distribution sites was increased to ensure that beneficiaries did not need to travel long distances. Temporary shade shelters were installed in several distribution sites where natural shade was unavailable. In addition, cooperating partners ensured that there was water around the distribution site and/or provided water on site.

For the lean season response, feedback and complaint committees were created in each distribution site. At least 50 percent of its members were women and different tribes were represented. Main feedback or complaints received were related to misunderstanding of targeting by households that were not registered. Committee

members explained selection criteria to unregistered households. In some sites, members of complaint and feedback committees used reflective vests, to be easily identified by beneficiaries.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with humanitarian partners around Lake Chad to prioritize the response, linking to the main risks in the region, and to strengthen protection and gender-based violence (GBV) monitoring mechanisms. From November 2017 to March 2018, a series of five multi-sector assessments were conducted to identify vulnerabilities in new displacement sites established in 2017 and in displacement sites with new arrivals of populations in 2017. A total of 95 sites were assessed in Daboua, Liwa, Kaiga Kindjiria, Ngouboua and Kangalom areas. Findings showed that the situation was particularly of concern in the islands, where there is insufficient access to drinking water and limited health care services. WFP made efforts to provide food and nutritional assistance in the island, despite logistic constraints.

NIGER

The state of emergency in Diffa region continued for the third year and constrained livelihood activities, including fishing, marketing of fish and the cultivation of bell peppers. The limitation placed on motorcycles and the curfew for motorized vehicles prohibited the running of motorcycle taxi services. Mobile clinics did not operate at night because of security considerations and the curfew in place.

Due to the prevailing security context the non-state armed groups (particularly in Bosso and Toumour), humanitarian access to all regions in Diffa was possible throughout 2018. At the same time, the situation remained difficult for the crisis-affected populations. Many displaced were based in emergency shelters, even three years after the initial displacements, which were exposed to the elements, such as poor weather conditions. Further, insecurity affected the populations' well-being and sense of security, including in food assistance activities.

To ensure protection issues were properly addressed through food assistance, WFP appointed a protection focal point based in Diffa. WFP actively participated in the Protection Cluster, led by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the regional working group on protection in Diffa.

In 2018, the Diffa Food Security Working Group (FSWG), which was led by the Ministry of Agriculture and co-lead by WFP and FAO, placed an accountability framework, highlighting the key steps and processes that group members were encouraged to follow through the Minimum Protection Standards. The framework included a self-evaluation checklist for NGO FSWG members for the implementation of minimum protection standards, as well as continuous sensitization, training workshops and strategic meetings.

WFP continued to work with the communities to ensure protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were mainstreamed throughout the programme. The location of the distribution sites were established with the beneficiary communities, considering security aspects and accessibility. More importantly, sheds were set up to secure water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) purposes. The food distributions were completed in small groups of people that were familiar with one another and sensitization was done in the language of the beneficiaries.

WFP established complaint committees in all 57 food distribution sites in Diffa Region, managed by people from within the communities. WFP conducted trainings for cooperating partners, as well as committee members, on the mainstreaming of protection in food distributions, including the securing of distribution sites, roles and responsibilities of committee members and how to handle complaints. These measures were accompanied by awareness-raising messages for beneficiaries that were provided at the distribution sites. Committee members were also sensitized on the inclusion of the elderly, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and persons living with a disability. During the monitoring missions, issues were directly discussed between WFP and the complaint committees. These efforts contributed to significantly to improving the organization of food distributions and established mutual trust between WFP, the implementing partners and beneficiaries.

In 2018, the sub-office received 59 complaints and feedbacks. The complaints included the targeting of beneficiaries, insufficient shade at distribution points, reduction of rations, insufficient food to cover a whole month, long waiting hours on the sites where food delivery and distribution was completed on the same day (to mitigate the risk of food theft), attempts of theft of the ration cards, food preferences, demands of assistance.

The sub-office addressed and compiled 46 complaints. The remaining complaints related to food or assistance preference or reduced WFP rations, were considered for future planning. The relevant follow-up actions through targeting and protection missions were taken into consideration together with partners and communities. WFP continued to assess the efficiency of the complaint's committees, however, if possible, complaints were resolved on the spot by the committee or the implementing partner.

WFP introduced a pilot complaint referral system on the premises of the IDP site of Gagamari in the Commune Chetimari in May 2018 to improve and simplify feedback mechanisms and accountability procedures to affected populations on the premises. The interactive voice response (IVR) system was established to allow beneficiaries to

provide feedback and record complaints directly with WFP through a toll-free number, using their native language. At the end of 2018, the IVR system registered 227 complaints, all related to demands of food assistance and cases of fraud. All complaints were resolved, and feedback given to the complainants. The IVR system allowed a timely follow up of complaints, where 80 percent were addressed on time. Further, 40 additional households headed by women (in comparison with 31 additional households headed by men) were integrated into the beneficiary database and were provided with complete food rations following complaints received.

Building on lessons learned, WFP will continue involving beneficiaries both at the inception of the programme (targeting) and the course of implementation (feedback mechanisms). WFP will also strive to extend experience from Diffa to other regions including in Tahoua and Tillabery.

WFP's emergency school feeding activities in the Diffa region were confronted with challenging security situations in the area, through an outbreak of food raids in schools. To overcome the challenges and protection risks to beneficiaries, WFP worked closely with local and national authorities and the communities to determine appropriate solutions. Further, another mitigation measure was to distribute the food commodities on a bi-weekly basis, to avoid the accumulation of food stocks and risk of theft.

NIGERIA

In 2018, civilians continued to be affected by the conflict in northeast Nigeria which caused 240'000 [1] new displacements by October. Over 50 percent of the IDP population continued to live mostly in the camps, or settlements with overcrowded conditions, where protection and security measures were inadequately ensured. The most vulnerable populations that continued to face multiple protection risks were the girls and boys, unaccompanied or separated children, and women-headed households. The risks included GBV, economic exploitation, kidnapping and forced recruitment and were further exacerbated by the lack of adequate services, unavailability of necessary WaSH elements.

WFP in 2018, ensured protection considerations were integrated into standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidance notes. Protection and gender sensitive capacity strengthening training were conducted targeting WFP staff and partners', Third-Party Monitors (TPMs) and enumerators that were engaged in household surveys, beneficiaries targeting, house to house verifications and registration exercises. Cooperating partners were included throughout their project set up a protection staff, as of mid-June 2018, where 85 percent of partners had participated.

Protection assessments and monitoring visits remained a core component for WFP, with an average of one protection-specific assessment per month, augmented by process monitoring conducted by the field monitoring team, which covers at least 60 percent of active sites per month. The visits allowed for the creation of a network of contacts among the affected population and NGOs with a strong protection outreach. In May 2018, this approach enabled the integration of WFP interventions to 250 households headed by women who had been denied assistance. In 2019, efforts will continue to strengthen trust-building through enlarged channels of communication and collaboration to enhance the identification of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

Through the initial distribution of 7,262 fuel efficient stoves in Banki and Bama LGAs, steps were taken to mitigate the protection risks associated with the collection of firewood through the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), abduction, economic exploitation or death and injury resulting from cross-fire. In 2018, stoves were distributed to all households in the geographical areas in consideration of the severity of protection risks on a general level. In 2019 however, a community-based targeting approach will be used to prioritize households for distribution. In 2019, planned distribution of 32,000 fuel efficient stoves will be undertaken in most affected sites.

The food security outcome monitoring (EFSOM) survey carried out in August 2018 indicated approximately one out of ten households across the Bay states experienced one or more protection related issue related to distribution modalities. The issues included, overcrowding, lack of shade at distribution sites, struggle of technology or lack of designated facilities to cater for persons with disabilities and pregnant women.

In the follow up survey by November 2019, the proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges was at 97 percent for both men and women. The survey demonstrated improvements from the lean season, including protection and safety risks both to and at distribution sites. Therefore, demonstrating a direct result of closer coordination with cooperating partners to address protection related monitoring issues through closer monitoring, integrated supportive supervision and improved sensitization. In 2019, these efforts will be further enhanced clearing defining protection mainstreaming expectations, reflected into the cooperating partner assessment tool, as well as through increased WFP presence in the field.

A WFP headquarters and regional bureau protection led review was conducted in March 2018 aimed and taking stock and enhancing and integrating protection mechanisms. The review identified short and long-term actions required to reduce protection related gaps.

The AAP findings from the November 2018 FSOM survey indicated only 26 percent of beneficiaries reported having access to information about their rights and entitlements falling below WFP corporate target of 70 percent. When further simplified, 44.2 percent of beneficiaries were aware of, and could repeat the targeting methodology, 72 percent of beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements at individual or households' level and 51 percent of beneficiaries were able to contact WFP or the cooperating partners for information, feedback or complaints. This result is consistent with the 2017 finding as well and can be attributed to several factors previously identified by various field monitoring visits, surveys as well as the joint headquarters/regional bureau protection review. Essentially, the findings are as follows:

- develop a systematic beneficiaries communication plan that is closely aligned with operational priorities and changes;
- strengthen complaint and feedback mechanisms including improving effective access to all stakeholders to the hotline and advertising it to report sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA);
- deepen the understanding of inter-community dynamics. Language barriers remains a limiting factor to direct access to information and the exposure of additional protection risks.

While questionnaires and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials produced in 2018 have been translated into Hausa and Kanuri, detailed language-related questions have been integrated into the August 2018 EFSOM survey with cooperation from translators without border. To further assess and analyse potential links between language, vulnerability and access to information. The survey results will be published in early 2019 and will ensure WFP's AAP plan of action. The AAP, strengthening of WFP and partners on the CFMs will be a priority for 2019, together with the recommendations from the 2018 protection mission review.

[1] Humanitarian Needs overview – Protection

Supply Chain

CHAD

To implement the activities, WFP managed both cash transfers and in-kind. However, 62,940 beneficiaries received assistance through financial service providers and were able to exchange their entitlements through specially organized fairs for the list of pre-defined commodities. Therefore, promoting dietary diversity among vulnerable households. Each month, WFP informed contracted traders about the start date of the next distribution, ensuring food stocks were available on time.

In 2018, transport challenges were experienced and increased the transit time and frequent breakdown of vehicles near Lake Chad. In Chad, there were a few tarmac roads that reached delivery points or final delivery points (FDPs) which allowed trucks to take roads which were in a very poor condition. As a result, increased the transit time and the frequency of breakdowns of vehicles.

The rainy seasons, from June to October, further impacted the planning of food transportation, as heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) were banned on non-tarmac roads. While regions in the eastern Chad were inaccessible due to the rise in the water level of temporary rivers creating wadis, WFP continued to have access to most sites around Lake Chad during the rainy season. In 2018, WFP built the capacity of porters ensuring trucks would not be overloaded. The agency continued to advocate for the timely confirmation of contributions, to be able to meet cut-off dates.

In recent years, due to the unrest in Libya, the closure of the Nigerian border and the complexity of using the Sudan corridor, Douala became the only entry port for international purchases including in-kind donations. On average, there was a nine-month lead time for purchases completed outside of the continent. Therefore, attributed to high congestion of the corridor which provided commodities to other countries as well, and delays during the customs clearance process. To minimize expensive direct transfers from Douala, N'Djamena warehouse continued to operate in 2018 as the central transshipment before moving food to the extended delivery points.

As cut-off dates loomed, WFP opted for direct trucking from the Douala port to reduce transport time. The remaining was completed using multimodal option (rail or road). In 2018, 40 percent of the total food transport into Chad was carried out using direct trucking from Douala Port. Under the EMOP, WFP Chad purchased 417 mt of sorghum locally.

In the last years, the humanitarian access in the Lac region improved significantly. In 2019 WFP will continue to provide assistance in the most remote areas, including the islands.

NIGER

Niger is a landlocked country with the closest ocean ports over 800 km away from the borders. WFP relied mostly on the port of Cotonou in Bénin and of Lomé in Togo to bring internationally or regionally procured food into Niger. The latter served as main port for all food purchased by the global commodity management facility (GCMF) which is WFP's internal advance financing system by which food was prepositioned along regional logistical corridors and reduced delivery lead times. A small logistic unit was based in Lomé and co-financed by WFP, which carried out administrative procedures of the importing process.

The overland transport from the ports into the country was exclusively handled by sub-contracted commercial transport companies. In 2018, WFP contracted a Nigerien transporting company, which significantly reduced lead times, compared to previous years. A different overland transport route, crossing Mali and Burkina Faso, was taken to transport salt from Senegal.

Dispatched to final distribution points, included refugee and internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps, health centres and schools, handled by a combination of cooperating partners, commercial transporters and WFP's own fleet. In 2018, ahead of the opening of humanitarian corridors into the Malian border, WFP ordered all trucks to Ayérou, as the starting point. The reliance on WFP's own fleet for this time-critical intervention guaranteed deliveries were undertaken in the few open corridor days.

WFP aimed to shift to local procurement to stimulate the local economy and agricultural investments. In 2018, all local purchases, consisted of millet, sorghum, beans and nutrient supplements, were carried out using the GCMF. The procurement volumes with local commercial suppliers were stable but unfavorable to market conditions that prevented any purchases from smallholder farmers in 2018, while previous years they supplied up to 5,700 mt of cereals and beans were. WFP initiated a pilot initiative, introducing a new pricing mechanism, referring to a commodity's market price at the time of the delivery and not to a price fixed at contract signature. This new contractual arrangement should limit the number of smallholder farmers' defaults next year.

Smallholder farmer's organizations also received technical support to smallholder farmers' organizations in collaboration with other agencies, through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The objective ensured inclusion of the poorest farmers and their access to the institutional market. Women smallholder farmers were particularly encouraged to participate in the local procurement programme of the Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project carried out in cooperation with IFAD, FAO and UN Women.

For direct cash transfers, WFP cooperated with five microfinance institutions in Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Diffa that were able to pre-finance the operations. Malian refugees in Mangaizé received e-vouchers, which were recharged every month using WFP's digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management. Refugees used their e-vouchers with seven accredited suppliers who delivered to the camp's food fair.

To build the government's capacity for food storages, WFP co-managed extended delivery points in all regions, including the warehouses. A WFP storekeeper was based in all warehouses. At peak times, WFP rented additional storage from government-owned warehouses.

NIGERIA

In 2018, WFP's sourcing strategy was designed to be a mix of international and local sourcing. International sourcing focused mainly on specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), while local purchases included vegetable oil, cereals, pulses and salt.

Throughout 2018, 78 percent of total food requirements (120,322 mt) of various commodities such as sorghum, bean, salt and maize valued at USD 46.1 million were procured from local markets. Allowing WFP to reduce lead times while also supporting the local economy. A proactive procurement plan coupled with the timely availability of funds allowed WFP to save between 20 to 30 percent by buying locally during the main harvest season. The primary supply routes were from the ports of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Onne, and the GCMF in Kano, and in-country local suppliers to WFP storage hubs in Maiduguri and Damaturu.

In the first half of the year, the port of Lagos represented the main entry point for the internationally procured commodities. However, access to and from the port was severely affected by poor road infrastructure and the rainy season causing weeks of delays in cargo movement out of the port area and consequent high storage and demurrage costs. WFP therefore resorted to utilizing the ports of Onne and Port Harcourt as alternative entry points.

The secondary supply routes extend from the storage hubs in Maiduguri and Damaturu to FDPs located in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. At the FDPs, food commodities were either immediately distributed or stored at partner-managed facilities. WFP also provided storage space to humanitarian partners including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and government departments.

The security context continued to pose significant challenges to the planning and implementation of road transport operations. On routes selected by WFP movement notifications to the military and consequent military escorts are

mandatory. In 2018, there were 16 security-related incidents which resulted in losses of 164 mt of commodities representing approximately 0.1 percent of the total tonnage moved within the northeast of Nigeria. Actions were taken by WFP to minimize the security risk included the purchase and installation of geocoded tracking devices on contracted trucks transporting WFP cargo along insecure routes.

WFP also scaled up the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) with unconditional assistance delivered in Maiduguri and Damaturu, using e-vouchers. The retailers were assessed using WFP's retailer onboarding and contracting application. In 2018, a total of 143 retailers (81 in Yobe and 62 in Borno) were contracted as part of WFP's e-voucher programmes.

During the year, WFP implemented a milling and fortification initiative to locally produce fortified sorghum flour, maize grits and fortified maize flour. A pilot scheme used locally procured maize (750 mt) and sorghum (1,000 mt) for the distribution of the fortified milled cereals to the newly arrived. WFP managed the process through the locally contracted miller using imported Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) a certified pre-mix (nutrients). The premix was certified by a locally appointed inspection company and the entire process was conducted with the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) and the National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC). Additional quality assurance was also provided by WFP food security and quality technical experts throughout the supply chain. Positive results recorded from process monitoring and beneficiary feedback mechanisms led to an additional milling and fortification of sorghum (500 mt) for distribution in the last quarter of the year.

During 2018, WFP contributed additional measures in place to mitigate food safety and quality (FSQ) risks. Eight needs-based training sessions were conducted in Borno and Yobe states with 300 participants including retailers, wholesalers, WFP field monitoring staff, cooperating partners and Third-Party Monitors (TPMs). WFP's FSQ unit trained relevant stakeholders of the CBT programme in different aspects of food safety and quality management procedures to help address potential food safety risks and improve food management procedures at the retailer's level.

Drawing on its pool of experts in humanitarian logistics, WFP's supply chain unit organized and led periodic trainings for its cooperating partners to strengthen their capacity in logistics. During the year, WFP organized seven training sessions on warehouse management and commodity handling. More than 160 participants from sixteen organizations including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) have attended the three-day trainings.

WFP continued in 2018 to lead the logistics sector, that was 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 most affected Borno State. The logistics sector processed approximately 500 movement notifications each month through the Nigerian Armed Forces, which corresponded to 1,500 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to deep field locations.

As part of bilateral service provision, WFP supported FAO in the transportation of seeds (152 mt) during the lean season.



Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	903	234	1,136
Maize	750	-	750
Total	1,653	234	1,886
Percentage	87.6%	12.4%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	26,957
Corn Soya Blend	25,329
Rice	3,763
Sorghum/Millet	108,492
Split Peas	2,362
Vegetable Oil	3,896
Total	170,799

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

CHAD

In 2018, there were no new evaluations initiated and outstanding recommendations for previous evaluations were already implemented in 2017. In 2018 WFP, focused on ensuring that recommendations from previous evaluations were properly reflected in the elaboration of the country strategic plan (CSP).

A rapidly evolving security context in the Lake Chad area is leading to the return of some Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) households to their places of origin, while in other areas populations continue to be displaced by armed conflict and/or military operations. To capture population movements and tailor assistance, humanitarian partners focused their efforts on the use of innovative tools to register and track IDPs. In this regard, WFP undertook a socio-economic profiling exercise among Nigerian refugees, an assessment of distribution sites which demonstrated that 10 percent of dwellings were abandoned - and established a process to manage the no shows. WFP started using the digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform (SCOPE) as a pilot that uses existing IDP lists in nine distribution sites for IDPs in the Lac region. Further efforts are underway to expand the use of SCOPE to more effectively manage IDP registrations, which will include the use of biometrics. However, once all IDPs are registered and will be captured 2019.

Throughout the year, WFP made efforts to improve protection and accountability to affected populations. An international non-governmental organization (iNGO), Ground Truth Solutions, carried out a study on how beneficiaries benefited from the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs). The study demonstrated that people receiving cash transfers were more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers.

Chad became one of the first country offices to standardize beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms using information technology solutions. A toll-free hotline was established and made accessible to beneficiaries, providing them with an additional means of transmitting feedback directly to WFP. The toll-free hotline, that was accessible from the Lake and the southern regions of Chad was designed for IDPs, returnee and refugee populations, which enabled the humanitarian and development communities to expand the coverage and potential use as an inter-agency mechanisms and centralized call centres for multiple agencies and organizations.

A lessons learned exercise was organized around the lean season response. This involved local authorities, community representatives, beneficiaries and cooperating partners. A wide range of topics were identified as areas to strengthen in view of upcoming interventions, such as training of partners, malnutrition screening and targeting practices. Good practices were also identified, notably the involvement of and accountability to communities and authorities, the establishment of complaint management committees and the strong involvement of women in all stages of implementation.

The Government of Chad engaged with partners to operationalize the new way of working by addressing the various vulnerabilities through targeted humanitarian, resilience, development and peacebuilding interventions. Moreover, the local authorities of the Lake region provided leadership in developing a regional security and development plan, in collaboration with partners including WFP. This plan in 2019 will represent a strategic and programmatic framework for integrated and well-coordinated programming of interventions in the region.

Humanitarian interventions were still needed to support vulnerable populations affected by the Lake Chad crisis. However, WFP gradually shifted towards early recovery and peacebuilding efforts in those areas where the situation was sufficiently stable. Under the CSP (2019-2023) the environmental and community resilience will be sought through targeted multi-sectoral interventions, to ensure the transition of vulnerable households from dependency to

food assistance towards self-reliance.

NIGER

Towards the end of 2017, WFP's evaluation office published a synthesis of fifteen operations evaluations, conducted from 2013 to mid-2017 in West and Central Africa. Only some of the conclusions were of relevance for the regional emergency operation in the Lake Chad Basin.

The gender mainstreaming was a challenge to WFP in the region and that the main achievements of WFP were described primarily in terms of the participation of women and girls, focusing on gender transformation. In Diffa, as mentioned under the section "Progress towards Gender Equality", trainings on participatory processes for staff were carried out and further activities supported the design of gender-sensitive operations in the future. The evaluation results showed weakness in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems across the region hinder the measurement of operations' achievements, particularly of outcomes. This was addressed through the set-up of a post distribution monitoring (PDM) system, in line with recommendations of the 2016 evaluation. WFP also continued to build on other recommendations and actions taken in response to the 2016 evaluation, such as the engagement with partners on various aspects, including nutrition, through the active membership in the nutrition thematic group, as well as the strengthening of technologies for vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and M&E through regular market monitoring, the set-up of the interactive voice response (IVR), and targeting based on the Household Economy Analysis enhanced with protection variables.

Another pertinent report by WFP's evaluation office was dedicated to WFP nutrition programmes in the Sahel. In Niger, a sample of 1,900 children was assessed in March 2014 and September 2016. Between these dates, WFP reduced the number of communes targeted, food assistance for assets (FFA) but started implementing nutrition-specific programmes for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. These changes allowed for a quantification of the impact of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific types of assistance on moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) indicators.

A comparison of households, that benefited from nutrition assistance for children, revealed that the positive impact on children was stronger in households that also participated in FFA activities (MAM reduced by 15.5 percent). A comparison of households whose participation in FFA activities had stopped, showed that children of households receiving no assistance at all displayed a stronger evolution of MAM indicators than children of the ones participating in nutrition-specific programmes. The evaluators assumed that this counter-intuitive result may be explained by intra-household decision-making.

Given the strong impact of FFA activities, it was recommended to further expand FFA programming and to combine it, whenever possible, with the provision of MAM treatment or prevention programmes. Further, find a substitution of FFA programmes by nutrition-specific programmes that may have negative effects on nutrition of children was deemed necessary.

WFP appreciated the findings and recommendations and highlighted the positive outcomes of a combination of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches was part of WFP's nutrition policy for 2017-2021. The "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analyses was conducted in 22 countries in 2018, including in Niger, to fully understand the country-specific context and to tailor the programmes accordingly. Therefore, highlighting that the new directive on minimum standards for nutrition in emergency preparedness and response was implemented in 2018, playing a significant role in facilitating the scale up and improving the quality of nutrition in emergencies.

NIGERIA

Although not covered by an Operation Evaluation in the 2013-2017 period, WFP ensured that the 2017 Regional Operation Evaluation Synthesis which recommended WFP to reinforce focus on the self-reliance of populations, broaden support to national social protection mechanisms, and provide durable solutions to affected populations in the northeast. The recommendations were integrated into WFP's 2018 programming through the roll-out of resilience programming tools, enhanced cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on joint food assistance programming and livelihood interventions, as well as strengthened collaboration with the National Social Investment Office on the national cash transfer programme and home-grown school feeding programme. WFP, in collaboration with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and FAO, initiated a three-year project to improve food security, employment and nutrition by restoring and promoting sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods.

Strengthening CBT was a core recommendation from the 2017 evaluation and in response, WFP enhanced technical capacity, reviewed processes and procedures to strengthen controls and held two multi-sectoral operational workshops on CBTs with a total of 28 participants in Maiduguri and 37 in Damaturu. The workshops reviewed CBT operations across the functional units, as per the delegated roles in the corporate business process model. The participants shared operational challenges and opportunities and made recommendations to be considered for implementation in 2019 under the CSP.

A protection mission review led by WFP's Headquarters and the regional bureau in Dakar was carried out in March 2018 to assess protection achievements and identify actions to further integrate protection into WFP's interventions. The mission's recommendations were further incorporated into a plan of action and included further strengthening protection integration and response, stronger engagement with cooperating partners, and enhancing accountability to affected populations, notably through the revision of existing complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM). Implementation of the recommendations was ongoing, through actions such as the integration of additional protection requirements that includes increased staffing levels and protection sensitivity in partners' project proposals; and the distribution of 7,262 fuel efficient stoves to reduce exposure to protection risks and gender-based violence. Additionally, a concept note was developed on the mitigation of protection risks exacerbated by the lack of condiments in the WFP food basket. This challenge disproportionately impacted vulnerable women and girls who were responsible for cooking at home based on prevailing gender roles. Internal consultations were initiated to map current CFM processes and identify gaps and corrective actions. Two protection assessments were conducted at state level in Borno and Yobe and five assessments were conducted in Borno at ward/settlement level to identify context-specific risks, threats and opportunities. Findings from these assessments allowed WFP to improve its activities. Further strengthening, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received nutrition sensitization which included cooking demonstration classes, presentations on the importance of using available health services and increasing diversity in their daily diets. Field visits highlighted that men continued to show interest in joining nutrition-oriented informative activities. Additionally, increased female participation in decision making regarding assistance was observed.

Consultation with the protection sector, cooperating partners, other humanitarian actors and the affected communities in the northeast remained a key factor in WFP's interventions. In response to the environmental and protection challenges, WFP carried out sensitization in Borno State on fuel-efficient technologies such as fuel-efficient cook stoves, briquetting of agricultural and organic waste, and solar energy. Safe cooking stoves were distributed by WFP's contracted partners to 7,262 beneficiaries of which 52 percent and 48 percent were women and men headed households respectively.

WFP hosted a support mission on livelihood planning and implementation from the regional bureau and headquarters mid-2018 which contributed to the planning for transition to livelihoods activities including support on the three-pronged approach which included the integrated content analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). WFP and partner staff were engaged in training of trainer sessions for seasonal livelihoods programming and community based participatory planning which were carried out in Borno and Yobe states, while technical support was provided on the integrated content analysis.

Based on the lessons learned and security risks from the rainy season of 2017, a contingency plan for access options and cargo prepositioning was deemed necessary to ensure continuous programme implementation in hard-to-reach locations. In addition, wooden barges were procured and positioned in Ngala as a contingency to allow commodity movement between Ngala and Rann should the situation become critical. WFP developed a Concept of Operations that set up forward logistics storage in Rann, Dikwa and Ngala to ensure timely availability of commodities for quick response and prepositioning ahead of subsequent rainy seasons when access could be cut off for three to four months. These facilities were used for the storage of food and non-food items for WFP interventions.

An evaluation of WFP's response to the crisis in northeast Nigeria was conducted within the reporting period. The evaluation covered operations implemented as part of WFP's corporate (Level 3) emergency response in northeast Nigeria between March 2016 and August 2018, notably the Nigeria component of regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200777, country specific special operations 200834 and 201032, IR-EMOP 200969 and IR-PREP 200965. The evaluation, which served the dual objectives of accountability and learning, assessed WFP's response in terms of coherence, coverage, efficiency, effectiveness and coordination; as well as in terms of performance and results; and determined the reasons for the observed results and drawing on lessons to inform WFP's management decisions with respect to strategic positioning, efficiency and sustainability. The inception phase of the evaluation took place in September and October while fieldwork took place in November. Consultations on findings were slated for March 2019 with representatives from WFP regional bureau and Headquarters. The final report of the exercise will be presented to the Executive Board in November 2019. Findings and recommendations will inform the implementation of the CSP and management's decision-making.

Saving lives disrupted by crisis in Lake Chad Basin

A decade-long conflict in Africa's Lake Chad basin has uprooted entire communities and left tens of thousands of people destitute, mainly relying on humanitarian assistance across several countries including Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

Up to 2.1 million people have been forced to flee their homes in north-eastern Nigeria, many of them pushed into towns such as Bama in Borno State. The grounds of a former government boarding school serve a temporary camp for 25,000 displaced people. The camp's growing population remains heavily dependent on emergency food assistance provided by WFP.

Fatima is among them. Her 4-year-old son Mohammed lies limp in her lap. Fatima had been held captive for five years by an armed group and managed to escape with the help of another woman that they needed to go to a neighbouring village to find food for her sick daughter. They walked for three days before reaching Bama.

"We only traveled at night," explained Fatima. The little food we had, I gave to the children to stop them from crying and attracting attention. If my husband had found us, he would have taken me back with my children and given me away."

Gently squeezing a sachet of specialized nutritious food an aid worker fed small mouthfuls to Mohammed to boost his energy levels. This highly nutritious peanut based paste was fortified with vitamins and proteins and is distributed by WFP to prevent or treat children with moderate malnutrition.

The impact of the crisis has impacted neighbouring countries, Niger. There were approximately 250,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and returnees living in the Diffa region, including 5,000 in the town of Kablewa.

"Living here is not easy for us. We can't provide for ourselves," says Madou Gabe, a 50-year-old father of eight who now lives as an IDP in Kablewa. "The only food we get comes from WFP and we hope that WFP will continue assisting us until we go back to our homes and resume our activities," says Madou.

Chad's Region du Lac is also host to thousands of displaced people. Gabe lived a decent life as a fisherman in his village until the day armed individuals spread into their village firing shots, burning houses and destroying everything in their path. Gabe and his family escaped unharmed, however they were stripped of all their possessions and ordered to leave the village. Without WFP's emergency assistance they would be going to sleep without food.

"I arrived to Dimerom two years ago. Boko Haram burned my village to ashes and I had to walk for several days, with husband and my children, to get here", says Aka Mal Adoum. "My husband used to be a fisherman, but there is no water in this area. We have received food assistance since we arrived. Otherwise, we would have nothing to eat".

In June 2018, WFP introduced cash transfers in Diamerom. The 536 most vulnerable households were first biometrically registered on SCOPE cards -WFP's beneficiary tracking and management system – allowing for easy management and transfers. This has significantly reduced waiting time at distribution points.

"In the past, I sometimes waited for hours to collect my entitlement. Since we use SCOPE cards, distributions are much quicker. Today I've waited for half an hour and I still have time to go the market and prepare food for my family", says Aka Mal Adoum.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Giulio d'Adamo

Caption: A family having their meal with the food bought with the cash provided by WFP in Yakoua, Lake Chad.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

Chad Data Notes:

Table 3: Kindly note that due to lack of funding certain elements of school feeding activities was not implemented in Chad.

Project indicators: In Chad, HIV/TB treatment activities were not implemented due to lack of resources, thus no values were to report in 2018.

Niger Data Notes:

Table 3: Kindly note that no activity supporters were targeted or assisted through the unconditional resource transfers to support access to food.

Nigeria Data Notes:

- Strategic outcome 1: asset benefit indicator – As livelihoods activities were started at a very small scale, the ABI was not conducted in 2018. Results for this indicator will be collected first quarter of 2019.
- Strategic outcome 2 nutrition: Results for indicators for prevention of malnutrition represent both strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 2 as disaggregating by objective would yield statistically unrepresentative results. There are no results for treatment of malnutrition programmes as full-scale commencement was delayed to 2019.
- Cross-cutting indicator C.3.2 – While project management committees exist and are active, a standard approach to roles, responsibilities, membership, and leadership has not yet been put in place. WFP is currently drafting a standard operating procedure for these committees and will work with partners to gather this data systematically for 2019.

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	1,105,566	1,309,500	2,415,066	849,313	980,208	1,829,521	76.8%	74.9%	75.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Niger)	273,814	239,986	513,800	91,795	94,024	185,819	33.5%	39.2%	36.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Nigeria)	633,526	866,474	1,500,000	597,740	713,092	1,310,832	94.4%	82.3%	87.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Chad)	198,226	203,040	401,266	159,778	173,092	332,870	80.6%	85.3%	83.0%
Food Transfer-Niger									

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)	62,310	59,215	121,525	25,643	25,457	51,100	41.2%	43.0%	42.0%
Children (5-18 years)	82,632	72,993	155,625	36,793	32,890	69,683	44.5%	45.1%	44.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	128,872	107,778	236,650	29,359	35,677	65,036	22.8%	33.1%	27.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	84,882	74,396	159,278	31,655	21,381	53,036	37.3%	28.7%	33.3%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	104,049	91,195	195,244	35,582	19,696	55,278	34.2%	21.6%	28.3%
Returnees	38,334	33,598	71,932	11,127	7,119	18,246	29.0%	21.2%	25.4%
Residents	46,548	40,798	87,346	36,210	23,049	59,259	77.8%	56.5%	67.8%
Food Transfer-Nigeria									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	223,697	224,059	447,756	146,813	146,813	293,626	65.6%	65.5%	65.6%
Children (5-18 years)	222,785	222,785	445,570	245,126	245,126	490,252	110.0%	110.0%	110.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	187,044	419,630	606,674	205,801	321,153	526,954	110.0%	76.5%	86.9%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	342,104	467,896	810,000	322,779	385,069	707,848	94.4%	82.3%	87.4%
Returnees	266,081	363,919	630,000	251,051	299,499	550,550	94.4%	82.3%	87.4%
Residents	25,341	34,659	60,000	23,910	28,524	52,434	94.4%	82.3%	87.4%
Food Transfer-Chad									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	40,081	41,054	81,135	33,287	36,616	69,903	83.0%	89.2%	86.2%
Children (5-18 years)	68,084	69,737	137,821	56,588	59,917	116,505	83.1%	85.9%	84.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	90,061	92,249	182,310	69,903	76,559	146,462	77.6%	83.0%	80.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	4,446	4,554	9,000	4,793	5,193	9,986	107.8%	114.0%	111.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	79,040	80,960	160,000	61,514	66,641	128,155	77.8%	82.3%	80.1%
Residents	114,739	117,527	232,266	93,470	101,259	194,729	81.5%	86.2%	83.8%

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)
Food Transfer-Niger									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	217,000	217,000	217,000	103,244	31,525	134,769	47.6%	14.5%	62.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	253,000	253,000	253,000	40,520	-	40,520	16.0%	-	16.0%
School meal activities	21,000	-	21,000	23,998	-	23,998	114.3%	-	114.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	22,800	-	22,800	15,138	-	15,138	66.4%	-	66.4%
Food Transfer-Nigeria									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	970,000	700,843	1,400,000	878,437	438,754	1,317,191	90.6%	62.6%	94.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	2,000	150,000	150,000	-	6,425	6,425	-	4.3%	4.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	361,344	45,650	401,544	294,829	48,400	462,718	81.6%	106.0%	115.2%
Food Transfer-Chad									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	292,666	66,500	359,166	269,930	62,940	332,870	92.2%	94.6%	92.7%
School meal activities	40,000	6,100	46,100	9,877	-	9,877	24.7%	-	21.4%
Nutrition treatment activities	13,000	-	13,000	10,633	-	10,633	81.8%	-	81.8%

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)
Food Transfer-Niger									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	217,000	217,000	217,000	27,992	5,716	33,708	12.9%	2.6%	15.5%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	36,143	36,143	36,143	5,984	-	5,984	16.6%	-	16.6%
School meal activities	21,000	-	21,000	23,998	-	23,998	114.3%	-	114.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	22,800	-	22,800	15,138	-	15,138	66.4%	-	66.4%
Food Transfer-Nigeria									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	970,000	700,843	1,400,000	878,437	438,754	1,317,191	90.6%	62.6%	94.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	400	29,600	30,000	-	1,285	1,285	-	4.3%	4.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	361,344	45,650	401,544	294,829	48,400	462,718	81.6%	106.0%	115.2%
Food Transfer-Chad									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	292,666	66,500	359,166	269,930	62,940	332,870	92.2%	94.6%	92.7%
School meal activities	40,000	6,100	46,100	9,877	-	9,877	24.7%	-	21.4%
Nutrition treatment activities	13,000	-	13,000	10,633	-	10,633	81.8%	-	81.8%

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)
Food Transfer-Niger									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									

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)
All	107,198	109,802	217,000	20,327	13,381	33,708	19.0%	12.2%	15.5%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	107,198	109,802	217,000	20,327	13,381	33,708	19.0%	12.2%	15.5%
Total beneficiaries	107,198	109,802	217,000	85,550	49,219	134,769	79.8%	44.8%	62.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	20,328	15,815	36,143	3,614	2,370	5,984	17.8%	15.0%	16.6%
Total participants	20,328	15,815	36,143	3,614	2,370	5,984	17.8%	15.0%	16.6%
Total beneficiaries	142,298	110,702	253,000	25,674	14,846	40,520	18.0%	13.4%	16.0%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	11,550	9,450	21,000	13,199	10,799	23,998	114.3%	114.3%	114.3%
Total participants	11,550	9,450	21,000	13,199	10,799	23,998	114.3%	114.3%	114.3%
Total beneficiaries	11,550	9,450	21,000	13,199	10,799	23,998	114.3%	114.3%	114.3%
Food Transfer-Nigeria									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	638,400	761,600	1,400,000	600,640	716,551	1,317,191	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%
Total participants	638,400	761,600	1,400,000	600,640	716,551	1,317,191	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%
Total beneficiaries	638,400	761,600	1,400,000	600,640	716,551	1,317,191	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	13,680	16,320	30,000	502	783	1,285	3.7%	4.8%	4.3%
Total participants	13,680	16,320	30,000	502	783	1,285	3.7%	4.8%	4.3%
Total beneficiaries	68,400	81,600	150,000	2,929	3,496	6,425	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Food Transfer-Chad									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	175,992	183,174	359,166	159,777	173,093	332,870	90.8%	94.5%	92.7%
Total participants	175,992	183,174	359,166	159,777	173,093	332,870	90.8%	94.5%	92.7%
Total beneficiaries	175,992	183,174	359,166	159,777	173,093	332,870	90.8%	94.5%	92.7%
School meal activities									
All	7,350	7,650	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student (primary schools)	12,520	16,480	29,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity supporters	1,029	1,071	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (School meal activities)	-	-	-	3,951	5,926	9,877	-	-	-
Total participants	20,899	25,201	46,100	3,951	5,926	9,877	18.9%	23.5%	21.4%

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)
Total beneficiaries	20,899	25,201	46,100	3,951	5,926	9,877	18.9%	23.5%	21.4%

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)
Food Transfer-Niger									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	12,768	10,032	22,800	8,477	6,661	15,138	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%
Total beneficiaries	12,768	10,032	22,800	8,477	6,661	15,138	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%
Food Transfer-Nigeria									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	43,068	44,245	87,313	79,660	80,616	160,276	185.0%	182.2%	183.6%
Children (24-59 months)	74,368	73,663	148,031	7,484	7,580	15,064	10.1%	10.3%	10.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	166,000	166,000	-	287,378	287,378	-	173.1%	173.1%
Total beneficiaries	117,436	284,108	401,544	87,144	375,574	462,718	74.2%	132.2%	115.2%
Food Transfer-Chad									
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	5,200	7,800	13,000	4,785	5,848	10,633	92.0%	75.0%	81.8%
Total beneficiaries	5,200	7,800	13,000	4,785	5,848	10,633	92.0%	75.0%	81.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-Niger				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>0.00	0.00	75.80	75.80
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>0.00	0.00	96.10	96.10
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>0.00	0.00	86.29	86.29
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>86.20	68.90	92.00	80.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>88.20	58.90	86.30	82.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>87.80	61.00	87.60	82.00
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.90	5.90	4.72	4.88
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.20	6.20	4.87	4.96
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.10	6.10	4.84	4.94
Drop-out rate / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=0.00	0.00	4.93	4.93

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Drop-out rate / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=0.00	0.00	4.05	4.05
Drop-out rate / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=0.00	0.00	4.47	4.47
Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to assist populations facing acute, transitory or chronic food insecurity				
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥6.00	3.70	3.70	3.70
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Enrolment rate / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	0.00	13.00	2.01
Enrolment rate / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	0.00	8.00	2.70
Enrolment rate / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	0.00	10.54	2.36
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥37.30	37.30	69.90	70.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥52.40	52.40	75.20	75.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥48.50	48.50	74.00	74.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥26.60	26.60	23.90	22.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥18.30	18.30	20.00	19.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥20.40	20.40	20.90	20.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	1.00	6.20	6.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	0.90	4.80	5.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	0.90	5.10	5.90
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<76.80	76.80	46.40	44.60
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<76.40	76.40	38.70	45.40
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<76.50	76.50	40.40	45.20
Gender ratio				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥0.50	0.00	0.93	0.93
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	75.70
Retention rate / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>70.00	0.00	91.31	91.31

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>70.00	0.00	90.23	90.23
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>70.00	0.00	90.76	90.76
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥15.00	0.00	6.00	4.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥15.00	0.00	6.00	4.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥15.00	0.00	6.00	4.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥70.00	0.00	90.10	83.20
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥70.00	0.00	90.10	83.20
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥70.00	0.00	90.10	83.20
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥76.00	76.00	82.80	67.40
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥76.00	76.00	82.80	67.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥76.00	76.00	82.80	67.40
Food Transfer-Nigeria				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<17.28	17.28	12.07	14.15
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<16.98	16.98	12.76	10.15
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<17.06	17.06	12.52	12.93
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥4.01	4.01	4.20	4.41
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥4.25	4.25	3.90	4.28
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥4.20	4.20	4.10	4.32
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.77	66.77	41.00	44.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>73.12	73.12	47.00	47.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>71.47	6.04	45.00	46.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<26.46	26.46	34.00	29.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<21.09	21.09	31.00	32.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<22.49	22.49	32.00	31.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.77	6.77	25.00	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.79	5.79	22.00	22.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.04	71.47	23.00	23.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>10.00	7.60	-	5.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>10.00	7.60	-	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>10.00	7.60	-	5.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>30.00	28.70	-	18.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>30.00	28.70	-	18.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>30.00	28.70	-	18.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>45.00	42.10	-	37.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>45.00	42.10	-	37.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>45.00	42.10	-	37.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<50.00	57.20	-	70.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<50.00	57.20	-	70.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<50.00	57.20	-	70.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	8.30	-	9.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	8.30	-	9.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	8.30	-	9.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.00	25.90	-	28.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.00	25.90	-	28.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.00	25.90	-	28.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥40.00	5.20	-	25.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥40.00	5.20	-	25.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥40.00	35.20	-	25.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	49.70	-	53.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	49.70	-	53.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	49.70	-	53.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	45.40	-	54.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	45.40	-	54.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥50.00	45.40	-	54.00
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤65.00	83.90	61.00	67.00
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤65.00	83.90	59.00	63.00
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤65.00	83.90	60.00	64.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>12.46	12.46	22.00	41.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>14.49	14.49	22.00	41.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>13.97	13.97	22.00	41.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.38	19.38	9.00	19.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.01	20.01	9.00	19.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.85	19.85	9.00	19.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<51.23	51.23	57.00	22.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<44.13	44.13	57.00	22.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<45.98	45.98	57.00	22.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<16.92	16.92	12.00	28.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<21.36	21.36	12.00	18.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.21	20.21	12.00	18.00
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥60.00	53.60	-	54.20
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	19.30	22.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	15.40	20.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	18.60	21.00
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>60.00	53.60	-	54.20
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	19.30	22.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	15.40	20.00
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	40.70	18.60	21.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	-	-	19.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	-	-	19.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	-	-	19.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	83.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	73.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	81.00
Food Transfer-Chad				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.70	9.84	6.00	5.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.70	9.84	6.00	5.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.70	9.84	6.00	5.30
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.90	3.82	5.30	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	4.03	5.30	5.30
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	3.93	5.30	5.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	65.00	93.40	63.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	75.00	95.30	78.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	75.00	94.30	68.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.00	18.80	6.20	28.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<27.00	14.30	4.00	17.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.30	11.50	5.10	24.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.20	16.20	0.40	8.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.10	10.70	0.70	4.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.70	13.50	0.60	6.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.00	5.50	-	8.60
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.00	5.50	-	8.60
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.00	5.50	-	8.60
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	5.80	-	5.70
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	5.80	-	6.10
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	5.80	-	5.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>55.40	87.20	-	80.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>54.60	87.20	-	92.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	87.20	-	82.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<38.00	9.90	-	13.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<32.00	9.90	-	7.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<26.20	9.90	-	12.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.80	2.90	-	6.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<13.40	2.90	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.80	2.90	-	4.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.90	6.69	4.50	2.80
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.90	6.69	4.50	5.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.90	6.69	4.50	3.60
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.13	5.10	4.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.28	5.00	4.80
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.21	5.10	4.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>60.00	18.00	93.70	66.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	22.00	90.90	67.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>57.90	25.00	92.40	66.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<26.90	16.30	5.70	17.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<39.00	23.20	3.30	23.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<30.00	15.10	4.70	19.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<13.10	65.70	0.60	15.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	54.80	5.80	9.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<12.00	59.90	2.90	13.40
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>16.60	-	-	16.60
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>16.60	-	-	16.60
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>16.60	-	-	16.60
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	73.90	99.59
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	73.90	99.59
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	73.90	99.59
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	85.00	90.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	85.00	90.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	85.00	90.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	75.00	77.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	75.00	77.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	75.00	77.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>14.20	-	-	14.20
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>14.20	-	-	14.20
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>14.20	-	-	14.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based</i>	=70.00	70.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	96.00	95.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	96.00	95.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	96.00	95.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-Niger				
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,693	1,693	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	71	71	100.0%
Number of rations provided	ration	9	9	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities and Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided.	Days	21	21	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained	individual	32,762	16,578	50.6%
Number of rations provided	ration	12	12	100.0%
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	4	4	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	71	71	100.0%
Number of rations provided	ration	12	12	100.0%
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	998	998	100.0%
Food Transfer-Nigeria				
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
"Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)"	Number	823	825	100.2%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	20	18	90.0%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	15,000	600	4.0%
Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	3	5	166.7%
Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	1,200	1,200	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	10,400	10,400	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	9,600	9,600	100.0%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	750	750	100.0%
Number of people trained on savings and loans	person	445	445	100.0%
Number of sewing machines distributed for tailoring groups	Number	136	136	100.0%
Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	32	32	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA/NRM)	training session	144	144	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	50,000	43,897	87.8%
Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	10,000	10,000	100.0%
Total amount of seed funding provided	US\$	66,923	66,923	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities and Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	182	108	59.3%
CRF SO1-SR1: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	463	463	100.0%
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	7	7	100.0%
Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	17	17	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	8	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of people (female) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	92	681	740.2%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	7,340	7,262	98.9%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	36	52	144.4%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	96,039	97,669	101.7%
Number of partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Number	245	212	86.5%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	89,514	53,725	60.0%
Number of people trained in IYCF/MIYCN	Number	230	230	100.0%
Number of people trained on anthropometric data collection	Number	262	331	126.3%
Number of people trained on food handling and warehouse management	Number	64	36	56.3%
Number of project management committee members trained	Number	96	144	150.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	171,292	182,061	106.3%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	150,214	152,764	101.7%
Food Transfer-Chad				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	93	93	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	70	89	127.1%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	894	893	99.9%
CRF SO2-SR2: School meal activities				
Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	1	0	10.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-Chad				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>50.00	53.00	50.00	57.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>50.00	-	-	64.00
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>50.00	44.00	28.00	48.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	=50.00	3.00	14.00	33.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	=50.00	-	-	31.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	=50.00	33.00	16.30	39.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	<25.00	31.00	52.20	21.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	<25.00	-	-	21.70
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	<25.00	37.00	48.40	23.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>25.00	66.00	33.80	47.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>25.00	-	-	46.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05	>25.00	30.00	35.20	38.00
Food Transfer-Niger				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥50.00	0.00	23.30	36.90
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06	≥14.80	15.00	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12		-	45.80	49.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06	=55.50	55.00	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12		-	33.90	28.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06	≥29.70	30.00	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12		-	20.30	21.90
Food Transfer-Nigeria				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≥50.00	51.30	50.00	54.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	≤25.00	28.70	24.00	14.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11	<25.00	20.10	26.00	31.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-Chad				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05	>70.00	79.00	74.20	77.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10	>70.00	-	-	83.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05	>70.00	30.00	79.90	86.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05	>70.00	75.00	77.50	73.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10	>70.00	-	-	81.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>70.00	32.00	80.70	84.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>70.00	75.00	75.60	75.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>70.00	-	-	82.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>70.00	32.00	80.30	85.50
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	100.00	97.40	99.30
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>80.00	-	-	97.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	79.00	99.60	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	99.00	99.10	98.80
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>80.00	-	-	95.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	97.00	98.50	99.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	93.00	93.00	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	>80.00	-	-	96.30
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05</i>	>80.00	98.00	99.00	99.80
Food Transfer-Niger				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥70.00	0.00	61.80	74.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥70.00	0.00	66.30	72.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥70.00	0.00	65.30	73.40
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11</i>	≥50.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11</i>	≥50.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>DIFFA, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.11</i>	≥50.00	0.00	-	-
Food Transfer-Nigeria				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>70.00	43.00	14.00	22.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>70.00	50.70	17.00	28.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>70.00	49.20	16.00	26.00
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	50.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>80.00	95.80	94.00	97.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>80.00	96.70	90.00	97.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>NIGERIA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>80.00	96.50	91.00	97.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Mexico	MEX-C-00011-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	176

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	26,460
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	7,680	18,392
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	1,360	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize - White	-	569
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	4,300	3,763
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	1,005
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	2,000	100,652
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	2,362
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas - Yellow	930	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	3,590	3,896
Private Donors	WPD-C-04208-01	Maize - White	-	181
Private Donors	WPD-C-04208-01	Salt - Iodized	-	131
Private Donors	WPD-C-04334-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	136
		Total	19,860	157,724