

BUDGET INCREASE No. 3 TO REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION 200777

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

Start date: 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Extension/reduction period: Not applicable

Total revised number of beneficiaries	655,000		
Duration of entire project	12 months		
Gender Marker Code*	2A		
WFP food tonnage (<i>mt</i>)	65,331		
WFP cash to beneficiary (<i>USD</i>)	2,621,795		
Cost (United States dollars)*			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	56,666,816	8,571,874	65,238,690
Cash and vouchers and related costs	1,854,307	1,205,545	3,059,852
Capacity development & augmentation	-	1,653,385	1,653,385
Direct support cost	11,476,629	3,373,967	14,850,596
Indirect support cost	4,899,843	1,036,334	5,936,177
Total cost to WFP	74,897,595	15,841,105	90,738,700

* Individual values are rounded; totals are aligned with amounts in budget.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision updates the response of Regional Emergency Operation 200777 (EMOP) to humanitarian consequences of ongoing insecurity in northern Nigeria and its cross-border impacts on Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. As informed by assessment findings and new population movements, the revision increases the overall beneficiary caseload from 395,900 to 655,000 people (51 percent female).
2. The revised beneficiary plans consider: i) new data identifying additional acute hunger needs among local and displaced populations in the border areas as a direct result of the security crisis and loss of livelihoods; ii) trends in sudden onset displacement observed in past months; iii) requests to WFP to take on caseloads previously covered by other actors; and iv) alignment of in-camp refugee plans with the current caseloads, in discussion with partners. The revision further reviews nutrition plans in the three countries based on new health data, introduces a cash transfer component, and integrates plans for additional data collection exercises in the three countries.
3. The complex displacement crisis in northern Nigeria requires equipping emergency management agencies and partners with the technical skills to organize and implement a targeted and effective humanitarian response at scale. The budget revision integrates and expands WFP's partnership and ongoing collaboration with the Government of Nigeria on emergency preparedness and response. The partnership supports effective short-term humanitarian response in the North by providing dedicated technical support to national and state emergency management agencies and leveraging their capacities.

4. Specifically the budget revision will:
 - Increase food transfers by 7,383 mt;
 - Introduce cash-based transfers in Niger (valued at USD 1.05 million direct cash to beneficiary); and
 - Introduce a Capacity Development and Augmentation component valued at USD 1.65 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. The Regional EMOP was launched 1 January 2015 to consolidate and expand life-saving food and nutrition support to targeted vulnerable people in border areas of Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Priority groups include refugees and returnees from Nigeria, a growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing cross-border security incidents, and targeted vulnerable local populations whose access to food is directly constrained as a result of the security crisis.¹ The response strategy is in line with joint regional response plans.
6. A first budget revision was approved in February 2015 to align direct support costs in Niger with the reinforced security mitigation measures and sub-office presence required for the response in Diffa. As internal and cross-border population movements increased in the first quarter of 2015, a second revision was approved in April to increase beneficiary plans from 238,100 people to 395,900 across the receiving countries. The second budget revision also amended programmatic tools in line with nutrition and market studies.
7. In recent years WFP has engaged in a series of senior logistics and disaster relief management support missions with the Government of Nigeria. During the first half of 2015, WFP progressively scaled up this technical support. Through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), nine technical workshops on emergency management capacities were delivered to participants from NEMA and associated state agencies, Red Cross societies, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). At the request of the Permanent Inter-state Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), WFP also supported the roll-out of the *Cadre Harmonise* regional food security classification framework in Nigeria. At the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator, in mid-2015 WFP launched United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) connecting humanitarian responders to the capital and northern states.

Conclusion of the Re-Assessment

8. In 2015, operations by a revamped Nigerian Army and the sub-regional coalition resulted in Boko Haram losing some territory it previously controlled. With Nigeria's transition to a new government, counterinsurgency efforts are being strengthened and as of mid-2015 the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) is being implemented. Notwithstanding, the second and third quarters of 2015 have seen an ever-increasing number of asymmetric attacks on small towns and settlements across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states of northern Nigeria, Far North Cameroon, Lac region of Chad, and Diffa region of Niger. These attacks are impacting the nature of internal population displacements, and sustaining continued cross border movements. Recent security incidents in N'Djamena, Chad, and Maroua, Cameroon demonstrate the capacity of the group to undertake attacks on main towns.

¹ PLHIV will receive food assistance as well as other vulnerable population in the targeted areas.

Affected populations²

9. Nearly 1.5 million people have been displaced within northeast Nigeria.³ Thousands more have fled across land and water borders to Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The complex displacement crisis in the three receiving countries is marked by mixed caseloads of refugees, returnees and IDPs that are difficult to differentiate. Although formal sites for displaced groups have been created or expanded in all affected countries, most displaced populations within and across borders have settled with host families or are scattered. As of August 2015, population movements continue to be linked to new security incidents; where required, national governments are leading efforts to relocate people from at-risk border areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, including the islands of Lake Chad.
10. Cameroon: As of August 2015 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that over 57,000 refugees⁴ have arrived in the Far North. The majority of refugees (nearly 45,000 people) are settled in Minawao camp, while others have chosen to stay near difficult to access border areas or with host families. In addition, some 81,000 IDPs are registered in the Far North.
11. Chad: According to UNHCR, over 14,500 refugees have crossed into Chad. Others are suspected to have moved to the islands, but their numbers are not yet quantified due to access constraints. Between 14,000 and 16,000 men, women and children are internally displaced, but this number may have increased following the cross-border attacks in July and August. An equal or greater number of returnees may have arrived from Nigeria since the onset of the crisis.
12. Niger: Over 100,000 returnees and refugees are believed to have fled Nigeria to the Diffa region. Registration activities are affected by insecurity, but it is estimated that two-thirds of these arrivals are refugees.⁵ Since February, cross-border insecurity has led to progressive waves of temporary or prolonged internal displacement. As of mid-2015, 50,000 men, women and children could be internally displaced – including as many as 30,000 people from the islands of Lake Chad; figures fluctuate and may be higher at times as many people are scattered in the region. Given recent security trends, programme planning should anticipate further movements. Of the displaced population (refugees, returnees and IDPs), only a small portion is settled in established sites. The food and nutrition response in Diffa is coordinated with the Government of Niger, international organizations, and NGOs operating in the area. WFP has received additional requests to take over food and nutrition response previously planned by or covered by other actors.
13. Nigeria: The first six months of 2015 saw an increase in the number of men, women and children displaced in the northeast linked to the violence and a deteriorating humanitarian situation. Borno state has witnessed the largest rise in IDPs, followed by Adamawa and Yobe – these three northern states host most of the displaced caseload. The vast majority of IDPs live with host families, and less than 10 percent are in established sites.

Food security and nutrition situation

14. The programme plans put forward in this budget revision are informed by recent food security analyses, market studies, and nutrition monitoring. Findings confirm earlier projections by FEWS NET (March and June 2015), *Cadre Harmonisé* (March 2015), and CILSS/FEWSNet/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/WFP (June 2015).

² Data in this section come from UNHCR, IOM and national governments.

³ Estimated: 52 percent female, 48 percent male; 56 percent children.

⁴ Registration data for Cameroon indicates 53 percent of refugee arrivals are female.

⁵ Estimates from the Government of Niger and UNHCR; 52 percent of refugees are estimated to be female.

15. Cameroon: WFP's June 2015 Rapid Food Security Assessment found that more than 1 in 3 people in Far North Cameroon are food insecure, and 1 in 10 is severely food insecure. There is high variability between sub-districts and across population groups. Among displaced populations (refugees and IDPs), food insecurity affects nearly half the population. Incidence of severe food insecurity is particularly high among IDPs at 18 percent.⁶ Fotokol, Biamo, Waza, Tokombere, and Kolofata sub-districts are particularly affected by severe food insecurity, with prevalence of 17 percent or above, and reaching as high as 37 percent in Biamo. These sub-districts are the northernmost areas of Far North bordering Nigeria, and host a high number of IDPs. The most vulnerable people report having less access to land than last year and have lost some of their livestock. The majority of IDPs and refugees did not foresee return to their villages of origin as feasible at the time of assessment.
16. Rapid assessment findings indicate that female-headed households are more likely to be affected by severe food insecurity than their male counterparts: 11 percent of female-headed households are in severe food insecurity, compared to 4 percent among male-headed households. Female-headed households have less access to land and are economically more vulnerable than their male counterparts.
17. Chad: With support from FAO and WFP, the Government carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in March 2015, and found a significant deterioration in food security among rural households in Lac, Kanem, and Bahr-el-Gazal regions, as compared to the October 2014 nationwide assessment. These regions make up the triangular area where Nigeria (Borno), Niger (Diffa), and Cameroon (Far North) intersect. In these primarily pastoral regions, the security crisis has reduced migration for herding and massively disrupted the traditional cross-border trade of livestock, causing significant loss of livelihoods. Revenues from fishing in Lac region have also drastically declined as a result of the security crisis. The assessment found that rural households in affected areas sold more livestock than in a normal year (including reproductive livestock), and 1 in 3 households reported contracting debts, indicating severe coping. Price increases due to disruption of trade and transport from Nigeria has compounded the loss of purchasing power: millet prices in primary markets have increased as much as 20 percent above the five-year average. Findings re-affirm the vulnerability of displaced populations, with 99 percent of refugees and 76 percent of IDPs reporting food as their primary need.
18. At the time of the EFSA, over two-thirds of the population in this triangular area of western Chad was affected by food insecurity. As of August 2015, the situation is expected to have deteriorated. Fighting and displacement has accelerated since July, resulting in civilian deaths and further relocation of populations, depriving households of their traditional livelihoods. As a result of the security situation, fisheries and livestock trade remain interrupted, directly impacting the income and asset holdings of local rural populations. Livestock mortality is reportedly on the rise and cereal/livestock terms of trade continue to decline. Critical support is likely to be required for the most vulnerable through the next recessional harvest, after which populations could be able to cover own cereal requirements.
19. Niger: Following the February 2015 cross-border attacks, Diffa region was declared a state of emergency. Bans on export of fish, livestock, and cash crops (in particular peppers) have had significant impact on household incomes. The growing IDP population has lost livelihoods, assets and access to land. WFP's May 2015 market evaluation in Diffa noted an

⁶ Findings underscore the reliance of displaced populations on humanitarian assistance, and the impact of late and limited funding compounded by a challenging supply corridor. In the first quarter of 2015 WFP was unable to provide assistance to IDPs in the Far North; for in-camp refugees WFP has been able to maintain a minimal level of food support, though with delays and reduced rations.

important decline in wage labour rates linked to reduced out-migration to Nigeria for work and the influx of displaced populations to the area. The situation is negatively impacting household purchasing power, in turn limiting access to food and other basic needs, and reducing the ability of households to invest in the planting season now underway. The vulnerability of affected populations (displaced and local) is confirmed by the mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) tool introduced in Diffa in June 2015; as of July, access to food for the most vulnerable remains extremely limited due to loss of livelihoods.

20. All livelihoods are affected by the crisis, but men and women are impacted differently. Recent WFP monitoring from Diffa region (July 2015) found notable differences in primary livelihood activity depending on the sex of the head of household. Whereas male-headed households rely primarily on agriculture (49 percent) and pastoralism (17 percent), female-headed households are less likely to engage in these as their primary livelihood (at 20 and 6 percent respectively). Instead, female-headed households tend to be more involved in petty trade (20 percent). Nearly one in four female-headed households (24 percent) report being without employment, compared to 9 percent among their male counterparts.
21. Nigeria: According to a June 2015 FEWS NET alert, in the absence of increased, well-targeted humanitarian assistance, approximately 3.5 million people in northeast Nigeria will experience significant difficulty meeting their basic food needs during the July-September peak lean season. The alert further indicates that the worst affected areas could experience a Phase 4 food security emergency.
22. Across the affected countries, health units in receiving areas report spikes in admission of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases linked to the arrival of new populations and worsened by a deteriorating health and humanitarian situation. A joint multi-sectoral assessment in Diffa region (March 2015) found that water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions are conducive to a decline in the health and nutrition status of at-risk populations. 74 percent of displaced populations report defecating in open air, 40 percent report insufficient access to water, and only 5 percent of households surveyed have mosquito nets. Epidemiological analysis from the first week of June found increased incidence of cholera compared to the same period in 2014.
23. Pockets of Far North Cameroon report sanitation and hygiene indicators similar to those observed in Diffa. In July 2015, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF carried out the first planned systematic nutrition screenings in health districts of the Far North region. Overall, a prevalence of 7 percent global acute malnutrition (GAM) was observed, with rates surpassing 10 percent in Makary and Mora health districts bordering Nigeria. Areas with higher acute malnutrition prevalence correlate with priority geographic areas identified by the food security assessment and also host large numbers of displaced people.
24. In Chad, a June 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey was carried out in Kanem region, and similar to the EFSA the SMART results suggest a highly concerning humanitarian situation in areas most impacted by the Nigeria crisis. In Kanem region, a prevalence of 22.5 percent GAM was observed, with high severe acute malnutrition prevalence of 4.3 percent. Recent screenings by NGO partners in Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia sites of Lac region indicate 20 percent prevalence of GAM, reaching 33.2 percent among children aged 6–59 months.
25. While representative nutrition data at scale is lacking for northern Nigeria, partner screenings point to a deteriorating situation.⁷

⁷ For example, Action against Hunger's screening performed in greater Maiduguri in March 2015 found 30 percent of children aged from 6-59 months to be acutely malnourished.

Purpose of Budget Increase

26. The budget revision: (i) revises beneficiary plans to align with population movements and respond to targeted acute needs; (ii) adapts programmatic response and tools based on assessed vulnerability and market conditions; and (iii) integrates and expands the ongoing partnership with the Government of Nigeria to enhance the operational capability of emergency management agencies leading the humanitarian response to the crisis in the North.

Beneficiary plans

27. In Cameroon's Minawao refugee camp, systematic provision of improved fortified foods over the last months, combined with reinforced multi-sector response on health and hygiene, including outreach nutrition sensitization, screening, and treatment, has contributed to stabilizing the nutrition situation in the camp, as demonstrated by monthly screening data. Accordingly, WFP will gradually re-focus blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) activities in Minawao from children aged from 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), to children aged 6–23 months.
28. In response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation outside the camp, BSF is expanded among the internally displaced and host population to children aged 6–23 months. This expansion will target priority areas where acute malnutrition rates are highest, and overlaid with rapid food security data and the scale of displaced caseload in the area. To ensure a comprehensive nutrition package, geographic coverage of targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) services implemented under the EMOP will focus on these same regions. The proposed response is in line with global nutrition cluster guidelines on the management of acute malnutrition in emergencies.
29. Also in Cameroon, food support to camp populations is reduced to 45,000 refugees per month, in line with settlement and arrival trends. Support to severely food-insecure host populations is temporarily expanded to an additional 10,000 people. Priority is given to communities reporting highest prevalence of severe food insecurity identified through the rapid food security assessment,⁸ and layered with IDP and nutrition screening data; as guided by the rapid assessment findings, particular attention will be given to female headed-households.
30. In Chad, food assistance in the triangular border areas is introduced for 140,000 severely food insecure people to address the acute needs directly resulting from the security crisis, as identified through the EFSA. The assistance will ensure a bridge until households can recover their food consumption, purchasing power and coping capacity which has been constrained since early 2015 as a result of the security situation. Assistance levels are adapted to vulnerability: in North Kanem and North Bahr el Gazal where prevalence of severe food insecurity is highest, and where 38 percent of the severely food insecure are located, households will receive a full monthly food ration. Where prevalence of severe food insecurity is slightly lower but where household coping and purchasing power remains highly constrained as a result of the conflict, WFP will provide reduced food rations.⁹
31. The revision also shifts BSF activities in Chad to the parallel Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which expanded its targeted supplementary feeding response in these target regions in early 2015. The shift of the BSF programme to the PRRO will ensure a comprehensive nutrition prevention and treatment response for refugees, returnees,

⁸ Fotokol, Biamo, Waza, Tokombere, and Kolofata

⁹ The geographic areas targeted under the EMOP for food support are not targeted under Chad PRRO 200731, ensuring no risk of duplication in food assistance.

IDPs, and host populations.¹⁰ Geographic targeting of BSF will be adjusted to prioritize areas in Bahr El Ghazal, Kanem and Lac regions where increased GAM rates were observed; these areas were also identified as priority through the EFSA and host the bulk of the displaced. Targeting of nutrition programmes under the PRRO will be linked to the food response through the EMOP to ensure vulnerable children receive a comprehensive food and nutrition package.

32. In Niger, the monthly planning figure for in-camp populations is reduced, in line with settlement patterns. Meanwhile, support to populations outside of camps (refugees, returnees, IDPs, host populations) is scaled up to accommodate additional needs resulting from the crisis and displacement, as well as for beneficiaries taken over by WFP that were previously supported by other partners.¹¹ As a result, the planning figure increased from 40,000 people out-of-camps to a maximum of 120,000 by end 2015.¹² One-quarter of the assistance is expected to be provided through cash transfers. Household targeting is implemented using the Household Economy Approach (HEA), which allows to capture the different socio-economic characteristics among male and female-headed households and target groups (refugee, returnee, IDP, host). BSF planning figures for women and children are adjusted in alignment with revised food beneficiary plans.
33. Between May and August 2015, WFP Niger was requested to provide ad-hoc emergency food rations to an average of 20,000 additional people per month, following sudden movements to improvised sites. Further movements are expected during the revision period, and anticipating such requests is vital for preparedness and response. To this end, the revision formalizes an emergency surge response to cover an initial one-month full food and nutrition rations for 20,000 new people per month; the emergency response includes a ready-to-eat package of high energy biscuits (HEB) and Plumpy'Sup (the latter for children aged from 6–59 months) to cover immediate needs as households first arrive to improvised sites. After the first month, and based on past trends, a portion of the caseload is anticipated to require continued life-saving assistance in displacement, and be integrated into regular monthly plans;¹³ for the continued support, households will be targeted using HEA methodology.

¹⁰ The number of affected children remains well within the response capacity of the nutrition programmes managed through PRRO 200713.

¹¹ This scale-up also plans for coverage to IDPs and hosts in N'guimi and Kabelewa town earlier supported by partners, and for whom WFP has been requested to take over assistance. In addition, the planning figure incorporates the expected gradual scale-up in light of projected further displacements as outlined in paragraph 33 and footnote 13.

¹² From October. Food and nutrition support to out-of-camp populations is ensured under the Niger PRRO 200051 through the lean season. The target for Diffa was increased in 2015 to accommodate the growing humanitarian caseload.

¹³ From October, the EMOP planning figure for regular food support activities to local/out-of-camp populations is increased by 5,000 persons each month (and BSF plans are adjusted accordingly).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Maximum Beneficiaries Planned During Period				
			Approved as of BR2 January – December	BR3 Period September-December	Total Revised January – December* (*considering approved monthly plans)		
					Male	Female	Total
Cameroon	Food distribution	Refugees in-camp	80 000	45 000	35 500	39 500	75 000
		Out-of-camp populations (IDPs, returnees, hosts)	100 000	100 000	47 400	52 600	100 000
		New: support to severely food-insecure	0	10 000	4 700	5 300	10 000
		<i>Sub-total food support</i>	<i>180 000</i>	<i>155 000</i>	<i>87 600</i>	<i>97 400</i>	<i>185 000</i>
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugees in-camp – children 6-23 mos.	10 240	9 600	4 800	4 800	9 600
		Refugees in-camp – PLW	5 760	0		5 400	5 400
		Out-of-camp – children 6-23 mos.	0	43 460	21 730	21 730	43 460
	Targeted supplementary feeding	All groups (refugees, local populations) – children 6-59 mos.	41 700	18 500	20 850	20 850	41 700
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	8 800	3 900		8 800	8 800
	<i>Sub-total all activities (excluding overlap)</i>		225 900	201 000	115 400	129 600	245 000
Chad	Food distribution	Refugees	15 000	15 000	7 400	7 600	15 000
		Out-of-camp populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees, hosts)	25 000	25 000	12 400	12 600	25 000
		New: support to severely food insecure	0	140 000	69 300	70 700	140 000
		<i>Sub-total food support</i>	<i>40 000</i>	<i>180 000</i>	<i>89 100</i>	<i>90 900</i>	<i>180 000</i>
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugees – children 6-59 mos.	2 250	0	1 110	1 140	2 250
		Out-of-camp– children 6-59 mos.	3 750	0	1 850	1 900	3 750
	<i>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</i>		40 000	180 000	89 100	90 900	180 000
Niger	Food distribution	Refugees in-camp	40 000	7 000	19 200	20 800 ¹⁴	40 000
		Out-of-camp populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees, hosts)	90 000	120 000	61 600	58 400	120 000
		<i>Sub-total food support</i>	<i>130 000</i>	<i>127 000</i>	<i>80 800</i>	<i>79 200</i>	<i>160 000</i>
	New: Surge response	Food package	0	80 000	41 000	39 000	80 000
		Nutrition package – children 6-59 mos.	0	16 000	8 200	7 800	16 000
		Nutrition package – PLW	0	4 800		4 800	4 800
	Blanket supplementary feeding	All groups (in and out of camp) – children 6-59 mos.	26 000	25 400	13 300	12 700	26 000
		Out-of-camp – PLW	5 400	7 200		7 200	7 200
	<i>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</i>		130 000	197 000	116 700	113 300	230 000
GRAND TOTAL		395 900	578 000	321 200	333 800	655 000	

*Figures in table are rounded. As many as 70,000 persons are anticipated to be assisted through cash or voucher transfers in Chad and Niger, as market conditions allow.

New response tools

34. Nutrition sensitive rations: Since the outset of the EMOP, food assistance rations across the three countries have been designed to ensure sufficient caloric and micronutrient values,

¹⁴ In Niger, based on distribution and monitoring data, the proportion of females is higher among refugee community (at 52 percent female and 48 percent male); among the wider population (including IDPs and host communities), the proportion is 51 percent male compared to 49 percent female.

enhanced with SuperCereal. The budget revision maintains the approved rations with adjustments to duration and/or target population groups based on the assessment findings.

35. Cash-based transfers: Adopting the approach taken in Chad, the budget revision shifts a portion of Niger’s out-of-camp support from food to cash transfers. The tool is introduced in the post-harvest season in communes where the recent WFP market survey found prices to be stable and markets sufficiently flexible.¹⁵ Continued market monitoring will inform future adjustments. The proposed transfer value is aligned with national guidelines.
36. Reduced rations: In Chad, reduced rations are introduced as part of the extended support to severely vulnerable local host populations in targeted areas. The proposed ration is aligned with that of the parallel in-country PRRO.
37. Ready-to-eat packages: This type of support exists already in the EMOP for new refugees arriving in Cameroon and Chad. Considering the sudden internal displacements in Niger, the budget revision extends the model, providing HEB and Plumpy'Sup to temporary sites during the first days of displacement before the standard food and BSF package can be distributed.

	Chad	Niger		
	Reduced food distribution	Food distribution (cash transfer)	Ready-to-eat package (>59 months)	Ready-to-eat package (6-59 months)
Cereals	225			
Pulses	50			
Vegetable oil	15			
Super Cereal				
Salt	5			
Plumpy'Sup				92
Plumpy'Doz				
HEB			200	
TOTAL (g/person/day)	295		200	92
Cash/Voucher (USD/person/day)		0.4		
Duration (maximum days in EMOP)	120	90 days (post-harvest)	2	7

Assessments and monitoring plans

38. The EMOP is implemented in a rapidly evolving operational environment and regular review of programme plans is informed by new data. Across the countries, 2015/2016 harvest projections will be closely monitored with governments and food security partners to inform vulnerability mapping.
39. In Cameroon, analysis of the Rapid Food Security Assessment is being finalized and nutrition partners and counterparts are expanding systematic nutrition screening beyond Minawao camp to health districts of the Far North region. The first systematic nutrition screening was completed in July 2015. The country office has been reinforced with dedicated vulnerability assessment capacity to strengthen gender-sensitive data collection and analysis.
40. In Niger, a series of data collection exercises are planned by WFP and partners over the next months. These include a SMART nutrition survey and a joint assessment mission. A WFP

¹⁵ Namely, the communes of Maine Soroa, Goudoumaria and Diffa.

post-distribution monitoring exercise was carried out in Diffa region in July 2015 for which in-depth analysis is underway, taking into consider the needs of different groups (refugee, returnee, IDP, local – disaggregated by sex). As of June 2015, the mVAM tool previously piloted in Malian refugee camps in western Niger, is now active in Diffa region, allowing for systematic spot-check on the evolving food security situation. Similarly, WFP plans to bring the tool to Far North, Cameroon, in the near future.

41. In Chad, WFP carried out an EFSA in March 2015, providing a baseline for monitoring food consumption and reliance on coping strategies among refugees, returnees and local populations targeted by the intervention. Cooperating partners assisting local populations will carry out outcome and end line household level monitoring. WFP will also carry out distribution monitoring, focus group discussions, and beneficiary contact monitoring exercises. Discussions will consider gender sensitivity to ensure that the views and perceptions of assistance programmes are fully captured. A third party will be responsible for post-distribution monitoring in refugee sites, and trained on gender sensitive considerations.
42. As per the logical framework of the EMOP, programme performance indicators such as food consumption and diet diversity scores, coping strategies, and malnutrition treatment indicators are measured separately for female and male beneficiaries.

Partnership with NEMA

43. The displacement crisis unfolding in northern Nigeria requires that national and state emergency management agencies and partners are equipped with technical skills to organize and implement a targeted and effective humanitarian response at scale in an extremely complex operating environment. Within the context of WFP's ongoing collaboration with NEMA on emergency preparedness and response, and framed through a new MoU (2015/2016), the joint partnership with NEMA is extended and reinforced, building on gains made so far through capacity building workshops.
44. Specifically, WFP operations experts will be embedded with emergency management agencies on the ground to train and accompany response teams, providing newly trained responders with the means to turn enhanced knowledge into tangible operations experience. This transfer of operational know-how will include technical trainings, for which thematic priorities will be identified with the emergency management agencies. The focus will be on both the organization of emergency operations and the services that contribute directly to the effectiveness of humanitarian response and future preparedness. Anticipated topics include: emergency food security assessment and analysis; emergency logistics and supply chain management; beneficiary targeting and registration; emergency food distribution planning and organization; cash-based transfers and other modalities.
45. Through this partnership, WFP and NEMA will ensure that all activities support existing collaborative arrangements between the United Nations Country Team and the Government, as well as efforts to link inter-agency contingency planning with Nigeria's National Disaster Management Framework. Through a dedicated Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping presence, WFP will support ongoing collaboration with NEMA, CILSS, FAO and partners to apply the *Cadre Harmonisé* framework in the North.
46. The partnership with the Government of Nigeria supports WFP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, delivering technical assistance and strengthening capacity to support governments, including middle-income countries, to carry out national food security and nutrition plans.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Country	Type	Approved as of BR2 (January - December)	BR3 Change (September - December)	Total Revised (January - December)
Cameroon	mt	33,956	-1,972	31,984
	USD	0	0	0
Chad	mt	4,105	6,609	10,714
	USD	1,575,600	0	1,575,600
Niger	mt	19,887	2,746	22,633
	USD	0	1,046,195	1,046,195
Total	mt	57,948	7,383	65,331
	USD	1,575,600	1,046,195	2,621,795

* Individual values are rounded; totals are aligned with amounts in budget.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

47. The unpredictable security context in northern Nigeria and the border regions could result in new population movements, prolonged acute needs for local populations, and increased challenges for humanitarian access. In 2015 WFP implemented a series of regional trainings for staff operating in complex emergencies, building knowledge on emergency operations and negotiating humanitarian access, applying Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) and Functional Area and Support Training for Emergency Response (FASTER) corporate models. WFP has also reinforced its field security presence in the affected countries and the security analysis network in the Regional Bureau, to monitor the evolving operating context and anticipate changing humanitarian needs.¹⁶ UNHAS services are operational in Chad, Niger and Nigeria (the latter as of August 2015), ensuring safe and efficient movement – including security and medical evacuations as may be required; a Special Operation was approved in August to extend UNHAS services to Cameroon if required.
48. The complex supply chain for the remote regions affected by the crisis requires that funding be secured early, and be flexible enough to maximize opportunities for efficient and rapid procurement and delivery. WFP continues to explore opportunities for local procurement and alternative modalities such as cash-based transfers are planned in the post-harvest period. Despite sustained efforts to address congestion, the Douala corridor supplying Cameroon and Chad continues to present a significant challenge to timely delivery of full food and nutrition rations. Mitigation efforts introduced in 2015 include working with the Government of Cameroon on mapping the clearance process with a view to streamline, initiating an updated logistics cost study of the transport corridor, and reinforcing regional hubs to allow for strategic positioning and trans-shipment prior to arriving in Douala.
49. In the receiving countries, WFP's operation is implemented in direct collaboration with partners with protection mandates, including UNHCR, UNICEF, and NGOs, to ensure that programmes are implemented in a way which is sensitive to the needs of particularly vulnerable groups (including women and children). Through the budget revision, WFP also introduces a protection advisor in the Regional Bureau to support the sub-regional response, guided by humanitarian principles and the do-no-harm approach.

¹⁶ This reinforced capacity may be budgeted outside of the Regional EMOP 200777, but activities directly contribute to the operation and management of this operation.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	5,523	1,577,544	
Pulses	909	460,169	
Oil and fats	280	282,710	
Mixed and blended food	488	1,290,534	
Others	183	62,774	
Total Food Transfers	7,383	3,673,731	
External Transport		1,523,931	
LTSH		2,634,519	
ODOC Food		739,693	
Food and Related Costs¹⁷			8,571,874
C&V Transfers		1,046,195	
C&V Related costs		159,350	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			1,205,545
Capacity Development & Augmentation			1,653,385
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>11,430,804</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,373,967
Total Direct Project Costs			14,804,771
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁸			1,036,334
TOTAL WFP COSTS			15,841,105

¹⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

Annex I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	817,840
General service staff **	299,346
Danger pay and local allowances	25,200
Subtotal	1,142,386
Recurring and Other	534,604
Capital Equipment	123,290
Security	527,302
Travel and transportation	846,385
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁹	200,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,373,967

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

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

¹⁹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
C&V	cash and vouchers
CILSS	Permanent Inter-state Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FASTER	Functional Area and Support Training for Emergency Response
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HEB	high energy biscuits
IDP	internally displaced person
LTSH	landside transportation, shipping and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MNJTF	Multi-National Joint Task Force
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency (Nigeria)
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping

ANNEX II – LTSH matrix

ANNEX III – Project budget plan