

# BUDGET INCREASE No. 6 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 2016

**Extension/Reduction period:** Not applicable **New end date:** Not applicable

Total revised number of beneficiaries	1 099 574		
Duration of entire project	24 months, 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016		
Extension/Reduction period	Not applicable		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage ( <i>mt</i> )	144 733		
WFP cash to beneficiaries ( <i>USD</i> )	43 967 249		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	128 397 236	24 725 564	153 122 800
Cash and vouchers and related costs	36 418 185	14 455 600	50 873 785
Capacity development & augmentation	4 473 281	0	4 473 281
Direct support cost	30 334 045	8 527 865	38 861 910
Indirect support cost	13 973 592	3 339 632	17 313 224
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	213 596 339	51 048 661	264 645 000

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Budget Revision (BR) No. 6 to Regional Emergency Operation 200777 (EMOP) responds to the request by the Government of Nigeria to support immediate scale-up of the humanitarian response in conflict-affected areas of the Northeast.<sup>1</sup> The revision plans food and nutrition support for 431,000 people identified as facing emergency food insecurity conditions and at-risk of severe malnutrition in Borno and Yobe states. WFP will continue to enable the government-led response and build national emergency capacities for response planning and implementation, vulnerability mapping, targeting and registration, supply chain planning, monitoring, and coordination.
2. The revision addresses priority needs identified through the Joint United Nations Multi-sector Assessment (April 2016), Joint Regional Markets Study (March 2016), and *Cadre Harmonisé* phase classification exercise (March 2016), as well as mVAM findings. All evidence points to a grim humanitarian situation resulting from protracted conflict and displacement, continued access challenges and market restrictions, and the recent fall in international oil prices and its inflationary impact on transport and food costs. As the lean

<sup>1</sup> This budget revision makes no changes to 2016 response plans that are currently operating through this EMOP in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

season approaches and rains exacerbate poor humanitarian conditions, the near term outlook is gravely concerning, in particular for displaced populations and young children.

3. Specifically, this budget revision will:

- Initiate in-kind general food distribution for severely food-insecure households estimated at 14,175 mt valued at USD 18.5 million
- Initiate a blanket feeding programme with a specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months estimated at 1,060 mt valued at USD 2.9 million;
- Increase external transport, landslide transport, storage and handling, other direct operational costs by USD 3.4 million;
- Adjust the transfer value for cash-based transfers to align with those adopted by Government and partners;
- Increase cash-based transfers by USD 12.9 million; and
- Increase direct support costs by USD 8.5 million.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

4. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”, the regional EMOP addresses urgent food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable people and communities in conflict-affected areas and displacement sites of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria by:
  - Ensuring food needs of crisis-affected populations through food- and cash-based transfers; and
  - Stabilizing the nutrition situation of crisis-affected children through robust prevention programmes.
5. The proposed scale-up builds on advances achieved in Nigeria between September 2015 and March 2016 under the WFP-NEMA Memorandum of Understanding, including: established WFP presence on the ground in northern Nigeria; roll-out of data collection tools (mVAM; regional markets study; post-distribution monitoring; rapid assessments; and the *Cadre Harmonisé* framework); new partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on single beneficiary registration using SCOPE;<sup>2</sup> activation of state-level working groups on food security and cash-based transfers; strengthening of counterparts' operational skills; and the March 2016 launch of a mobile multi-purpose cash-based transfers platform in partnership with Airtel. Expanded routes provided by UN Humanitarian Air Service operate under Special Operation 200834.
6. BR3 introduced capacity reinforcement in Nigeria, subsequently extended through 2016 under BR4.<sup>3</sup> BR5 later expanded WFP's operational role in Nigeria by integrating a cash-based transfer platform.
7. In support of the current scale up, IR-PREP 200965 and IR-EMOP 200969 proceeded BR6 to strengthen preparedness and readiness, and enable the rapid transfer of over 286 mt of Plumpy'Sup to Borno and Yobe states.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

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<sup>2</sup> SCOPE is not acronym. At its conception in 2012, SCOPE was named after System for Cash Operations. Since then SCOPE has changed and now it is the supporting platform for all forms of assistance WFP delivers.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to BR3, capacity reinforcement activities in Nigeria were implemented under a separate trust fund.

8. The April 2016 Joint United Nations Multi-sector Assessment and access mission identified at least 800,000 people facing emergency food insecurity in Borno and Yobe states: 120,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri camps that are not yet receiving enough regular assistance to meet basic needs; and 180,000 IDP and host population households – settled in outer peripheries of Maiduguri (capital of Borno) – whose livelihoods, assets and coping capacity have been depleted; 250,000 IDP in areas recently retaken by the military in Borno state; 55,000 people in informal settlements in Damaturu and over 200,000 people in local government areas (LGAs) in Yobe facing impacts from the conflict or/and affected by severe food insecurity.<sup>4</sup>
9. The Government of Nigeria together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other partners provide relief assistance in the formal camps and some of the less accessible areas, but the assessment concluded that over 430,000 remain without any regular support and are in need of immediate food assistance to save lives and stabilize the nutrition situation of the children.
10. Main drivers of food insecurity include conflict, displacement, loss of livelihoods and food access, and reduced agriculture production. As of March 2016, IOM reports two million people are internally displaced in northern Nigeria, most living with host communities and in informal settlements. Staple food prices in northern Borno have increased by 50 to 100 percent, and non-food prices have also increased. Livelihood opportunities are limited: in some areas IDPs report movement restrictions, while in other areas income opportunities are limited to firewood collection, casual labor and begging. In conflict-affected zones, market functionality remains limited due to insecurity and/or recent insurgency-driven trade restrictions. Insecurity continues to prevail throughout the north east of Borno state and some parts of Yobe state, continuing displacements are reported and access remains restricted. Combined, these factors seriously constrain the purchasing power of affected communities, causing many poor households to rely on a protein-poor diet and often one meal per day.
11. The current scenario has compounded deep-rooted gender inequalities. Vulnerability and burdens on female-headed households and widows with poor economic status has increased. Most of the displaced come from rural areas with high illiteracy where women's roles are confined to the domestic sphere. This presents an enormous cultural barrier to women's engagement in the limited income-generating activities available.
12. There are signs of extreme stress among vulnerable population groups, particularly young children and the elderly. Affected populations are challenged by lack of affordable food, water, shelter, sanitation and medical care, and protection concerns for displaced and vulnerable groups are high. Where food assistance has been provided (primarily in formal camps), food basket monitoring suggests provision of caloric and micronutrient values is irregular and/or insufficient for young children.
13. Where data is available, findings indicate a varied nutritional context, with important concerns. UNICEF screenings in the greater Maiduguri area found that in 5 out of 10 IDP camps surveyed, global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) were at or above 10 percent; surpassing 22 percent in two of the camps screened. Data from an April 2016 mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening carried out by Action against Hunger (AAH) in greater Maiduguri indicate GAM rates of 18.9 percent, significantly above the WHO emergency threshold. Underweight and stunting results are also serious, with up to 28.5 percent underweight and 30.6 percent stunted. AAH data from a 2015 survey in Kukareta

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<sup>4</sup> Yunusari, Geidam, Gujba and Gulani.

camp (Damaturu) show very worrying rates: out of 1,842 children screened, 279 measured in the red zone, suggesting SAM prevalence of 15 percent.

14. Findings from the Joint United Nations Multi-sector Assessment and discussions with food security, nutrition and protection partners underscore that conditions exist for a scaled up humanitarian emergency. In the short-term, humanitarian needs will increase as the lean season peaks from May to September and rainfall worsens the risk of disease outbreaks. In the medium-term, there are concerns of a late onset to the planting season, as insecurity restricts access to farms, and household productive assets are exhausted.
15. WFP has been engaged in strategic discussions with the Government since early 2016 to consider the potential for medium-term WFP commitment in achieving SDG 2.<sup>5</sup>

### **Purpose of the Budget Increase**

16. Against the backdrop of recent assessment findings and amid growing concern for depleted food access and constrained markets in access-challenged areas, the Government of Nigeria requested WFP support to increase quality and coverage of humanitarian assistance in April 2016. In response, WFP presence in Nigeria will be scaled up for six months and WFP will temporarily take a more hands-on role in meeting urgent life-saving food and nutrition needs. As the context remains fluid, WFP's response requires operational agility with flexibility to shift between modalities and newly prioritized geographic areas. The response will maintain its focus on real-time capacity augmentation of Government emergency responders, for which the Nigerian Government has agreed to second 20 staff to be embedded within the WFP scale-up.
17. *Targeting*: The budget revision targets 431,000 people in Borno and Yobe states identified by joint assessments to be in Phase 4 emergency food insecurity.<sup>6</sup> The April 2016 Joint Assessment and Priority mapping exercise identified pockets of extreme food insecurity in 8 wards of Greater Maiduguri<sup>7</sup> and 12 LGAs in the north and east of Borno state (including IDP camps and settlements in newly accessible areas). In Yobe state, emergency food security conditions prevail in IDP formal and informal settlements, host populations in Damaturu, and four LGAs affected by the impact of the conflict and/or reduced agriculture production.<sup>8</sup>
18. Priority locations have low access to services, high rates of insecurity, large numbers of IDPs and lack of regular food assistance. Assistance will be for both host and IDP populations. Although initial emphasis will be on IDPs, the scale of assistance to affected host populations is expected to increase as additional information is gathered. At the household level, selection criteria will consider socioeconomic predictors of vulnerability identified through the joint assessment, including access to income opportunities; for example, households with high dependency ratios headed by a minor, single mother, or elderly person, or with a child in treatment for severe acute malnutrition. In collaboration with protection partners, other vulnerable categories used by IOM and UNHCR (including chronic illness and disabilities) will also be considered.<sup>9</sup> Beneficiaries will be

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<sup>5</sup> SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

<sup>6</sup> Emergency Phase - Cadre Harmonise (March 2016).

<sup>7</sup> Auno, Balle Galtimari, Dala, Dusuman, Gongulong, Maimusari, Ngubala Bamma, and Old Maiduguri.

<sup>8</sup> Yunusari, Geidam, Gujba and Gulani

<sup>9</sup> The joint assessment identified a high proportion of IDPs as women, children, and elderly people in very grim humanitarian conditions. If agreed with partners, the first wave of response in these areas may entail a wider and/or blanket coverage. This is especially critical considering the unpredictable security context and implications for access.

registered in the common single registration system being developed for the Northeast by WFP, IOM and NEMA using SCOPE technology.

19. *Food assistance:* In Maiduguri, Damaturu and LGAs in Borno and Yobe states (Kaga, Bade, Nguru, Yunusari) where markets are still functioning, food assistance will be delivered for six months through the multi-purpose cash-based transfer platform developed with the Government in collaboration with a telecommunications company providing mobile money services. Additional delivery mechanisms and financial service providers may be identified in other geographical areas as the operation grows. The value of WFP's cash transfer has been revisited after discussions with partners and local authorities to align the intervention with other food assistance programmes currently implemented in the same area. The transfer value is now USD 0.40 per day per person (USD 12 per month) reduced from USD 1 – as previously established in BR5 – to align with other cash-based programs implemented by Government and partners. The calculation is still based on a nutritionally balanced food basket composed of typical ingredients used in northeastern Nigeria to meet 100 percent of daily carbohydrate and protein requirements and providing 2,100 kcal per person per day, but does not provide for all the micronutrient requirements. As a multi-purpose platform, the transfer value still includes a 15 percent top-up for beneficiaries to access transportation, medical services, and other urgent needs.
20. In-kind food assistance will be delivered to an estimated 150,000 beneficiaries located in areas where markets are not functioning and food availability is constrained. A combination of cereals, pulses, fortified oil, and Super Cereal will enable households to access a full 2,100 kcal and required daily levels of fat, protein, carbohydrates and most micronutrients.
21. Except for ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) not currently available in Nigeria, the supply of food commodities will be solely through local procurement and provided on delivered-at-place (DAP) terms to WFP warehouses in Damaturu (Yobe state) and Maiduguri (Borno state). This supply chain strategy, also used by ICRC, offers four advantages in the Nigerian context: (i) strongly encourages suppliers to deliver the right product specification; (ii) provides flexibility in the selection of suppliers, as no WFP transport contract must be attached to multiple potential sourcing locations; (iii) avoids requiring mobile LESS teams to travel to all states/sourcing locations; and (iv) requires a lighter structure, favoring an agile supply chain capable of shifting from in-kind to cash-based transfers as the situation allows or requires.
22. Through WFP's hands-on capacity training approach, Government skills in supply chain management will continue to be strengthened. Transition to cash-based transfers is envisioned in the medium-term once security conditions allow revival of local markets.
23. *Integrated nutrition programme:* The response targets the most vulnerable communities, and within these, households with members at high-risk of malnutrition. Based on the findings of the Joint United Nations Multi-sector Assessment, a multi-sector approach will use complementary strategies to respond to humanitarian needs. WFP is currently developing a convergent community-based programme with Government, UNICEF, MSF and partners that combines food support (cash or in-kind) with blanket supplementary feeding, screening, behavioral change communication, health education, and infant and young child feeding counselling. Close linkages will be established with local health structures in coordination with UNICEF's severe acute malnutrition treatment programme. The joint response will include nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive assistance targeting the most vulnerable populations and aiming to prevent further deterioration of child undernutrition and related mortality as the lean season approaches.

24. In the immediate term, WFP will distribute Plumpy'Sup to 64,000 children aged 6–23 months in targeted communities and camps for six months. Commodities will be rapidly sourced through pre-positioned WFP stocks available in the region. In parallel, WFP has deployed nutrition expertise to identify local products available from the Nigerian market as a medium-term alternative to RUSF. If found appropriate, Plumpy'Sup will be replaced with a locally available product. In targeted vulnerable areas, specialized nutritious food for children aged 6–23 months will complement CBT and in-kind food distributions to vulnerable households.
25. *Coordination:* Targeting and response tools have been elaborated in direct coordination with the Government, and its NEMA and SEMAs, and with food security and nutrition partners collaborating through the protection working group. The food and nutrition response represents one part of a wider state-level plan led by the Government and implemented by United Nations agencies and non-governmental and international organizations. State-level plans are being updated based on latest assessments and mapping to mitigate risks of duplication or critical gaps in food assistance.
26. At all stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring the response will be implemented hand-in-hand with Government counterparts seconded to WFP to allow real-time transfer of operational know-how and facilitate subsequent handover to the Government.
27. *Data collection:* Food security assessment and post-distribution monitoring tools developed jointly by WFP, NEMA and SEMAs now integrate indicators on complementary feeding practices, food consumption, dietary diversity, market prices and MUAC measurements, and will enable tracking of the evolution of markets, food security, and nutrition.
28. The mVAM tool, first rolled out in Nigeria in January 2016, will be scaled up to more respondents and wider geographic coverage in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. The mVAM technology is also being adapted to allow WFP to connect systematically with traders operating in the northern states, providing regular follow-up to the joint regional markets assessment completed in March 2016. An interagency urban emergency food security assessment will be carried out in Maidaguri and Damaturu in May to gather more qualitative information for the coming months.
29. SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, will be extended to manage registration of over 400,000 beneficiaries. LESS is also being rolled out and will help manage commodities in SEMA warehouses at Maiduguri and Damaturu.
30. *Protection:* Ensuring a protection-conscious and accountable approach is a priority. A protection risk analysis and protection strategy have been developed for the proposed response in the northeast. The protection profile of targeted communities has been reviewed and guidance developed for protection-conscious registration and distribution modalities. Standard operating procedures, guidelines and a questionnaire were developed for in-kind and cash-based transfer modalities to guide the emergency response. WFP will continue to work with UNHCR and protection partners to train staff, NEMA and SEMA counterparts, and cooperating partners on conflict-sensitive programming.
31. The operation will put additional emphasis on ensuring safety when traveling to and from the distribution site, and the manner in which assistance is provided at the site. A complaint and feedback mechanism is being designed through participatory consultations with affected men, women, boys and girls to ensure its accessibility and uptake by all. WFP will work with counterparts to reinforce the hotline as coverage of food assistance is

scaled up, and assess to what extent vulnerable target groups (including women) have access to mobile technology. Strong links and participation with the interagency protection working group is been established.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND ACTIVITY						
Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current Plan	Revision		Revised Plan
Cameroon	General food distribution		Total	Male	Female	
		Refugees in-camp	55 000	0	0	55 000
		Local populations (IDPs, hosts)	93 000	0	0	93 000
		Local population – severely food insecure	23 000	0	0	23 000
		Seasonal support – host population	20 000	0	0	20 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugees in-camp – children (6-23mths)	6 930	0	0	6 930
		Refugees in-camp – PLW	0	0	0	0
		Local host and IDP populations – children	88 161	0	0	88 161
	Targeted supplementary feeding	All groups (refugees, local populations) – children aged 6-59 months	30 000	0	0	30 000
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	10 000	0	0	10 000
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		299 574	0	0	299 574
Chad	General food distribution	Refugees	5 500	0	0	5 500
		Local populations (IDPs, returnees, hosts)	100 000	0	0	100 000
		Seasonal support – severely food insecure	65 000	0	0	65 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugee, IDP, local populations – children aged 6-23 months	26 100	0	0	26 100
	Emergency school feeding	IDP population	7 500	0	0	7 500
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		170 500	0	0	170 500
Niger	Targeted food distribution	Onsight-refugees	10 500	0	0	10 500
		Conditional assistance for host populations	20 000	0	0	20 000
		Outside of camp populations (refugees, IDPs, returnees, hosts)	110 000	0	0	110 000
	Stand-by response capacity	Sudden onset displacement (all groups)	50 000	0	0	50 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	In-camp – children aged 6-23 months	1 050	0	0	1 050
		Out-of-camp – children aged 6-23 months	12 000	0	0	12 000
		Contingency 6-23 months	1 000	0	0	1 000
	Emergency school feeding	IDP population	8 000	0	0	8 000
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		198 500	0	0	198 500
Nigeria	General food distribution	IDPs and host population (in-kind)	0	75 000	75 000	150 000

	IDPs and host population (cash-based)	70 000	133 500	133 500	267 000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>208 500</b>	<b>208 500</b>	<b>417 000</b>
<b>Supplementary feeding</b>	Children aged 6-23 months	0	32 749	31 251	64 000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32 749</b>	<b>31 251</b>	<b>64 000</b>
	<b>TOTAL NIGERIA (excluding overlap) <sup>10</sup></b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>215 643</b>	<b>215 357</b>	<b>431 000</b>
<b>TOTAL REGIONAL EMOP (excluding overlap)</b>		<b>738 574</b>	<b>215 643</b>	<b>215 357</b>	<b>1 099 574</b>

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

	Supplementary feeding children under 2	General food distribution (cash-based)	General food distribution (in-kind)
Cereals			320
Pulses			120
Vegetable oil (fortified)			35
Super Cereal			50
Plumpy'Sup	92		
<b>TOTAL (g/person/day)</b>	<b>92</b>		<b>525</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)		USD 0.40	
Total Kcal (person/day)	492	2,057	2,057
% of energy supplied by protein	10.5	10.7	10.7
% of energy supplied by protein	59%	18.5	18.5
Duration (maximum days in EMOP)	180	180	180

<sup>10</sup> 50,000 out of 64,000 children aged 6-23 months are included among the 417,000 receiving food assistance.



## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTRY				
Country	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Cameroon	Food (mt)	64 616	0	64 616
	Cash (USD)	2 975 856	0	2 975 856
Chad	Food (mt)	19 866	0	19 866
	Cash (USD)	10 265 475	0	10 265 475
Niger	Food (mt)	45 016	0	45 016
	Cash (USD)	5 201 918	0	5 201 918
Nigeria	Food (mt)	0	15 235	15 235
	Cash (USD)	12 600 000	12 924 000	25 524 000
Total food (mt)		129 498	15 235	144 733
Total cash (USD)		31 043 249	12 924 000	43 967 249

## RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

32. This scale-up in the context of Nigeria's insecure and volatile environment adds to risks previously identified in the regional EMOP and subsequent budget revisions. WFP is taking a proactive approach to risk assessment and mitigation. A comprehensive risk analysis for the scale up was carried out and a risk matrix developed that will be revisited and updated as the risk situation evolves. Risk assessments on security, cash transfers, and beneficiary protection have also been conducted. WFP is establishing appropriate security measures, procedures and frameworks, and a solid administrative management system to address identified risks. A temporary compliance officer reporting to the Dakar Regional Bureau has been put in place in Nigeria to provide a second line of defense against fraud and other high risks. The Dakar Regional Bureau will maintain this oversight by either indefinitely or periodically deploying a compliance officer.
33. Financial management controls include segregation of responsibilities and standard operating procedures specifying anti-fraud procedures, roles and responsibilities. WFP will continue to reinforce Government capacities in warehouse management and delivery tracking (including LESS deployment) to reduce fraud risk.
34. Use of military escorts presents an additional risk of compromising WFP's acceptance among and perception by affected people and local stakeholders. As mitigation measures, WFP aims to use armed escorts only as a last resort and is developing guidance to help ensure that the approach is understood and implemented by WFP staff and partners. Where feasible, escorts should be used to secure roads rather than travel together with WFP vehicles.
35. To address this risk area, WFP will develop an exit strategy, clearly communicate the need to continuously review the situation, and stop using escorts as soon as possible. UNDSS and WFP security will continuously sensitize escorts on staff safety measures

and road safety, and develop a communication strategy for local actors and populations about WFP's humanitarian mandate and autonomy from the military. WFP will participate in the OCHA-led civil-military liaison group at Maiduguri/Abuja levels to help ensure a coordinated approach across United Nations agencies.

36. Insufficient funding has also been identified as a potential risk. Competing financial demands of the global humanitarian system and WFP's focus on enhancing government capacity as an entry point increase risks of not meeting needs of highly food-insecure populations in a pre-famine situation. WFP will proactively mitigate this risk by leveraging food security data to provide donors with evidence-based funding appeals; elaborating a fundraising strategy that includes high-level advocacy; engaging with non-traditional donors; and ensuring operational efficiency, for example, through cash-based transfers and use of in-kind resources. WFP will work with government and other partners in the context of government state-wide plans and narrow EMOP priorities if full funding needs are not met.

Approved by:

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

Date: .....

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José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General, FAO

Date: .....

## Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	8 640	10 368 000	
Pulses	3 240	3 304 800	
Oil and fats	945	2 126 250	
Mixed and blended food	2 410	5 561 568	
Others	-	0	
<b>Total Food Transfers*</b>	<b>15 235</b>	<b>21 360 618</b>	
External Transport		105 984	
LTSH		2 046 950	
ODOC Food		1 212 012	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>11</sup></b>			<b>24 725 564</b>
C&V Transfers		12 924 000	
C&V Related costs		1 531 600	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>14 455 600</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>0</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			39 181 164
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			8 527 865
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>47 709 029</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>12</sup>			3 339 632
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>51 048 661</b>

<sup>11</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>12</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## Annex I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	4 011 020
General service staff **	139 950
Danger pay and local allowances	399 733
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 550 703</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>1 013 398</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>1 284 844</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>44 000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>1 134 920</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>500 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>8 527 865</b>

\* 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

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<sup>13</sup> 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.

## Annex II – Summary of revised logframe

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks/Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Proportion of households where females, males and females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: Project-specific</li> <li>▸ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: &gt; 50%</li> <li>▸ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: &gt; 60%</li> </ul>	
Cross-cutting result PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: &gt; 70%</li> <li>▸ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Target: &gt; 80%</li> </ul>	

Cross-cutting result PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: Project-specific</li> <li>› Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 100%</li> <li>› Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners Target: Project-specific</li> </ul>	
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome SO1.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme</b> (coverage) (except Nigeria) BSF Target: 70 % TSF Target: Project-Specific</li> <li>› <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b> (except Nigeria) Target: &gt; 66%</li> <li>› <b>Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment performance:</b> recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates (except Nigeria) Target: mortality &lt;3%, recovery &gt;75%, non-response &lt;15%, default &lt;15%</li> </ul>	Security incidents prevent implementation and monitoring of activities in a large part of the project area Further deterioration of the situation in northern Nigeria leads to a massive influx of populations surpassing plans, resources and capacity Government and partners unable to provide complementary activities to meet beneficiary NFI, hygiene, water, sanitation and other needs Delivery of goods hampered by rains, poor infrastructure, and insecurity Resources from donors not received early on enough to allow for the timely purchase and delivery of foods in a context where lead-time is compounded by remoteness of areas and rains
Outcome SO1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› <b>Diet Diversity Score</b> disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: Project-specific</li> <li>› <b>Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b> disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80%</li> <li>› <b>Coping Strategy Index</b> disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: CSI of 80% of targeted household is reduced or stabilized</li> </ul>	Sufficient resources (human, financial, technology) secured in time to allow for required scale-up of operations for implementation and monitoring of activities

<p>Outcome SO1.3 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergency</p>	<p>› <b>Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI)</b> Target: Project-specific <u>(only for Niger)</u></p>	
<p>Outcome SO1.4 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets - OPTIONAL</p>	<p>› <b>Retention rate of boys and girls</b> Target: 70% <u>(for Chad and Niger)</u></p> <p>› <b>Enrolment rate of boys and girls</b> Target: 70% <u>(for Chad and Niger)</u></p> <p>› <b>Community asset score</b> Target: 50% of assets damaged or destroyed during the emergency are restored (except Nigeria)</p>	
<p>Output SO1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>› Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>› Quantity of food distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (except Nigeria)</p> <p>› Total value of cash distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned <u>(for Chad, Niger and Nigeria)</u></p> <p>› Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned <u>(only Chad and Nigeria)</u></p> <p>› Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned (except Nigeria)</p>	
<p>Output SO1.2 Emergency management capacity created and/or supported <u>(only for Niger)</u></p>	<p>› Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p> <p>› Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	
<p>Output SO1.3 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and</p>	<p>› Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure (except Nigeria)</p>	

communities		
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## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

CBT	cash-based transfers
EMOP	emergency operation
GAM	global acute malnutrition
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
mVAM	mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding

**ANNEX III – LTSH matrix**

**ANNEX IV – Project budget plan**