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Agenda item 5

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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— KENYA 10258.0

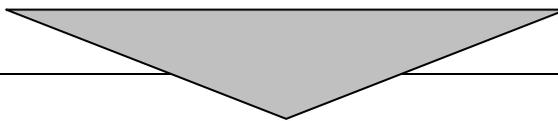
Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees

Number of beneficiaries	230,358
Duration of project	Twenty-four months (1 October 2003–30 September 2005)

Cost (United States dollars)	
Tonnage	115,333
Total cost to WFP	57,461,013
Total food cost	28,439,625

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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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Executive Summary

The joint assessment mission (JAM) of October 2002 confirmed findings from earlier assessment missions and studies conducted by Save the Children Fund (SCF-UK), which indicate that the vast majority of refugees are entirely dependent on the WFP ration for their food needs. Refugees reside in camps in remote and arid regions; the Government of Kenya restricts their movement outside the camps. Opportunities for income-generating activities are restricted. The 2002 JAM agreed, however, that there is scope for limited targeting in the new phase of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), which should be predicated on a household survey.

The total food requirement for the PRRO is 115,333 tons for general distribution, selective feeding, food-for-assets (FFA) activities in the host community and a contingency allocation. WFP will continue to encourage women to collect household rations when it is safe and feasible to do so; it will continue to assess the security of women at distribution sites through distribution monitoring. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is expected to carry out annual revalidation exercises to ensure the accuracy of registered refugee numbers.

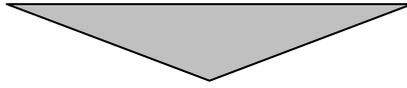
Girls' enrolment in school has remained steady at approximately 30 percent of students; in 2002, girls' attendance in Kakuma was 90 percent. Increasing numbers of girls in Kakuma stay in school because of the WFP school feeding programme. Empty food containers are provided for classroom and latrine construction and to support income-generating activities for women.

WFP will continue to strengthen its monitoring capacity and will monitor jointly with operational partners. WFP will coordinate training on guidelines for agency and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff and refugees.

The Executive Board is requested to approve this PRRO, which is designed to benefit 230,358 refugees, 45 percent women and 55 percent men, from 1 October 2003 to 30 September 2005. The food cost is US\$28,439,625; the total cost to WFP is US\$57,461,013. Two thirds of the refugees are Somali; the rest are mainly Sudanese. The planning figure reflects the current population, revalidation exercises, births, new influxes, resettlement and repatriation.



Draft Decision*



The Board approves Kenya PRRO 10258.0—Food assistance to Somali and Sudanese refugees (WFP/EB.2/2003/5-B).

* 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.



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

1. Kenya is a chronic food deficit country beset by recurrent droughts and devastating floods. It ranks 134th of 173 countries on the Human Development Index and 112th of 146 countries on the gender-related indices (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2002). The population is estimated at 31 million.¹ Life expectancy at birth is 51 years; under-5 mortality is 120 per 1,000 live births (UNDP, 2002), up from 118 in 1999. Adult literacy is 76 percent for women and 89 percent for men (UNDP, 2002). Gross domestic product per capita is US\$280, which is below the average for sub-Saharan Africa and below the US\$530 average for low-income countries.² Just over half the population live in absolute poverty, defined as Kshs. 14,868 (US\$191) per year in rural areas and Ksh. 31,776 (US\$407) in urban areas.³
2. Civil unrest in countries bordering Kenya led to influxes of refugees in 1991 and 1992; Kenya provided asylum to 420,000 refugees, many of whom subsequently returned to Ethiopia and Somalia. But a new influx occurred as conflict continued in Somalia and southern Sudan. WFP continues to provide urgent food aid to war-affected populations in Sudan through Operation Lifeline Sudan, but insecurity and problems of access to people in need hinder the operation, so refugees continue to cross into Kenya. Despite peace talks between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), the refugees show no sign of returning.
3. The conflict in Somalia continues, characterized by random violence. Somali refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma are therefore unwilling to return. In 2002, refugees continued to arrive from Somalia and southern Sudan. In view of the conflict in both countries, widespread destruction of infrastructure and interruption of social services, repatriation is not currently feasible; resettlement is a possibility for only a few refugees.
4. Turkana and Dadaab districts, which host the refugees, are among the country's poorest areas. Turkana shares a border with southern Sudan and hosts the Kakuma refugee camps. The population is estimated at 491,290 people, 26,000 of whom live near the camps; 59 percent do not have access to safe drinking water (national average 46 percent), and 75 percent do not have access to basic health facilities (national average 51 percent). Almost 35 percent of children under 5 are underweight, compared with the national average of 23 percent. Average life expectancy is 42 years, compared with the national average of 51 years.
5. The Dadaab camps are in Garissa district, which borders Somalia. The population of this district is 458,194 people, 17,687 of whom live near the camp; 21 percent do not have access to safe drinking water and 89 percent do not have access to basic health facilities. About 41 percent of children under 5 are underweight, a figure well above the national average. Average life expectancy is 53 years, slightly above the national average. Garissa

¹ According to the 1999 census in Kenya, the population was 28.7 million. This increased to 31 million in 2002 on the basis of a 4 percent growth rate for 2000 and 2001.

² UNDP Human Development Report, 2002.

³ Welfare Monitoring Survey, 1997.



and Turkana have been affected by drought in recent years and were targeted by the WFP Kenya emergency operation (EMOP) that terminated in September 2002.

6. A WFP/UNHCR JAM took place in October 2002, examining food and nutrition requirements and factors directly affecting refugee well-being. The mission recommended that a full food aid ration should be provided for the foreseeable future. Most refugees remain dependent on external assistance and have extremely limited opportunities for self-support. The mission's main recommendations are in Annex II and are incorporated throughout this document.

Previous WFP Assistance

7. Refugees in Kenya have been supported by WFP since 1991. From the beginning of the operation until the end of 2002, WFP provided 525,153 tons of basic food commodities at a cost of US\$291.5 million. The Executive Board approved the current PRRO in May 2000 for three years from October 2000 to September 2003 for 224,000 refugees. The total tonnage of the current programme is 165,079; the total cost is US\$88.3 million.

Situation Analysis

8. Approximately 219,204 registered refugees live in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps. An estimated 139,240, 64 percent, are in Dadaab; the remaining 79,964 are in Kakuma. Two thirds of the refugees are Somali; the rest are mainly Sudanese. Other nationalities are represented in small numbers. In Kakuma, adolescent boys account for 12 percent of the population; women and girls account for 40 percent. In Dadaab, 49 percent of the population are women and girls.
9. Arrivals from southern Sudan are processed through a transit and reception centre in Lokichogio. UNHCR reports that about 500 asylum seekers arrive every month; approximately 300 are registered as refugees and transported to Kakuma. Not all asylum seekers pass through the reception centre, however; large numbers make their way to Kakuma camp and request to be registered there. About 250 refugees from Somalia are processed monthly in Dadaab. The influx depends on the situation in neighbouring countries; during periods of insecurity it can increase sharply.
10. A baseline survey by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Kakuma in June/July 2002 found that only 6 percent of respondents are involved in economic activity. The results demonstrate that the vast majority of refugees are entirely dependent on WFP food. These findings are borne out by earlier studies by SCF-UK, which concluded that almost all refugees access 90 percent of their food needs from WFP rations.
11. Resource shortfalls mean that WFP has not been able to maintain the target ration of 2,100 kcal per refugee per day. Over the past two years, the ration has been an average of 1,760 kcal; it was down to 776 kcal in May 2002 in Kakuma. The nutrition situation in the refugee camps is extremely fragile and dependent on an unreliable food pipeline.
12. The amount of food accessible to refugee families is eroded by exchanges for non-food items. The JAM found that food was regularly exchanged for firewood, because UNHCR provides for only 32 percent of firewood needs. UNHCR had no funds to provide complementary food items this year, so families exchange WFP food for fresh vegetables and milk. In 2003, UNHCR will investigate energy sources to replace firewood; both agencies will support initiatives to supplement rations with fresh foods through multi-storey garden projects.



13. Opportunities to develop self-reliance are negligible. Access to economic activities and employment is extremely limited because of the government's encampment policy. A few refugees have access to income-generating activities in the camps, supported by various agencies, but these projects generate little revenue.
14. Agricultural activities include a few kitchen gardens and multi-storey gardens, roughly 100 per camp, introduced by WFP and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). The produce can supplement the micronutrients in the general food ration but is not a source of self-reliance. These activities have considerable scope for expansion but will require additional water resources and funding. Refugees have initiated some seasonal cultivation around the Dadaab camp perimeter, but it should not be encouraged because the potential for environmental degradation is high, yield will be low and it provokes resentment among local pastoralists.
15. Livestock ownership is relatively common in Dadaab: most households own a few goats or sheep. Large herds move out of the camp for grazing early in the morning. There are no accurate records of refugee livestock holdings, however, nor any information about grazing patterns or the impact on vegetation and soil. There appear to be no measures for livestock disease control for refugees' animals.
16. The nutrition situation in the camps is precarious; 70 percent of children are on the borderline of malnutrition. The health of children under 5 is affected by the fluctuating food basket, use of food to compensate for lack of non-food items and poor weaning. Recent nutrition data collected in Kakuma by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) indicates that global malnutrition is currently 7 percent, similar to last year.⁴ In Dadaab, Médecins sans frontières Belgium (MSF-B) reports global malnutrition at 10.5 percent; under-5 mortality is unstable, exceeding 1 per 10,000 per day.⁵ The rate of anaemia among expectant mothers has reached 74 percent, which negatively affects birth weights and increases the risk of maternal mortality.
17. The refugee caseload includes 98,642 women, 45 percent of the refugee population, 14 percent of whom live in households headed by women. The birth rate is estimated at 3 percent; most women are expectant or have infants.
18. In both camps, women are responsible for domestic chores—childcare and cooking, and collecting food, water and firewood; the physical burden is significant. Women have to walk long distances to collect food, carrying their babies and standing for long periods in the sun; they often suffer insecurity at distribution sites as people struggle to get to the head of the line. Given the physical challenge that this entails, the JAM recommended reviewing WFP's policy encouraging women to collect rations and considering separate distribution times for men and women.
19. The Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) reports that girls' enrolment at Dadaab camp schools has increased over the past five years: 28,000 students are enrolled, 56 percent of school-aged children; 33 percent are girls. The percentage of girls enrolled at school decreases steadily over time; few girls attend the higher levels. In Kakuma, 23,565 children are enrolled, 92 percent of school-aged children; 30 percent are girls. Attendance in Kakuma can fall to 14,000. The drop-out rate is much higher for boys than girls, and is probably related to the large number of adolescent boys who move back and forth across the border. As in Dadaab, there are few girls in secondary education. This is attributed to cultural constraints and household chores. To increase girls' enrolment at

⁴ IRC, Nutritional Survey, Kakuma Refugee Camp, September 2002.

⁵ MSF 2001 Annual Report; nutrition data is based on the weight-for-height median.



school, WFP will work with UNHCR through community gatherings to encourage parents to send girls to school, in line with WFP's enhanced commitments to women. WFP has been providing a nutritious snack at schools in Kakuma since 1997. School-feeding was introduced in Dadaab in 2002.

Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

20. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports coordinates the refugee operation in Kenya. It liaises with the Office of the President on policy and security issues. Government policy is to maintain camps close to border entry points in remote and arid regions. Refugees are restricted by the encampment policy, which does not allow them freedom of movement or access to economic or employment opportunities. The refugees compete with local communities for scarce natural resources.
21. The Government is expected to introduce identity cards for refugees, which will improve freedom of travel and enhance business and trading possibilities. UNHCR is pursuing enactment of the Refugee Bill to strengthen refugee rights in Kenya.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary Needs

22. The recent JAM reinforced findings of earlier studies indicating most refugees' complete reliance on external assistance.⁶ WFP food is used for consumption and exchanged for non-food items and fresh food, which depletes the amount of food available to families and leads to food gaps of up to several days between distributions. The indications are that the refugees will continue to rely on a full general ration.
23. Children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers have special nutritional requirements and are particularly susceptible to diet changes. Disease or alterations in the food basket increase their vulnerability to malnutrition. WFP will provide a safety net for women and children who meet WFP/UNHCR nutritional criteria and who are identified as needing supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding under medical supervision.
24. The nutrition situation of refugee children is fragile. They may recuperate quickly with adequate food, or deteriorate in cases of food shortage or disease. Using school feeding to provide a daily snack of porridge made from blended food will help to maintain sound nutritional status, improve concentration and provide an incentive for children to remain in school.
25. The condition of the local population is the same as or worse than that of the refugees in terms of many socio-economic indicators. The host community largely depends on the camps for water and health and education services. The potential for conflict is strong as the two communities compete for scarce resources such as firewood. In an attempt to improve food security and mitigate hostility, WFP will implement FFA activities in the host community.

⁶ Joint food assessment missions (JFAMs) conducted in 1996, 1997 and 1999 and the Joint UNHCR/WFP Evaluation from 1999.



The Role of Food Aid

26. The refugees require food aid to meet basic food needs, given their limited opportunities for self-support. A standard general ration will be distributed once every two weeks. Fortified blended food is provided in the ration for children under 6, who are not targeted by primary school feeding. Targeted feeding programmes will reach expectant and nursing mothers and young children needing additional food support. Targeted food aid will be provided through FFA to offset food needs of the most vulnerable families in communities surrounding the camps.

Programme Approaches

27. Food will be provided to refugees through fortnightly general food distributions, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes and school feeding. The host population will be targeted through FFA activities.
28. This PRRO will be implemented in line with WFP's enhanced commitments to women (2003–2007). The project will strive to:
- meet the nutritional requirements of expectant and nursing refugee mothers and raise their health and nutrition awareness;
 - enable refugee girls to attend school;
 - ensure that women in host communities benefit equally from FFA activities;
 - contribute to refugee women's control of food;
 - ensure that refugee women are equally involved in food distribution committees;
 - ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all PRRO activities;
 - contribute to an environment that acknowledges the important role of women in ensuring household food security and encourages men and women to participate in closing the gender gap; and
 - progress towards gender equality in staffing, opportunities and duties.
29. Progress towards achieving these commitments will be tracked through the existing monitoring system. The standardized checklists, developed by the Kenya country office, address issues of gender.

Risk Assessment

30. There is no assurance of peaceful resolution of the conflicts in countries bordering Kenya, despite ongoing negotiations. People are likely to continue to seek refuge in the camps from violence in their countries. The conflicts will also prevent refugees from returning home. Competition for scarce resources around the camps can lead to conflict between the host population and the refugees, as in the past. Refugee women who venture outside the camps are vulnerable to rape. There is potential insecurity in the camps as the number of refugees increases with no commensurate increase in resources such as water. The risk is perhaps greatest in Kakuma, given the large number of young men. Girls drop out of school because of the insecurity of travelling alone.
31. The pipeline for PRRO 6226 has been erratic because of resource shortfalls. The occasionally incomplete food basket contributes to the fragile nutritional situation in the camps; insufficient distribution of non-food items further depletes the food basket.
32. Kenya is beset by regular natural disasters; floods, in particular, disrupt food supply lines. In 1998, food had to be airlifted to the Dadaab refugee camps when the only road



was washed away. Food has to be pre-positioned before the rainy season in order to avoid shortages in the food basket.

Objectives

33. The objectives of WFP's assistance are to:
- maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among refugees through a general food distribution;
 - improve health and nutrition among malnourished children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers through selective feeding programmes;
 - improve school enrolment and attendance through school feeding; and
 - improve household food security through creation of community assets.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Key Programme Components

34. The programme components of the PRRO are:
- a general food distribution in refugee camps;
 - a selective feeding programme targeting malnourished children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers;
 - a school feeding programme to supply the additional energy requirements of children of primary school age and as an incentive for girls to attend school;
 - FFA in the host community.

Beneficiaries

⇒ Population Planning Figures for October 2003–September 2005

35. The table below provides projected population estimates of refugees requiring food aid at Kakuma and Dadaab camps, 2003–2005.

Year	Planning figures Kakuma			Planning figures Dadaab			Total		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Registered refugees									
2003–2004	35 116	52 674	87 790	65 594	68 271	133 865	100 710	120 945	221 655
2004–2005	37 508	56 263	93 771	71 192	74 098	145 290	108 700	130 361	239 061
Average	36 312	54 469	90 781	68 393	71 845	139 578	104 705	125 653	230 358
Supp. feeding	4 448	672	5 120	7 480	1 020	8 500	11 928	1 692	13 620
Ther. feeding	73	110	183	204	213	417	277	323	600
Total selective feeding	4 521	782	5 303	7 684	1 233	8 917	12 205	2 015	14 220
School feeding	8 250	16 750	25 000	14 000	21 000	35 000	22 250	37 750	60 000
Asset creation	780	1 820	2 600	531	1 238	1 739	1 311	3 058	4 369



Programme Components

⇒ *Activity 1: General Food Distribution in the Refugee Camps*

36. About 230,000 refugees will receive WFP food through general distribution in the camps during the PRRO. The planning figure includes new arrivals from neighbouring countries, especially Somalia and southern Sudan, birth and mortality rates, and the few refugees being repatriated. In Kakuma, the population decreased by 23 percent from 86,864 to 66,733 following the most recent revalidation exercise in April 2002. The figure increased by 13,000 over six months, however, largely because 11,500 Somali Bantus were transferred from Dadaab. Annual revalidation exercises are planned. The overall balance of 45 percent women and 55 percent men reflects the large number of unaccompanied boys in Kakuma camp.
37. The JAM recommended a targeted approach for the general food distribution during the next PRRO. To minimize the effects of the irregular pipeline, UNHCR and WFP will ensure that new arrivals and vulnerable groups receive a complete ration. Incentive workers and business and livestock owners should be targeted for a reduced food ration; about 6 percent of the refugees will be affected. A household food survey to identify levels of vulnerability and modalities for targeting should be implemented by September 2003; it should provide the basis for targeting during this PRRO.

⇒ *Activity 2: Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes in the Refugee Camps*

38. The number of refugees to be annually targeted through supplementary and targeted feeding interventions is 14,220. The programme will treat moderately malnourished children under 5 who are between 70 percent and 80 percent of median weight-for-height; children less than 70 percent of the median will be eligible for the therapeutic programme. Expectant mothers will be targeted from six months of pregnancy and during the first six months of nursing.

⇒ *Activity 3: School Feeding Programmes in the Refugee Camps*

39. The school feeding programme in Kakuma is expected to reach 25,000 primary school children. Girls account for 33 percent of the children. Enrolment for girls decreases consistently with educational level. Drop-out rates among girls in Kakuma are linked to reports of insecurity while travelling alone between home and school. WFP will support UNHCR in encouraging parents to accompany groups of girls to school. The school feeding programme was extended to Dadaab camp in September 2002, reaching 28,000 primary pupils of whom 40 percent are girls. The programme can expand to 35,000 children if additional schools, teachers and materials are provided.

⇒ *Activity 4: FFA in the Host Community*

40. The areas surrounding Kakuma and Dadaab camps are among the most food insecure in Kenya. They lack infrastructures and access to basic social services, and economic opportunities are limited. The host population largely depends on the camps. Some children from the host community attend refugee schools; the community has access to medical facilities offered to refugees. Local people often work as porters for refugees on distribution days. There is nonetheless resentment among local people because of the support given to refugees by the aid community. Asset-creation activities in the host community are being proposed under the PRRO to provide temporary employment



opportunities for 4,369 able-bodied people. Each worker participating in FFA will receive a family ration for six people; 26,214 people in the host community will therefore benefit from WFP assistance. The activities are expected to create community assets that will benefit women and men, such as provision of drinking-water, repair of irrigation systems and establishment of green belts. These will be of particular importance to women, who are usually responsible for collecting water and firewood and have to travel long distances while children remain at home unattended.

Food Basket Ration Scale and Distribution

41. The per capita daily ration for general, supplementary, therapeutic and school feeding and FFA programmes is detailed in the table below.

Commodity (g)	General	Supplementary	Therapeutic	School feeding	FFA*
Wheat flour	245				
Maize	235				2 500
Pulses	60				500
Vegetable oil	25	25	70		500
Blended food	20**	250	100	70	
Iodized salt	5			5	
Sugar	NA	20	50		
Fresh food items***	50				
Dried skimmed milk (DSM) ***		20			
Therapeutic milk***			300		

* This is a family ration for six people.

** Blended food in the general ration has been decreased because blended food is provided in the school feeding programme.

*** These items are to be provided by UNHCR.

General Food Distribution in the Camps

42. The complete food ration for general distribution in the camps amounts to 590 g. The food basket provides 2,182 kcal and 68 g of protein per person per day. WFP will endeavour to provide vitamin enriched wheat flour and vegetable oil. The daily ration of blended food has been reduced because blended food is provided to schools under the school feeding programme. UNHCR is responsible for providing fresh food such as spinach, chillis and green onions for the general ration, and DSM and therapeutic milk.

⇒ Implementation

43. General food distributions are carried out every two weeks. This is preferred to monthly distribution, for which the quantity of food is difficult to store, represents a greater security risk and is more likely to be sold for non-food items.

44. The final distribution points (FDPs) in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are managed by UNHCR through their implementing partners (IPs). In Kakuma, LWF manages the operation; CARE does so in Dadaab. Refugees are screened on entry to the distribution centre for card verification against UNHCR's data. Food rations are issued in pre-measured scoops and verified on scales at exit points. In both camps, refugees



distribute food at FDPs to household representatives, in line with the principle of community self-management introduced in 1998.

45. WFP and UNHCR tentatively agreed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in July 2002 providing the framework for WFP to assume responsibility for food distribution in the camps on a pilot basis. Food distribution costs have been included in the PRRO budget.
46. Food Advisory Committee meetings are held in both camps before each distribution cycle. The committees consist of representatives of UNHCR, WFP, the implementing partner and women and men refugee leaders. Refugee women account for at least 50 percent of the committees.⁷ During meetings, the leaders are informed of the composition and size of the food basket; they disseminate the information among the refugees.
47. WFP will continue to encourage women to collect rations in order to improve their access to and control over distributed food. It is recognized that this may not always be feasible, because women already have many demands on their time such as childcare and domestic chores.
48. WFP will support the HIV/AIDS campaign to be implemented by UNHCR and its health partners in the camps. Activities include raising awareness among the refugees, establishing support systems and providing health care facilities. It is intended that awareness-raising activities take place at distribution sites.

School Feeding

49. Through the school feeding programme, children attending primary schools in Kakuma and Dadaab camps will receive 70 g of corn-soya blend (CSB) porridge per school day and 5 g of iodized salt, providing an additional 266 kcal and 13 g of protein per day for each child.

⇒ Implementation

50. Management of school feeding in both camps will be WFP's responsibility, in collaboration with an NGO implementing partner; WFP has extensive experience in school feeding. In addition to providing food, WFP will seek resources for kitchen construction and non-food items required for successful implementation of the programme; it will continue to provide empty tins for constructing classrooms and latrines. The porridge will be prepared as an early-morning snack, because many of the children do not eat breakfast. Average attendance is 20 days per month for nine months of the year.

Selective Feeding Programmes

51. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes will continue in the camps to address the nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable groups—young children and expectant and nursing mothers. Rations for these programmes, outlined in the commodity table, provide 1,250 kcal and 45 g of protein per person per day in the supplementary feeding programme, and 1,200 kcal and 18 g of protein per person per day in the therapeutic feeding programme.

⁷ UNHCR/WFP Joint Gender Study: Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps of Kenya, May 2002.



⇒ *Implementation*

52. The supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding programmes are implemented in hospitals and clinics by health partners and supervised by UNHCR. Therapeutic feeding rations are provided to in-patients. An important component of this programme is community outreach, which provides caregivers with information to detect malnourishment in children. Follow-up visits are made to households to monitor feeding of malnourished children. In the light of JAM and UNHCR/WFP gender study recommendations, outreach activities will be intensified because the number of children in the programme was typically well below target figures. The mission emphasized the need for follow-up at the household level after discharge from the programme, because of the high rate of return to the programme.

FFA in Host Communities

53. FFA rations will be provided at 3.5 kg per day per labourer, representing a family ration for six people amounting to 1,074 kcal and 25 g of protein per person per day.

⇒ *Implementation*

54. FFA activities will be implemented in host communities around Kakuma and Dadaab camps by local and international NGOs. The programme will follow the guidelines, daily wage ration and work norms prepared by the country office for EMOP 10085.01 and for ongoing disaster preparedness activities under country programme activity 2. In addition to providing food for workers, WFP has included the cost of basic non-food items in the PRRO budget. Over the two-year programme, the 4,369 labourers are expected to work for 150 days in the communities around the camps. A community-based process implemented under the recent EMOP will be used where possible to target workers and manage food distribution. The projects will target poorer families among the settled population, generally households that lack livestock and do not migrate.

Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

55. The Government coordinates refugee issues through the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, which will maintain its leadership in matters related to screening, registration and revalidation of refugees, in collaboration with UNHCR. The ministry forwards requests to waive duty on food and logistics materials to the Ministry of Finance on behalf of WFP. At the camp level, the Police Department and government representatives will continue to provide security for the refugee operation, including food distributions and population revalidation exercises.
56. CARE and LWF are WFP's main operational partners in the camps, responsible for camp management and distribution of food and non-food items. Both are involved in providing education, social services, water, sanitation and vocational training. In both camps, GTZ implements reforestation and green-belt projects and is currently expanding the multi-storey gardening project. In Dadaab, the organization is involved in distributing firewood. Health services, including supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, are currently provided by IRC in Kakuma and by MSF-B in Dadaab.
57. Regular food aid coordination meetings in Nairobi, attended by WFP, UNHCR, donors, the Government and operational partners, will review issues related to the pipeline, food distribution and monitoring. At the camp level, food aid advisory committees of WFP, UNHCR, operational partners and refugee representatives share information on the pipeline and food basket, and address other food-related issues.



58. The school feeding programme in the camps will be implemented by LWF in Kakuma and CARE in Dadaab; WFP will make available its extensive experience of such programmes. UNHCR will continue to support other aspects of education in the camps, such as constructing schools, training teachers and providing materials.

Capacity Building

59. Building on previous training, WFP will pursue skills development for WFP and UNHCR staff assigned to the refugee operation, IPs and refugees. General training sessions will be held on the following guidance materials:

- policy documents: the WFP/UNHCR MOU, July 2002; school feeding guidelines;
- gender frameworks: WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women and recommendations from the May 2002 WFP/UNHCR gender study;
- monitoring tools: interview techniques for post-distribution monitoring and checklists for selective feeding programmes, including school feeding;
- planning tools: review implementation of the JAM recommendations and the Joint Plan of Action.

60. To encourage women's involvement in planning, management and distribution of food aid, recommended by the UNHCR/WFP gender study, WFP intends to provide training to encourage women's participation in decision-making; a workshop for the food advisory committees is being planned.

Food Requirements

61. Food requirements for the proposed two-year PRRO will be 115,333 tons—97,856 tons for the general ration, 2,893 tons for supplementary feeding, 95 tons for therapeutic feeding, 1,620 tons for school feeding, 2,294 tons for FFA and a 10,576 ton contingency to cover unexpected influxes of refugees. An allocation of 100 tons of high-energy biscuits (HEB) is included; this is important, because the situation in Somalia remains volatile and large refugee influxes to Kenya are likely. The HEB are sufficient to cover the needs of 10,000 people for 20 days while they are in transit.

The table below indicates the total tonnage by commodity for each ration scale for two years.

Commodity (tons)	General ration	Suppl. feeding	Ther. feeding	School feeding	FFA	Subtotal	Contingency 10%	Total
Wheat flour	40 635					40 635	4 064	44 699
Whole maize	38 976				1 638	40 615	4 061	44 676
Pulses	9 951				328	10 279	1 028	11 307
Vegetable oil	4 146	245	30		328	4 750	475	5 224
Blended foods	3 317	2 452	43	1 512		7 324	732	8 056
Iodized salt	829			108		937	94	1 031
Sugar		196	22			218	22	240
HEB							100	100
Total	97 856	2 893	95	1 620	2 294	104 758	10 576	115 333



Logistics Arrangements

62. The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate for this operation is US\$119 per ton, compared with US\$122 in 2000. The decrease is attributable to WFP taking over the extended delivery point (EDP) in Dadaab and the significant reduction of primary transport rates. WFP will continue to manage the EDP in Kakuma. Costs related to LTSH and EDP management will be monitored throughout the implementation period and adjusted as required.

Local Procurement of Food Commodities

63. Between October 2000 and December 2002, 29,505 tons of maize, 662 tons of salt, 4,265 tons of pulses, 43 tons of sugar and 4,138 tons of blended food were purchased locally. This will continue, subject to availability of cash donations to WFP and availability of food on local markets at competitive prices.

Monitoring and Evaluation

64. Ensuring that agreed quantities of food reach targeted beneficiaries is a key PRRO objective; WFP staff monitors food distributions to achieve this. To further strengthen the system, the JAM recommended joint monitoring activities at FDPs, to be carried out by WFP, UNHCR, operational partners and women and men refugee representatives. The teams will use standardized monitoring guidelines, indicators and tools to compare findings after each distribution cycle. The mission strongly recommended that WFP carry out post-distribution monitoring.
65. In the last quarter of 2002, WFP Kenya further developed its gender-sensitive monitoring guidelines on the basis of corporate monitoring and evaluation materials, and its tools in terms of indicators agreed by field staff for each WFP-supported activity. The monitoring tools include checklists for distribution sites, selective feeding programmes, community monitoring, market surveys and post-distribution monitoring. Key indicators to be used to monitor achievement of objectives are detailed in the logical framework. The sub-offices will use the database developed by the VAM unit to store and analyse data and prepare monthly reports on key indicators. The country office will track data across both camps on a monthly basis.
66. WFP food aid monitors based in Kakuma and Dadaab camps are responsible for monitoring all food distributions in the camps. They supervise food distribution at camp level, follow up food use at the household level and work with operational partners to monitor the selective feeding programmes. They will be responsible for monitoring the FFA programme in the host community.
67. WFP personnel trained key field staff from WFP/UNHCR and operational partners on the revised guidelines and checklists in the last quarter of 2002. The country office is planning to hold in depth monitoring and gender workshops for WFP staff in 2003 in order to continue to strengthen key skills. It also expects to hold a participatory rural appraisal workshop for field staff.
68. The logistics unit will continue to track food through its automated commodity tracking system, providing a comprehensive view of commodity movements in support of shipment arrivals, clearance, WFP pipeline management, quality control and commodity movements.
69. Health agencies will continue to undertake annual nutritional surveys. They will use the emergency weight-for-height indicator in measuring malnutrition. Additional indicators



have been included for regular monitoring of refugees' nutritional status, particularly in the light of food-basket fluctuations and crude mortality and under-5 mortality rates.

70. A JAM and subsequent evaluation are expected during implementation of the new phase of the PRRO.

Security Measures

71. Kakuma and Dadaab camps are in security Phase III areas; United Nations security clearance is required for travel to these locations. The camps are subject to periods of insecurity, for which security controls are already in place. UNHCR, WFP and operational partners will continue to ensure that:
- local police have the means to conduct regular patrols in the camps, day and night, and that escorts are provided for aid workers;
 - workshops are conducted that emphasize staff awareness of personal security, clan relations and domestic violence;
 - the camps are well lit, have an uninterrupted power supply and are protected by live shrub fencing; and
 - United Nations security personnel carry out regular security assessments.
72. WFP has taken steps to ensure that:
- security equipment such as handheld and Codan vehicle radios and other communications equipment are available for use by WFP staff; and
 - WFP staff members reside in the main United Nations/NGO compounds.

Exit Strategy

73. A peace agreement was signed in October 2002 between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM; they further agreed to extend the ceasefire to March 2003 and to allow unimpeded humanitarian access to war-affected people throughout Sudan. Progress in the Sudan peace process is encouraging, but any violations would have serious consequences.
74. There was no marked change in the security situation in Somalia during 2002. Fighting continued in much of the southern part of the country, resulting in an influx of 3,000 people into Kenya. A functioning state has not been re-established in Somalia.
75. Peace is uncertain in both countries, so a definitive exit strategy cannot be developed. Whatever the outcome of the peace process, widespread destruction of basic infrastructure in southern Sudan and Somalia is an impediment to the refugees' return to their homes. Peace is the necessary condition for development of a return strategy, and basic health and education services have to be established in refugees' areas of origin. Peace negotiations must be accompanied by a strategic plan to rebuild essential services in these countries. The PRRO will be adjusted should conditions be appropriate for repatriation of refugees.
76. WFP will continue to support activities such as school feeding and income generation that will help to prepare the refugees for eventual return and reintegration.

Contingency Plans

77. In 2001, WFP Kenya designed a contingency plan for potential influxes of refugees from a continuation of conflict in southern Somalia. It covers a range of scenarios from the most to the least probable, and includes food aid, logistics and distribution arrangements.



78. A 10 percent food contingency is built into the PRRO to cover food needs in the event of unexpected arrivals of asylum seekers. The budget includes 100 tons of HEB to provide temporary assistance to new refugees.

Approval Mechanism

79. The WFP country director and the Government will sign a Letter of Understanding covering the planned PRRO.

RECOMMENDATION

80. The Executive Board is requested to approve this PRRO, which is designed to benefit 230,358 refugees, 45 percent women and 55 percent men, from 1 October 2003 to 30 September 2005. The food cost is US\$28,439,625; the cost to WFP is US\$57,461,013.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Maize	44 676	171.00	7 639 656
– Wheat flour	44 699	236.00	10 548 760
– Pulses	11 307	343.00	3 878 312
– Vegetable oil	5 224	735.05	3 840 240
– Blended foods	8 056	281.00	2 263 832
– Iodized salt	1 031	100.00	103 102
– Sugar	240	274.42	65 724
– HEB	100	1 000.00	100 000
Total commodities	115 333		28 439 625
External transport			6 482 975
Landside transport			13 729 629
Total LTSH			13 729 273
Other direct operational costs			330 000
Total direct operational costs			48 981 872
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Total direct support costs			4 720 009
TOTAL WFP COSTS ²			53 701 882

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

² Excluding indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$3,759,131.



ANNEX II**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)****Staff**

International professional staff	2 068 602
National general service staff	180 000
National professional staff	880 000
International consultants	66 000
Overtime	60 000
National consultants	15 000
UNVs	224 236
Staff duty travel	294 998
Staff training and development	46 000
Subtotal	3 834 836

Office expenses and other recurrent costs

Rental of facility	132 000
Utilities (general)	7 400
Office supplies	69 920
Communication and IT services	269 600
Insurance	55 952
Equipment repair and maintenance	2 800
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	50 400
United Nations organizations services (WFP's share of common United Nations cost in Nairobi)	67 101
Other office expenses	40 000
Subtotal	695 173

Equipment and other fixed costs

Furniture, tools and equipment	40 000
Vehicles	50 000
TC/IT equipment	100 000
Subtotal	190 000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 720 009
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LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
COMPONENT ONE			
<p><u>Objective:</u> Maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among the refugees through the general distribution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage commitments to the programme against planned food requirements. ➤ Percentage of food needs met by the programme at the household level (target = 100%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planned programme requirements versus donor commitments. ➤ Post-distribution monitoring of a random sample of 200 households/month by WFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Level of resources is commensurate with the number of registered refugees.
<p><u>Outcome:</u> The refugees maintain acceptable health status because of access to basic food requirements through the general food distribution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amount of food that reaches the HH versus the amount distributed. ➤ Food utilization and management at household level. ➤ Coping mechanisms/alternative sources of food. ➤ Who in the household benefits from food aid? ➤ Level of beneficiary satisfaction with distribution mechanisms (related to problems of under-scooping). ➤ Alternative food sources. ➤ Alternative sources of income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Post-distribution monitoring at the household level by WFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food is taken home and consumed, and not sold. ➤ All members of the household have equal access to food. ➤ Coping mechanisms have been developed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food aid on the market. ➤ Direction of food flows to and from the market. ➤ Controls to prevent outflows. ➤ Impact of food aid on market. ➤ Prices of commodities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Market surveys. 	





LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Classification of coping strategies. ➤ Assessment of the food aid programme. ➤ Knowledge of quantity and composition of ration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community interviews of five randomly selected refugee leaders from the blocks targeted under post distribution monitoring (PDM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interviews with community leaders will corroborate findings at the household level.
<p><u>Output:</u> Delivery of a full food basket of 2,100 kcal to the refugees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Size of the ration received by the refugees against planned ration. ➤ Assessment of the existence/effectiveness of recourse mechanisms. ➤ Distance travelled to final delivery point (FDP), particularly for women. ➤ Number of refugees (disaggregated by age and gender) receiving food. ➤ Who collects the food? ➤ Quantity of food distributed as a percentage of the monthly requirement. ➤ Refugees' knowledge of ration size. ➤ Time spent waiting at the FDP, particularly for women. ➤ Organization of the distribution process. ➤ Reconciliation of the register and ration cards. ➤ Recourse mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribution monitoring at each FDP by WFP monitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular pipeline to the refugee programme. ➤ Food is delivered to the camps on time. ➤ Food is more likely to reach households when it is collected by women. ➤ Encouraging women to collect the ration increases their control over food.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<u>Activities:</u>			
<p>Food basket composition/ration levels:</p> <p>Review composition and ration of food basket, as needed, in order to align with food availability.</p> <p>Verification of refugee numbers:</p> <p>UNHCR and WFP review refugee numbers prior to each distribution cycle.</p> <p>Sensitize refugees as to entitlements:</p> <p>Ration size and composition to be shared with refugee leaders prior to each cycle.</p> <p>Transportation of food commodities to FDPs:</p> <p>Transport food to the FDPs for each cycle according to refugee numbers and agreed food basket composition and size.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ration size and composition reflect food availability. ➤ List of registered refugees in the camp to be agreed by WFP and UNHCR. ➤ Information transmitted to the refugee community during food coordination meetings. ➤ Quantity and quality of food delivered to FDP. ➤ Percent of losses at the FDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP stock reports. ➤ Reports from the sub-offices. ➤ Population lists prepared and maintained by UNHCR. ➤ Verification of transmission of Information during FDP and PDM monitoring. ➤ Delivery monitoring between extended delivery point EDP and FDP, including waybills and warehouse records, inspection of commodities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular pipeline to the refugee programme in order to respect planned distribution dates.



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<p>Final distribution:</p> <p>Distribution of the agreed ration on a timely basis to refugee families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 235 g maize, 245 g wheat flour, 60 g pulses, 25 g oil, 5 g salt and 20 g corn-soya blend (CSB) to be available for distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP stock balance reports. 	
COMPONENT TWO			
<p><u>Objective:</u></p> <p>Improve the health and nutrition status of the refugees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Global malnutrition rates for children under 5 (70–80 percent weight-for-height median). ➤ Number admitted to the programme versus the planned number. ➤ Number admitted to the programme compared to kcal distributed. ➤ Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annual nutritional surveys by the NGOs. ➤ NGO nutritional monitoring data (regular mid upper arm circumference [MUAC] screenings). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NGOs have the resources to carry out these activities.
<p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <p>Improved health/nutrition status of targeted children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Targeted children consume the food at the household level. ➤ Successful completion of the programme in a timely manner. ➤ Rate of recidivism. ➤ Increase awareness about the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NGO nutritional monitoring data. ➤ WFP post-distribution monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Malnourished children consume food in households. ➤ Selective feeding programme is accompanied by an outreach programme in the community to increase mothers' awareness about care and hygiene.
<p><u>Output:</u></p> <p>Provision of agreed ration to targeted population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Size of the ration received by the refugees against planned ration. ➤ Gender disaggregated data on the number of refugees receiving food. ➤ Beneficiary use of commodities provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly reports from IPs to the sub-offices. ➤ Monthly monitoring of the selective feeding programmes. 	



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<u>Activities:</u>			
<p>Registration of beneficiaries in the programme.</p> <p>Refugee children and expectant and nursing mothers admitted to the programme.</p> <p>Transport of food commodities to FDPs.</p> <p>Transport food to NGO warehouses for selective feeding programmes, according to refugee numbers and agreed food basket.</p> <p>Final Distribution:</p> <p>Appropriate food available for the programme, distributed as required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updates of number of beneficiaries enrolled in the programme to be provided to WFP when food is requested. ➤ Quantity and quality of food delivered to NGO warehouse. ➤ Percentage of losses at the warehouse. <p>25 g vegetable oil; 250 g blended food; 20 g sugar for selective feeding programme (SFP); 70 g vegetable oil; 100 g blended food; 50 g sugar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data collected by the IP. ➤ Distribution monitoring carried out by WFP, including waybills and warehouse records, inspection of commodities. ➤ Sub-office distribution reports. ➤ Stock balance reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular pipeline to the refugee programme in order to respect planned distribution.
COMPONENT THREE			
<p><u>Objective:</u></p> <p>Improve school enrolment rates, regularize attendance and enhance learning capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of school-aged children in the camps versus those enrolled, broken down by gender and by year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population data and school enrolment data to be provided by UNHCR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority of refugee children do not eat breakfast or are not provided with adequate food in the morning before going to school.



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0

Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<p><u>Outcome:</u> More school aged children attending school; regular attendance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment figures maintained/school year. ➤ Regular attendance is defined and records maintained/school year. ➤ Enrolment and attendance figures disaggregated by gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NGO assists the schools to maintain adequate records. ➤ Monthly reports provided to WFP by the NGO. ➤ WFP regularly monitors the school feeding programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Additional food will encourage children to attend school regularly, particularly girls.
<p><u>Output:</u> High-energy snack to be provided mid-morning daily.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Size of the ration received by the refugees against planned ration. ➤ Gender-disaggregated data on the number of refugees receiving food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports of NGO partners to sub-offices. ➤ Monthly monitoring of the school feeding programme by WFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Non-food items will be provided by the partners in order to allow the programme to be implemented.
<p><u>Activities:</u></p>			
<p>Attendance of children at school: Update of the number of children attending school to be provided to WFP.</p> <p>Food distribution: Porridge of blended food to be prepared at the school and served to the children each morning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updates of beneficiaries enrolled in the programme to be provided to WFP by the implementing partner when food is requested. ➤ 70 g of blended food and 5 g of salt available per student per school day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data collected by the IP. ➤ Sub-office distribution reports. ➤ WFP stock report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular pipeline to the refugee programme in order to respect planned distribution.



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
COMPONENT FOUR			
<u>Objective:</u> To improve food security in the communities adjacent to the camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of households identified as extremely vulnerable from baseline economic surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNDP National Development Report for Kenya. ➤ NGO reports. ➤ Government reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The communities will benefit from food for assets (FFA) projects that will inject food and create assets that benefit the community.
<u>Outcome:</u> Food insecure households have increased access to food and their long term food security situation improves as a result of the asset created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of food supply at the household level. ➤ Women's access to the FFA programme. ➤ Benefit of the asset created to the community, women in particular. ➤ Involvement of the community in targeting beneficiaries. ➤ Community involvement in determining assets to be created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Post-distribution monitoring at the household level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The most vulnerable households will be targeted. ➤ 150 days worth of food is not sufficient to improve the food supply at the household level.
<u>Output:</u> Delivery of 3.5 kg of food per person per day worked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Size of the ration received by the refugees against planned ration. ➤ Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender. ➤ Number and type of asset created compared to proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPs report to sub-offices. ➤ Distribution monitoring. 	



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR PRRO 10258.0			
Logical framework hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<u>Activities:</u>			
<p>Criteria: Develop criteria for FFA interventions.</p> <p>Determine community needs: Identify assets to be created that benefit the community.</p> <p>Partners: Identify partners to implement the projects.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Identify beneficiaries through community-based targeting.</p> <p>Implementation: Implement and monitor FFA activities.</p> <p>Food distribution: Distribution of food through FFA activities in the host community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Criteria developed. ➤ Priority needs determined with the community. ➤ List of partners, by area, determined. ➤ Community identifies the most food insecure in their area. ➤ Creation of assets commences. ➤ Food is distributed at agreed rate and percentage breakdown: 2.5 kg of maize; 500 g of pulses and 500 g of vegetable oil per worker per day worked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Guidelines available. ➤ Needs to be documented. ➤ Project documents received and MOU prepared. ➤ List of beneficiaries prepared. ➤ IP reports to sub-offices. ➤ IP reports to sub-offices. ➤ WFP stock report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular pipeline to the refugee programme in order to respect planned distribution.



ANNEX IV



LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CSB	Corn-soya blend
DSM	Dried skimmed milk
EDP	Extended delivery point
EMOP	Emergency operation
FDP	Final distribution point
FFA	Food for assets
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HEB	High-energy biscuits
IP	Implementing partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISC	Indirect support costs
JAM	Joint assessment mission
JFAM	Joint food assessment mission
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF-B	Médecins sans frontières-Belgium
MUAC	Mid upper arm circumference
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SFP	Selective feeding programme
SPLM	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees