

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

WEST AFRICA (DAKAR)

Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali

Project Number	200438
Project Category	Regional EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	634,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	204,500
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	132,270

Project Approval Date	16 May 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jun 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jun 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2015
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	23,404,810
Direct Support Costs	20,041,271
Food and Related Costs	145,481,490
Indirect Support Costs	13,224,930
Total Approved Budget	202,152,500

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	142,083
Planned Commodities in 2015	21,107
Actual Commodities in 2015	18,184

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Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The Mali regional emergency operation was launched on 1 June 2012 in support of populations displaced by the outbreak of violence in several regions in Mali.

Initially, the operation aimed to support around 300,000 internally displaced Malians and around 255,000 refugees crossing borders into neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. Four budget revisions led to an adjustment of refugee numbers and the transition of internally displaced Malians to the Mali single country EMOP. Only refugees assisted in the three neighbouring countries stayed under the regional emergency operation, assisting 145,000 refugees overall. Burkina Faso considerably reduced its refugee numbers by shifting their focus to assisting refugees settled in official camps and not unofficial sites, and by using biometric registration provided by UNHCR to verify refugee lists. In Mauritania and Niger, refugee numbers remained stable, but towards the end of 2014, Niger stopped providing assistance to Nigerien returnees as they were meant to return to their places of origin, and only refugees received continuous assistance.

Security in northern Mali deteriorated further during 2014. Inter-Malian peace talks in Algiers convened intermittently from August to November 2014. Attacks targeting the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and aid workers increased. Since September 2013, 31 peacekeepers have been killed and 90 wounded. In 2015 attacks continued increasing as armed groups aimed to strengthen claims for territorial autonomy by consolidating control over strategic areas ahead of and during negotiations. Reprisals against returning refugees prohibited largescale returns.

The main objectives of the EMOP are to:

- (i) Support the food security of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger through general food distributions (GFD) using food, cash and/or voucher modalities.
- (ii) Prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF).
- (iii) Support emergency school feeding activities for refugees.

The regional EMOP's nutrition activities were aligned with and complemented WFP's Regional Response Framework for the Sahel drought. The emergency operation was aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and contributed toward Millennium Development Goals 1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", 4 "Reduce child mortality" and 5 "Improve maternal health."

The EMOP was modified twice in 2015: in January, to extend its duration for twelve months, from 1 January to 31 December 2015, to accommodate continuing needs of Malian refugees (budget revision 7); and in October 2015, to include additional needs that resulted from the delays in the deactivation process (budget revision 8).

The regional EMOP assisting Malian refugees came to an end in December 2015.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The design and implementation of the regional EMOP takes into account other ongoing country-specific level operations, ensuring harmonisation and avoiding duplication or overlap. Mali was phased out of the operations since 2014.

In Burkina Faso, WFP provided assistance to Malian refugees in four official sites: Goudebou and Mentao in the Sahel region and the urban centers Bobo-Dioulasso and Saag-Nioniogo (outside of Ouagadougou). Planning figures for distributions were determined by biometric registration carried out by UNHCR. In March, the camp in Saag-Nioniogo was closed, and refugees were given the choice to be transferred to one of the two camps in the Sahel region.

Following success of mixed rations of food and cash in 2013, WFP continued using the two modalities in Burkina Faso in 2015. Rations of cowpeas, rice, Super Cereal, oil and salt were distributed monthly to all refugees and were supplemented by cash transfers of 3,500 FCFA (USD 7), which allowed refugees to purchase complementary foods including milk, meat and vegetables. Post-monitoring distributions show that the majority of beneficiaries prefer the mixed modalities to food or cash alone. Due to the political situation in Burkina Faso and late arrival of goods, two distributions were delayed. Refugees received full rations for all months.

Due to persistently high levels of acute malnutrition in both camps in the Sahel region, targeted supplementary feeding continued in 2015 and was extended to Mentao. Through this activity, children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were targeted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Goudebou and Mentao. As the acute nutrition situation in both camps improved, the number of actual beneficiaries was lower than planned. In addition, TSF was planned for three camps, including Saag-Nioniogo, which was closed in March. As such, these beneficiaries were included in planning numbers.

School feeding was implemented for refugee children in Burkina Faso, in the Sahel region, where the Country Programme provides school meals to all primary school children. Students received two daily meals: breakfast of porridge made from Super Cereal and lunch of beans, maize meal and vegetable oil.

In Mauritania, WFP continued to work closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the government, and non-governmental organizations to provide life-saving assistance to Malian refugees in Mberra camp.

WFP provided assistance to all refugees registered by UNHCR in Mauritania. Refugee numbers continued to fluctuate throughout the year due to: (i) the deactivation exercise conducted by UNHCR and the government to remove some camp residents from the refugee list; and (ii) the arrival of new refugees to the camp following the upsurge of violence in Mali in May 2015. Overall WFP was able to reach almost all intended beneficiaries.

Individual dry-food rations composed of cereals, pulses, oil, and salt were provided to all refugees in Mauritania in January and February. In March, complete break in pipeline due to critical funding gaps forced WFP to suspend the general food distribution. Through internal mechanisms of food transfer among projects, WFP was able to cover for part of the shortfalls and resume distribution in April. Beneficiaries received a reduced food ration equivalent between 50 and 90 percent of the standard food ration from April to December. This explains why food distribution figures are lower than planned.

In Mauritania, WFP implemented target supplementary feeding activity to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in all six nutrition rehabilitation centres for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (CRENAMs) of the camp. Children received a take home ration composed of Plumpy'Sup for three months.

In September and October, ration was replaced with Super Cereal Plus and in May with Super Cereal to ensure uninterrupted assistance. Women received a take home ration composed of Super Cereal and oil for six months. Discrepancies between planned and actual numbers of beneficiaries can be explained by an underestimation of the planning figures.

WFP also maintained Blanket supplementary feeding activity to prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW identified through general screening conducted every three months in the camp. Children received Super Cereal Plus, while PLW were given Super Cereal and oil. In March, complete pipeline break in all commodities forced WFP to suspend the distribution to both children and mothers. Distributions to PLW were suspended in April and August due to lack of stock. In May, children received Super Cereal instead of the standard ration of Super Cereal Plus. This explains the discrepancy between the planned and actual distribution figures.

In Mauritania WFP provided emergency school feeding to children enrolled in the 12 primary schools and children friendly space of the camp. Children received a daily hot meal served in school composed of Super Cereal.

The lower than planned number of beneficiaries reached can be explain by the overestimation of planning figures and low attendance. Insufficiency of stocks led to a reduction in feeding days in March, October and November. This explains why distribution figures fall short of planned.

In Niger, WFP provided lifesaving assistance to some 49,000 Malian refugees in the Tabareybarey, Abala and Mangaize refugee camps in the Tillabery region and the Tazalite and Intikane hosting zones (ZAR- zone d'accueil des refugies) in the Tahoua region. Refugees were registered by UNHCR with support from the national Refugee Commission (CNEcommission nationale d'eligibilite), local authorities and host community representatives.

WFP supported 48,837 refugees and returnees in Niger through monthly food distributions. Some 7,657 refugees were assisted through monthly voucher distributions of CFA 7,000 per person in the Mangaize refugee camp. The voucher value was established on the basis of the monetary value of a general food distribution basket in the camps. A Super Cereal ration complemented the voucher distribution to ensure the refugees met their nutritional requirements. Blanket feeding activities for children 6-23 months aimed to ensure children received the micro and macro nutrient required to prevent malnutrition, mortality and irreversible damage to child development. The nutritional package included a daily prevention supplementary ration of 200g of Super Cereal Plus for children in BSFP, with regular active screenings in all children aged 6-59 months with referrals of malnutrition cases, as well as nutrition and hygiene education. In addition, community health workers regularly visited malnourished children at their homes for follow up. The number of actual refugees assisted versus the planned was less due to an initial overestimation of the total refugee number.

Following a food and nutritional assessment carried out in September 2014 by WFP, UNHCR, the government, the Nigerien Red Cross and partners, which indicated improved food security levels for those refugees who had both been able to keep their livestock and diversify their livelihoods; WFP and UNHCR decided on ration reductions in Intikane in November 2014. Out of the 2,605 households receiving assistance in Intikane, some 1,422 beneficiaries received half rations (55 percent of the food basket) with the exception of vulnerable households (female headed households, handicapped or chronically ill, without abled bodies) who continued to receive the full rations.

During 2015, some 1,107 Malian refugees returned to Mali. However, at the same time, some 7,979 Malian refugees arrived in Niger prompted by on-going insecurity in Mali.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		0	0		0	0		-	-
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	14,937	15,063	30,000	3,621	4,036	7,657	24.2%	26.8%	25.5%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Burkina Faso			
Beans	243	222	91.5%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	334	284	85.0%
Dried Fruits	0	54	-
Iodised Salt	59	51	85.7%
Maize Meal	67	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	7	4	57.9%
Rice	2,304	2,259	98.0%
Split Peas	350	320	91.3%
Vegetable Oil	299	257	86.0%
Sum	3,663	3,451	94.2%
Mauritania			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	272	400	147.0%
Iodised Salt	93	22	23.5%
Lentils	350	421	120.4%
Peas	0	123	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	107	45	42.0%
Rice	7,398	5,193	70.2%
Split Peas	1,500	572	38.2%
Vegetable Oil	477	420	87.9%
Sum	10,197	7,196	70.6%
Niger			
Beans	350	923	263.7%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	1,025	1,001	97.6%
Iodised Salt	59	60	101.0%
Lentils	308	98	31.8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	28	1	2.6%
Rice	4,673	4,937	105.6%
Split Peas	510	206	40.4%
Vegetable Oil	294	313	106.5%
Sum	7,247	7,538	104.0%
Total for 2015	21,107	18,184	86.2%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	25,208	21,754	86.3%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	43,367	35,498	81.9%
Total reported in 2012 SPR	60,290	22,486	37.3%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	2,688,000	2,280,477	84.8%
Vouchers	1,061,053	698,477.3	65.8%
Total for 2015	3,749,053	2,978,954.21	79.5%

'Story Worth Telling'

As a result of escalating violence in northern Mali since 2012, thousands of people fled their homes. More than 30,000 refugees remain in Burkina Faso alone and are expected to stay for the foreseeable future, exacerbating an already-fragile food security situation and placing additional pressure on vulnerable host populations.

Like many Malians, Abile Minaya Wallet left Gossi, a village near Gao, with her husband and five children. After first settling in the Saag Nionogo camp outside of Ouagadougou, the family arrived at the Goudebou camp in March, when Saag Nionogo closed.

To assist refugees like Abile and their families, WFP provides monthly food rations consisting of rice, beans, oil, salt and Super Cereal. For Abile's household, this translates to 64 kilograms of food each month. "We really like the rations, especially because they are of very high quality," says Abile.

Since September 2013, refugees also receive about 7 USD each month per refugee in addition to food rations, giving them more independence and allowing for a more diversified diet. "With the assistance, we are able to get enough to eat," says Abile. The money enables Abile to buy things like sugar, tea and clothes, and pay for basic medical care.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Refugee assistance activities in Burkina Faso were designed to contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of women in response to security concerns expressed by female refugees, specifically about retrieving food and cash distributions. Special provisions were made during targeting and registration of beneficiaries and food distributions in order to ensure that limited mobility of female beneficiaries and danger of gender-based violence, particularly heads of households, were taken in account. Community groups were instrumental in assuring that representatives from female-headed households were accompanied to distribution sites or rations were delivered directly to their homes. Sex-disaggregated data were collected for all activities in order to show how both women and men of all age groups were affected by the ongoing crisis and their participation in assistance. Women's participation in community groups and decision-making processes was encouraged by WFP and its partners. Post distribution monitoring assessed gender-specific food needs, including food access, utilisation and issues regarding security at, and en route to, distribution sites in order to adapt on-going projects and inform future project design.

In 2015, efforts to ensure gender protection and equality continued as part of the programme activities in Mauritania. In particular, the proportion of households with female decision-makers exceeded expectations foreseen by the project. This is mainly due to the tendency of male refugees to return to Mali when conditions allowed, leaving a higher percentage of female-headed households. The project continued with sensitization activities in terms of nutrition awareness, which in 2015, for the first time, have seen male participants in the trainings. Lastly, women and men were both fully integrated in the representation system put in place in the camp for decision making activities in support of WFP and partners' activities.

In Niger, regular assessments were conducted using qualitative and quantitative tools. During group and individual interviews, problems and concerns were raised regarding gender, age, cultural background and legal status. Among these, post distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments focused on needs, ration size and utilization to adapt on-going projects and inform future project design. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Niger was an opportunity to assess the compliance with Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach in the context of food assistance. The assessment took into consideration cultural, religious and special needs in order to adapt on-going projects and complement future project design.

Sensitization campaigns were undertaken in Nigerien camps and ZARs to encourage women's active participation in the project and raise awareness among men over the importance of women's participation and decision making roles. The establishment of economic interest groups for refugee women, income generating activities for women were created in the camps. Giving women priority for voucher collection tended to elevate women's decision-making role concerning the use of the vouchers when buying commodities. Gender and protection concerns are incorporated in the project design and implementation. UNHCR has set up refugee committees (promoting active women participation), which contributed to the daily management of the camps and address any issues arising from refugees. These committees also participated in coordination meetings with the camp manager ACTED and the UN agencies including WFP.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Burkina Faso				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	30		3	15
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	20		12	10
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	60		75	75
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	30		21	27
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	50			80
Mauritania				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, Programme monitoring.	50	6	11.7	3.6
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	25	41.6	31.9	58.4
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	25	52.4	56.3	38
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: No management committee set up in the camp, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, No management committee set up in the camp, Programme monitoring.	50	0	0	0
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: No management committee set up in the camp, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: No management committee set up in the camp, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, No management committee set up in the camp, Programme monitoring.	60	0	0	0
Niger				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	20	0	13	13
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	40	0	46	46
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	40	0	41	41
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50	0	21.4	19

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach is incorporated in the project design and implementation for equality and protection measures.

In Burkina Faso, WFP worked with partners to ensure the security of all beneficiaries during distributions. All contracts signed with partners and suppliers included clauses that stipulated measures to be taken to prevent exploitation and sexual abuse and guarantee security of beneficiaries. A community feedback mechanism was put in place through committees composed of only beneficiaries. Monthly pre- and post-distribution meetings took place with beneficiaries to inform them of new information and allow them to discuss any issues or concerns that arose during distributions.

In Mauritania, WFP and its partners continued their efforts to inform beneficiaries on their rights and on protection. In 2015, no major security incident was reported during distributions. This has been ensured by the presence of security forces at the distributions sites. The project achieved its objective to adequately inform beneficiaries about the programme's activities. This was achieved through timely communications to beneficiaries and block leaders on distribution dates, timing and entitlements.

Lastly, in Mauritania a formal complaint system was not in place during the implementation of the programme. To be noted, however, that beneficiaries would submit their complaints directly with UNHCR, WFP and their partners. This area will be addressed during future activities in the refugee camp as part of the PRRO operation.

Within the camp setting in Niger, UNHCR set up refugee committees that addressed refugee concerns and contributed to the daily management of the camps and participated in coordination meetings with the camp manager ACTED and the UN agencies, including WFP. For populations outside of the camp settings, through implementing partners and in coordination with the government, WFP ensured that security measures were put into place during distributions and that emergency assistance was provided in a timely manner to those in need. Inter-agency coordination for field missions was strengthened during distributions to affected populations in conflict prone areas. Food commodities were all delivered and distributed on the same day, to avoid communities being at risk of attacks due to the food stocks located within their villages.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Burkina Faso				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	100		84	98
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	100		93	97
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	80		81	91
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	80		82	92
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	100		75	98
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	80		83	93
Mauritania				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	70	75.9	72.4	78.6
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	95.2	73.6	91.5
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	70	71.5	78.5	84.4
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	85.4	74.5	90.4
Niger				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	70	84	97	46
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	0	94	94
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	70	82	96	42
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	0	94	94

Outputs

In Burkina Faso, refugees received full rations in all months. However, due to the political situation in Burkina Faso, distributions were delayed in September. December distributions were also delayed due to the late arrival of food. Following the success of the introduction of mixed modalities for food assistance in 2013, WFP continued providing both food and cash to all refugees in 2015. More than 31,000 beneficiaries received unconditional cash transfers. Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for children 6-59 months and PLW was carried out in the Goudebou camp.

Overall refugee planning numbers, which were based on UNHCR biometric registration, were higher than actual figures to allow for refugees who decided to return to Burkina Faso due to escalating violence in northern Mali. The Saag-Nioniogo camp was closed in March, but distributions continued throughout the year in Bobo-Dioulasso, Goudebou and Mentao. TSF was originally planned for all four official sites, but was refocused on Goudebou, where the GAM rate was alarmingly high.

In Mauritania, WFP organized monthly food distributions in all the 5 distributions centers to reach all refugees living in Mberra camp jointly with UNHCR and the Mauritanian government. Late confirmation of contributions and delays in the arrival of an in-kind contribution had an impact on WFP's to procure necessary food stocks for the distributions. Thus, WFP was able to distribute a full ration to beneficiaries in January, February and May. In March, WFP was forced to suspend the distribution to all refugees. For the remainder of the year, WFP was forced to make cuts in the ration for distributions in order to reach the maximum number of refugees.

For target supplementary feeding distributions, disruption and break in the GFD resulted in an increase in the number of admissions to the CRENAM, thus impacting the food and nutrition security situation of the beneficiaries.

WFP provided specialized nutritious foods for children under five and pregnant and lactating women in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition. Monthly distributions were organized in all five distribution centres of the Mberra camp in Mauritania. Breaks in pipeline hampered the BSF distributions. In March, the distributions to children and PLW were suspended. In April and August the distributions to PLW were suspended. In addition to the supplementary rations received, all PLW and caretakers of assisted children also received sensitization on maternal and child feeding practices, education, and hygiene. Moreover, as part of its emergency school feeding activities, WFP and its partners conducted sensitization activities conducted in the camp to encourage school enrolment. Despite these activities, only 50 percent of the school aged children living in Mberra camp are regularly enrolled in the school the others either attended Koranic schools or were kept out of school mostly because of social and cultural reasons. Irregular GFD also resulted in an increase in absenteeism and abandonment as poorest families often removed their children to school in order to support income generating activities and household chores.

In Niger, WFP conducted two PDM rounds in June and December 2015 to evaluate the impact of WFP's response on beneficiaries. According to the PDM data, refugees receiving vouchers in Mangaize camp appreciated the freedom to choose their own food from the eight traders present. Almost half (49 percent) of the beneficiaries who collected the vouchers were men and 51 percent were composed of women (42 percent) and children (9 percent).

Blanket Feeding distributions were held twice a month in all Nigerien camps and ZARs, with 2 weeks ration. A pilot project began in October providing only one ration distribution a month in the Mangaize camp, coupled with voucher distributions in order to optimize the resources available and assess the impact. Positive results were recorded starting in January 2016, only one BF distribution per month will take place in all camps and ZARs with the combination of food and non-food items, to ensure better participation.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Burkina Faso				
SO 1: GFD				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	Individual	32,000	31,509	98.5%
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	32,000	31,509	98.5%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,240,000	1,871,223	83.5%
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100	2,100	100.0%
Number of feeding days	day	30	30	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	2	100.0%
Mauritania				
SO 1: GFD				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	5	5	100.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	2	16.7%
SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	12	12	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	3,960	1,760	44.4%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	67	67.0%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	75	75.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	75	75.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	6	6	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	190	327	172.1%
SO 1: School Feeding				
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	4,150	3,059	73.7%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	3,350	2,967	88.6%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	6	6	100.0%
Niger				
SO 1: GFD				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	2,400	673	28.0%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	3,600	1,010	28.1%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,176,000	980,703	83.4%
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190	2,190	100.0%
Number of security incidents	no.	0	0	-
SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788	787	99.9%
Number of security incidents	no.	0	0	-
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500	0	0.0%
Pas de prise en charge sur l'EMOP				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1	1	100.0%

Outcomes

In Burkina Faso, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises were carried out by the University of Ouagadougou in three official sites in June and December 2015 (Bobo-Dioulasso, Goudebou and Mentaou). It was also found that refugees' diet diversity increased with the introduction of cash, as refugees were able to purchase complementary foods not provided by WFP assistance, including meat and milk. Poor food consumption scores (FCS) increased in December due to the delay in the month's distributions. The impact was greatest for female-headed households.

In Mauritania, the food security and nutritional situation of the households improved. This was visible in terms of the diet diversity of the households, as well as the limited number of households with an unacceptable food consumption score. According to the JAM, the improvement in the global food security situation and reduction of malnutrition can be attributed to the activities put in place by WFP and its partners, as well as other activities aimed at improving household food security such as the provision of dairy goats and vegetable gardening activities, as well as hygiene promotion and behavioural change messages and education. Moreover, as per latest HEA, 80 percent of families living in the camp relied exclusively on food/external assistance to satisfy their basic needs. In this regard, the disruption in food distribution in 2015 may have impacted, along with other factors, on an increase in the admission numbers into the TSF programme compared to 2014.

For nutrition assistance, WFP has made great efforts in the management of MAM. Through the combination of complementary and targeted distribution during the coverage period, the programme has achieved an average recovery rate of 96.3 percent in 2015, with the peak being achieved at the end of the programme. The following results are beyond the acceptable threshold according to SPHERE standards. Moreover, planning figures for the TSF programme were developed using the results of the SMART assessment conducted in 2014. The SMART highlighted that MAM prevalence rates were the lowest since 2012, therefore lead to an underestimation of the planning figures for TSF activities in 2015. This, in combination with an aggravation in the nutritional situation in the camp, led to a greater number of MAM cases reached during the operational period. Thus, in relation to the overall refugee situation the coverage TSF rate widely exceeded foreseen expectations

Blanket feeding programmes were expanded to children from 6 to 59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and a school feeding programme was introduced in Mauritania. PDM exercises and Household Economy Analysis (HEA) noted that the provision of free education and free health care services enabled refugee households to save a greater part of their ration for consumption rather than trading it to pay for school fees and medication. For the school feeding activities, the targeted objectives were also achieved. This was observed by the low dropout rates of children from schools. According to the baseline assessments, it was evident that, in the absence of adequate school feeding rations, parents would have the tendency of discontinuing the children's education as a coping mechanism. Therefore, the achieved results demonstrate that adequate rations and support encouraged parents and their children to be kept in schools.

In Niger, the PDMs were conducted in the refugee camps and the ZARs collecting relevant operational information as well as helping the monitoring of key indicators. The mVAM assessment (collection of data through the use of mobile phones) was also carried out in the Abala and Mangaize camp.

The overall food security situation for Malian refugees in 2015 in Niger was satisfactory within households who demonstrated limited or no adoption of negative coping mechanisms. This can be attributed to the quality and regularity of food assistance provided by WFP. The PDM results indicated that the introduction of the half rations did not have a specific effect on households who received full rations, as no difference in food indicators were recorded.

PDM results in Niger showed the percentage of households with acceptable and limited food consumption score stood at 88 percent (55 percent for acceptable FCS) surpassing the target in the Strategic Results Framework of 80 percent, with the exception of Mangaize (76 percent) and Intikane (75 percent) camps. This can be attributed to the effects of the lean season as well as previous observations, that cash recipients demonstrate a lower food consumption and diversity score. The mVAM assessment indicated that the percentage of households with an acceptable limit and food consumption was consistently above 80 percent. The proportion of households with poor food consumption increased from 4 percent in January 2015 to 8 percent in June 2015. Seasonal factors (lean period) and the weak economic opportunities in areas may explain the slight deterioration of the food situation. The food consumption rates indicate a decrease from 26 percent in January 2013 to 12 percent in June 2015 (50 percent decrease) in all camps and ZARs.

Dietary diversity score of Malian refugees in Niger was satisfactory for 82 percent of households (consuming 5 food groups in the last 7 days), while it was lower for Mangaize (68 percent) and Intikane (72 percent). The percentage of households experiencing poor dietary diversity score decreased from 29 percent to 18 percent from January 2013 to June 2015. Following an improvement in malnutrition rates since the start of the programme in Niger, and to comply with WFP guidelines, WFP provided blanket feeding rations to children 6-23 months in 2015 (children 6-59 months were targeted in 2014). The PDM in June indicated a high I global acute malnutrition with rates above the critical threshold of 15 percent in the Abala (15.8 percent) and Tabareybarey (16.0 percent) camps. These results showed that children aged 6-23 months continued to be the most affected by malnutrition and confirmed the seasonal trend of malnutrition rates showed in 2014. Following this PDM, joint investigation missions were organized in August in the camps and in October in the ZARs, and a joint action plan was established between WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR. The situation was analysed during monthly meetings of the nutrition technical working group. The number of community workers in the Nigerien camps was increased to carry out screening and awareness raising activities, as well as monitoring visits in households with malnourished children. The active screening of children 6-59 months was integrated into the measles vaccination campaign carried out in the camps in December 2015. Further trainings for community workers are planned for 2016.

In Niger, the coverage indicator in the programme measures the proportion of eligible children compared to those participating in the programme. In line with the Strategic Results Framework, the target of reaching the 70 percent was surpassed as the total coverage in all camps stood at 83 percent, with the indicators varying from 78 percent in Intikane to 96 percent in Mangaize.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value (at start of project or benchmark)	Previous Follow-up (penultimate follow-up)	Latest Follow-up (latest value measured)
Burkina Faso				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.2
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	5.3	5.2	5	5.23
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.16
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	6	0	12.5	7.5
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	6	0	14	7
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	6	0	11	8

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	3	13	10	12.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	3	16.7	14.3	13.1
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	4	12	7.9	11.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	0.4	1.8	6	15.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	0.5	1.2	4.1	20.4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	0.6	1.9	6.7	12.2
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	15	27	16	2
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	3	0	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	15	30	3	9
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	75	16	81	87
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	15	24.5	10.6	10.6
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	9	0	45	55
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	97	95	100	100
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	98	95	99	99
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jun-2012, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	99	95	100	100
Mauritania				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	4	5.9	5.2	5.2

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	4	5.9	5.3	5.3
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	4	6.2	5.1	5.2
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	77.8	75.7	89.3
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	77.6	74.9	89.7
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	78.6	77.6	88.6
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	19.9	12.5	8.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	20.4	12.8	8.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, WFP/UNHCR, WFP survey.	80	17.9	11.8	8.6
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2012, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring.	15	20	2.1	0
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2012, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring.	3	0	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2012, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring.	15	6.1	1.6	0
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2012, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partner Report, Programme monitoring.	75	73.9	96.4	100
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
Base value: Jan-2013, SMART nutrition survey, MS/UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2013, SMART Mbera, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2014, SMART nutrition survey, MS/UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP, Programme monitoring.	10	13.1	11.8	9.9
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation-TSF, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation-TSF, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation-TSF, Programme monitoring.	80	84.1	84.1	183.7
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Sep-2013, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation - BSF, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation-BSF, Programme monitoring.	80	53		69.1
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Nov-2014, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring.	66	97.7	97.7	99.2
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2013, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring.	70	74.3	94.6	94.3
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2013, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating Partners Reports, Desk computation, Programme monitoring.	70	70.1	95.6	90.1

	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Outcome				
Niger				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Jan-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.		3.3	0.82	0.66
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.		53.2	59.5	55
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.		26.2	28.6	33
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	4.12	20.6	11.9	12
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	5.3	26.3	14.6	13.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	5.3	26.3	10.2	11.4
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, WFP survey.	4.9	4.9	3.6	
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, WFP survey.	0.01	0.01	0	
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, WFP survey.	1.3	1.3	0	
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-0203, Programme monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, WFP survey.	87.1	87.1	96.3	
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 2 (weight-for-height as %)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	26.1	29.1	17.3	18.6
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	15	18.6	8.8	12.9
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	90	0		83
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	66	0		86

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The majority of refugees affected by the violence in Mali, were forced to leave all their assets (namely livestock) behind when fleeing the violence, with the exception of populations in the ZARs that were able to keep their livelihoods. Few agricultural opportunities in the camps resulted in the refugees relying fully on WFP's assistance in order to meet their nutritional needs and prevent the use of negative coping strategies.

Because of continued security risks in places of origin, refugee populations in neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger have remained mostly static, with few Malians choosing to return. In Mauritania, UNHCR and the government have agreed to deactivate 20,000 camp residents from the refugee list by the end of April 2015. The closure of the Mauritania-Mali border in October following confirmation of the first Ebola case in Mali further limited cross-border movement. The EMOP has helped improve the food security and nutrition status of refugee populations in the three receiving countries. These improvements, however, remain modest and may be reversed in the absence of sustained intervention.

The Governments of Mali and Niger, and UNHCR concluded a tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees in 2014. However, due to rising insecurity in northern Mali over the past two years, the repatriation process of refugees has faced several challenges. Nevertheless, UNHCR Niger continued to register populations who wished to return to Mali.

In Mauritania, the authorities and UNHCR have estimated that repatriation conditions are not yet met in Mali. In addition, assessments conducted on refugees by ACF clearly demonstrated that in Mali adequate living arrangements for returnees are not yet available. The efforts of the humanitarian actors are, therefore, moving towards empowering refugees by setting up livelihood and income generation activities.

The regional EMOP assisting Malian refugees came to an end in December 2015. As the political and security situation in Mali continued to deteriorate, it was premature to define a handover strategy. Although the number of refugees in camps was expected to decrease in 2015, a slow but steady increase of people arriving in the refugee camps and hosting sites in the Niger was recorded. Since insecurity persisted, no discussion or agreements took place regarding the safe return and integration of refugees in Mali. As far as Niger is concerned, the entire caseload of refugees will be integrated into the existing PRRO strategy. Assistance to Malian refugees in 2016 will be provided on a context sensitive approach focused on vulnerability based targeting and self-reliance promotion of out-of-camp populations. For Mauritania, all Malian refugees in the Mberra camp will be assisted under the framework of the existing PRRO, receiving food and nutritional assistance during the year. As for Burkina Faso, activities for refugees (including general food distribution and MAM treatment for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing mothers) will be transferred to existing PRRO.

WFP has observed the continuous arrival of refugees from Mali in all Nigerien camps and hosting sites (ZARs), and the numbers are likely to increase into 2016.

Contrary to the concerns in Mauritania, the deteriorating security situation in the north and centre of Mali in 2015 resulted in the arrival of only 486 new refugees. At the same time, the biometric enrolment and related controls resulted in 2015 in a constant decrease in figures of refugees hosted in Mberra camp in Mauritania.

In Burkina Faso, a food security assessment will be carried out in early 2016 and will allow WFP to begin targeting refugees based on vulnerability rather than status. WFP will continue to work with populations in the area through school meals and creation of community and household activities in place through CP and PRRO.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The operation received strong donor support in 2015. Timely contributions were crucial and donations received in the first quarter of 2015 covered 50 percent of the requirements for the year. In total, funding received throughout the year covered nearly 70 percent of the 2015 requirements. The regional approach enabled WFP to allocate funding as it was made available, based on most urgent needs, leading to a more swift response. However, the late confirmation and late arrival of in-kind donations in Mauritania hampered WFP's ability to provide a quick response and led to rations cuts and suspended activities in the camp.

Nevertheless, donor engagement was instrumental in allowing WFP to use internal mechanisms including advance financing and the Forward Purchase Facility and move the stocks necessary to cover for part of the pipeline breaks and maintained critical assistance to refugees in the camp.

In Burkina Faso, full food and cash rations were provided for 2015 however distributions were delayed in the month of December due to the late arrival of food.

In Niger, the project was relatively well resourced and pipeline breaks were averted throughout the years new contributions were received.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		158	84
European Commission		1,799	1,046
Italy		439	461
Japan		2,352	998
Monaco		5	0
MULTILATERAL		496	496
Saudi Arabia			54
Switzerland		881	698
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		276	276
USA	7,020	1,732	7,996
Total:	7,020	8,138	12,108

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In Burkina Faso, the majority of food commodities were purchased internationally. Rice and beans were purchased locally, including beans from Purchase for Progress (P4P). Super Cereal and nutritional products for TSF were purchased internationally, as the products have high quality standards and are not yet available in regional or local markets.

As Mauritania is a food-deficit country, almost all commodities (58 percent) were procured on the international market. Nevertheless, WFP continued to assess the regional market for opportunities to purchase regionally (rice) and meet pipeline requirements when funding was available.

Whenever possible, WFP Niger purchased locally in order to stimulate the local economy and/or reduce the lead time compared to international purchase. In 2015 WFP purchased some 890 mt of food from local suppliers (679 mt of rice, 194.8 mt of pulses, and 15.86 mt of salt). Local purchases allow WFP to procure commodities to minimize the lead times if funds are confirmed too late for international purchases in order to provide uninterrupted assistance to beneficiaries. As a result a large amount of rice was procured locally in 2015 under the regional EMOP.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	357	0	0	214
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	980	311
Dried Fruits	0	0	54	
Iodised Salt	16	42	0	
Lentils	0	0	260	
Maize Meal	0	38	0	
Peas	0	0	180	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	12	8
Rice	1,653	3,209	4,748	1,340
Split Peas	0	0	602	384
Vegetable Oil	0	0	400	380
Sum:	2,026	3,290	7,235	2,638

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

In Burkina Faso, internationally-purchased food was shipped through Lome and Cotonou. The extended delivery point were Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Fada and Dori. Internal deliveries were undertaken by WFP-contracted commercial transporters. Due to difficult road conditions during rainy season, canoes and donkey carts were used to reach Final Delivery Points. Warehouses were co-managed by WFP and government counterparts.

Food commodities were transported by road in Mauritania. Two corridors were used for food deliveries in Bassiknou of EMOP 200248: Nouakchott Port -Bassikonou and Dakar - Bassikonou. UNHCR was in charge of transport for deliveries of food commodities in Mberra Camp; 9,569 mt of food were handled during the year 2015 in favor Malian refugees.

Internationally and regionally procured commodities arrived in landlocked Niger through the ports of Cotonou, Benin; Lome, Togo and exceptionally through Tema, Ghana. Transport from ports was handled exclusively by commercial transporters. Dispatch to final distribution points was handled by either the cooperating partners or commercial transporters. WFP maintained one truck per region to serve particularly challenging destinations or when the tonnages were too low to be commercially interesting. Warehouse managers, storekeepers and tally clerks were supplied by the government and replaced on a yearly basis, creating a constant challenge. WFP responded by designing a training program and frequently following up with new appointees in order to assure that operations ran smoothly without incident. WFP used the same approach on capacity building and capability development concerning internal staff, government counterparts, cooperating partners, transporters and fumigators. During 2015 each category received at least one training session.

Post-Delivery Losses

Measures were taken in Burkina Faso to minimize losses, including GCMF purchases, which reduced lead times and handling, regular preventative food treatment (fumigation), monitoring of expiration dates and enhancement of truck tracking system.

In Mauritania, the rate of losses is 0.04 percent, which is a very small quantity compared to the manipulated quantity. WFP's logistics unit reinforced the monitoring at Warehouse in Mberra and all partners' warehouses.

WFP was able to avoid any significant losses in 2015 for storage and handling under this EMOP in Niger. WFP remained committed to reduce commodity losses as much as possible. In this regard WFP conducted trainings in food quality and handling with a particular focus in nutritional food items. Work with partners continues on the ground of improving storage conditions once food commodities have left WFP warehouses. In 2016, should resources allow, WFP hopes to construct temperature controlled warehouses to further improve storage conditions for nutritional food items.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

In Burkina Faso, all refugee activities were carried out in coordination with UNHCR and the government's refugee council (CONAREF). Red Cross and International Emergency Relief and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief carried out food distributions, and Microfi, a national microfinance institution, carried out cash distributions. The Centre du Support en Sante Internationale (CSSI) carried out TSF at the health center in the Goudebou and Mentaou camps.

In Mauritania, activities were implemented in partnership with the Commission for food security (CSA), UN agencies and NGOs. Partnerships were formalized through memoranda of understanding (tripartite MoU with CSA and UNHCR) and field level agreements (with INTERSOS and ADICOR NGOs) that clearly laid out each organization's responsibilities, what resources were to be committed, and by whom. Cooperating partners were selected based on their presence in targeted zones as well as their capacity and technical ability to carry out and monitor activities in targeted areas.

Protection and assistance to Malian refugees in Mauritania was jointly coordinated by UNHCR and the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization and local authorities. The level of coordination, partnership and collaboration between all actors involved in the assistance and protection of refugees was estimated to be very good. The significant reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition rates over the assistance period was a result of the sustained and collaborative efforts put in place by actors over the last three years to support Malian refugees in Mauritania.

In Niger, strong partnerships with the government, United Nations agencies and NGOs contributed to the effectiveness of the regional EMOP. The Ministry of Health and UNICEF were key partners for referrals for the treatment of malnutrition. Both international and national partners provided technical assistance for the implementation of various activities and provision of non-food items for the refugees.

A Memorandum of Understanding between WFP Niger and UNHCR, outlining the approach and modalities for the response, has been in place since the beginning of the crisis. WFP and UNHCR actively coordinated to ensure the smooth implementation of programme activities, including registration and targeting of beneficiaries. WFP partnered with ACTED and local NGOs APBE and the Nigerien Red Cross for targeted food assistance, blanket feeding and voucher distributions. In addition, WFP partnered with the Banque Atlantique for voucher redemption and transactions.

WFP actively monitored partners' activities and addressed issues to improve the quality of assistance for beneficiaries where needed.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	6	3	1	3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Burkina Faso				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	700,000		675,000	650,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	2		3	3
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monitoring, official refugee sites, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100
Mauritania				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FLA/WINGS, SPR 2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA/WINGS,, Programme monitoring.	48,500		98,107	165,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, CP reports/MOU, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: CP reports/MOU, UNHCR, UNICEF, Adicor, INTERSOS, Stop Desert, Programme monitoring.	4		3	5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Joint MOU (UNHCR/WFP/CSA), FLA; Cooperating Partner's Reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Joint MOU (UNHCR/WFP/CSA), FLA; Cooperating Partner's Reports, Programme monitoring.	10		100	100
Niger				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			50,000	50,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			10	10
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			100	100

Lessons Learned

In 2015, collaboration with various humanitarian actors and partners in Burkina Faso was essential to ensure the success of the project. Each month, UNHCR provided WFP with updated refugee numbers in order to better plan distributions. It was especially important to have the figures ahead of time, in order to prevent delays in distributions and disagreements among refugees. Communication was a key element in good planning of field missions to serve beneficiaries who did not receive assistance as well as preventing large sums of money for cash transfers remaining with beneficiaries.

Collaboration with cooperating partners was equally important. Identity cards distributed by CONAREF to all refugees residing in Burkina Faso helped prevent cases of fraud during distributions. The cards were essential in better verifying the identity of beneficiaries present at distributions. Red Cross, IEDA Relief and Airtel put in place identification verification measures, which better permitted WFP to distribute food and cash in a timely fashion.

WFP will work with partners in 2016 to carry out a survey to determine vulnerability of beneficiaries. WFP will also begin to target beneficiaries by vulnerability rather than by refugee status alone. This will allow WFP to better target those beneficiaries who are in need of assistance.

As of 1 December 2015, 50,456 Malian refugees live in Mberra camp. The overall precarious situation in northern Mali and the renewed fighting between armed groups at the end of 2015 do not allow to envisage large-scale returns of refugees in the near future.

Despite protracted presence in Mauritania, 74 to 80 percent of households in the camp were poor or very poor, according to recent assessments using the Household Economy Approach. They still relied almost exclusively on external assistance to meet their most critical needs. The General Food Distribution (GFD) ration was the main source of food for all socio-economic groups and accounted for around 50 to 60 percent of food sources of poor and very poor households and around 75 to 85 percent of middle and better off households. All households earned a part of their revenue from selling their rations. Poorer households sold a higher percentage of their ration to purchase other food commodities in order to diversify their diets and cover other food needs, while better off households kept the majority of their food ration as they are able to diversify their diets and cover other non-food needs through other sources of revenue.

The JAM found the overall food security and nutrition response strategy in the Mberra camp to be adequate but highlighted the need to reinforce and expand the scope and scale of livelihood support programmes. Moreover, income generation schemes and literacy and technical trainings are needed, to improve the refugees' self-reliance in the longer-term. The JAM also recommended to develop a detailed operational plan with participation of all actors, including local and national authorities and refugees, in order to move to needs-based assistance, and to gradually introduce cash or vouchers as transfer modalities. The revised Joint UNHCR / WFP action plan includes these important forthcoming evolutions.

Like other WFP operations in Mauritania, the main challenges faced by EMOP in 2015 include: i) insufficient resources mobilized compared to the needs, ii) their late confirmation and iii) the delay in transport of in kind food donations. Although globally all planned beneficiaries (and more) were assisted, these constraints led to ration reductions for several months. Despite these challenges, the overall humanitarian assistance provided significantly reduced the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition in the camp.

In Niger, strong coordination between different actors was key in ensuring that activities were efficiently implemented. Food security and nutritional indicators reported positive results for populations residing in the ZARs and in some cases better than in the camps. The opportunity for refugees to settle and carry out their livelihood activities (keeping livestock and developing new income-generating activities) proved to be very successful. The average number of animals in possession of pastoralists in the ZARs increased since the introduction of the hosting sites.

The introduction of the mobile mVAM project (the collection of data through the use of a mobile phone) in Niger was extended to several camps and recorded active participation rates (over 90 percent in the third round). The tool has proved to be interesting for data collection, allowing the government to enhance its data collection systems and widen its coverage to facilitate data analysis. The new tool is promising as it is cost-efficient and faster in gathering, processing and dissemination of data. WFP provided technical support trainings to national staff and additional resources to cover the cost of data collection especially during lean season to facilitate quick and timely decision making.

The humanitarian situation for Malian refugees in Niger has stabilized since the start of the crisis, and several assessments including a JAM, will be used to evaluate the situation of Malian refugees in the country. The results, that will be available in early 2016, will help adjust WFP's assistance strategy and objectives will be adapted to empower populations and stimulate their economic activity. Targeting and assistance activities under the PRRO, will be based on vulnerability instead of status to ensure that the most vulnerable receive assistance to cover their needs. To date activity modalities are focused on unconditional food/voucher assistance to all beneficiaries in the camps and hosting sites. A number of discussions have taken place on a new strategy in conjunction with UNHCR focusing on strengthening and/or developing the livelihoods of Malian refugees to increase their access to agricultural land or other resources within the communities they reside in. These discussions will continue as assessment results are made available.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00507-18	Corn Soya Blend		101	76
Canada	CAN-C-00507-18	Ready To Use Supplementary		8	8
Canada	CAN-C-00507-18	Vegetable Oil		48	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00506-01	Rice		994	240
European Commission	EEC-C-00506-01	Split Peas		72	72
European Commission	EEC-C-00506-01	Vegetable Oil		55	55
European Commission	EEC-C-00513-01	Rice		153	153
European Commission	EEC-C-00542-01	Rice		526	526
Italy	ITA-C-00178-01	Beans		164	164
Italy	ITA-C-00178-01	Iodised Salt			22
Italy	ITA-C-00178-01	Rice		275	275
Japan	JPN-C-00392-01	Corn Soya Blend		139	139
Japan	JPN-C-00392-01	Iodised Salt		20	20
Japan	JPN-C-00392-01	Rice		1,200	0
Japan	JPN-C-00392-01	Split Peas		238	238
Japan	JPN-C-00392-01	Vegetable Oil		73	73
Japan	JPN-C-00394-01	Beans		100	100
Japan	JPN-C-00394-01	Corn Soya Blend		55	0
Japan	JPN-C-00394-01	Maize Meal		40	0
Japan	JPN-C-00394-01	Rice		428	428
Japan	JPN-C-00394-01	Vegetable Oil		60	0
Monaco	MNC-C-00011-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		5	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt		16	16
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		360	360
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas		120	120
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-12	Dried Fruits			54
Switzerland	SWI-C-00425-01	Beans		111	62
Switzerland	SWI-C-00425-01	Corn Soya Blend		46	46
Switzerland	SWI-C-00425-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		7	7
Switzerland	SWI-C-00425-01	Rice		681	546
Switzerland	SWI-C-00425-01	Vegetable Oil		36	36
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01125-01	Corn Soya Blend			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01125-01	Rice		175	175
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01131-01	Beans		101	101
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01131-01	Vegetable Oil			0
USA	USA-C-00836-03	Corn Soya Blend	460		459
USA	USA-C-00836-03	Lentils	260		260
USA	USA-C-00836-03	Rice	2,060		2,056
USA	USA-C-00836-03	Split Peas	260		258
USA	USA-C-00836-03	Vegetable Oil	190		190
USA	USA-C-00864-06	Corn Soya Blend	90		90
USA	USA-C-00864-06	Peas	180		180
USA	USA-C-00864-06	Rice	1,600		1,595
USA	USA-C-00864-06	Vegetable Oil	90		90
USA	USA-C-00864-07	Corn Soya Blend	150		149
USA	USA-C-00864-07	Rice	1,100		1,096
USA	USA-C-00864-07	Split Peas	300		297
USA	USA-C-00864-07	Vegetable Oil	120		120

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

			Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-00864-09	Corn Soya Blend	160		160
USA	USA-C-01075-01	Beans		75	144
USA	USA-C-01173-01	Rice		1,546	740
USA	USA-C-01173-01	Vegetable Oil		111	111
Total:			7,020	8,138	12,108