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**Executive Board
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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— CHAD 200289

**Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and
Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition
and Recurrent Food Crises**

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food transfers	142,982,410	46,060,834	189,043,244
Cash and voucher transfers	352,000	11,500,318	11,852,318
Capacity development and augmentation	513,049*	188,000	701,049
Total cost to WFP	410,329,604	151,282,700	561,612,304

* Relates to fiscal year 2013 only

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

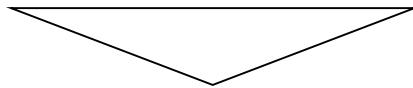
The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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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 Dakar (West Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed budget increase of US\$151.3 million for Chad PRRO 200289 “Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises” (WFP/EB.2/2013/7-D/2), with a one-year extension from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014.

* 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 to Chad protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200289 is proposed to continue relief and rehabilitation activities – with an emphasis on building resilience – from January to December 2014. It will enable WFP to align future operations with the country strategy for 2015 and beyond.
2. The budget revision will require an additional:
 - 91,450 mt in food transfers, valued at US\$46 million;
 - US\$11.5 million to scale up voucher transfers for food-insecure households during the lean season, and introduce voucher transfers in food assistance for assets and unconditional assistance for refugees;
 - US\$56 million in external transport, landside transport, storage and handling costs¹ and other direct operational costs related to food and voucher transfers;
 - US\$188,000 for capacity development and augmentation; and
 - US\$37.6 million in direct and indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. Protracted relief and recovery operation 200289 was approved for 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013 to support 1.8 million beneficiaries in 2012 and 1.03 million beneficiaries in 2013. The budget for the two years was US\$413 million, including a budget revision for the Sahel drought response.
4. The PRRO contributes to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4, and 5,² and is in line with the Strategic Plan (2014–2017). It aims to:
 - save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (Strategic Objective 1);³
 - support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (Strategic Objective 2);
 - reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (Strategic Objective 4).

¹ Operation costs are high because Chad is land-locked.

² MDG 1 - eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 4 - reduce child mortality; and MDG 5 - improve maternal health.

³ Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies.

5. The main activities of PRRO 200289 are:
- general food distributions (GFDs) for food-insecure households:⁴ i) refugees from Sudan; ii) refugees from the Central African Republic; and iii) vulnerable groups living near refugee populations and in regions with high food insecurity;⁵
 - targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for the treatment of children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in ten food-insecure regions⁶ with high acute malnutrition rates and in refugee camps in three regions;⁷
 - blanket supplementary feeding (BSF), implemented jointly with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), targeting children aged 6–23 months and lactating women in selected regions⁸ during the lean season, to prevent increases in acute malnutrition;
 - food assistance for assets (FFA) to create productive assets for chronically food-insecure Chadian households and increase the autonomy of refugee households, in partnership with government bodies, United Nations agencies and other actors; and
 - assistance for the Government in developing capacities in early-warning, food-security and nutrition monitoring systems.
6. Concurrently, development project 200288 “Support for Primary Education and Enrolment of Girls” is helping the Government to establish quality education for all, and acts as a social safety net in food-insecure areas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REASSESSMENT

7. Natural disasters interfere with agricultural production and contribute to poverty and food insecurity. Assessments indicate that food insecurity levels are high, particularly in the Sahelian zone: 60 percent in 2009, 39 percent in 2010 and 51 percent in 2011.⁹ Although there has been a slight decrease, many regions in the north of the Sahelian zone suffer from food crises because of insufficient household food production, inadequate consumption, poor dietary diversity, dependence on markets, limited income-generating activities and low resilience.
8. Household food insecurity and incapacity to respond to shocks are directly related to poor household and community assets, mainly in the Sahelian zone.
9. WFP and the Government’s March 2013 food security assessment¹⁰ of rural households indicated that 2.1 million people are food-insecure:¹¹ 1.5 million in the Sahelian zone and 600,000 in the Sudanese zone. Of those in the Sahel, 705,000 people in communities with

⁴ In Bahr-El-Gazal, Batha, East Ennedi, Eastern Logone, Guéra, Kanem, Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-Fira.

⁵ Chad has three climatic zones: desert in the north, Sahelian zone in the centre and fertile Sudanese savannah in the south.

⁶ Lac, Kanem, Bahr-El-Gazal, Batha, Wadi-Fira, Ouaddai, Sila, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis and Salamat.

⁷ Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari and Ennedi.

⁸ Where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 15 percent.

⁹ Data measured in March/April of each year in emergency food security assessments.

¹⁰ Covering 18 administrative regions, excluding the desert zone.

¹¹ The corresponding figure for 2012 was 3.6 million.

low resilience and high vulnerability to shocks received assistance during the 2013 lean season. Food security is improving after the 2012 food and nutrition crisis, but the situation remains critical in several regions; high levels of food insecurity are expected to continue in 2014, particularly during the lean season.

10. In nearly all regions, acute malnutrition rates have declined from the high levels of the 2012 crisis, but the nutrition situation remains fragile. A 2013 standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition survey¹² in 11 regions of the Sahelian zone confirmed that acute malnutrition rates are high among children aged 6–59 months. The World Health Organization 15 percent “critical” threshold for global acute malnutrition (GAM) was exceeded in five Sahelian regions in the post-harvest period.¹³ A cyclical trend in acute malnutrition during lean seasons is caused by fragile food security, depletion of household food stocks, high food prices, deteriorating terms of trade and epidemics. During lean seasons, increasing GAM rates may push additional regions over the 15 percent threshold. The survey also indicated GAM rates ranging from 0.4 to 4.7 percent among PLW, below intervention thresholds.
11. Malnutrition among refugees is a concern, particularly among children aged 6–59 months, although there are signs of improvement compared with previous years. A survey of Sudanese refugees¹⁴ indicated that GAM rates had declined significantly to below 10 percent in six camps, but had reached 18 percent in the remaining six camps. The survey showed GAM rates below 2 percent for PLW, largely because of the ration for Sudanese refugees, which includes SuperCereal. Chronic malnutrition exceeded the 40 percent “critical” level in all camps. A study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) highlighted factors contributing to undernutrition among young children, such as inadequate care and complementary feeding for children under 2, limited access to nutritious foods and high rates of diarrhoea and infectious diseases.¹⁵
12. A 2012 joint assessment by WFP, UNHCR and the Government confirmed the need to continue assistance for refugees from the Sudan and the Central African Republic, and resulted in a plan of action.¹⁶
13. WFP and UNHCR undertook joint evaluations of the contribution of food assistance to durable solutions in protracted refugee situations.¹⁷ The Chad report¹⁸ showed that large numbers of Central African Republic refugee households, particularly those headed by women, remained food-insecure, with high security risks for women. Livelihood options for refugees were limited, and livelihood support was weak; engagement with host communities was limited. The report concluded that the international response to refugees in protracted crises had not yet built community self-reliance: WFP and UNHCR have therefore established a coordinated plan to enhance the self-sufficiency of refugees from the Central African Republic.

¹² Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF. 2013. *SMART enquête nutritionnelle et de mortalité dans la bande sahélienne, Chari Baguirmi et N’Djamena*. N’Djamena.

¹³ With 18 percent in Bahr-el-Ghazal, 17 percent in Ouaddai, 15 percent in Kanem, Wadi-Fira and Batha, 12 percent in Guéra and 10 percent in Sila.

¹⁴ UNHCR/WFP. *Enquêtes nutritionnelles dans les camps des réfugiés soudanais à l’Est du Tchad*. (2013, draft).

¹⁵ UNHCR. *Enquête qualitative dans les camps de réfugiés à l’est et au sud du Tchad, octobre 2012*.

¹⁶ UNHCR/WFP. 2013. *Situation des réfugiés Soudanais et Centrafricains au Tchad*. (joint assessment mission).

¹⁷ WFP/EB.1/2013/6-C.

¹⁸ WFP/EB.1/2013/6-A.

14. Deterioration of the security situation in Darfur from January 2013 prompted the arrival of 28,000 more Sudanese refugees and 20,000 Chadian returnees in the Tissi area of southern Chad. Civil unrest in the Central African Republic has caused influxes of 8,600 refugees in 2013.
15. Based on a cost-efficiency and effectiveness analysis and other studies, voucher transfers were introduced in 2013 in a pilot project for food-insecure households. This transfer modality is aligned with the objectives of PRRO 200289 and stimulates local markets and food production in accordance with the National Development Plan for 2013–2015. Market analysis in April 2012 showed that the use of vouchers is feasible because markets in the implementation areas are well integrated. In view of the security situation, WFP has opted for electronic vouchers to eliminate cash transfers. Because microfinance institutions are weak or non-existent, the best solution for scaling up will be to use the mobile telephone network.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

16. WFP will continue to assist refugees and local populations in areas with persistently high food insecurity and malnutrition;¹⁹ resilience-building will be a priority. FFA will be implemented from November to June, when agricultural activity declines, and will target food-insecure rural communities and host communities near refugee camps. Food-insecure households, particularly those with immediate food needs, will be prioritized. Activities are aligned with the original project document and include: i) water retention and management; ii) projects to increase agricultural production, especially for Central African Republic refugees; and iii) training to promote income generation. They will be implemented in conjunction with government entities, with technical advisory services provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNHCR and UNICEF at the community level.
17. WFP and its partners are seeking to integrate activities involving: i) treatment of acute malnutrition among children under 5; ii) school feeding, which acts as a safety net while children are at school; iii) emergency food assistance during lean seasons to prevent loss of family resources; iv) FFA to help households and communities build productive assets and recover from crises; and v) voucher transfers, which inject cash into rural economies. The Government has launched a parallel programme of road building to promote the integration of markets, providing outlets for rural products and reducing food prices.
18. The numbers of Sudanese and Central African Republic refugee beneficiaries have been adjusted to reflect the current situation. In 2013, the planned number of Sudanese refugees was 270,000, but new arrivals and high birth rates have added 30,000. Of the refugees entering the Tissi area in 2013, 10,000 are expected to remain in Chad in 2014. A contingency plan to assist an additional 10,000 people is being drafted based on information from UNHCR on the volatile situation in South Darfur.

¹⁹ Bahr-el-Gazal, Batha, East Ennedi, Eastern Logone, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem, Lac, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjile, Wadi-Fira and Western Logone.

19. The planned number of beneficiary refugees from the Central African Republic in 2013 was 52,000, but the actual figure was higher.²⁰ In 2014, approximately 68,000 refugees will be assisted, taking into account births and recent influxes. The volume of assistance will nonetheless decrease from the 2013 level, because beneficiary needs call for a shift from full rations to reduced and lean-season rations. Approximately 17,000 refugees, including new arrivals, will depend on external assistance and will receive full rations; the remaining 51,000 will receive full rations during the two-month lean season only, with 17,000 of them also receiving half rations for the rest of the year. A joint WFP/UNHCR assessment in late 2013 will indicate appropriate adjustments to the rations.
20. Supplementary feeding will be scaled down to reflect the changing nutrition situation. The number of nutrition beneficiaries remained the same in 2013 as in 2012, but recovery from the nutrition crisis was slow and needs remained high; GAM rates have started to reach pre-crisis levels. Caseloads for nutrition activities in 2014 have therefore been adjusted to reflect 2013 GAM rates and response capacities;²¹ beneficiary numbers for BSF and some TSF have fallen.²² TSF will complement the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

²⁰ At 63,767; only two of the four ration types planned could be distributed.

²¹ BSF coverage was increased to 75 percent based on experience and the availability of operational partners. TSF coverage has increased since the beginning of 2012, but supplementary feeding is largely based in health facilities, which limits the possibility of expansion. The coverage of moderate acute malnutrition treatment was therefore set at 80 percent for the general population and 90 percent for refugees.

²² Planned TSF figures are unchanged for children aged 6–59 months in the general population, but reduced for those in refugee camps and for refugee and non-refugee pregnant and lactating women (PLW). BSF figures declined from the 2013 level.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY

Activities	Current 2013	Increase 2014	Revised 2014
GFD (Sudanese refugees)	270 000	50 000	320 000 ^{1,2}
GFD (Central African Republic refugees – full ration)	6 400	10 545	16 945 ^{3,4}
GFD (Central African Republic refugees – reduced ration)	5 400	-5 400	-
GFD (Central African Republic refugees – lean season ration)	40 200	10 636	50 836 ^{3,4}
GFD (Central African Republic refugees – reduced ration, vulnerable groups) ⁵	10 000	6 945	16 945 ^{3,4}
Seasonal TSF for food-insecure Chadian population	436 000	-11 000	425 000 ⁶
TSF – children 6–59 months	177 000	-	177 000
TSF – PLW	44 000	-24 000	20 000
TSF – PLW refugees	5 000	-5 000	-
TSF – child refugees 6–59 months	20 000	-10 000	10 000
BSF – lactating women	75 000	-15 000	60 000
BSF – children 6–23 months	300 000	- 100 000	200 000
Volunteers at supplementary feeding centres	6 250	750	7 000
Caregivers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition	2 000	5 000	7 000
Prevention of chronic malnutrition – refugee children 6–23 months	-	20 000	20 000
FFA	325 000	-	325 000 ⁷
TOTAL	1 042 000	-	1 254 700

*Adjusted to avoid double-counting of people receiving rations from more than one activity.

¹ Including 48,000 beneficiaries of unconditional voucher transfers.

² Including a contingency for 10,000 new arrivals.

³ Including 42,663 beneficiaries of unconditional voucher transfers.

⁴ Including a contingency for 4,000 new arrivals.

⁵ These beneficiaries receive a ten-month reduced ration and a full ration during the two-month lean season.

⁶ Including 75,000 beneficiaries of unconditional voucher transfers.

⁷ Including 100,000 beneficiaries of conditional voucher transfers.

21. Voucher-based activities will be implemented in the Sahelian zone throughout the year, markets permitting, or from October to June in a good harvest year. If markets can handle additional demand during the lean season, the programme will continue into the lean season. Government price control will be monitored by the Food Security Cluster.
22. Recent capacity assessments indicate that food vouchers via mobile telephone technology are the optimum delivery mechanism for market-based interventions. The projected transfer value for a monthly family ration is US\$35, based on a typical household food basket and the average market value of the WFP ration over the past two years. The foods obtainable with vouchers will be cereals, pulses, oil, salt and sugar. For asset creation, the number of working days will be adjusted to match the transfer value. The voucher modality will involve: i) a mobile telephone operator, responsible for creating and transferring e-money; ii) retailers, from whom beneficiaries redeem vouchers for food; and iii) non-governmental partners to ensure adequate targeting, implementation and monitoring.

23. In Sudanese refugee camps, WFP will provide a small lipid-based nutrition supplement of Nutributter® to prevent chronic malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months,²³ complementing the GFD ration and targeting 20,000 children in 2014. The first half of 2014 will be covered by UNHCR, which has been implementing this activity since July 2013; WFP will cover the second half and will liaise with partners to ensure that complementary nutrition, health and hygiene activities are in place.
24. As part of the Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and Malnutrition initiative, which was launched in Chad in March 2013, WFP, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and FAO will support the Government in achieving the goals of the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative and formulating a national nutrition policy.
25. WFP and FAO are helping the Government to reinforce the national early-warning system and Food Security and Crisis Management Action Committee through improved data management and sharing of real-time information. WFP's technical support and capacity development will focus on the management and monitoring of emergency preparedness and food security data, with a view to gradual hand-over to the Government.

²³ Lack of a national nutrition policy and a suitable cooperating partner prevent WFP from piloting the activity for the non-refugee population.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	GFD – Sudanese refugees	GFD – Central African Republic refugees			GFD – local vulnerable groups	TSF		BSF		Volunteers at supplementary feeding centres	Caregivers for severely mal-nourished children	Prevention of chronic malnutrition	FFA
	Full ration	Full ration	Lean season ration	Reduced ration for vulnerable groups	Reduced ration	Children 6–59 months	PLW	Lactating women	Children 6–23 months			Sudanese refugee children 6–23 months	
SuperCereal	50						200	200			50		
Cereals	425	450	450	250	225					450	450		450
Pulses	50	100	100	75	50					75	50		100
Vegetable oil	25	25	25	15	15		25	15		25	25		25
Sugar	15						20	15					
Salt	5	5	5	5	5					5	5		5
Plumpy'sup						92							
Plumpy'doz									47				
Nutributter												20	
TOTAL	570	580	580	345	295	92	245	230	47	555	580	20	580
Total kcal/day	2 070	2 060	2 060	1 220	1 050	500	1 053	944	247	1 980	2 084	108	2 060
% kcal from protein	13.0	14.2	14.2	14.8	13.9	12.8	30.6	30.6	10	64.5	67.1	10	14.2
% kcal from fat	17.9	17.2	17.2	17.0	18.9	30.5	41.1	31.1	58	39.4	43.1	58	17.2
No. of days/year	365	365	60	300	90	90	180	120	120	240	30	180	120*

* Feeding and working days.



FOOD REQUIREMENTS

26. The increases in food and voucher requirements are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Transfer type	Current project	Increase 2014	Revised project total
Assistance for refugees	Food	124 087 mt	60 145 mt	184 232 mt
	Vouchers	-	US\$7 001 862	US\$7 001 862
Seasonal assistance for food-insecure Chadians	Food	89 764 mt	9 293 mt	99 057 mt
	Vouchers	US\$352 000	US\$1 041 667	US\$1 393 667
TSF	Food	10 174 mt	2 430 mt	12 604 mt
BSF	Food	18 847 mt	2 784 mt	21 631 mt
Volunteers at SFCs*	Food	1 500 mt	932 mt	2 432 mt
Caregivers for malnourished children	Food	70 mt	122 mt	192 mt
Prevention of chronic malnutrition	Food	304 mt	84 mt	388 mt
FFA	Food	40 577 mt	15 660 mt	56 237 mt
	Vouchers	-	US\$3 456 790	US\$3 456 790
TOTALS	Food	285 323 mt	91 450 mt	376 773 mt
	Vouchers	US\$352 000	US\$11 500 319	US\$11 852 319

* Supplementary feeding centres.

HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT; PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

27. The original programmatic and institutional risks remain: i) continuing presence of refugees; ii) insecurity; iii) lack of protection; iv) population movements in the east; v) regional instability; vi) disease; and vii) weather shocks.
28. Planning assumes that good rains will improve food security. If the 2013/14 harvest is poor, the food security and nutrition situation will deteriorate in targeted areas. WFP is prepared to respond to additional needs in such a scenario by revising the budget of PRRO 200289, which could involve replacing vouchers with food distributions if supplies in markets are reduced.
29. WFP and its partners regularly monitor early-warning indicators and contextual and operational risks.
30. The design of PRRO 200289 took into account the risks associated with voucher transfers. To mitigate such risks, WFP will work with financial partners registered with the Bank of Central African States and controlled by auditors to ensure that regulations for monitoring financial transfers are adhered to. WFP will evaluate the voucher-transfer programme in mid-2014. A risk analysis matrix is available.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET REVISION COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Food			
Cereals	64 996	19 423 334	
Pulses	10 028	6 663 971	
Oil and fats	4 028	4 593 401	
Mixed and blended food	9 895	14 370 296	
Others	2 503	1 009 832	
Total food	91 450	46 060 834	
External transport		8 868 276	
Landside transport, storage and handling		42 153 165	
Other direct operational costs: food		2 965 310	
Food and related costs¹		100 047 585	100 047 585
Cash and vouchers		11 500 318	
Related costs		1 978 326	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		13 478 644	13 478 644
Capacity development and augmentation		188 000	188 000
Direct operational costs			113 714 229
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			27 671 472
Total direct project costs			141 385 701
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			9 896 999
TOTAL WFP COSTS			151 282 700

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	12 112 464
General service staff	3 238 804
Danger pay and local allowances	350 400
Subtotal	15 701 668
Recurring and other	3 758 009
Capital equipment	2 682 789
Security	1 730 398
Travel and transportation	3 798 608
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	27 671 472

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If WFP country office staff carry them out the costs are included in the lines for Staff and staff-related and Travel and transportation.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Cross-cutting results and indicators		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ no. of women and men in leadership positions in project-management committees; ➤ no. and % of women members of project management committees trained in food, cash or voucher distribution 	
Protection WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ proportion of assisted people reporting safety problems in relation to WFP programme sites; proportion of beneficiaries reporting receipt of information about the programme – who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain 	
Partnership Food-assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ proportion of activities implemented with the engagement of complementary inputs 	
Goal 1: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized undernutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Moderate acute malnutrition treatment – recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates Targets: recovery >75%; mortality: <3%; default: <15%; non-response < 15% ➤ Proportion of eligible population participating in BSF (coverage) Target: > 70% 	Health, education and protection needs of targeted populations are met by the Government or other partners. No epidemics occur during implementation. The national protocol for treatment of acute malnutrition is applied correctly in health centres.
Output 1.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, sex and age ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ No. of health centres assisted by WFP 	Resources and new nutritional products are available on time.

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

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Goal 2: Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men		
Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target refugee and local households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score Target: 80% of targeted households have acceptable consumption Baseline: 65.1% ➤ Coping strategy index Target: 80% of targeted households have stabilized score Baseline: TBD 	Political and security conditions in-country and along borders remain stable and peaceful. Administrative and economic frameworks are stable. No natural disasters occur during implementation.
Output 1.2.1 Food, nutritional products and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, age and sex ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Value of vouchers distributed expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by age and sex 	Reliable cooperating partner available. Areas are safe for distributions. Resources are available on time for pre-positioning. Communities participate in design and implementation of activities.
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks		
Outcome 1.3 National institutions and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emergency preparedness and response capacity index Target: Index is increased from baseline (TBD) 	Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources. Government and partners are engaged in the operation of early-warning and food security monitoring systems.
Output 1.3.1 Logistics augmentation, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, emergency telecommunications services provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of goods and services provided, by type ➤ No. of passengers transported by United Nations Humanitarian Air Service ➤ Tonnage/m³ of cargo transported by United Nations Humanitarian Air Service 	Adequate funding of special operations is available.
Output 1.3.2 Emergency management capacity created and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of technical assistance activities, by type ➤ No. of people trained, by sex and by type 	Government officials have time, are willing to be trained and interact with WFP. Adequate funding available for regular cash flow.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Goal 1: Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance		
Outcome 1.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households	➤ Food consumption score Target: 80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption Baseline: 65.1%	Political and security conditions in-country and along borders remain peaceful. Administrative and economic frameworks are stable. No natural disasters occur during implementation.
Output 1.1.1 Food, non-food items and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance, as % of planned disaggregated by activity, modality, age and sex ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned disaggregated by type ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned disaggregated by type ➤ Value of vouchers distributed, expressed in food/cash and disaggregated by age and sex	Trustworthy cooperating partners are available. Areas are safe for distributions. Resources are available on time. Communities participate in the design and implementation of activities.
Outcome 1.2 Improved access to assets and basic services, including community and market infrastructure	➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets above baseline level (TBD)	Political and security conditions in-country and along borders remain peaceful. Administrative and economic framework is stable.
Output 1.2.1 Livelihood assets restored and/or built by targeted households and communities	➤ No. of community assets restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure	Cooperating partners can provide non-food items for FFA. Adequate resources are available on time.

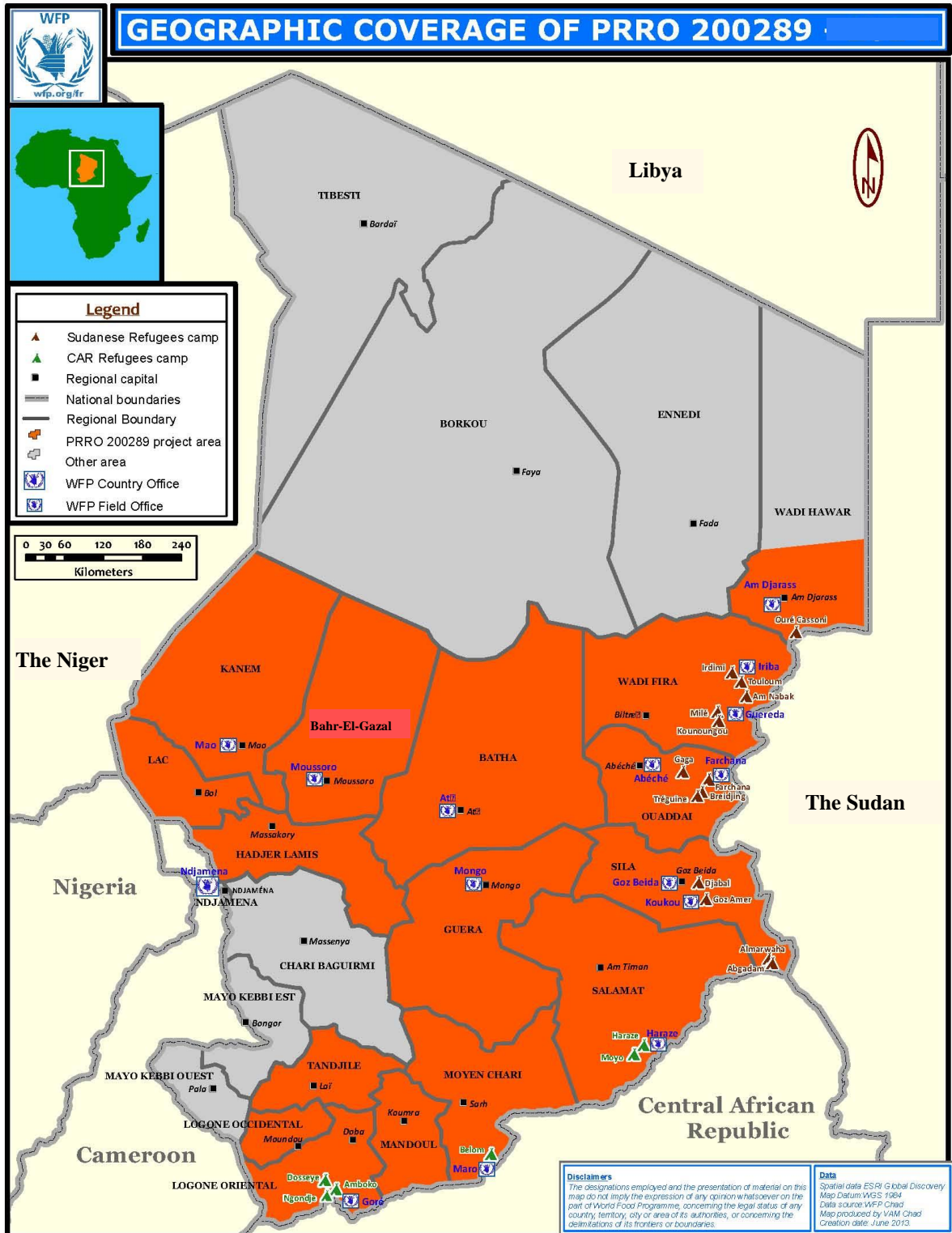


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Goal 1: Support people, communities and countries to strengthen resilience to shocks, reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate change through food and nutrition assistance		
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food-insecure communities and households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities with score above baseline level (TBD) ➤ Food consumption score Target: 80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption Baseline: TBD 	Political and security conditions in-country and along borders remain peaceful. Administrative and economic framework is stable.
Output 3.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, modality age and sex ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Value of vouchers distributed expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by age and sex 	Trustworthy cooperating partners are available. Area is safe for distributions. Resources are available on time.
Output 3.1.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets built or restored, by category, type and unit of measure ➤ No. of people trained through food for training in disaster management, disaggregated by sex and type 	
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to establish, manage and scale up sustainable, effective and equitable food security and nutrition institutions, infrastructure, and safety-net systems, including systems linked to local agricultural supply chains		
Outcome 3.1 Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of targeted communities supported by WFP reporting improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks Target: at least 80% of targeted communities report improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks 	Targeted communities and local administration are committed. Non-food inputs and technical expertise are provided by other development actors.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.4.1 Government and community based food-security and nutrition-related disaster risk management and climate change adaptation supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type ➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type 	<p>Government officials have time, are willing to be trained and interact with WFP. Resources are available on time.</p>
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Goal 1: Prevent stunting and wasting, treat moderate acute malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among young children, pregnant and lactating women and people infected with HIV, tuberculosis and malaria by providing access to appropriate food and nutrition assistance		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of children aged 6–23 months participating in programme to prevent chronic malnutrition in Sudanese refugee camps <p>Target: >70%</p>	<p>Health, education and protection needs of targeted populations are met by the Government or other partners. No epidemics occur during implementation.</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1 Nutr butter distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to Sudanese refugee children aged 6–23 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of children aged 6–23 months receiving assistance as % of planned, disaggregated by sex ➤ Quantity of Nutr butter distributed, as % of planned 	<p>Resources are available on time.</p>

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund