

BUDGET INCREASE No. 8 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 period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2017

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2,394,392		
Duration of entire project	36 months, 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017		
Extension/Reduction period	12 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	468,064		
WFP cash to beneficiaries (USD)	144,809,426		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	190,984,706	311,120,163	502,104,870
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	53,263,314	108,803,914	162,067,228
Capacity Development & Augmentation	4,473,281	181,323	4,654,604
DSC	45,872,528	68,091,346	113,963,875
ISC	20,621,568	34,173,772	54,795,340
Total cost to WFP	315,215,397	522,370,519	837,585,917

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- 1 This budget revision adjusts Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200777 and extends its duration by 12 months, until December 2017 to address humanitarian needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host populations in crisis-affected regions of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. All stakeholders agree on the criticality of meeting acute humanitarian needs and on the necessity to uphold a regional approach to this crisis.
- 2 Boko Haram's long-running violence and military counter-offensives have affected millions of people across the Lake Chad Basin and 9.2 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian aid. Alongside the Government of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, WFP will continue to work hand in hand with its partners – UN sister agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO) – to provide an integrated response package, to address the magnitude of needs of people affected by this crisis. In parallel to meeting humanitarian needs, this EMOP includes, where possible and appropriate, transitional elements to stimulate recovery in north-east Nigeria and in surrounding countries and to promote self-reliance in refugees and IDPs populations whose displacement is becoming protracted¹.
- 3 In **north-east Nigeria**, WFP is scaling up to assist 1.26 million people, expanding to new areas that have not been reached by any partner. The bulk of the expansion to new areas will

¹ This approach is consistent with the 'UNHCR/WFP Joint Strategy on Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations'

be done through in-kind assistance, while cash-based transfers (CBT) will continue in areas where the modality has been operationalized. Rapid response mechanisms – established jointly with UNICEF – will be part of the key enablers to reach areas where the security situation impedes regular programme access. General food assistance distributions (GFD) will remain integrated with prevention of malnutrition programmes, which will expand to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) alongside children aged 6 to 59 months. A livelihood support intervention will be incorporated, to contribute to early recovery and help reduce reliance on food assistance in return areas of north-east Nigeria.

- 4 **In Cameroon**, WFP will continue to support refugees and IDPs, with a scale-up of the seasonal assistance provided to vulnerable local populations in the Far North region. The nutrition programme focusing on prevention of under nutrition in all its forms will be maintained, while Emergency school feeding (ESF) will be set up in 2017. **In Chad**, WFP will roll-out vulnerability-based targeting for refugees and IDPs, alongside an increased use of CBT for assistance to refugees and IDPs. The ESF programme will be expanded to include daily hot meals to existing take-home rations. **In Niger**, WFP will continue to provide assistance to most vulnerable population affected by the crisis, while striving to create an enabling environment to shift to transition and recovery. Specific support to children will be maintained through prevention of malnutrition and ESF.
- 5 The budget revision will:
 - Increase food transfers by 287,539 mt, valued at 192,938,990;
 - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 97,974,754;
 - Increase external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH) and ODOC food by USD 118,181,173; and
 - Increase direct support cost by USD 68,091,346.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE (applicable for all projects)

Summary of Existing Project Activities

- 6 The EMOP was launched in January 2015 and has since gone through seven revisions that addressed the fluid context, adapting changes in caseloads while scaling up operations in Nigeria to address critical needs. An evaluation of the EMOP – considering Cameroon, Chad and Niger only– was carried out in 2016, with major recommendations integrated in WFP’s programme design and operations.
- 7 Over the past months, WFP established its presence in Nigeria, where the operating environment remains extremely challenging and volatile. The high level of risks for WFP beneficiaries, staff and assets directly impede access with field movements severely restricted.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

- 8 The Boko Haram-induced crisis remains the principle driving factor of instability in north-east Nigeria with growing concerns that past gains by the Nigerian Armed Forces risks being undone. Efforts at resolving the security component of the crisis are hindered by the deteriorating economic conditions, mounting rebellion and insecurity in the Niger delta, persistent secessionist undertones in the Biafra region and increasing levels of inter-

communal violence in the central belt. Recently, Boko Haram fractured into two factions; the Abu Musab Al-Banarwi faction centered on the Lake Chad area and northern belt of Borno State, and the Abubaker Shekau faction, which has retained the traditional Boko Haram stronghold in Sambissa forest. Despite the Multinational Joint Task Force offensive in the Lake Chad, the fragmentation of factions allows the empowerment of Boko Haram insurgents in the southern and central belts of Borno State.

- 9 Attacks on towns controlled by the Nigerian armed forces renders those towns difficult to access whereas attacks on convoys disrupt movements, hampering aid delivery. Since July, several humanitarian convoys have been attacked including a UN convoy from Bama in late July; roadside bomb incidents against at least two convoys transporting humanitarian materials and an ambush of an escorted convoy carrying aid between Pulka and Gwoza on 11 November. Since 25 October, at least six suicide bombing incidents have occurred in south Maiduguri alone, primarily in proximity or targeting IDP camps and settlements. The implementation of mitigation measures addressing the risk of suicide bombing carries the potential for limitation of humanitarian access in Maiduguri metropolitan area.
- 10 Violence and sustained fighting against the insurgency continue to lead to displacements of population in north-east Nigeria as well as in Far North's Cameroon, in the Lac Region of Chad, and in Diffa area in Niger. More than 3.6 million people are currently displaced, out of which 2 million IDPs in north-east Nigeria². A total of 9.2 million people are in need of assistance³, with 6.6 million people severely food insecure in affected areas in the four countries⁴.
- 11 In Nigeria, the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis was conducted in October, covering for the first time 16 states in north Nigeria. The situation is extremely worrisome and a deterioration is expected in the coming months. The epicentre of the crisis remains in Borno and Yobe States, where insecurity and lack of access to land are the key drivers for extremely poor cereal production. Deteriorating food access is also becoming an additional burden to most households in the conflict zones. Around 4.6 million people⁵ are estimated to be food insecure in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, 55,000 of which in extreme food insecurity (Phase 5) and 1.8 million in emergency situation (Phase 4), requiring immediate food assistance until the end of the year; the number of food insecure people in the same three states is expected to rise to 5.1 million by August 2017.
- 12 According to the CH, the population is also experiencing high malnutrition and mortality rates with extremely limited access to health facilities and humanitarian assistance. Malnutrition rates among women of reproductive age in Borno (15 percent) and Yobe (20 percent) are more than twice the national average of 7.4 percent. The situation is compounded by chronically high anaemia rates among women of child-bearing age and the high prevalence of low birth weight children. A rapid SMART assessment in Konduga, Kaga and Monguno Local Government Areas (LGAs) showed in each respective location 18.6 percent, 27.5 percent and 31.9 percent of PLW to be acutely malnourished or at risk of malnutrition⁶. According to MSF data of September 2016, the under-five mortality rate is extremely high in Muna Garage and Custom camps in Maiduguri, in Banki Town and in Damboa. The survey also reported very high crude mortality rates in the same locations.

² IDPs, refugees and returnees, IOM displacement matrix, December 2016

³ Lake Chad Basin Emergency, Revised Requirements and Response Priorities, September-December 2016

⁴ OCHA, Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Overview (as of 1 November 2016)

⁵ An estimated 2,392,000 men and 2,208,00 women

⁶ ACF Rapid SMART survey in Konduga, Kaga and Monguno, July and August 2016.

- 13 The impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at USD 3.7 billion⁷. Looting, restricted movements and fear of attacks have prevented farmers from working their fields. There is major concern for the 2016 harvest in Borno State: field preparation did not take place beyond the immediate outskirts of Maiduguri. Food production in 2016 is disrupted for a fourth year in a row and IDPs and returnees will have to rely on assistance at least until the 2017 harvest. Results of two household level food assessments in Maiduguri town and LGAs of Yobe in May and June 2016 indicated very high levels of food insecurity especially among IDP households.
- 14 Nigeria has slipped into economic recession, with two consecutive quarters of declining economic growth. In August, the Consumer Price Index measuring inflation, increased by 17.6 percent (year-on-year), 0.5 percent points higher from the rate recorded in July (17.1 percent). In Maiduguri, the increase in food prices is attributed to reduced production levels in north-east Nigeria, the increased cost of fuel affecting transportation costs and appreciation of the dollar against the Naira for imported commodities⁸.
- 15 In Cameroon's Far North region, the needs for humanitarian assistance also continue to be critical: the number of IDPs doubled compared to the same period last year, reaching over 190,000 people. The September 2016 emergency food security assessment (EFSA) reveals that food security remain at alarming levels, with close to 1.5 million people⁹ estimated to be food insecure in the region, including 180,000 severely food insecure.
- 16 Due to erratic weather conditions and widespread insecurity which severely constrained access to land, crop production in Cameroon in 2015 was 32.4 percent lower than the previous year¹⁰, estimated to be sufficient for the coverage of only five months of consumption. IDPs have had their livelihoods significantly weakened by the crisis and one in four households reported using extreme coping strategies such as begging and selling off productive assets.
- 17 The October 2016 SMART survey reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 10.9 percent and 6.4 percent respectively in Logone and Chari and in the other five divisions of the Far North. The stunting rate in Logone and Chari stands at 32.3 percent and at 38.9 percent in the other five divisions of the Far North. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening conducted in the 13 districts of the Far North showed a progressive decrease in GAM amongst BFSP beneficiaries (from 4.3 percent in February to 2.8 percent in August). The standardized expanded nutrition survey (SENS) conducted in the Minawao camp in July 2016 revealed GAM rates of 4.2 percent amongst children under 5 and stunting rates of 44.7 percent, as well as high rates of anaemia (56 percent and 69 percent in children under five and under two respectively). The SENS recommended that the nutrition interventions be maintained given their proven positive impact in reducing and stabilizing acute malnutrition rates in the camp.
- 18 WFP is setting up a food security monitoring system (FSMS), which will feed into the government's future early warning system. Through quarterly surveys, the FSMS will provide a regular information flow on household's responses to food security shocks. Combined with mVAM, it will ensure food security monitoring in insecure border areas.
- 19 In Chad, the first two rounds of mVAM (July and August 2016) indicates a net deterioration of the food security situation, with food insecurity rates among local population reaching

⁷ FAO Nine-Month Action Plan, September 2016

⁸ WFP VAM, Special Focus Nigeria, July 2016

⁹ An estimated 724,191 men and 730,885 women

¹⁰ With an estimated cereal deficit of 75 844 mt, according to the 2016 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission

24.3 and 29 percent of households respectively in July and in August. The situation is worse for IDPs, with 28.7 of food insecurity in July, and 50.9 percent in August. Compared to October 2015, the last national food security assessment (ENSA) results (October 2016) indicate a net deterioration of the food security situation in the Lac and neighbouring Kanem regions: from 14.72 to 21.7 percent in the Lac (with 37.8 percent for IDPs) and from 30.82 to 45.3 percent in Kanem. Despite a decrease in food insecurity in Barh El Gazel (region just east of Kanem), food insecurity remains very high (59.8 percent) and the outcomes of the agricultural campaign shows an 11.3 percent decrease compared to the last five years average. Populations' displacements have in-turn exacerbated vulnerabilities of host communities, many of which already were in need of assistance before the spike of the violence.

- 20 Preliminary results of the last SMART survey (September 2016) show a nationwide GAM rate of 11.9 percent. In the Lac and surrounding regions, malnutrition rates remain higher. GAM rates is 16.1 percent in Barh El Ghazel, 14.9 percent in Kanem and 12.2 percent in the Lac. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates are above the emergency threshold in the Lac (2.1 percent), Barh El Ghazel (2.3 percent) and Kanem (2.7 percent) regions. Children under 2 are the most affected by the malnutrition compared to those of 24-59 months. The two regions most affected by chronic malnutrition are the Lac (36 percent) and Kanem (33.7 percent).
- 21 In Niger, a Government-led assessment conducted in May 2016 indicated that 454,000 people are food insecure in the Diffa region¹¹. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out in July in Diffa reveal that 59 percent of IDPs are not planning to return to their place of origin. More than 70 percent of them have not sown, due to land access constraints. The PDM also indicates that 27 percent of IDP's households have borderline and poor food consumption score.
- 22 A SMART survey conducted in September 2016 in eight IDP sites in Diffa revealed a 13.6 percent GAM rate, with 2.4 percent SAM. A national SMART survey conducted between August and September 2016 showed GAM rate of 11.4 percent with 1 percent SAM in the Diffa region (excluding Bosso department) whereas the national GAM rate was 10.3 percent with 1.9 percent SAM. GAM rates were quite variable in the different departments: from 9.5 percent in Diffa to 17.3 percent in N'gourti, the only department with a critical situation. The situation was serious with GAM rate above 10 percent in four departments out of five. SAM was above the 2 percent alert threshold in three departments.
- 23 WFP conducted a regional Lake Chad Basin Market Assessment in January and February 2016¹². The results show that the on-going conflict in North Nigeria has disrupted trade flows by forcing traders to change trade routes. Cross-border trade between Nigeria and Niger, as well as between Nigeria and Cameroon seem to have suffered from the conflict. Despite these difficulties, most traders in Diffa, Borno and Yobe and in Bahr El Gazel (Chad) estimate to have the capacity to respond quickly to a 100 percent increase in demand. On the other hand, in the North region of Cameroon and in the Lac region of Chad, a large share of traders reported being unable of doubling their sales to meet an important increase in demand. Lack of own capital is massively reported by traders as their first constraint, followed by insecurity.
- 24 In parallel to this assessment, WFP piloted survey questions to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets that should be used as an overview of lessons learned

¹¹ Niger, Partenaires Sécurité Alimentaire, Bulletin d'information numéro 11, Diffa, Mai-juin 2016

¹² WFP, ACF and partners, Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment June 2016.

and good practices to assess gender and empowerment in humanitarian crises¹³. Results showed that men were often wholesalers and women retailers and that women played a limited role in supply chains of cereals, but a larger role for perishable commodities. Lack of capital and insecurity were the main constraints for traders, but more so for female traders. The key issues which arose during the study were misunderstanding on empowerment by local populations, lack of sufficient qualitative analysis and a singular approach to assessing empowerment by looking only at decision making. Based on identified challenges, key recommendations include (i) accountability for assessment teams to report on gender-responsive data (ii) translate qualitative information into programmatic recommendations (ii) introduce enumerator training modules on how to deliver questions and (iv) integration of all dimensions of empowerment in markets. WFP carried out a specific gender and market study in Cameroon¹⁴, whose recommendations inform food assistance for assets (FFA) and CBT to ensure consideration of women's needs and stronger decision making role for women.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

- 25 Given the magnitude of the needs in north-east Nigeria and in surrounding countries, and taking into account the likelihood of continued fighting, the economic situation in Nigeria and its impact on regional trade, and the disruption of food production, WFP needs to continue to provide a geographically and thematically integrated response, which will be reassessed on a regular basis throughout 2017.
- 26 In 2017, WFP will consolidate its response through **common lines of intervention** across the four Lake Chad Basin countries: GFD will be provided to the most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis, with an increased reliance on CBT where feasible (Chad, Cameroon and Niger). To maximize impact, blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP) will be integrated with GFD and with complementary services. Emergency school feeding programmes will encourage children to attend and stay in school in Cameroon, Chad and in Niger. In parallel and where possible, WFP will move toward the introduction of vulnerability-based targeting and initiate activities to strengthen livelihoods to enable early recovery. Real-time vulnerability analysis – through support to Government-assessments and mVAM for example - will be conducted to refine WFP's interventions.
- 27 During a meeting in Dakar mid-November, WFP and UNICEF agreed on a **joint nutrition response plan** for the four countries affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. UNICEF and WFP have jointly committed to scale up the delivery of a holistic package of essential health and nutrition services with the objective of reducing the prevalence of maternal and child undernutrition and associated levels of mortality. This response plan is based on operational strategies addressing the identified bottlenecks and gaps of the current food and nutrition response, ensuring the provision of life-saving assistance at scale, strengthening the leadership of both UNICEF and WFP, improving the coordination mechanisms at global, national and operational levels, and promoting the convergence of interventions within a multi sectoral response framework. It also includes a robust M&E system to assess and monitor impact of the BSFP performance, including the collection of the required data to inform the participation of beneficiaries and coverage of the programme. A MUAC screening is conducted before each distribution to monitor the evolution of the nutrition situation of children on every site.

¹³ WFP, Gender and Markets, VAM Case Study, Lake Chad Basin, August 2016.

¹⁴ WFP, Gender and markets and value chain analysis in the North and Far-North regions of Cameroon, July 2016.

- 28 **Humanitarian protection** is an integral element of WFP's work in north-east Nigeria, as well as in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, striving to improve the quality, effectiveness and durability of the impact of food assistance. Programmes are designed and implemented with due consideration for the protection concerns of the population: safety issues to, from and at the site, altered intra-household dynamics when distributing cash, or barriers for persons with specific needs are all factors to be considered throughout the project cycle to contribute to safe and dignified access to food assistance. For example, training on humanitarian protection has been provided to WFP staff, as well as to WFP's partners and service operators in north-east Nigeria. **Accountability towards affected populations** (AAP) is equally considered when WFP provides information on eligibility criteria and entitlements, consults communities across age, gender and diversity and puts in place a hotline or alternative complaints and feedback mechanisms. WFP will also make sure concerns are channelled back to relevant partners when needed.

Nigeria

- 29 In Nigeria, and based on the latest CH data, WFP is increasing its support to reach 1.26 million people in Borno and Yobe, expanding to areas unreached so far. The bulk of the expansion to new areas will be done through in-kind assistance, while CBT will continue to be used in areas where it has been operationalized and where security and markets allow. WFP's intervention include general food assistance distributions (GFD, in-kind and CBT), BSFP for children aged 6 to 59 months and PLW, as well as livelihood support (through FFA). In all activities, WFP provides assistance simultaneously to IDPs, returnees and local vulnerable populations. WFP works in close coordination with all the other stakeholders providing humanitarian assistance in north-east Nigeria, namely the Government, ICRC, MSF and all international NGO operational in the area.
- 30 In north-east Nigeria, WFP's approach will be two-fold:
- a) In relatively stable areas where partners are operating, WFP will maintain its current programming (in-kind GFD or CBT, integrated with BSFP). An ongoing multi-sectoral assessment in all LGAs on suitability of the programmes and modalities will provide additional information for response design refinement. WFP will continue to secure strategic partnerships with NGOs for the implementation of its response, as well as work in collaboration with all partners – bilaterally and in the forum of the Food Security Sector– both at an operational and a strategic level. In Maiduguri and in Damaturu cities, WFP will consolidate its intervention by ensuring IDPs in camps are receiving necessary support. In order to overcome CBT implementation challenges, WFP will explore alternative delivery mechanisms, such as e-money (including merchants' e-payments), switch to in-kind (with potential implementation of wet-feeding programmes in specific area), or longer-term SCOPE value voucher.
 - b) Where stable access is not possible, WFP will use the joint UNICEF-WFP Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) to provide much needed assistance, with personnel flown in by helicopter, while cargo is transported overland. Joint teams remain on the ground for a few days (6-8) in prioritized areas to provide an integrated package of support in-kind GFD and BSFP for WFP, while UNICEF will focus on WASH, health and nutrition support¹⁵. Initially, WFP and UNICEF will work with three teams to enable access to hard-to-reach deep field areas.

¹⁵ Active SAM case identification and treatment; micronutrient supplementation, deworming, vitamin A supplementation; antenatal, postnatal, iron, folic acid and optimal nutrition practice; support immunization and treatment of common killer disease; water and sanitation kits provision; child protection; emergency education.

- 31 WFP's approach in Nigeria shall remain **flexible**, following needs and adapting the assistance package to the evolving context through an enhanced complaints and feedback mechanism that proactively identifies access barriers to assistance and other concerns, and an enhanced mVAM tool to include real-time information on changing needs.
- 32 WFP's approach will be **holistic**, by combining general distributions with BSFP for children 6-59 months and PLW; by working in close collaboration with partners to address causes of undernutrition; and by addressing immediate and livelihood needs. WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of government partners, in particular the National and State Emergency Management Agency (NEMA and SEMA). WFP aims at further build the SEMA capacity to implement effective humanitarian response, through emergency capacity trainings and on-the-job transfer of capacities in areas such as food security monitoring and analysis, programme planning, or supply chain management. However, due to the large scale of the assistance required and to the limited capacity of the Government agencies, requests for WFP to take over additional sites from SEMA continue to be received, pre-empting any handover in the short and medium term.
- 33 **GFD** will be conducted for IDPs, returnees and highly vulnerable local populations of Borno and Yobe. Based on assessed food security needs and in discussion with partners, IDPs in government designated camps and IDPs in unofficial camps will be prioritized, while IDPs in host communities will be targeted based on vulnerability. When reaching vulnerable IDPs in host communities, equally vulnerable local population (using the agreed vulnerability criteria) will also be assisted. In 2017, GFD will be concentrated in 11 of the 27 LGAs in Borno, all of which are Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas: Bama, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri MC, Marte, Nganzai. In Yobe, nine LGA are targeted for GFD: Bade, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Nguru, Potiskum, Yunusari.
- 34 Out of the 1,1 million people that WFP targets with GFD, 772,000 will be assisted through in-kind food distribution, and 357,440 through CBT. CBT will be implemented in areas with large IDP and returnee populations where markets are functioning and where there is adequate mobile network coverage, as well as coverage in terms of e-money cash-out service providers' agents¹⁶. The transfer value has been increased in November, based on market price assessments. In order to overcome challenges encountered so far in the CBT delivery, WFP and its service providers are revising current agreements to integrate mobile money delivery mechanism to cash out services. The GFD in-kind basket now includes either rice or millet to ensure the highest micronutrient intake and account for processing losses.
- 35 Given the severity of the nutrition situation, the multitude of operational, security, access and institutional constraints, and based on a consensus among major stakeholders, it has been decided to significantly increase the coverage of BSFP targeting PLW and all children 6-59 months (excluding SAM cases, but including all children with MAM in the project areas). The objectives of BSF are i) to protect the nutrition status of non-malnourished children 6-59 months and PLW in a context of very high prevalence of severe food insecurity and thus prevent incidence, as well as to ii.) to ensure that those children and PLW with MAM receive the same nutritional supplement as would have been provided through a targeted supplementary feeding programme. To the greatest extent possible, BSF will be combined with the provision of household food assistance and as part of package of complementary health and WASH services to be delivered to the most vulnerable populations. Depending on the evolution of the operating context and the trends of acute malnutrition rates in children 6-59 months and PLW, WFP nutrition response will be

¹⁶ These areas include (but are not limited to) Jere and Maiduguri Metropolitan City in Borno and Damaturu in Yobe.

adjusted in close coordination with the nutrition actors to maintain a high efficiency for the delivery of context specific and appropriate nutrition services at community level or through health facility.

- 36 Through BSFP, WFP will target 315,000 children 6-59 months and 157,500 PLW. Targeted LGAs will be the same as for GFD, both in Borno and in Yobe. WFP is aiming for a 100 percent coverage for both children 6 to 59 months and PLW within the populations targeted for GFD in Borno and Yobe states. In addition, 90,000 children and 45,000 PLW will be targeted in locations where actors other than WFP are implementing GFD (such as ICRC). As much as feasible, WFP will work through health facilities with ante-natal care as the entry point. However, as the insurgency affected health system functionality in north-east Nigeria¹⁷, health facility services will be complemented by mobile outreach teams.
- 37 In return areas, **early recovery interventions** will help vulnerable households to begin rebuilding livelihoods and increase income, as well as restore local food production to pre-crisis levels. FAO designed a 2016-2017 action plan for Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, focusing on the provision of mixed cropping and farming inputs, as well as small ruminants through a pilot restocking project. WFP will complement FAO's support with FFA¹⁸, providing protective and productive safety nets. Specific activities will be identified using elements of the three-pronged approach (3PA) that will be adapted to match the very early recovery stage of Nigeria. WFP will target 120,000 beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees and local populations) through livelihood interventions, providing assistance at least until the next harvest in October 2017. WFP and FAO will jointly develop the specific selection criteria. This type of support will be implemented in areas in Borno (including Mafa, Dikwa Konduga) and the more stable LGAs of Yobe (including Gujba and Gulani).
- 38 In order to reach the 1.26 million beneficiaries target, WFP is putting in place step changes, including large efforts at securing strategic partnerships, through regular partner's meeting, mapping of geographical areas of interest and the use of a lighter field level agreement structure; fast-tracked registrations processes in hard-to-reach areas; a solid and revised staffing structure in key locations, with the deployment of senior staff to launch scale-up; and large supply chain efforts and use of advance finance mechanisms to procure the food in time.

Cameroon

- 39 In the Far North region of Cameroon, WFP will continue to provide emergency food assistance to the most food insecure and vulnerable people: the targeting strategy has been revised to focus on the most vulnerable areas (especially Logone and Chari and Mayo Sava, as well as Mayo Tsanaga) ensuring that support target those most in need based on a combination of vulnerability criteria and food security evaluations. WFP will increase its assistance to an additional 8,000 refugees – taking into account planned influxes – and to 20,000 newly identified IDPs. At the same time, WFP is looking for more sustainable solutions to the protracted crisis to gradually transition to recovery and creation of convergence with other interventions.
- 40 WFP will target the following beneficiaries: (i) refugees through monthly in-kind GFD including a 15 day ration of high-energy biscuits (contingency) for new arrivals; (ii) IDPs through monthly GFD (via food and CBT modalities); (iii) local population through seasonal

¹⁷ As documented by the State Ministry of Health

¹⁸ in line with the “Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition - A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies”

food assistance for severely food insecure populations with no access to land and through FFA for those with an access to land (for 6 months); (iv) children 6 to 23 months through the BSFP. These activities were all carried out in 2016. In addition, WFP will initiate an ESF programme (one daily hot meal), to encourage children to attend and stay in school, improve nutritional indicators as well as protect them and limit their exposure to jihadi groups.

- 41 For the prevention of malnutrition programme, WFP targets all children 6-23 months, as well as MAM children 24-59 months, in 13 priority health districts across the Far North region where the highest food insecurity levels have been reported. This intervention is based on the promising preliminary results of the nutrition intervention implemented in the East and Adamawa regions of the country. WFP conducts monthly screening of all children under five in the targeted areas and uses the BSF platform as a framework for provision of complementary nutrition sensitive services and detection and referral of children SAM to therapeutic centres for treatment.
- 42 Livelihoods support will be explored, within an early recovery framework in light of a gradual approach for future robust resilience projects once the required partnerships, technical capacity and stability are in place. IDPs in protracted displacement situations who are relatively stable and integrated in local communities with access to land, will gradually transfer from unconditional to conditional assistance. These FFA (food or cash modalities) will be implemented in the Logone and Chari department, targeting both host communities and IDPs. Main activities - defined through seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning - include water-retention projects, contribution of fish pond and of ponds and irrigations canals. The most vulnerable newly displaced populations will continue to be assisted with the GFD package. Pendular population movements involving multiple displacement and return within short periods of time are expected to continue into 2017 and WFP will constantly reassess the food security of the assisted population, ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable.
- 43 In 2017, WFP will increasingly use CBT in Cameroon – expanding to 40,000 beneficiaries of GFD and 10,000 beneficiaries of FFA. For both CBT and in-kind assistance, WFP in Cameroon has the necessary structures in place to further scale up assistance should additional resources be made available. Rations do not change compared to 2016 ones.

Chad

- 44 In Chad, under this Regional EMOP, WFP will continue supporting Nigerian refugees and IDPs in the Lac Region. WFP coordinates with UNHCR and IOM respectively for refugees and IDPs registration. While these are currently targeted based on their status, WFP plans to extend the vulnerability-based targeting exercise initiated in Eastern Chad to all refugees and IDPs, including in the Lac region, in collaboration with the Government, UNHCR, IOM and other partners. A SCOPE registration process is underway (since July 2016) in the Lac Region for IDPs and will be extended to refugees.
- 45 Due to the increase of food insecurity and high rates of malnutrition in the Lac and spill-over effect of the crisis in surrounding Kanem and Barh El Gazel regions, WFP is planning to provide seasonal assistance to 65,000 vulnerable people during the four-month lean season. In light of the volatile security situation and, to anticipate new influx, WFP also made a provision for a 15,000 beneficiaries' caseload as contingency plan.
- 46 A WFP feasibility study in the Lac region indicated that Baga Sola markets can support CBT and that the modality is more cost-efficient than in-kind transfers. In 2017, WFP thus plans to assist Nigerian refugees exclusively with cash, while 60,000 IDPs (out of the total 130,000 IDPs assisted) will also be assisted with cash. This is a significant scale-up of CBT

assistance, compared to 2016: a nation-wide contract has been established with a mobile phone operator, to ensure possible scale up and maintain flexibility.

- 47 The BSF programme will continue, combined with GFD. The number of children 6 to 23 months assisted has been slightly increased, taking into account high malnutrition rates and the caseload reached in 2016. In addition, WFP will expand its ESF in the Lac region, in partnership with the Ministry of Education: while take-home rations only were planned in 2016 project document, a daily hot meal, and incentives for cooks will now be included. Both take-home rations and incentives for cook will be provided via CBT.
- 48 Ensuring synergies between operations, FFA activities, in collaboration with UNICEF and FAO, are planned in the Lac region under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200713, to provide early recovery opportunities, building the foundation for resilience and self-reliance targeting IDPs and refugees¹⁹. In addition, under the PRRO, WFP carries out targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) in the Lac Region.

Niger

- 49 In the Diffa area of Niger, building on the 2016 experience, WFP priorities will be twofold: extending the humanitarian response to meet foods and nutrition needs in highly food insecure areas (Ngingmi, Bosso), while at the same time, where security context, environment settings and market functionality are conducive, seeking for more sustainable solutions by steadily shifting from emergencies to transition and recovery activities. WFP will also continue its ESF to meet education needs of children affected by the crisis. In 2017, WFP will aim at reaching a total of 355,400 beneficiaries including 41,800 in camps and 271,000 out of camps.
- 50 GFD will be carried out for refugees, IDP's, returnees and local population in Diffa Department (Diffa, Chetimari and Gueskerou Communes), in Bosso Department (Bosso and Toumour Communes) and in Nguigmi Department (Nguigmi and Kablewa Communes) of the Diffa Region. In camps (Sayam Forage and Kablewa), assistance continue to be provided based on refugees' status. Outside camps, assistance will be provided based on vulnerability. On the onset of a displacement, GFD will be ensured for all affected population for the first three months, with participatory-process household economy approach (HEA) then conducted to identify very poor households. GFD will be provided both through in-kind and CBT (50,000 people targeted through CBT).
- 51 By 2017, some IDP's would have spent three years in Diffa, some of them in stable areas conducive to development of self-reliance activities. WFP will strive to create an enabling environment to shift to transition and recovery, through FFA (via food or cash, where possible) in the areas of Maine Soroa, and selected villages in targeted communes of Diffa Department. Working with partners through strategic linkages for more impact, WFP will consolidate assets and build a rigorous framework for implementation of self-reliance activities targeting IDPs, returnees, refugees and local and host population.
- 52 The ESF programme will be maintained and WFP will continue to work in relocated schools (opened by the Government) and in spontaneous schools (opened by IDPs): a full ration will be provided in relocated schools, where not all children live with their parents, and a reduced ration – in line with the PRRO ration applied in other regions of Niger – in spontaneous

¹⁹ Seasonal livelihood programming and community-based planning approaches are being used to strengthen programming in selected "areas of convergence", where WFP and partners will layer and integrate a range of interventions - including unconditional assistance, nutrition, school feeding, FFA and complementary activities.

schools. School meals are provided to children both as an educational incentive and, at the same time, as safety net that contribute to food and nutrition needs of affected population.

- 53 The BSFP will continue to target children aged 6 to 23 months, with distributions coupled with GFD. BSF distributions are used as a platform to sensitize mothers to key family practices related to nutrition and WASH and to organize monthly nutrition screening leading to detection and referral of malnourished children to nutrition centers for treatment.
- 54 In Niger, rations do not change drastically from 2016. CBT – both for GFD and for FFA – will be complemented with 50 g of Supercereal, to ensure the coverage of micro and macronutrient needs, in areas where the availability of fortified or nutritious foods is low.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current Total ²⁰	2017 Planned ²¹			Revised Total ²²
				Male	Female	Total	
Nigeria	GFD	IDPs, returnees and host population (in-kind)	205,000	342,873	429,189	772,062	772,062
		IDPs, returnees and host population (CBT)	476,000	158,740	198,702	357,442	476,000
	BSFP	Children aged 6-59 months	174,000	156,479	158,432	314,911	314,911
		PLW	-	-	157,455	157,455	157,455
	Livelihoods support	IDPs, returnees and host population	-	53,292	66,708	120,000	120,000
	Sub-total (with overlap)		855,000	711,384	1,010,486	1,721,870	-
	Country total (excluding overlap)		724,000	546,334	718,170	1,264,504	1,383,062
Cameroon	GFD	Refugees in-camp	57,000	31,200	33,800	65,000	65,000
		IDPs	113,000	67,200	72,800	140,000	140,000
		Seasonal support to local population	23,000	11,040	11,960	23,000	23,000
	FFA	IDPs and host population	20 000	9,600	10,400	20,000	20,000
	BSFP	Refugees in-camp, local host and IDP populations children (6-23 months, and MAM children 24-59 months)	95,366	48,000	52,000	100,000	100,000
	TSFP	All groups (refugees, local populations) – children aged 6-59 months	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
	ESF		-	38,400	41,600	80,000	80,000
	Sub-total (with overlap)		328,366	205,440	222,560	428,000	-
	Country total (excluding overlap)		320,800	177,769	193,761	371,530	393,530
Chad	GFD	Refugees	6,500	3,120	3,380	6,500	6,500
		Local populations (IDPs, returnees, hosts)	130,000	62,400	67,600	130,000	130,000
		Seasonal support – severely food insecure	65,000	31,200	33,800	65,000	65,000
		Contingency caseload for new arrivals	-	7,200	7,800	15,000	15,000
	BSFP	Refugee, IDP, local populations – children aged 6-23 months	7,500	4,950	5,050	10,000	10,000
	ESF	School boys and girls	15,000	14,250	10,750	25,000	25,000
		Take home rations for girls CM1 and CM2	-		3,000	3,000	3,000
		Cooks	-		420	420	420
	Sub total (with overlap)		224,000	123,120	131,800	254,920	-
	Country total (excluding overlap)		201,500	103,920	112,580	216,500	216,500
Niger	GFD	On-site refugees	19,400	20,650	21,150	41,800	41,800
		Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	251,500	102,310	104,790	207,100	251,500
	Livelihoods support	Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	20,000	19,760	20,240	40,000	40,000
	Stand-by response capacity	Sudden onset displacement (contingency)	60,000	29,640	30,360	60,000	60,000
	BSFP	Children aged 6-23 months	35,090	17,240	17,650	34,890	35,090
	ESF	IDP population	8,000	3,950	4,050	8,000	8,000
	Sub total (with overlap)		393,990	193,550	198,240	391,790	-
	Country total (excluding overlap)		358,900	175,550	179,850	355,400	401,300

²⁰ Current planned totals (from the start of the project until now)

²¹ Total for the revision period only (2017)

²² Revised planned totals (entire project life, from start to end)

Totals (excluding overlap)	1,605,200	1,003,573	1,204,361	2,207,934	2,394,392
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TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	Nigeria				Cameroon					Chad				Niger				
	GFD	BSFP		FFA	GFD		BSFP	ESF	FFA	GFD	BSFP	ESF		GFD/FFA		BSFP	ESF	
	In-kind/CBT				In-kind/CBT	Arrival ration				In-kind/CBT		School meals	THR/Cook support	In kind	CBT		Relocated Schools	Spontan eous Schools
	IDP, returnees and local pop	U5	PLW		Refugees, IDPs and local pop		U2		Local pop	Refugees/ IDPs/local pop	U2			Refugees, IDPs, returnees and local pop		U2		
Cereals	350 420 ¹				350			140	350	350		150		350			295	175
Pulses	100				100			40	100	100		30		120			70	40
Veg oil	35		25		35			15	35	35		10		35			40	25
Super Cereal	50		250		50			50		50				50	50		80	80
Super Cereal Plus							100				100					200 ²		
Salt	5				5			3	5	5		3		5			7	3
Plumpy'Sup		92																
HEB						125												
MNP												0.4						
TOTAL (g/person/day)	540 630	92	275		540	125	100	248	490	540	100	193.4		560	50	200	492	323
CBT (USD/person /day)	0.53			0.32	0.62				0.62	0.38			0.133/1.3		0,3875			
Total kcal/day	2097 2425	492	1160		2100	563	394	960	1909	2100	394	730		2100		787	1959	1288
% kcal from protein	10.1 12.5	10.5	13.2		10.1	11.1	16.6	10.7	10	10.1	16.6	10		14.5		16.6	10	10.1
% kcal from fat	18.1 21.5	59	35		18.1	30	23.2	19	18	18.1	23.2	13.8		22.3		23.2	22.6	23
Duration	360	360	360	90	360	15	360	165	120	360	360	160	THR 60 Cooks160	GFD 360 FFA175	GFD 360 FFA175	360	240	160

¹ 350 g of rice or 420 g of millet

² This ration takes into account July 2016 Diffa PDM results indicating that 22 percent of the SuperCereal Plus ration is not consumed by the targeted children; conservation issues of the open SuperCereal Plus bags; as well as harmonization with PRRO rations.

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
Nigeria	Food (mt)	21,100	172,522	193,622
	Cash (USD)	31,464,778	71,655,934	103,120,712
Cameroon	Food (mt)	67,148	42,213	109,361
	Cash (USD)	3,479,064	8,899,200	12,378,264
Chad	Food (mt)	30,190	22,407	52,597
	Cash (USD)	6,688,912	9,088,800	15,777,712
Niger	Food (mt)	62,087	50,398	112,485
	Cash (USD)	5,201,918	8,330,820	13,532,738
Total food (mt)		180,525	287,539	468,064
Total cash (USD)		46,834,672	97,974,754	144,809,426

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

- 55 The security context in northeastern Nigeria and bordering regions of Cameroon, Chad and Niger is likely to cause new population movements, with challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of WFP staff and beneficiaries. WFP is working in close coordination with UN agencies and all partners to mainstream security efforts and ensure civil-military coordination. RRM's are being set up in Nigeria – and are in discussion in Niger – as an attempt to overcome access challenges and reach those most in need: the mechanism introduces new risks, which will have to be carefully analysed through a specific risk assessment. In north-east Nigeria, WFP's security structure has been reinforced with protective equipment and security communication. In addition, WFP is supporting the humanitarian community's project of humanitarian hubs to increase access in north-east Nigeria (with Gwoza as a first pilot site) by providing ET and Logistics sector support.
- 56 The response in north-east Nigeria poses significant challenges for upholding the 'right way' principles (protection, AAP, humanitarian principles, conflict-sensitivity) both at the strategic and operational levels. This is why it is critical for WFP to seek a common set of rules and principles in regard to the delivery of food assistance, aimed at increasing the efficiency of the assistance whilst maximizing the humanitarian space necessary for WFP to undertake principled food assistance.
- 57 WFP recognized north-east Nigeria as a high risk context and has taken compliance and risk management seriously since the beginning of the operation. WFP has set up a Compliance and Fraud Risk Management Unit with officers based in Abuja and Maiduguri to cover compliance and fraud prevention and detection, including cyber fraud.
- 58 Uneven level of support for the different countries will limit the impact and coherence of the regional response that WFP strives to provide. WFP will try to mitigate risks associated to limited availability of funding by advocating for predictable, flexible and timely resources to donors, maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of resources received. Should

insufficient funding be secured, WFP would prioritize life-saving support across all the affected countries. More specifically, in Nigeria, WFP would prioritize GFD for IDPs and vulnerable host communities and, should there be the need, provide reduced rations to IDPs in government designated and in unofficial camps, while IDPs in host communities will be targeted based on vulnerability. In Cameroon, WFP would prioritize GFD and BSFP for refugees; followed by GFD for IDPs, and seasonal support and FFA for local vulnerable people. In Chad, WFP would prioritize BSFP and GFD for Nigerian refugees; GFD for IDPs; ESF and seasonal support; and use the targeting process underway to further prioritize most vulnerable refugees and IDPs.

- 59 For this operation, WFP, in line with its priorities, will privilege local and regional procurement. This budget revision proposes a substantial increase in tonnage requirements for Nigeria: WFP will mainly rely on local sourcing, as well as on regional and international sourcing for commodities that are insufficiently or not available on the local markets. Procurement actions and Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) advance mechanism will be activated immediately to secure initial needs from January to March, considering local procurement lead times and long delays of import and tax exemption procedures. Considering the security risks associated with the delivery of assistance in north-east Nigeria by WFP, partners and private contractors, all food procured locally may be delivered in commercial bags, with no WFP nor donor marking, for the safety and security of WFP staff, partners, contractors and beneficiaries.
- 60 An expanded warehousing capacity is being set up to ensure timely food deliveries: WFP will increase its storage capacity in Maiduguri and Damaturu, implement new warehousing capacity in Mubi and Potiskum, as well as in Kano and Jos which are strategically located hubs for the receipt of the suppliers' deliveries. Cross-border operations – from Cameroon and Chad whenever possible– will be set up when necessary to make access to certain locations, such as Banki or Ngala, easier.

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	165,484	86,167,354	
Pulses	47,367	33,763,617	
Oil and fats	17,451	19,918,289	
Mixed and blended food	54,924	52,560,085	
Others	2,312	529,646	
Total Food Transfers	287,539	192,938,990	
External Transport		9,933,342	
LTSH		65,217,791	
ODOC Food		43,030,040	
Food and Related Costs ¹		311,120,163	
C&V Transfers		97,974,754	
C&V Related costs		10,829,161	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		108,803,914	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		181,323	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			420,105,401
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			68,091,346
Total Direct Project Costs			488,196,747
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²			34,173,772
TOTAL WFP COSTS			522,370,519

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² 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 *	28,509,497
General service staff **	6,312,622
Danger pay and local allowances	4,789,310
Subtotal	39,611,430
Recurring and Other	9,191,070
Capital Equipment	7,917,694
Security	2,525,517
Travel and transportation	5,802,815
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	3,042,821
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	68,091,346

* 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

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AAP	accountability to affected populations
BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding programme
CBT	cash-based transfers
CH	cadre Harmonise
ESF	emergency school feeding
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
ENSA	national food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FFA	food assistance for assets
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GCMF	global commodity management facility
GFD	general food assistance distributions
HEA	household economy approach
HEB	high energy biscuits
IDP	internally displaced person
LGA	local government areas
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NEMA	national emergency management agency
NGO	non-governmental organization
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RRM	rapid response mechanisms
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SEMA	state emergency management agency
SENS	standardised expanded nutrition survey
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)