



**World Food
Programme**

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/8-C/1

1 October 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— SOUTH SUDAN 200572

Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	378,769,834	207,143,683	585,913,516
Cash-based transfers and related costs	17,696,486	-	17,696,486
Capacity development and augmentation	9,447,398	(949,504)	8,497,894
Total cost to WFP	508,962,349	258,755,482	767,717,832

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

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 focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 258.8 million for South Sudan protracted relief and recovery operation 200572 with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2016 (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-C/1).

^{*} 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 revision to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200572 involves a one-year extension¹ from 1 January through 31 December 2016 and a budget increase of USD 258.8 million. It will allow WFP to continue meeting the food and nutrition needs of over 1.6 million beneficiaries living in uncertain and difficult conditions in South Sudan. Specific adjustments to the budget are:
 - food requirements increased by 147,920 mt, valued at USD 62.4 million;
 - associated costs increased by USD 180.4 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling, other direct operational costs, and direct support costs; and
 - indirect support costs increased by USD 17.0 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

2. WFP has two operations in South Sudan. The PRRO addresses the needs of refugees and people displaced from the Abyei region and those of vulnerable people living in the seven states less affected by conflict in Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. It implements seasonal relief activities targeting severely food-insecure residents and internally displaced persons (IDPs); activities that prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); and food assistance for assets (FFA), food for education (FFE), institutional feeding and Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities that foster recovery and reconciliation. The emergency operation – 200659 – meets critical food security and nutrition needs of people in the conflict-affected states of the Greater Upper Nile Region and in protection-of-civilians sites.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

3. The April 2015 Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification, covering the period May–July 2015, found 4.6 million people facing crisis – Phase 3 – and emergency – Phase 4 – situations, reflecting a very rapid increase in vulnerability.² Of these, about 2.5 million people live in areas covered by the PRRO. In the same areas, there are an estimated 380,000 acutely malnourished children under 5 years of age. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states exceed the emergency threshold of 15 percent.

¹ The United Nations country team has suggested postponing the development of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework in South Sudan until 2017.

² Of the 4.6 million, 47 percent are men and boys and 53 percent are women and girls. There are 920,000 children under 5 years of age – 432,400 boys and 487,600 girls.

4. A resilience context analysis (RCA)³ provided an in-depth understanding of resilience to guide food-insecurity and malnutrition programming, identified seasonal and long-term food security trends, and determined the beneficiary numbers for 2016. It also highlighted gender disparities related to economic vulnerability: in South Sudan, 57 per cent of households headed by women are poor compared with 48 percent of those headed by men. Higher poverty rates are linked to the significant domestic demands made on women, their reduced access to education, and protection issues such as early marriage and gender-based violence.
5. The re-assessment takes into account deteriorating economic conditions in the country, including high inflation rates, low official exchange rates and supply constraints on cash-based interventions.

PURPOSE OF BUDGET INCREASE

6. In 2016 the PRRO will respond to the increased needs resulting from the conflict and its country-wide effects, while continuing to address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity. It will target 1.6 million people, close to the 1.7 million targeted in previous years, with an increased number of refugees, severely food-insecure households and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) beneficiaries, reflecting new levels of need. The Abyei and FFA beneficiary numbers will remain roughly the same, but using better-targeted approaches. WFP will narrow its preventive nutrition activities to states with the highest undernutrition rates; and will reduce FFE activities to reflect current implementation levels.

Refugees, Displaced and Severely Food-Insecure People

7. An estimated 295,000 refugees⁴ will receive monthly relief distributions to maintain an acceptable food security and nutrition status, including an anticipated 65,000 new beneficiaries arriving from the Sudan. A joint assessment mission planned for late 2015 will further define activities for assisting refugees. WFP will consider resuming milling vouchers, which were suspended in April 2015 due to funding constraints.
8. Displaced Abyei populations will continue to receive general food distribution (GFD) rations throughout the project. The country offices in South Sudan and the Sudan are developing a joint approach to address needs in the disputed area.⁵ This is expected to involve a decrease in GFDs, limiting them to only the most vulnerable populations, and a transition to conditional assistance, with FFA activities for 65,600 people and educational support for 27,049 children.

³ Led by WFP, the RCA was carried out in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Famine Early Warning Systems Network, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme, UN-Women, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, as well as the National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development. The RCA analyses quantitative data from 14 rounds of the food security and nutrition monitoring system.

⁴ Of the 295,000 refugees, 47 percent are men and boys and 53 percent are women and girls. There are 59,000 children under 5 years of age, 27,730 boys and 31,270 girls.

⁵ WFP and others in the humanitarian community have agreed to move towards more targeted and needs-based programming. Following consultations with the chiefs in the Abyei area, support for asset creation, education and health have been identified as priorities during the transition.

9. Relief distributions will continue for 145,000 severely food-insecure residents and 35,000 IDPs who require temporary or seasonal food support. This represents a slight increase in the relief component, resulting from the deteriorating food security situation and the unpredictable and risky environment, including ongoing inter-communal violence in several areas.
10. Based on the RCA findings, the PRRO will also target 850,000 severely food-insecure people and 450,000 moderately food-insecure people with unreliable and unsustainable income sources through nutrition, FFA and FFE activities.
11. Despite the challenging context, WFP will explore opportunities for innovation. It plans, for instance, to introduce conditional transfers in Central and Western Equatoria under the global Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/WFP self-reliance pilot and to expand the use of biometric registration for refugees and displaced populations.

Nutrition

12. The UNICEF/WFP joint nutrition response strategy informs both agencies' nutrition-specific programming in South Sudan. WFP will continue to scale up TSFP activities in the seven states less affected by conflict, treating up to 228,000 children under 5 and 96,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with moderate acute malnutrition.
13. WFP will give priority to the prevention of acute malnutrition in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where the GAM prevalence exceeds 15 percent.⁶ A Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) will reach 72,000 children under 2 years of age and 60,000 PLW. It will provide an additional 20,250 children in Lakes State with BSFP rations for six months to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season. The preventive programme will be discontinued in Greater Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal, states with lower GAM prevalence.

Food Assistance for Assets

14. In 2016, WFP will pursue a twin-track approach for FFA activities. Under Strategic Objective 2, over 256,000 severely food-insecure people will be targeted with FFA activities to ensure adequate food consumption during the lean season that runs from March to July. Under Strategic Objective 3, WFP will strengthen the resilience to shocks of an additional 284,000 moderately food-insecure people through multi-year activities and synergies with complementary programmes of partners such as FAO, UNICEF and the World Bank. The geographic focus of the two approaches has been determined on a county basis according to seasonal and long-term food security trends identified by the RCA. The emphasis on longer-term planning is also reflected in the strategy to build synergies between FFA, P4P and the special operation to construct feeder roads. WFP will also continue to target women, providing skills training that facilitates access to productive livelihoods.

⁶ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal is 19.7 and 21.2 percent, respectively. For PLW an indicative prevalence is 21.8 and 20.8 percent, respectively. Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in Lakes State is 12.2 percent, and an indicative prevalence among PLW is 6.4 percent.

Food for Education

15. Education, critical for South Sudan's future, can help promote a "peace culture" by increasing opportunities through education and by reducing child labour and early marriage. FFE promotes enrolment, retention and completion rates of schoolchildren. FFE activities will be decreased to reflect current implementation levels. The programme will reach 200,000 schoolchildren through school meals and 20,000 girls under the Girls' Incentive Programme. UNICEF and WFP have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to increase access to education and to coordinate interventions during the Back-to-Learning campaign. WFP will review the FFE ration to further its potential to promote dietary diversity and will continue to implement deworming activities.

Market Interventions

16. The number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under FFA will be reduced by 60,000 due to local currency depreciation and food price increases.⁷ If the economic situation deteriorates further, WFP will switch entirely to in-kind or food voucher distributions as a mitigating strategy.
17. Since 2014, WFP has bought 866 mt of maize and sorghum locally through P4P. In parts of the country, it will continue to build the capacity of smallholder farmers to benefit from the opportunities provided by local procurement.

Capacity Development and Augmentation

18. The capacity development and augmentation budget has been reduced for the remainder of 2015 and all of 2016. Considering the difficulty of working in the current fragile environment, WFP has adjusted its focus, limiting capacity development to early warning systems and food security analysis, while enhancing the coordination of P4P and FFA activities through technical committees chaired by the state-level officials of the State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Cooperatives and Rural Development.

Gender and Protection

19. WFP's 2015–2020 gender policy and the RCA findings will guide gender considerations for programming. Within the framework of the Gender Award and Gender Award Plus pilot,⁸ WFP will conduct gender and age analysis to ensure tailored approaches for men, women, girls and boys. Community consultations will be held to identify protection concerns and to address the specific needs of women participating in FFA programmes, including breastfeeding arrangements, childcare and reduced distance to activity sites.

⁷ The 60,000 will receive in-kind transfers instead.

⁸ The South Sudan country office is one of the selected pilots for this WFP-wide initiative, which uses participatory approaches to promote learning and ownership about gender mainstreaming from the design phase through to evaluation.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY					
Activity	2015	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised 2016		
			Total	Men/ boys	Women/ girls
GFD – Abyei displaced population*	120 000	(90 360)	29 640	13 931	15 709
BSFP (Children under 5 – Abyei)	-	19 352	19 352	9 095	10 257
TSFP (Abyei – 6–59 months)	-	5 000	5 000	2 350	2 650
TSFP PLW (Abyei)	-	1 000	1 000	-	1 000
FFA (Abyei)	-	65 600	65 600	30 832	34 768
School meals (Abyei)	-	27 049	27 049	12 713	14 336
Girls' incentive (Abyei)	-	6 334	6 334	-	6 334
GFD – refugees	230 711	64 289	295 000	138 650	156 350
BSFP (refugees 6–59 months)	49 940	5 160	55 100	25 897	29 203
BSFP (refugee PLW)	20 800	2 400	23 200	10 904	12 296
TSFP (refugees 6–59 months)	12 266	(4 001)	8 265	3 885	4 380
TSFP (refugee PLW)	2 863	2 009	4 872	-	4 872
GFD – IDPs	23 685	11 315	35 000	16 450	18 550
GFD – severely food-insecure (residents)	117 040	27 960	145 000	68 150	76 850
BSFP (resident 6–23 months + PLW)	154 772	(22 772)	132 000	33 840	98 160
TSFP (resident 6–59 months)	180 439	47 561	228 000	107 160	120 840
TSFP (resident PLW)	57 928	38 072	96 000	-	96 000
FFA (cash)	112 800	(62 800)	50 000	23 500	26 500
FFA (food)	414 900	75 100	490 000	230 300	259 700
School meals	220 000	(20 000)	200 000	94 000	106 000
Girls' incentive	21 270	(1 270)	20 000	-	20 000
Institutional feeding (inpatients and outpatients with TB, HIV and/or kala-azar and their families or caretakers)	59 930	(9 930)	50 000	16 450	33 550
Community nutrition volunteers	10 515	(4 798)	5 717	2 686	3 031
TOTAL	1 809 859		1 992 129	801 006	1 006 124
Total (excluding overlap)**	1 702 720	(61 562)	1 641 158	716 089	925 069

* The numbers consist of the most vulnerable beneficiaries in the Abyei area (2 percent) plus beneficiaries displaced outside Abyei.

** Unique beneficiaries excluding overlap with BSFP (100 percent overlap); TSFP (80 percent overlap) and FFE (80 percent overlap).

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

20. The daily rate for the cash transfer has increased from 92 cents to USD 1.00 to account for increased inflation.

TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)				
Activity	Food/ cash-based transfer	Current	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised total
GFD – Abyei displaced population	Food	55 532	6 242	61 774
GFD – refugees	Food	102 912	58 442	161 354
GFD – severely food-insecure (resident)	Food	9 862	15 269	25 131
GFD – IDPs	Food	4 826	7 371	12 197
FFA (cash)	Cash	11 014 081	-	11 014 081
FFA (food)	Food	31 601	19 034	50 635
FFA (Abyei)	Food	-	3 031	3 031
School meals	Food	12 906	6 429	19 335
School meals (Abyei)	Food	-	869	869
Girls' incentive	Food	4 875	2 407	7 282
Girls' incentive (Abyei)	Food	-	762	762
BSFP (resident 6–23 months + PLW)	Food	5 572	10 935	16 507
BSFP (refugee 6–59 months)	Food	4 335	1 984	6 319
BSFP (Children under 5 – Abyei)	Food	-	697	697
BSFP (refugee PLW)	Food	2 579	1 253	3 832
TSFP (resident 6–59 months)	Food	1 923	1 816	3 739
TSFP (resident PLW)	Food	6 119	7 480	13 599
TSFP (refugee 6–59 months)	Food	218	66	284
TSFP (refugee PLW)	Food	575	380	955
TSFP PLW (Abyei)	Food	-	72	72
TSFP (6–59 months Abyei)	Food		37	37
Institutional feeding (inpatients and outpatients with TB, HIV and/or kala-azar and their families or caretakers)	Food	7 323	3 129	10 452
Community nutrition volunteers	Food	679	217	896
TOTAL	Food (mt)	258 062	147 920	405 982
	Cash (USD)	11 499 799	-	11 499 799

RISK ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION

21. Risks in South Sudan are complex. Access restrictions, the limited capacity of cooperating partners, and the increased incidence of kidnapping, looting and attacks on humanitarian workers and assets make operations difficult even in areas not directly affected by conflict. One recent example was the deteriorating security in Western Equatoria, which resulted in the temporary suspension of all ground movement through the state.
22. The absence of a political settlement until very recently, combined with declining oil revenues and high military spending, has fuelled economic instability. WFP is preparing options for working in urban areas should the economy deteriorate further.
23. WFP has established a multi-layered system of risk mitigation measures. Food assistance programmes are informed by context and protection risk analysis, and have the flexibility to adjust to economic, security, political and funding realities. Market analysis will also determine whether cash programmes have to revert to in-kind food delivery should the South Sudanese pound continue to depreciate against the United States dollar. Increased insecurity and banditry along some important transport routes may result in WFP's reliance on air deliveries.
24. Resource mobilization will remain challenging in light of the ongoing emergency and signs of donor fatigue. Donor support for the pre-positioning of food in the dry months remains crucial to ensuring a regular supply to beneficiaries. WFP will develop a resource mobilization strategy, tailoring approaches to donors with specific interests.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	101 994	26 012 509	
Pulses	11 942	7 096 877	
Oil and fats	9 222	9 398 682	
Mixed and blended food	22 339	19 256 572	
Others	2 422	648 191	
Total food	147 920	62 412 830	
External transport		14 343 356	
Landside transport, storage and handling		108 522 889	
Other direct operational costs related to food		21 864 607	
Food and related costs¹		207 143 683	207 143 683
Capacity development and augmentation		(949 504)	(949 504)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			35 633 374
Total direct project costs			241 827 553
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			16 927 929
TOTAL WFP COSTS			258 755 482

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 (USD)	
Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	12 279 340
General Service staff	7 730 361
Danger pay and local allowances	3 879 973
Sub-total	23 889 674
Recurring and other	3 594 600
Capital equipment	1 979 700
Security	2 510 000
Travel and transportation	3 509 400
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	150 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	35 633 374

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	Partners provide effective training and information sessions on gender sensitization and on project management. Women and men are willing and active participants in gender sensitization sessions. Women are willing and active participants in project management committees.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	Partners provide effective training and information on protection and accountability issues, including feedback mechanisms. Complaint mechanisms are functional and efficient. Security measures are adequate.
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	Partners have funding, access and staff to provide complementary inputs and services.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Diet Diversity Score Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	Beneficiaries are willing and able to attend food distributions. Entitlements and complementary resources are sufficient to prevent negative coping strategies. Entitlements are supplemented by complementary foods, provided by partners or otherwise available. Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions with non-food items or other goods and services.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1.2 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets	TB Treatment Default Rate (%) ART Default Rate (%)	Clients are willing and able to visit health clinics for assistance. Caregivers understand the benefits and preparation methods of nutritious foods. Sharing of individual entitlements among household members is minimal. Health and sanitation conditions in clinics and households are acceptable. ART and TB medication remain available and accessible in clinics.
Outcome 1.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Beneficiaries and/or caregivers are willing and able to visit health clinics and/or distribution sites. Beneficiaries and/or caregivers understand the benefits and preparation methods of nutritious foods. Sharing of individual entitlements among household members is minimal. Health and sanitation conditions in clinics, households and activity sites are acceptable.
Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	Security and road conditions allow delivery of food and implementation/monitoring of activities. The food pipeline is adequate, uninterrupted and prompt. Donors respond to requirements positively and promptly. Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions.

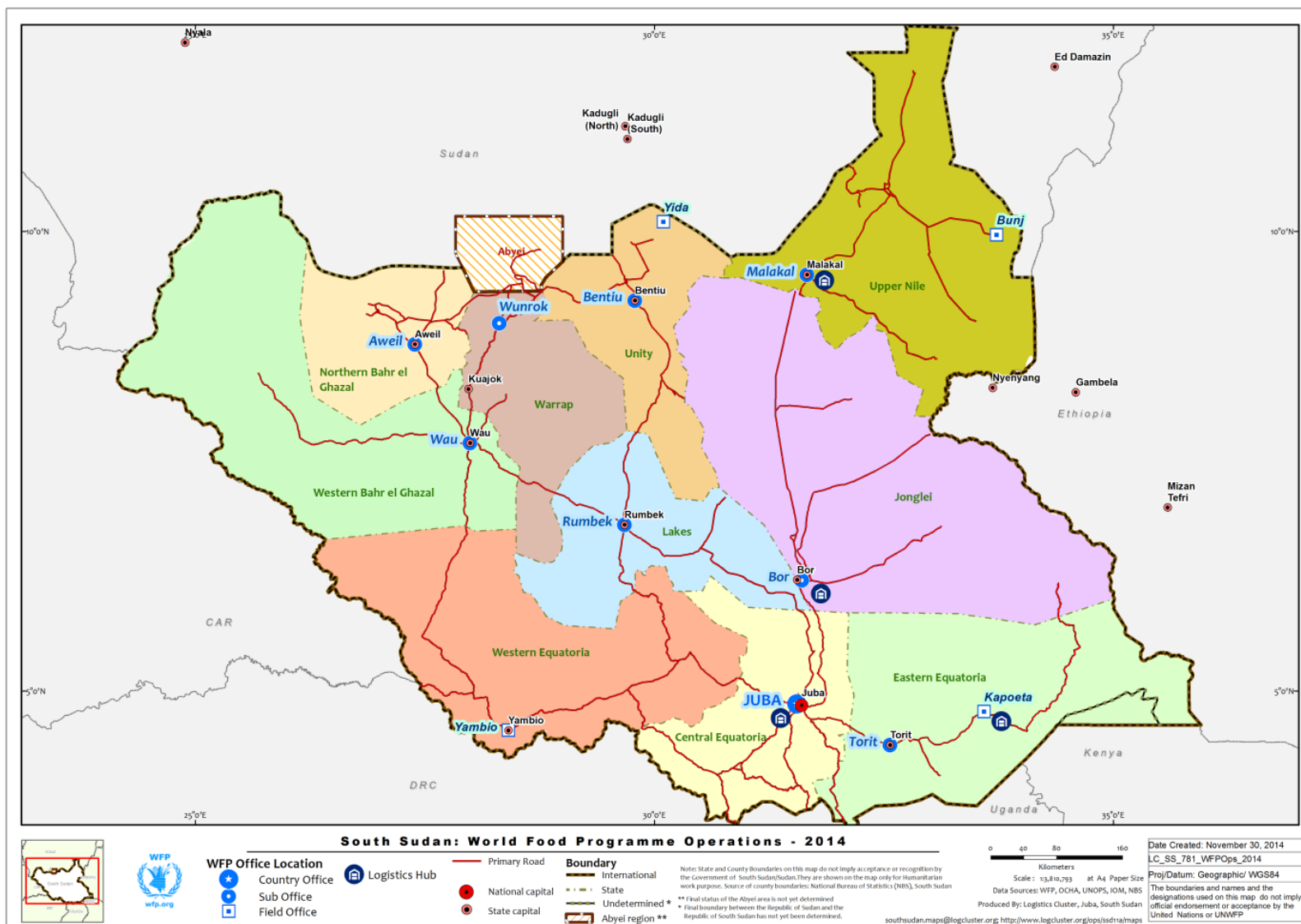
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	Value of school meals entitlement is attractive enough to send children, especially girls, to school. Education is of sufficient quality to deliver expected benefits. Providing take-home rations to girls will not lead to gender-based violence. Community participation in activity and site selection and management starts at project inception and remains ongoing. Value of assets creation entitlement is attractive against work norms. Entitlements and complementary resources are sufficient to prevent negative coping strategies. Entitlements are supplemented by complementary foods, provided by partners or otherwise available. Households have access to local markets that function. Price/currency inflation or fluctuation is limited.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Security and road conditions allow delivery of food and implementation/monitoring of activities. The food commodity pipeline is adequate, uninterrupted and prompt. Donors respond to requirements positively and promptly. Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions.
Output 2.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Government and partners provide complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff. Security, weather and other conditions allow for activity implementation as planned.
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Community participation in activity and site selection and management starts at project inception and remains ongoing. Value of entitlement is attractive against work norms. Entitlements and complementary resources are sufficient to prevent negative coping strategies. Entitlements are supplemented by complementary foods, provided by partners or otherwise available. Households have access to local markets that function. Price/currency inflation or fluctuation is limited.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Diet Diversity Score Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	
Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases	Stakeholders are successful at supporting increased grain production and building sustainable access to markets for smallholders. Food surplus is aggregated at collection points to facilitate safe storage and marketing. Market prices remain competitive relative to the region.
Output 3.1 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Government and partners provide complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff. Security, weather and other conditions allow for activity implementation as planned.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 3.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Security and road conditions allow delivery of food and implementation/monitoring of activities. The food pipeline is adequate, uninterrupted and prompt, and financial institutions function. Donors respond to requirements positively and promptly. Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions.
Output 3.3 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt) Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt) Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills Number of smallholder farmers supported	Local and regional food production is sufficient, available and adequate for WFP to purchase. Security and road conditions allow delivery of locally and regionally purchased food. Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions. Local farmers, especially women, are available and willing to participate in cooperatives and training.

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

BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFE	food for education
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
IDP	internally displaced person
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RCA	resilience context analysis
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund