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# WET FEEDING PROGRAMME

PROVISION OF FOOD ASSISTANCE  
THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE WET  
FEEDING TO REFUGEE RETURNEES  
AND IDPS IN BANKI, BAMA,  
DAMASAK, DIKWA, GWOZA AND  
NGALA





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# CONTENT

- INTRODUCTION
- AIMS & OBJECTIVES
- TARGETS
- COMMODITIES USED
- METHOD OF PREPARATION
- DISTRIBUTION RATION
- PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING/AAP
- CHALLENGES
- RECOMMENDATION & CONCLUSION





# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ This project is undertaken food assistance, through wet feeding and provision of access to COVID 19 prevention campaigns to refugees in Ngala, Damasak, Gwoza, Bama, Banki and Dikwa in Borno State which will contribute significantly to the healthy, physical and mental well-being of returnees,
- ▶ Wet feeding programme is comprehensive. The provision of wet feeding to new arrival boys, girls, men, and women is efficient and comprehensive for the first 5 days, hence not requiring the new arrivals to search for cooking fuel and materials to prepare meals, thereby reducing protection risks in addition to contributing to recovery of new arrivals, and facilitate necessary referrals before inclusion into regular food assistance and or livelihoods support in the short term

# Intro cont'

- ▶ Salient Humanitarian Organization is going to provide each returnee with 5 Days of wet feeding and also target a provision of wet feeding to about 1000 returnees on average per month.
- ▶ SHO also conducts community awareness, sensitization campaigns and assessments which come in terms of the rations and duration of the wet feeding to be provided, and energy requirements increase during periods of nutritional rehabilitation and recovery from severe illness, requiring an upward revision of the ration level



# AIMS & OBJECTIVE

This project has been designed

- to improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel and energy-related support, to meet their immediate food needs in Ngala, Damasak, Gwoza, Bama, Banki and Dikwa.
- ▶ to provide a comprehensive wet feeding to boys, girls, men and women who are new arrivals at reception centres in Ngala, Damasak, Gwoza, Bama, Banki and Dikwa, targeting returnees from the Lake Chad neighbouring countries and by extension curbing the protection risks associated with refugees going in search of cooking fuel for food preparation.



# TARGETs

In line with sector priorities, SHO is going to provide each returnee with 5 Days of wet feeding (Cooked meal) and also target about 1,400 individuals returnees/IDPs on average per month & 16,000 individuals for the Project cycle.

S/N	ACTIVITY	Target BNFs
1	Distribution of Wet-feeding	16,000 Individuals
2	No. of People referred e.g Nutrition, Health.	3,000 Individuals
3	Sensitization and Awareness sessions	8,000 Individuals
4	Person living with Disabilities	231 individuals



# WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

S/N	ACTIVITY	ACHIEVED	PERCENTAGE
1	Distribution of Wet-feeding	7,144 Individuals, 1516HHs	44.7%
2	No. of People referred e.g Nutrition, Health.	612 Individuals	20.4%
3	Sensitization and Awareness sessions	3,120 Individuals	39%
4	Person living with Disabilities	62 individuals	26.8%



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# DISTRIBUTION PRINCIPLES

- ▶ Distribution according to household size/individuals.
- ▶ Rations and food allocations are based on objective assessment of needs
- ▶ Monitor the receipt of agreed rations.



# COMMODITIES WE USE FOR COOKING

- Rice
  - Yam
  - Vegetable oil
  - Maize
  - Water supply (Cooking/Drinking)
  - Sorghum
  - Groundnut (Peeled)
  - Condiments, Ingredients, Grinding, Blending etc.
  - Dried Whole Milk Fish/Meat other protein sources
  - Maize Flour, Wheat Flour, Cassava Flour, Iodized Salt Cooking Fuel (Charcoal)  
Cooking Fuel (Fire Wood)
- Brown/White Beans
  - Palm oil
  - Sugar
  - Guinea Corn
  - Millet
  - Soyabeans



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# Methodology

Salient Humanitarian Organization:

- ▶ Provide a communal cooking method by employing from the community to cook their local delicacies for Returnees 3 times daily for 5 days.
- ▶ Our Kitchens are constructed close to the reception centres which enable the beneficiaries easy access.

# PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

## ► Technical vulnerability screening and beneficiary selection/ registration:

This activity generally screen, select and register refugee returnees, IDPs returnees, but also specifically carry out Nutrition and health screening for child/lactating/pregnant mothers to ensure that this activity can be monitored.

► We achieve this in collaboration with BSC and other sister agencies that are involved in the registration of new arrivals such as ETT, NIS, CCCM e.t.c.







# Programme Activities Cont.

## ► DISTRIBUTION OF WET FOOD TO BENEFICIARIES:

Distribution of comprehensive wet feeding to identified and registered households (IDPs, refugee returnees) on a 5 days and 3 square meals per person and regular monitoring of the distribution activities in all the locations.

**The** monitors ensure that all the beneficiaries have received food in a dignified way.



# Programme Activities Cont.

- ▶ **CONDUCT COMMUNITY AWARENESS, SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS AND ASSESSMENTS:**
  - Provide sensitization exercises in terms of the rations and duration of the wet feeding to be provided.
  - The sensitization exercise target wet feeding committee members, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. It was done house to house or in group on a specific given topic.





## ► Set up of complaint feedback mechanism:

The Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) allow refugees to submit complaints and receive feedback on issues that are of concern and/or relevant to them including information requests and complaints about service provision. The CFM operated at least 10 days in a month (either through a complaint desk, a dedicated team, or both).







# Programme Activities Contd.

## ► PROTECTION MONITORING VISIT

Protection monitoring visits carried out two (2) times in a month through the project implementation period with protection related issues identified and referred to the related partners on field using the referral pathways



# Programme Activities Contd.

## ▶ REFERRAL OF BENEFICIARIES TO OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Referrals to nutrition, health and other partners on the field using the appropriate referral pathways with subsequent follow-ups conducted to monitor progress. (Targeted 3000 inds.)



# Programme Activities Contd.

## ▶ ASSESSMENT OF NEW ARRIVALS

Assessment of the refugee returnees on arrival to the reception centres for understanding of their malnutrition state and what food items and content will be preferred.



# Programme Activities Contd.

## ▶ CONDUCT PDM AND PRODUCE REPORT

- ▶ Produce regular report (per site per month) on camp wet feeding with conditions, provided and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.
- ▶ Prepare periodic reports and Conduct post-intervention monitoring, including two-way communication, to receive beneficiary feedback and promote learning. We can achieve this via Kobo tool questionnaire.

# Programme Activities Contd.

## ▶ MONTHLY AND WEEKLY REPORTS

Produce regular report (per site per month) on camp wet feeding with conditions, provided and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

This reports include;

- ❑ Sitrep
- ❑ 5Ws
- ❑ Meeting Minutes
- ❑ FGD Reports



# Protection mainstreaming

- ▶ SHO ensure that safety, dignity, accountability and do no harm procedures are implemented and respected during the entire period of implementation.
- ▶ SHO constantly monitor the security situation of the area of intervention to access the vulnerable refugees in need.
- ▶ In accordance with the “Do No Harm” principle SHO own up to the responsibility to design and implement the programme in a way that minimizes GBV and child protection risks and also ensure accessibility for vulnerable groups by referring GBV, Child protection and related cases to protection actors through our referral pathways which can be self, family or community-based in order to increase programme safety.
- ▶ In order to avoid the creation of tensions or added risk for the beneficiaries who receive wet food through food distribution.
- ▶ SHO ensures strong information sharing on selection criteria, the quality, and quantity of food and distribution processes and that beneficiaries’ specific needs and opinions are taken into account.
- ▶ SHO’s MEAL department establish a feedback mechanism that beneficiaries can access.





# AAP

AAP can be ensured through participatory approaches and routinely consult and engage with the communities. Whilst monitoring will be progressive, evaluation will be midterm and final accountability reports (both financial and narrative) will be generated and shared as appropriate.

- ▶ Some specific measures/activities undertaken/planned to integrate accountability to Men, women, boys and girls among affected people in the project design, implementation and monitoring shall include the following:
  - ▶ (i) Consultation, and participation of, beneficiaries during screenings and assessments (including, for example, the baseline surveys)
  - ▶ (ii) Use of community-based structures e.g. PAG groups, Camp Committees, Self Help Groups, Youth, Men and Women Associations and Peer Groups etc.
  - ▶ (iii) Community-based complaints and feedback mechanism such as frequent meetings with beneficiaries, well represented refugee committee and putting complaint desks to be handled by SHO's staff. Reporting or referral-based mechanisms such as the use of local leaders like chiefs, traditional authorities, etc.

# Reporting and Monitoring

- ▶ Throughout the project implementation, SHO will engage its field and programme team for direct implementation and supervision of the entire project, closely involving the established BSC for monitoring and ensuring proper project ownership. Independently, the SHO M & E team will conduct regular visits to the implementation areas to verify project progress and achievement of output and outcome results towards the pre-defined milestones.
- ▶ Project monitoring will be supported by a MEAL plan that provides a timeline for all indicators, indicating how and when data is collected.



# Risk management

- Borno state is generally in security phase 3 (where incidents are occurring, high risk of incidents/instability and restriction of movement) but generally, project implementation and movement still have to go on.
- To ensure safety during the implementation of this project in the unlikely event that the security situation deteriorates, SHO will ensure that all staff adhere to SHO's security standard operating procedures to mitigate the impact of an accident. This includes strict accountability of staff and property, a change in protective measures (such as visibility and travel arrangements), and close coordination with authorities and other organizations.
- ▶ In communities where we work, SHO adopts strong community acceptance measures to ensure accountability to affected populations and also prevent inciting agitations by unsatisfied groups of the population. If contingency measures need to be enacted, OCHA will be informed immediately.



# CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATION

- ▶ Working closely with the CCCM/FS partners on ground
- ▶ Providing mobility for new arrivals from screening area to RC.



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# THANK YOU



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