WFP FFA – is a programme designed to build livelihood and resilience of communities in fragile settings;

- communities at the center of planning processes;
- cross-cutting lenses, such as gender equality and women empowerment, protection, capacity strengthening, nutrition etc.;
- FFA is not an employment programme to provide vulnerable people with a job;
- It is transfer dedicated to bridging determined food gap of HHs while they voluntarily build assets that will have a long-term impact on their vulnerability.
Main Objective

• To enhance livelihood Protection, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reclamation of assets contributing towards building Self-reliance and Resilience Capacity of conflict affected populations;

• To improve the food security and nutrition of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities in North East Nigeria;
Livelihood planning processes / tools

1. ICA – Integrated Context Analysis
   - A collaborative tool used to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies in specific geographical areas, such as: Resilience building, Disaster risk reduction, Social protection, and emergency preparedness – among actors;

2. SLP – Seasonal Livelihood Programming
   - A consultative process used for planning applied at the sub-national / LGA level;
   - Bringing together local needs and experiences so that multi-sectoral & multi-year programmes and interventions can be coordinated, planned, and delivered;

3. CBPP – Community Based Participatory Planning
   - Bottom up planning tool taking communities are at the center of planning and development;
Expected Outcomes of the Livelihood interventions

• Improve access to food for the most vulnerable and food insecure people;
• Increase access to livelihood assets that reduce disaster risks, ensures early recovery and contribution towards building long term resilience to shocks;
• Empower local communities to improve planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and enable them decided their own development;
• Ensure community participation, ownership, sustainability and replicability and scale up of successful interventions;
• Increases partnership among actors (community, government NGOs and other actors for complementarity and consolidated outcomes;
• Promote nutrition, gender equality and women’s empowerment;
• Promote community cohesion and solidarity mechanisms;
• Contribute in achieving zero hunger;
Selection criteria for WFP livelihoods interventions and locations:

• Areas with relative security and accessibility and with access to land;
• Displaced people who have returned back to their villages;
• IDPs integrated with host communities;
• Host/local communities affected by the conflict
• Beneficiary willingness to participate in livelihoods programmes (conditional transfers)
WFP assisted livelihood projects

1. FADAMA /WB– WFP partnership project – 1 year project in 2018
   Operational Areas: four communities in MMC and Jere LGAs through CAID

2. WFP – livelihood project in Konduga town- 1 year project (2018)
   Operational Area: Konduga LGA (town) through BOWDI

3. Synchronized Rainy Season Seed and food/cash distribution to IDPs having access to land (collaboration between FAO and WFP) – Since 2018 in two states;

4. EU-EDF joint project (WFP, FAO and UN-WOMEN) – 3 years project in 13 LGAs;

5. WFP – Livelihood transition plan 2019: (17 LGAs in NE) in 9 LGAs in Borno, 6 LGAs in Yobe and 1 LGA in Adamawa;
Livelihood components

WFP livelihood interventions classification: All projects designed based on community based participatory planning;

1. Community/social assets – e.g. school maintenance, market sheds, construction, waste pits, water schemes, tree planting etc;

2. Private assets – benefiting individual households – dry and wet season crop production, livestock production, IGAs etc.;
Livelihood components cont’d…

Main Livelihood Components

1. Dry and wet season crop production / Crop and vegetable production
2. Livestock production – small ruminants, poultry, fattening bulls, fishery etc.;
3. Natural resource management – SWC, tree seedling production & planting, water harvesting etc.;
4. Community infrastructures development – market sheds, schools and health facilities construction and maintenance, waste disposal pits, access roads construction & maintenance etc.;
5. Income generating activities – small businesses managed by individuals and small groups;
6. All interventions are supported by capacity building of CPs, beneficiaries and WFP staff (trainings, workshops, meetings etc.;)
Livelihood Plan 2019 main considerations

• Priority to transition beneficiaries from GFD to livelihoods;
• Entitled family size / members = 5
• 7 months total transfer (3 months for asset protection and 4 months for community assets);
• Transfer modalities: in-kind, cash through mobile money, E-voucher
• Labor utilization – 15 days / month per household
• Working hours: 5-6 Hrs per day;
• Entitlement: one able bodied member works for 15 days per month and gets 30 days ration for 5 members in the household;
Implementation Challenges

- Insecurity as in the case of Ashemeri where NSAG raided the village four times in a week at night and robbed beneficiaries. They slaughtered and took away poultry distributed to the livelihood beneficiaries;
- Require communal land for group farming;
- Reluctance of the community/beneficiaries to engage in public works/activities and work for reasonable hours in a day to meet set technical standards and work norms;
- Lack of community land for community assets such as Nurseries, social infrastructures etc.;
Implementation Challenges cont’d…

- Delay in the partner’s procurement process slowed down activities implementation such as social infrastructures;
- Limited experience of contracted CPs / WFP in livelihood activities planning and implementation;
- Delay in cashing out at the beginning of the project also slowed down the implementation of some activities and beneficiaries thought they would not be paid for work done;
- Poor ground level partnership and coordination with relevant partner;
Group Dry Season Farming
Community Vulnerability Profiling
Women Headed HHs Tailoring IGA
Thank you

AMESEGNALEHU !!!

NAGODE !!!