

BUDGET INCREASE No. 7 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	1 605 200		
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>)	180 525		
WFP cash to beneficiaries (<i>USD</i>)	46 834 672		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase / (Decrease)	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	153 122 800	37 861 906	190 984 706
Cash and vouchers and related costs	50 873 785	2 389 529	53 263 314
Capacity development & augmentation	4 473 281	0	4 473 281
Direct support cost	38 861 910	7 010 618	45 872 528
Indirect support cost	17 313 224	3 308 344	20 621 568
Total cost to WFP	264 645 000	50 570 397	315 215 397

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision adjusts Regional Emergency Operation 200777 (EMOP) to address critical humanitarian needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host populations in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Latest estimates indicate 5.2 million people are in moderately to severely food insecure situations exacerbated by acute insecurity, lack of access to fields, reduced economic activities, and ever increasing displacement along the borders of affected countries.¹ WFP is targeting food assistance to 1.6 million of the affected population in the four countries, while Governments, ICRC and NGOs are providing assistance to some of the remaining affected populations.
2. The current revision is based on recent assessment data in all affected countries that reflects updated contextual changes affiliated with increased insecurity and a surge in displacement, while maintaining priority assistance to the most vulnerable populations.
3. The budget revision will:
 - Increase food transfers by 35,792 mt valued at USD 23.0 million; and
 - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 2.9 million.

¹ Cadre Harmonisé March 2016 (lean season figures); EFSA Cameroon and Government of Niger.

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 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 a response to 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 EMOP was launched in January 2015 to address acute food and nutrition needs within areas affected by violence and insecurity emanating from Nigeria and spreading throughout the Lake Chad basin. Massive displacements and disrupted major trade routes and livelihood options have aggravated in a chronically food-insecure region by creating large numbers of refugees, internally displaced people, and affected host populations.
6. The EMOP has since had six subsequent revisions that addressed the fluid context, adapting changes in caseloads while scaling up operations in Nigeria to address critical needs.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

7. Across the three countries bordering Nigeria, security and humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate as populations flee Boko Haram violence in a context of severe food insecurity resulting from successive poor harvests due to abandoned crops, minimal cross-border cash crop trade, and lost economic opportunities with Nigeria.
8. A new wave of incursions occurred in recent months in the Diffa region of Niger, where Boko Haram carried out severe attacks in the villages of Yebi and Bosso. Heavy casualties were reported among security forces and ammunition and food stocks were pillaged before the military retook control of the town.
9. The attacks led to large population movements from Bosso and Yebi to the safer communes of Toumour, Gueskerou, and Diffa. These movements call for an evaluation of the impact on the newly displaced population in these areas. Discussions are taking place with authorities to ensure efficient monitoring and humanitarian response based on arising needs. No official figures are available, but 40,000 people are estimated to have been affected²; out of which 51% are women and 25% children under 5 years.
10. Recent security analysis indicates that Boko Haram is regrouping on the Nigeria side of the border. Considering that the Chadian army played a significant role in the counteroffensive, violence is expected to continue over the coming weeks with a strong indication that it will spread to Chad.
11. Within Nigeria, as the multinational joint task force places intense pressure on Boko Haram, the security situation has intensified. At the onset of the lean season, more than three million people in Borno and Yobe states affected by violence and displacement face hunger (Phase 3 Emergency food insecurity or above). Monthly mVAM reports indicate a steady deterioration in food consumption and increasing reliance on begging, borrowing, skipping meals and other negative coping strategies. In addition to this, the

² OCHA flash report June 2016.

protection risk analysis conducted by WFP including rapid protection assessments conducted by protection partners highlight other key protection issues in Borno and Yobe states relevant for WFP's operation and scale-up.

12. The Government's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has recently reported 14 new IDP locations with people in need of immediate food assistance in Borno state. Malnutrition and the overall food security situation of the population in these locations has been referred to as critical.
13. Populations have been forced to flee without assets and livelihoods, and have become extremely vulnerable following the onset of the lean season, with women and children most affected. Initial information from the field indicates that most urgent needs include food, shelter, non-food items, protection, access to health care and psychosocial support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Most host families are already highly vulnerable and unable to support additional people, especially during this particularly difficult lean season. The main vulnerable groups in areas of displacement and return are women and children - including families headed by women who lost their husbands during attacks and displacement. This group faces a range of threats including attacks and abuse; and exploitation and use of negative coping mechanisms – transactional sex being one of them. Unaccompanied children are also particularly exposed to a range of protection risks while children more generally are also exposed to similar risks but have better capacity to cope thanks to the family support.
14. The security situation is weighing on the coping capacity of populations, causing a ripple effect that is reflected in the latest food security and nutrition data. Concerning rates of severe acute malnutrition have been observed in Cameroon and Chad through WFP screening, exceeding 2 percent in the Far North region of Cameroon, and reaching 2.3 percent severe acute malnutrition and 14 percent global acute malnutrition in Chad, according to the April nutritional screening. Limited data is available on food insecurity in Niger, but the nutrition cluster will mobilize a rapid SMART assessment in the most affected regions in June.
15. The Lake Chad Basin economy has been through years of recurring drought, and the drastic effects of the conflict in Nigeria have further aggravated a sub-regional economy that traditionally relies on cash crops, livestock trade, commercial fishing and subsistence farming. Stifled economic activity in Nigeria has greatly affected neighboring countries through fuel shortages and high transport costs leading to reduced cereal availability and high prices.³
16. The Lake Chad Basin depends on Nigeria not only for staple foods, fuel and other imported goods, but also as a consistent consumer of goods grown in neighboring countries. Today, livestock traders have fewer buyers in Nigeria, leading to lower prices than usual during the lean season.
17. Across conflict-affected regions of the Lake Chad Basin, the onset of the lean season and rainy season will worsen food security outcomes by resulting in depleted stocks, raised seasonal food prices, impassable roads, and low livestock prices. The lean season has already begun earlier than usual in certain areas, while in others thousands of families are in need of immediate assistance. The food security status of households in the Diffa, Lac, and Far Northern regions of the three countries has already deteriorated with the number of food-insecure people doubling since this time last year because many households were forced to leave their homes during the harvest and do not have any food stocks for 2016.⁴ In Niger's Diffa region, post-distribution monitoring in May found that

³ Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment June 2016

⁴ EFSA and PDM June 2016

one-third of households along border areas with Nigeria are without any source of revenue.

Purpose of the Budget Increase

18. This budget revision will adjust beneficiary caseloads to match the latest assessment findings.

Chad

19. In the Lake Chad region, the number of displaced people has increased sharply over the past few months due to new security incidents in Chad and Nigeria. The number of IDPs has increased by 30,000. This includes newly arrived refugees and IDP sites⁵ made accessible since the beginning of the year where WFP is currently providing food assistance to all IDPs. After the harvest in September/October, a phased vulnerability-based targeting exercise will begin to narrow and prioritize assistance to the refugees and IDPs most in need. Targeting will start in semi-urban areas, where cash-based transfers (CBT) are currently provided; taking into consideration new market analysis, host populations will receive food-based transfers through the lean season and no longer CBT as per the previous budget revision. After the harvest, this caseload will no longer receive assistance, thus reducing the amount of CBT in the operation. However, anticipated new influxes are likely to create additional needs, so the total project caseload is expected to remain relatively unchanged, but there will be decrease in CBT monthly caseload from 60,000 to 10,000 beneficiaries in July – August and then gradual increase to reach up to 30,000. Markets are monitored regularly to fine-tune the transfer value and ensure adequate purchasing power of beneficiaries receiving CBT, while evaluating the feasibility of each transfer modality.
20. WFP has initiated CBTs in areas where conditions are conducive; starting with urban areas around Bol and Baga Sola, in line with market assessment results. In parallel, refugees in the camp near Bagasola that received in-kind food assistance during recent months will benefit from an e-voucher program starting in July.
21. Due to a lack of other actors providing food assistance and prevention of malnutrition to displaced populations in the Lac region, WFP has decided to focus efforts on entire IDP populations residing in very remote hard to reach areas. As a result, blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) will assist 7,500 children under 2 among the total of 120,000 IDPs. The most vulnerable local/host populations residing in these same regions also affected by the conflict will receive support through the lean season.
22. WFP will continue to play a critical role in the coordination and support of the food security working group.

Cameroon

23. In the far north, the number of refugees in the Minawao camp has increased nearly 10,000 since October 2015. Over 56,000 refugees are currently present in the camp and receiving WFP food assistance. Numbers have been updated and a slight continuous increase is expected in the near future as the joint military force engages Boko Haram on both sides of the border.
24. The number of IDPs receiving cash-based assistance will remain the same, though the monthly transfer value per beneficiary will increase from USD 15 to USD 18 to match rising food prices in Mora, Mokolo and Kousseri.⁶

⁵ Liwa-Daboua axis and Tchoukoutalia.

⁶ CBT feasibility study carried out by WFP in January 2016.

Niger

25. The overall number of beneficiaries has almost doubled for multiple reasons. Firstly, WFP will target up to 60,000⁷ beneficiaries in areas affected by the recent cross border attacks in communes already classified within IPC Phase 3 (acute food and livelihood crisis). The aim is to improve the coverage rate in heavily affected villages that have not yet been assisted either by WFP or other actors due to security restraints.
26. Additionally, as previously agreed in a memorandum of understanding between ICRC and WFP, 50,000 beneficiaries in Toumour commune previously assisted by ICRC will receive WFP assistance from July 2016 onwards with Danish Refugee Council as the new implementing partner. Another 41,500 people currently not receiving assistance in villages where WFP operates (Chetimari and Nguiguimi) will be added to the caseload. Based on household economy approach vulnerability targeting, including these very vulnerable populations into the caseload will correct exclusion errors.
27. In line with the rising caseloads, blanket feeding numbers have doubled to ensure adequate coverage of children under 2 through the lean season and beyond.

Nigeria

28. Emergency levels of food insecurity, coupled with absence of MAM treatment interventions, support expansion of the BSF target age-group beyond children aged 6–23 months to include all children aged 6-59 months. Micronutrient deficiencies among under-fives, predominantly vitamin A, zinc, iron, and iodine, were rampant prior to the crisis and can only have been exacerbated since – even more so for camp populations dependent on often unstable supply of general rations consisting of a monotonous diet of starchy staples. Families in these locations also have limited opportunity to supplement these nutritionally inadequate diets. Priority is given to camp populations in and around Maiduguri as well as in the satellite IDP camps in the newly accessible LGAs. The severity of the crisis has prompted the Nigeria Federal Minister of Health to declare a State of Nutrition Emergency in Borno State on 27 June 2016, immediately dispatching a response team to the area to further assess the situation and organize a government response. Following this assessment, the Borno State Commissioner for Health announced that the Federal Ministry of Health rapid response team had found the situation in Borno to be “much more dire” and quite “under-reported”, urging the need to scale up the response to the crisis. As more and more areas are given humanitarian access, the scale of the crisis could increase even more.
29. There is the opportunity to increase cash-based interventions in Yobe as more markets open up. Information collected from key markets shows that prices of all commodities are rising. In addition, some populations are returning to their homes and will need assistance during the lean season. WFP will provide three months of CBT support to FAO’s seed protection project for IDPs that have returned to their places of origin to farm as the cultivation season commences.
30. Food assistance will be provided through GFD, in areas where markets are not functioning and IDPs are living in camps under tight restrictions– this includes areas such as Bama and Banki. Given the urgency all foods, but the specialized nutritious foods will be procured locally. The market has been assessed and local availability of foods is confirmed. WFP continues to work with the Government to accelerate importation of specialized nutritious foods.
31. To ensure that the required food assistance can be provided to the targeted populations,

⁷ Bosso and Chétimari.

WFP will seek to establish partnerships with credible organizations with a strong presence on the ground. The partnership with NGOs would be complemented with other partnerships, including with state and national authorities as well as other structures that are scaling up presence on the ground. Discussions have begun at the state levels and these will be complemented with discussions at the federal level as well as the headquarters of partners. Training is planned for staff and partners – including NEMA and SEMA – in all aspects including supply chain, programme and protection issues.

32. In view of the access, security, logistics and implementation capacity constraints, WFP will be scaling-up its operations in a gradual but steady manner, through a combination of general food distributions and unconditional cash transfers and blanket supplementary feeding. The activities will initially focus on the most affected accessible areas and vulnerable people there, with phased monthly expansion to newly accessible areas.
33. Costs to provide 2,100 kcal per person increased from NGN 1,900 in March 2016 to NGN 2,400 in June 2016.⁸ Price increases are mostly due to limited supplies in the market, further compounded by fuel scarcity and the appreciation of the USD to NGN exchange rate that is making rice, vegetable oil and other imported commodities more expensive.
34. In conjunction with FAO, WFP will continue to play a key role in the coordination and support of the food security working group.

⁸ Market monitoring conducted on 15-16 June 2016 in 10 main markets of Maiduguri and Jere LGAs.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current plan	Revision		Revised plan
				Male	Female	
Cameroon	General food distribution	Refugees in-camp	55 000	960	1 040	57 000
		Local populations (IDPs, hosts)	93 000	9 600	10 400	113 000 ⁹
		Local population – severely food insecure	23 000			23 000
		Seasonal support – host population	20 000			20 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugees in-camp, local host and IDP populations children (6-23mths)	95 091	132	143	95 366
	Targeted supplementary feeding	All groups (refugees, local populations) – children aged 6-59 months	30 000			30 000
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	10 000	0	10 000	10 000
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		299 574	10 692	11 583	320 800
Chad	General food distribution	Refugees	5 500	494	506	6 500
		Local populations (IDPs, returnees, hosts)	100 000	14 900	15 100	130 000 ¹⁰
		Seasonal support – severely food insecure	65 000			65 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Refugee, IDP, local populations – children aged 6-23 months	26 100	(9 208)	(9 392)	7 500
	Emergency school feeding	IDP population	7 500	3 600	3 900	15 000
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		170 500	15 394	15 606	201 500
Niger	Targeted food distribution	On-site refugees	10 500	4 361	4 539	19 400
		Conditional assistance - Outside of camp populations (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	20 000			20 000 ¹¹
		Unconditional Assistance – Outside of camp populations (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	110 000	69 335	72 165	251 500 ¹²
	Stand-by response capacity	Sudden onset displacement (all groups)	50 000	4 700	5 300	60 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	In- and out-of-camp – Stand-by response capacity – children aged 6-23 months	16 050	9 330	9 710	35 090
	Emergency school feeding	IDP population	8 000			8 000
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)		198 500	78 396	82 004	358 900
Nigeria	General food distribution	IDPs and host population (in-kind)	150 000	25 850	29 150	205 000
		IDPs and host population (cash-based)	267 000	86 480	97 520	451 000
		Returnees Farmers - (cash-based) ¹³		11 750	13 250	25 000
	Sub-total		417 000	124 080	139 920	681 000
	Supplementary feeding	Children aged 6-59 months	64 000	51 700	58 300	174 000
	Sub-total		64 000	51 700	58 300	174 000
	TOTAL NIGERIA (excluding overlap) ¹⁴		431 000	137 710	155 290	724 000

⁹ 24,100 cash-based transfer beneficiaries.

¹⁰ 20,000 cash based transfer beneficiaries.

¹¹ 10,000 cash-based transfer beneficiaries.

¹² 40,000 cash-based transfer beneficiaries.

¹³ 25,000 in Damaturu (Gujiba and Golani) are under seed protection program with FAO. WFP will assist them with a CBT ration until the harvest.

¹⁴ 131,000 out of 174,000 children aged 6-59 months are included among the 681,000 receiving food assistance.

TOTAL REGIONAL EMOP (excluding overlap)	1 099 574	242 192	264 483	1 605 200
---	-----------	---------	---------	-----------

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)									
	Cameroon		Chad			Niger		Nigeria	
	Blanket feeding	Food distribution (cash)	Food distribution (cash)	Reduced food distribution	Emergency school feeding	Arrival ration	Emergency school feeding	GFD (In-kind & cash)	Nutrition
Cereals				200		350	295	320	
Pulses				60		120	70	120	
Vegetable oil				30	133	35	40	35	
Super Cereal				50		50		50	
Super Cereal Plus	100						80		
Salt				5		5	7	0	
Plumpy'Sup									92
Plumpy'Doz									
HEB									
TOTAL (g/person/day)	100	0	0	345	133	560	492	525	92
CBT (USD/person /day)		0.50	0.38	0.19				0.25	
Duration (maximum days in EMOP)	360	90	360	180	180	30	360	180	180

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	2 532	67 148
	Cash (USD)	2 975 856	503 208	3 479 064
Chad	Food (mt)	19 866	10 324	30 190
	Cash (USD)	10 265 475	(3 576 563)	6 688 912
Niger	Food (mt)	45 016	17 071	62 087
	Cash (USD)	5 201 918	0	5 201 918
Nigeria	Food (mt)	15 235	5 865	21 100
	Cash (USD)	25 524 000	5 940 778	31 464 778
Total food (mt)		144 733	35 792	180 525
Total cash (USD)		43 967 249	2 867 423	46 834 672

RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

35. The continuous unpredictable security context in northeastern Nigeria and bordering regions of Cameroon, Chad and Niger could result in new population movements and prolonged acute needs for local populations, and is likely to increase challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of WFP staff and beneficiaries. WFP will continue to put in place mitigation measures to access affected populations as much as possible and anticipate responses to increasing needs. WFP is working in close coordination with other United Nations agencies and partners to mainstream security efforts and reduce related costs.
36. 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.
37. The complex supply chain in remote regions of landlocked countries affected by the crisis requires that funding be secured early and flexibly enough to maximize opportunities for efficient and rapid procurement and delivery. WFP continues to explore opportunities for local procurement and will scale up cash-based assistance where appropriate and feasible, while maximizing use of existing finance mechanisms, such as advance financing and the Global Forward Purchase Facility. The Douala corridor will continue to be strengthened while WFP will keep improving its capacity to predict and react to routine obstacles.
38. In the event of insufficient funding, country offices will prioritize nutrition interventions for pregnant and lactating women and children in areas where GAM and SAM rates are above emergency levels and general food distribution in areas with highest prevalence of severe food insecurity. Food assistance will focus on underserviced areas with low humanitarian actor presence and target the most vulnerable.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

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	21 367	10 982 155	
Pulses	7 202	4 387 452	
Oil and fats	2 183	2 247 090	
Mixed and blended food	4 772	5 346 755	
Others	269	60 280	
Total Food Transfers	35 793	23 023 732	
External Transport		1 700 845	
LTSH		10 481 092	
ODOC Food		2 656 237	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁵			37 861 906
C&V Transfers		2 867 423	
C&V Related costs		-477 894	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			2 389 529
Capacity Development & Augmentation			0
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>40 251 435</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			7 010 618
Total Direct Project Costs			47 262 053
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁶			3 308 344
TOTAL WFP COSTS			50 570 397

¹⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁶ 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 *	2 202 187
General service staff **	416 480
Danger pay and local allowances	255 688
Subtotal	2 874 355
Recurring and Other	872 266
Capital Equipment	1 483 386
Security	401 350
Travel and transportation	888 261
Assessments Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁷	491 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	7 010 618

* 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, UNVs

** 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

¹⁷ 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"> ▸ Proportion of households where females, males and females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: Project-specific ▸ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: > 50% ▸ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: > 60% 	
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"> ▸ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: > 70% ▸ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Target: > 80% 	

Cross-cutting result PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: Project-specific › Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 100% › Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners Target: Project-specific 	
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"> › Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) BSF Target: 70 % TSF Target: Project-Specific › Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Target: > 66% › Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates Niger and Chad Target: mortality <3%, recovery >75%, non-response <15%, default <15% 	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"> › Diet Diversity Score disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: Project-specific › Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80% › Coping Strategy Index disaggregated by sex of the household head Target: CSI of 80% of targeted household is reduced or stabilized 	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</p> <p>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergency</p>	<p>› Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI)</p> <p>Target: Project-specific (<u>only for Niger</u>)</p>	
<p>Outcome SO1.4</p> <p>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets - OPTIONAL</p>	<p>› Retention rate of boys and girls</p> <p>Target: 70% (<u>for Chad and Niger</u>)</p> <p>› Enrolment rate of boys and girls</p> <p>Target: 70% (<u>for Chad and Niger</u>)</p> <p>› Community asset score</p> <p>Target: 50% of assets damaged or destroyed during the emergency are restored (except Nigeria)</p>	
<p>Output SO1.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>› Total value of cash distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</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</u>)</p> <p>› Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output SO1.2</p> <p>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</p> <p>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		
-------------	--	--

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CBT	cash-based transfers
EMOP	emergency operation
GAM	global acute malnutrition
IDP	internally displaced person
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding