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BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— ETHIOPIA 200290

Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food transfers	509,148,515	251,821,706	760,970,221
Cash and voucher transfers	18,770,435	27,057,600	45,828,035
Capacity development and augmentation	1,940,174*	3,375,539	5,315,713
Total cost to WFP	979,447,922	508,562,814	1,488,010,736

* Under “current budget”, capacity development and augmentation planning figures are for 2013 only.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

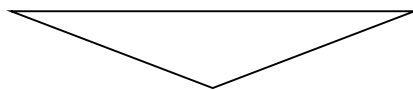
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Nairobi (East and Central Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed budget increase of US\$508.6 million for Ethiopia protracted relief and recovery operation 200290 “Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity” (WFP/EB.2/2013/7-D/1), with an 18-month extension from 1 January 2014 to 30 June 2015.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes to extend protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200290¹ by 18 months, from January 2014 to June 2015, to align it with the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which ends in June 2015.
2. It will also increase the number of cash beneficiaries under the relief component from 190,000 to 300,000 and will introduce cash transfers for 100,000 PSNP beneficiaries.
3. These proposed changes require an additional:
 - 631,043 mt in food transfers, valued at US\$251.8 million for increased requirements during the extension period, and US\$27 million for cash and voucher transfers;
 - US\$140 million in external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) and other direct operational costs related to food and cash and voucher (C&V) transfers;
 - US\$3.4 million for capacity development and augmentation; and
 - US\$86.3 million in direct and indirect support costs.
4. Under the budget revision, the LTSH rate will be reduced from US\$171.21 to US\$167.86 per mt, because of the increased use of cash instead of food transfers. The total cost of this budget revision is US\$508.6 million – 52 percent of the PRRO's original cost.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. Protracted relief and recovery operation 200290 (2012–2013) is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012–2015. It supports the Government's Growth and Transformation Agenda and contributes to government programmes to prevent food crises and enhance resilience. The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and addresses Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.²
6. Government policies that affect the food security environment in Ethiopia include a recently approved disaster risk management (DRM) policy³ and a new social protection policy⁴ currently under review. The Government is redesigning the next phase of the PSNP,⁵ which covers 7 million beneficiaries in chronically food-insecure areas. Although the parameters of the future PSNP phase are not known, an expansion is foreseen to include chronically food-insecure households that have been receiving relief assistance for long

¹ WFP/EB.2/2011/9-C/2.

² Strategic Objectives 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; and 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

³ This marks a shift in the Government's orientation from crisis management to multi-sectoral and multi-hazard disaster management with the overall objective of reducing risks and the impact of disasters by establishing a comprehensive and integrated DRM system of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

⁴ Under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, this policy introduces a shift from the social welfare approach to a more comprehensive framework of measures for protection, prevention, promotion and transformation.

⁵ Since 2005, the PSNP ensures that people have access to food and/or cash and do not have to sell their productive assets to buy food. It also stimulates markets, improves access to services, and rehabilitates the environment through community work projects.

periods. The shape and objectives of the future PSNP, and its links to programmes under the two new government policies will have a direct impact on WFP's support to relief and safety net programmes in Ethiopia. Extending PRRO 200290 will align it with these developments, allowing improved strategy formulation.

7. The objectives of PRRO 200290 are to:
 - help emergency-affected households reduce the impact of shocks by addressing their food needs;
 - support PSNP households and communities in improving food security, protecting assets, and enhancing resilience and recovery from disaster; and
 - assist food-insecure households in reducing or stabilizing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
8. WFP pursues these objectives through relief, PSNP and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) components:
 - The Government's relief programme assists people facing transitory acute food insecurity caused by natural disasters or conflict in areas not covered by the PSNP. WFP provides the Government's DRM and food security programmes with food assistance and support to enhance preparedness and response capacities. The number of people requiring assistance is based on biannual, Government-led, multi-agency food security assessments.
 - Of the 7 million PSNP beneficiaries receiving cash and food transfers, WFP covers 1.21 million in pastoral areas.
 - WFP supports government interventions addressing MAM by providing TSF for malnourished children under 5 and PLW who have been screened by the Ministry of Health with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REASSESSMENT

9. **Relief.** Using historical and current trends, three scenarios were developed to determine the number of people requiring relief assistance in 2014. Based on 2013 rainfall, relief beneficiaries would be 1.84 million in the best-case scenario of a mixed *belg*,⁶ below normal major pastoral rains, and normal *meher* and *deyr*;⁷ 2.65 million in the mid-case scenario of a mixed *belg*, near to below normal *meher*, and normal *deyr*; and 3.95 million in the worst-case scenario of a mixed *belg*, and both *meher* and *deyr* below normal.
10. **PSNP.** This Government-led, five-year programme has a fixed set of beneficiaries and its third phase will end in June 2015. As the parameters of the next phase are not known, the current number of 1.21 million beneficiaries under the WFP implementation agreement for pastoral areas⁸ will be maintained during the PRRO extension.

⁶ Early findings regarding the 2013 *belg* show a mixed season, with delayed onset of rain benefiting crop areas; normal to above normal rains in the south and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR); and below normal to complete failure in the northeastern areas of Afar, East Amhara and South Tigray. Rains in pastoral areas were generally good.

⁷ *Belg* is from February to May, *meher* from June to September, and *deyr* from October to December in pastoral areas.

⁸ In Somali, Afar, Oromiya and SNNPR.

11. **TSF.** Despite an improved overall food security situation, MAM rates are expected to remain high, as poor social and care practices prevail and the health sector is below standard in many areas. TSF targeting will continue to focus on *woredas* classified as “hotspot priority 1”,⁹ and be based on the findings of screening campaigns and regular screening by health extension workers.¹⁰

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

12. The proposed 18-month extension will align the PRRO with the end of the current PSNP phase, allowing any future PRRO strategy to be informed by the subsequent PSNP phase and the new DRM and social protection policies.

Relief Component

13. Based on the mid-case scenario, an estimated 2.65 million people will require relief assistance in 2014: WFP will cover 2 million beneficiaries, while non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assist the remainder under the joint emergency operation.¹¹
14. In line with the Government’s scale-up of cash transfers,¹² in 2014, relief cash transfers will be expanded from the current 190,000 to 300,000 beneficiaries in areas where markets are well integrated.

Productive Safety Net Programme component

15. Based on local market assessments and beneficiary preferences,¹³ the PSNP will introduce cash for 100,000 beneficiaries in northern parts of Somali region, and the PSNP food basket will be aligned with the nationwide programme delivering only cereals.
16. WFP will continue local government capacity development, especially in monitoring and evaluation systems and the use of relief targeting guidelines at the *kebele*¹⁴ level. The quality of public works will be enhanced by the roll-out of guidelines for pastoral areas, incorporating lessons learned from Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to the More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET)¹⁵ experiences in PSNP implemented public works in pastoral areas. WFP will also explore synergies with the World Bank’s Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Recovery and Resilience Project, the African Development Bank’s Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, and the

⁹ The Government classifies *woredas* (districts) as hotspots using information from the early warning system. Classification as hotspot priority 1 is based on Phase III famine indicators triangulated with indicators of increased malnutrition, surveys indicating ≥ 15 percent global acute malnutrition and 3 percent severe acute malnutrition, or increased admissions to therapeutic feeding centres.

¹⁰ In the absence of regular surveys, the nutrition situation is usually determined by using enrolments in the outpatient therapeutic programme as a proxy indicator.

¹¹ See para. 43 of the original PRRO document (WFP/EB.2/2011/9-C/2).

¹² Ministry of Agriculture. June 2012. *Technical Proposal for Greater Role of Cash in Food Assistance Disbursement in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa. See para. 23 of the PRRO 2012 budget revision (WFP/EB.2/2012/9-D/2).

¹³ WFP. October 2012. *Markets and Cash Transfers in Ethiopia: Insights from an Initial Assessment*. Rome; and WFP. November 2012. *Assessment on Capacity of Food Market and Retailers: The Case of Awbare and Sheder Markets*. Rome.

¹⁴ The *kebele* is the smallest administrative unit, often composed of several villages.

¹⁵ Under the WFP country programme, MERET aims to improve livelihoods in degraded lands through community-based watershed rehabilitation.

Government of Ethiopia's Country Programme Paper, which provides a framework for resilience investments under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Resilience Agenda. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and WFP are planning the development of a joint resilience strategy.

17. The Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP) assists the Government in enhancing the transparency and efficiency of its supply chain, to support the hand-over of commodity management to government counterparts. Full hand-over is expected in 2014.
18. The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is a global partnership between WFP and Oxfam America¹⁶ to improve the capacity of chronically food-insecure households to manage the risks related to severe weather shocks. The overarching goal is to improve food security and resilience through a community-oriented, market-based approach focusing on risk management. Although this initiative is not included in the PRRO,¹⁷ it will affect several PRRO components through improved natural resource management for disaster risk reduction, credit for prudent risk taking, insurance for risk transfer, savings for risk reserves, and productive safety nets such as the PSNP.
19. Based on the February 2013 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), relief assistance was planned for 1.94 million beneficiaries for four months in the first half of 2013, and for 3 million beneficiaries in the second half of the year; any changes to the latter figure will be determined after release of the August 2013 HRD. However, the months of distribution were reduced by delays in the first half of 2013, resulting in reduced tonnage. Overall PSNP beneficiary numbers will remain unchanged until the end of the current PSNP phase, but 100,000 beneficiaries will receive cash instead of in-kind food.

Targeted Supplementary Feeding Component

20. Targeted supplementary feeding will continue to respond to MAM cases in the hotspot priority 1 *woredas* determined twice yearly. A small increase of 8,000 TSF beneficiaries is foreseen to cover natural population increase.¹⁸

¹⁶ Supported by the United States Agency for International Development, Swiss Re and the Rockefeller Foundation.

¹⁷ The R4 initiative is implemented under a separate trust fund arrangement.

¹⁸ TSF is part of the revised National Nutrition Programme for 2013–2015.

Component	Beneficiary category	2013 plan	Revised plan for 2014 and 2015*
Relief	Acutely food-insecure		
	- food	2 810 000	1 700 000
	- cash	190 000	300 000
PSNP	Chronically food-insecure		
	- food	1 212 000	1 112 000
	- cash	-	100 000
TSF	PLW and moderately acutely malnourished children under 5	1 087 000	1 095 000**
TOTAL		5 299 000	4 307 000***

* In 2015, activities are supported until June

** TSF numbers are increasing because of natural population growth.

*** Includes 24 percent overlap of beneficiaries

21. Under the relief component, WFP will increase the number of beneficiaries receiving cash from 190,000 to 300,000, targeting pockets of acute food insecurity in food-surplus *woredas* where markets are appropriate and well integrated.
22. Under the PSNP component, the introduction of cash transfers in pastoral areas will allow beneficiaries to satisfy their food preferences, and assist the development of local governments' capacity to handle cash transfers, in line with the nationwide PSNP and the cash first principle.¹³ As the future PSNP phase develops, the working groups under its technical committee will undertake studies on market dynamics, enhanced delivery systems for cash/wage entitlements, improved public works and broader social protection and nutrition issues.

	Relief	Relief BSF	Relief cash transfers	PSNP cash transfers	PSNP	TSF
Cereals	500	-	-	-	500	-
Pulses	50	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	15	-	-	-	-	32
SuperCereal	-	150	-	-	-	208
Cash transfers (US\$/person/month)	-	-	6.5	5.8	-	-
TOTAL	565	150	-	-	500	240
Total kcal/day	2 050	570	-	-	1 830	1 112
% kcal from protein	11.7	18.9	-	-	9.3	13.5
% kcal from fat	15.6	14.2	-	-	4.1	35.6

TABLE 3: FOOD/C&V REQUIREMENTS, BY COMPONENT				
Component		Current (mt)	Increase (mt)	Revised total (mt)
FOOD				
Relief	Cereals	703 454	287 850	991 304
	Pulses	70 345	28 785	99 130
	Vegetable oil	21 104	8 636	29 739
	SuperCereal	73 863	30 224	104 087
PSNP	Cereals	292 896	240 099	532 995
	Pulses	24 408	-	24 408
	Vegetable oil	7 322	-	7 322
TSF	SuperCereal	41 674	30 797	72 471
	Vegetable oil	6 297	4 652	10 949
	Total food transfers	1 241 363	631 043	1 872 405
CASH				
		Current (US\$)	Increase (US\$)	Revised total (US\$)
Relief		18 770 435	18 720 000	37 490 435
PSNP		-	8 337 600	8 337 600
TSF		-	-	-

Risk Management

⇒ Contextual risks

23. With the introduction of cash, security measures have been reinforced. Security assessments have been carried out and, where necessary, police or security escorts will be present during distributions. Antisocial expenditures that compromise household food security are likely and will be monitored through an enhanced monitoring and evaluation system; increased sensitization activities are planned. WFP's provision of extensive protection training for all staff – with Norwegian Refugee Council assistance – will facilitate better engagement with communities and the timely addressing of risks.

⇒ Programmatic risks

24. Seasonal increases in local food prices would leave cash beneficiaries unable to purchase as much food as they would have received in-kind from WFP. Mitigating measures, such as reverting to food when prices are increasing and market responses are slow, will be monitored and systems are being put in place for implementing them when required.

⇒ Institutional risks

25. Delayed WFP internal processes and other institutional risks could delay the transfer of cash to cooperating partners for activity implementation. To mitigate such risks, all responsible units were involved in the design of cash operations.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Food			
Cereals	527 949	173 699 594	
Pulses	28 785	12 761 765	
Oil and fats	13 288	19 365 911	
Mixed and blended food	61 021	45 994 436	
Total food	631 043	251 821 706	
External transport		30 579 023	
Landside transport, storage and handling		104 723 155	
Other direct operating costs: food		1 395 391	
Food and related costs¹		388 519 275	388 519 275
Cash and vouchers		27 057 600	
Related costs		3 271 260	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		30 328 860	30 328 860
Capacity development and augmentation		3 375 539	3 375 539
Direct operational costs			422 223 674
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			53 068 676
Total direct project costs			475 292 350
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			33 270 464
TOTAL WFP COSTS			508 562 814

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

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	15 930 848
General service staff	9 019 043
Danger pay and local allowances	766 080
Subtotal	25 715 971
Recurring and other	7 127 029
Capital equipment	5 161 940
Security	996 300
Travel and transportation	11 727 436
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	2 340 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	53 068 676

¹ Reflects estimated costs when third parties perform these activities. When WFP country office staff perform them, the costs are included in Staff and staff-related and Travel and transportation.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions/Risks
Component 1: Relief and TSF		
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
UNDAF/WFP Outcome 1.1 National and subnational institutions and disaster-prone communities have systematically responded to disasters, reduced impacts of disasters and improved food security ²	Household food consumption score, % of households with at least borderline score Target: 90% Coping strategies index (CSI) for relief beneficiaries Baseline value (2012): Average CSI score = 10.7 Target: Average CSI scores < 10.7 Average daily dietary diversity CSI, for asset depletion strategies Targets for these two indicators to be decided based on results of the community household survey (CHS) conducted in September 2013.	Assumption: Government commitment and leadership to address impacts of disasters continues. Risk: Capacity of communities and government counterparts at different levels to distribute timely emergency assistance is inadequate.
Output 1.1.1 Food and/or cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted beneficiary households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving cash, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Total cash value (US\$) distributed, as % of planned Target: 100% 	Assumption: Donors provide adequate support to relief interventions. Risk: Security incidents, particularly in Somali region, affect the timely delivery and distribution of relief assistance.

¹ The logical framework will be finalized when the Board approves the WFP Strategic Results Framework (SRF) (2014–2017).

² Equivalent to WFP corporate outcome in the 2014–2017 SRF: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Women become the holders of food or cash entitlements, collectors of food or cash assistance at distribution points, and decision-makers over the use of food or cash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of household food entitlements issued in women's names for general distribution based on ration cards or distribution lists Target: 50% ➤ % of women collecting food or cash assistance at distribution points Target: 70% ➤ % of beneficiary households where women make decisions concerning use of food or cash assistance Target: To be decided, based on result of the CHS conducted in September 2013. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>Government's commitment to empowering women increases.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Women are reluctant to participate in activities outside the home.</p>
<p>UNDAF/WFP Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Food-insecure people, particularly women, children and vulnerable groups, have access to emergency nutrition services³</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance rates/indicators: Recovery rate for malnourished children 6–59 months Target: > 75% ➤ Defaulter rate for malnourished children 6–59 months and PLW Target: < 15% ➤ Death rate for malnourished children 6–59 months Target: < 3% ➤ % of eligible population participating in MAM treatment programme Target: > 50% 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors provide an integrated response.</p> <p>Other contributing factors – household food security, caring practices, basic health services, etc. – are improved.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>An epidemic breaks out.</p> <p>Donors' lack of interest in supporting the TSF programme results in resource shortages.</p>



³ Equivalent to WFP corporate outcome in the 2014–2017 SRF: Stabilized or improved undernutrition among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Output 1.2.1</p> <p>Nutritious food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted women, girls and boys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of women, girls and boys receiving food, by category, as % of planned <p>Target: 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned <p>Target: 100%</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Donors support the TSF programme.</p> <p>Food items in the TSF basket are available in time for local procurement.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Security incidents affect the timely delivery and distribution of TSF assistance.</p>
PRRO component 2: Support for the PSNP		
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>UNDAF/WFP Outcome 3.1</p> <p>National and subnational institutions and disaster-prone communities have systematically reduced disaster risks and improved food security⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score ➤ Average daily dietary diversity ➤ Average CSI⁵ <p>Target: Average CSI < 12.4 for PSNP beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score: % of communities with increased average community asset score <p>Target: 70%</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>Community and household behaviours regarding asset-building constantly improve.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Frequency and magnitude of shocks/hazards increase because of global climate change.</p>



⁴ Equivalent to WFP corporate outcome in the 2014–2017 SRF: Improved household and community access to livelihood assets to reduce risk of disaster and shocks to food security.

⁵ Baseline values for average CSI were estimated during the first CHS conducted in September/October 2012.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Output 3.1.1 Food or cash distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted women, men, girls and boys in PSNP-targeted <i>woredas</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving cash, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Total cash value distributed, as % of planned Target: 100% 	<p>Assumption: Community and household motivation for the timely completion of public works improves.</p> <p>Risk: Resources for PSNP interventions in pastoral areas are lacking.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by type, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ % of public works plans based on community-based watershed development plan guidelines Target: 100% ➤ % of public works meeting satisfactory standards and sustainability rating Target: 90% 	<p>Assumption: Public works plans are prepared in line with watershed principles.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3 Women become the holders of food or cash entitlements, collectors of food or cash assistance at distribution points, and decision-makers over the use of food or cash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of women collecting food or cash assistance at distribution points Target: 70% ➤ % of beneficiary households where women make decisions over the use of food or cash assistance Target: To be decided based on results of the CHS conducted in September 2013 	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Gender, protection and partnership:</p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved</p> <p>WFP assistance delivered in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p> <p>Food or cash assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food or cash distribution ➤ % of food or cash assistance collectors reporting safety problems while going to, returning from or at food or cash distribution sites <p>Target: To be decided based on result of the CHS conducted in September 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of United Nations agencies/international organizations providing complementary inputs and services ➤ % of project activities implemented with engagement of complementary partners 	



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

C&V	cash and voucher
CHS	community household survey
CSI	coping strategies index
DRM	disaster risk management
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund