

برنامج  
الأغذية  
العالمي



Programme  
Alimentaire  
Mondial

World  
Food  
Programme

Programa  
Mundial  
de Alimentos

**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 14–17 November 2011**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

*For approval*



Distribution: GENERAL  
**WFP/EB.2/2011/9-C/1**  
3 November 2011  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION — CHAD 200289

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

Number of beneficiaries	1,655,000 (2012) 1,631,000 (2013)
Duration of project	24 months (1 January 2012–31 December 2013)
WFP food tonnage	237,543 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food costs	106,194,353
Total cost to WFP	333,053,600

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval**

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

Regional Director, ODD:\*                      Mr T. Yanga                      tel.: 066513-2792

Liaison Officer, ODD:                      Ms N. Hegazy                      tel.: 066513-3189

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* Regional Bureau Dakar (West Africa)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Internal and border conflicts in Chad have caused political instability and insecurity, hindering economic and social recovery since 2003. Chad is ranked 163<sup>rd</sup> out of 169 in the 2010<sup>1</sup> human development index, with more than 87 percent of the rural population living below the poverty line. The population is highly vulnerable to shocks and exposed to high risks of food crises and disasters, with 44 percent of rural households facing food insecurity.<sup>2</sup> Acute and chronic malnutrition exceed the “critical” and “very high” thresholds in most regions. Nearly 320,000 people from the Sudan and the Central African Republic have taken refuge in Chad, while 180,000 people have been internally displaced. Although the displaced Chadians are being integrated into their new communities, no lasting solution for the refugees is in sight owing to the precarious political situation and security in their areas of origin.

WFP and its partners will implement a programme aimed at meeting the needs of refugees, vulnerable households, and people suffering from malnutrition due to recurrent crises in the Sahelian belt. The operation responds to WFP’s Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, and aims to: i) reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women; ii) ensure adequate food consumption for food-insecure households and targeted refugees; iii) support the livelihoods of targeted communities to strengthen their resilience to shocks and weather shocks; iv) restore the livelihoods and food security of communities and households after conflict; and v) strengthen the Government’s capacity to reduce food insecurity by supporting activities related to early warning and response to food crises, and promoting local purchases. Opportunities for using food vouchers will be examined.

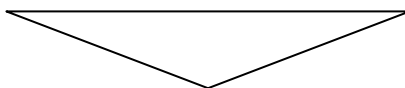
This operation is aligned with the priorities set in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2012–2015, focusing on human capital, the environment and rural development, economic growth and employment, and governance. WFP will seek to implement an integrated operation that addresses the deep-rooted and immediate causes of malnutrition, develops the capacity of partners and communities to improve nutrition, and includes interventions for reducing households’ vulnerability to food insecurity. To reduce disaster risks, these activities promote natural resource management to mitigate the impact of weather shocks through soil preservation, the prevention of erosion, water management, and crop storage and preservation. Literacy campaigns, nutrition education and the introduction of appropriate farming techniques will be based on training and awareness-raising activities.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2010. *Human Development Report 2010*. New York.

<sup>2</sup> WFP. 2010. Comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment. N’Djamena.

## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Chad 200289 “Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises” (WFP/EB.2/2011/9-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.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Context

1. Chad is a least-developed, low-income, land-locked country with a cereal deficit. It ranks 163<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries in the human development index.<sup>1</sup> Poverty has increased since 2003, affecting 58 percent of Chad's 11.2 million inhabitants, while in rural areas, 87 percent live below the poverty line.<sup>3</sup> The population is highly vulnerable to shocks and exposed to crises and disasters. Seventy-eight percent of the population lives in rural areas, of which 80 percent depend on agropastoral activities and 44 percent are food-insecure. Political instability and insecurity since 2003 have considerably hampered economic and social recovery and are obstacles to sustainable development.
2. Social indicators confirm that the situation has deteriorated, and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is delayed, particularly those for the health, education and environment.<sup>4</sup> Only 44 percent of the population has access to drinking-water, and only 12 percent to sewerage facilities.<sup>5</sup> The maternal mortality rate is 1,200 deaths per 100,000 live births<sup>6</sup> while the infant mortality rate is 124 per 1,000. Two out of three adults are illiterate,<sup>7</sup> and only 22 percent of girls aged 15–24 years are literate.<sup>8</sup>
3. The Sahelian belt, a particularly fragile, degraded agro-ecological area exposed to recurrent shocks such as droughts, floods and food price rises, includes the regions of Kanem, Bahr-El-Ghazal, Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Guéra, Batha, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and Sila. The Sahelian belt has a population of 5.1 million, mainly of farmers and livestock herders. The 2009 drought led to significantly reduced harvests, the loss of thousands of cattle, and high food prices in 2010, with serious effects on food security.
4. Major population movements along its borders have led to a protracted humanitarian crisis in Chad. Following the outbreak of conflict in Darfur in 2003, 270,000 Sudanese refugees settled in 12 camps in the regions of Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila<sup>9</sup> in eastern Chad. The conflict spread across the border, compounded by internal strife, with acts of violence against local communities leading to the displacement of 180,000 people in 2007; these people are currently being integrated, repatriated and resettled as security conditions improve. The area is characterized by recurrent intra-community conflicts linked to problems over land access.
5. Following the 2002 military coup in the Central African Republic (CAR), fighting between armed forces and opposition groups and among different factions, combined with pillaging in 2008 and attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in 2009, led to the influx of

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Chad. 2007. Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (2008–2011). N'Djamena.

<sup>4</sup> Republic of Chad and UNDP. 2010. Ten-Year Report on Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. N'Djamena.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Water. 2010. Analysis and Prospects of the Water and Sewage Sector for the Period 2010–2015. N'Djamena.

<sup>6</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). 2010. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008. Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank. Geneva.

<sup>7</sup> The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Multiple-indicator cluster survey, 2000.

<sup>8</sup> Multiple-indicator cluster survey, 2010.

<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that the Oure-Cassoni camp, on the border with Ouaddai, is for administrative purposes located in Ennedi-est.

more than 70,000 refugees. Currently, the remaining 52,000 refugees from Central African Republic are in seven camps in the southern Chad regions of Logone Oriental, Moyen-Chari and Salamat.

6. A study of markets and food security in Chad<sup>10</sup> revealed that the impact of the 2010 food crisis – exacerbated by deficiencies in the trading system, inadequate government policies and lack of institutional resources<sup>11</sup> – had been intensified by households' dependency on markets: three-quarters of households depend on purchases for their food needs.<sup>12</sup> A lack of market information hampers decision-making, but markets in the western basin, which are better integrated with those of neighbouring countries, offer some potential for local purchases, cash transfers and warrantage measures.<sup>13</sup> However, current measures to cap cereal prices might compromise the viability of these strategies.

### Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. In the western Sahelian regions of Kanem, Bahr-El-Gazal, Batha and Guéra, more than 50 percent of households are food-insecure, of which 30 percent are severely food-insecure.<sup>12</sup> Despite a good harvest in 2010/11, households are facing the lean season with depleted household stocks, indebtedness, and deteriorating terms of trade for livestock compared with cereals. Following the repatriation (mainly to the Sahelian belt) of 70,000 Chadians living in Libya, remittances dried up and the pressure on household resources increased. The disruption of imports from Libya, coinciding with the lean season has led to increases in the prices of basic foodstuffs, fuel, and transport costs. The policy of capping cereal prices is affecting the availability of stocks, which in the Sahelian belt are 50 percent lower than they were in 2010.<sup>14</sup> Interrupted market supplies due to road closures during the rainy season are likely to deteriorate household food security.<sup>15</sup>
8. In the eastern regions (Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila), 69 percent of refugees face food insecurity while rates in host populations range from 25 to 40 percent.<sup>16</sup> Food insecurity is linked to weather shocks and production shortfalls, which in turn are due to soil degradation, a lack of farming inputs, and inadequate training. Refugees account for between 20 and 35 percent of the population in host *départements*, placing a heavy burden on natural resources. Restricted access to arable land and income-generating activities is the main cause of food insecurity of Sudanese refugees. Sixty-six percent<sup>17</sup> of the refugees from the Central African Republic are in the regions of Logone Oriental, Moyen-Chari and Salamat; however, these areas are more suitable for farming, allowing a gradual withdrawal of food assistance.

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Agriculture/WFP/FAO/Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). 2011. Markets and Food Security in Chad. N'Djamena.

<sup>11</sup> Such as in the National Office of Food Security.

<sup>12</sup> WFP. 2011. Assessment of Household Food Security in the Western Sahelian Belt of Chad. N'Djamena.

<sup>13</sup> Warrantage is an inventory credit system: rather than selling their harvest at once, farmers can use it as collateral to obtain credit from a bank; this prevents sales immediately after harvest when prices are low.

<sup>14</sup> FEWS NET. 2011. Food Security Outlook Update. N'Djamena.

<sup>15</sup> FEWS NET Newsletter, May 2011.

<sup>16</sup> WFP. 2011. Assessment of Food Security among Sudanese Refugees, Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host Populations in Eastern Chad. N'Djamena.

<sup>17</sup> WFP. 2011. Assessment of Food Security among CAR Refugees and Host Population in Southern Chad. N'Djamena.

9. According to the latest national nutrition survey, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 16 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is 6 percent. The “critical” threshold for GAM (15 percent) is exceeded in 15 of the country’s 22 regions, and rates exceed 25 percent in five regions of the Sahelian belt. Chronic malnutrition affects 39 percent of children, of whom 21 percent are affected severely; rates exceed the “very high” threshold in many regions, particularly in the Sahelian belt. Although food insecurity worsened in 2010, high rates of malnutrition seem to be recurrent and little improvement has been recorded in recent decades. Malnutrition rates among refugees are lower than those among local populations, but remain high enough to require specific interventions.
10. Malnutrition has many causes, and there are major problems regarding households’ access to food, health care provision, and health and hygiene conditions. A recent examination of existing documentation was combined with a consultation on the food and nutrition situation and response strategies in February 2011.<sup>18</sup> This analysis has led to consensus that achieving major and lasting impact on malnutrition rates depends on adopting an integrated approach. Combating malnutrition is challenged by inadequate coverage of supplementary, therapeutic and mobile feeding centres, the underdeveloped health system, and the access problems faced by vulnerable populations. In addition, few partners work in nutrition, and fewer still work as part of an integrated community approach.

## Scenarios

11. Given the high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition in Chad, households’ level of debt and lack of assets are likely to worsen, even if harvests are normal in 2011/2012. This would reduce households’ access to food, and might reduce their ability to cope during the 2012/2013 agricultural season. A drought could create additional harvest shortfalls.
12. Following the resurgence of violence in Darfur and incursions by the Lord’s Resistance Army across the Central African Republic’s northern border, it seems very unlikely that refugees will be able to return in the near future. However, security improvements in eastern Chad should allow displaced persons gradually to return, integrate or resettle.

---

## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Government Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

13. Difficult circumstances have prevented Chad from overcoming the challenges it faces. Domestic production of crude oil has fallen since 2006, and although government expenditure has increased, the funds allocated to poverty reduction have not. The second phase of the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006–2011) set development priorities based on promoting good governance, creating an environment favourable to growth, using the potential of rural development, strengthening infrastructure, and enhancing human resources. These priorities will be maintained in the new cycle and will provide a base for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012–2015).

---

<sup>18</sup> WFP led a consultation workshop 17–18 February 2011 in N’Djamena with participation of government ministries (Economy and Planning, Agriculture, Education, Social Affairs and Health), United Nations agencies, the Red Cross, FEWS NET, NGOs, and representatives from embassies in Chad.

14. WFP is working with the early warning system and the Food Security and Crisis Management Action Committee as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) on food security and harvest assessments, and responses to crises. WFP and its partners will continue to do all they can to improve real-time information, particularly by harmonizing data collection. The National Food Security Office keeps buffer stocks of cereals for distribution at subsidized prices or free of charge. The 2007 National Food Security Plan is currently being evaluated.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors**

15. WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are working together to improve food security and nutrition. WFP also cooperates with 38 international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on food security and nutrition.

### **Coordination**

16. The National Commission for Assistance to Refugees administers aid for refugees and, with UNHCR support, coordinates the management of refugee camps and ensures their security.
17. With assistance from the Bureau of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, WFP and FAO oversee the food security cluster, while UNICEF oversees the nutrition cluster with the participation of WFP, FAO and other humanitarian players, including technical ministries. UNHCR is responsible for housing, protection and management of camps, while WHO covers health. Regular coordination meetings are held in N'Djamena and the regions.
18. There will be an annual assessment mission, conducted by UNHCR and WFP with stakeholder participation; donors will be engaged as observers. The situation of refugees will be assessed through nutrition surveys and food security assessments in each camp or agro-ecological area.

---

## **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

19. The principal objectives are to:
- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 1);
  - ensure adequate food consumption in households facing food insecurity and targeted refugees (Strategic Objective 1);
  - support the livelihoods of targeted communities in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and weather shocks (Strategic Objective 2);
  - restore the livelihoods and food security of communities and households by promoting access to productive assets after conflict (Strategic Objective 3); and
  - strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce food insecurity by supporting activities related to early warning and response to food crises, and promoting local purchase (Strategic Objective 5).



## WFP'S RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and Effectiveness of Assistance to Date

20. In 2011, WFP's portfolio of activities in Chad has comprised two emergency operations, one for the 2009/2010 drought in the western Sahelian belt and the other assisting Sudanese refugees, displaced persons and host populations in the east. WFP has also been implementing a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) to assist Central African refugees and host populations in the south. The 2007–2011 country programme's main component has been providing support to basic education. An evaluation of the 2003–2009 portfolio in 2010 concluded that WFP operations responded to government policies and partners' strategies and complied with WFP needs assessments and policies. However, the evaluation also considered that the separate operational management of projects had not promoted synergies, while a lack of capacity at the national level had limited the Government's ownership and creation of a genuine partnership. In response to this concern, WFP is consolidating its programme into one PRRO and one development project. This PRRO includes nutrition activities and the creation of community assets to strengthen food security, which will be complemented by a development project supporting the education sector.

### Strategic Outline

21. The PRRO's programming priorities were determined at the February 2011 consultation. As malnutrition is critical in most regions, response and prevention are the starting points but, given the many causes of malnutrition there is a need to increase access to food and income, establish safety nets, strengthen productive assets and improve health care, particularly through training and awareness-raising.
22. The relief and recovery components will be adapted to the frequency and seriousness of natural disasters or food crises, taking security conditions into account. The operation is based on an assessment of needs and takes into account gender, the "do no harm" principle, and welfare - particularly the prevention of gender-based violence. Following an investigation of violence against women and safe access to firewood and alternative energy sources in eastern Chad, specific interventions will be elaborated in 2012.<sup>19</sup> The use of food vouchers or cash transfers will be subject to feasibility studies, which were recommended in a market study by WFP in 2011.
23. The strategy for nutrition activities prioritizes the needs of children during the first 1,000 days from conception, while also addressing acute malnutrition for children under 5. It is based on the following priorities: i) strengthening structures and existing nutrition activities; ii) developing activities for prevention and response; iii) enhancing implementation through systematic capacity development for those responsible for nutrition (the Ministry of Public Health, decentralized health authorities, staff at health centres and partners); and iv) advocating with Government decision-makers for national commitment to nutrition, particularly with regard to budget.

---

<sup>19</sup> WFP. 2011. Gender-Based Violence and Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in the Context of Food Assistance in Eastern Chad: An Appraisal Report. Rome.

## Relief Component

24. *General food distribution:* Refugees will continue to receive a full ration in 2012. Depending on their level of food self-sufficiency, a gradual withdrawal from some camps may be considered in 2013.<sup>20</sup>
25. In regions where food insecurity is high (Kanem, Bahr-El-Gazal, Batha and Guéra) and the presence of refugees exerts high pressure on natural resources, vulnerable households will receive assistance during the lean season. Beneficiaries will be targeted based on food security assessments, community and household targeting supported by partners with good knowledge of these regions, and identification of vulnerabilities from emergency food security assessments. The capacities of local NGOs will also be developed.
26. *Nutrition activities:* Prevention of malnutrition will be addressed through general supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months during the four-month lean season in areas where the GAM rate exceeds 15 percent. These activities will be designed to avoid placing an excessive work burden on health centre staff or disrupting medical activities. They will include complementary activities such as awareness-raising (nutrition, health, hygiene), and nutrition screening among children with moderate or serious acute malnutrition, so they can be directed to feeding centres.
27. In areas where the GAM rate exceeds 10 percent, supplementary feeding centres will be supported to care for children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and for pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition. If resources or capacities are limited, priority will be given to areas where GAM exceeds 15 percent. Nutritional rehabilitation will follow the national protocol. Considering the prevalence of acute malnutrition and centres' limited capacity, WFP will work closely with UNICEF and will seek partners to monitor closely and determine ways of extending coverage beyond the centralized health system (i.e. mobile clinics and community-based feeding activities). In addition to the supplementary feeding, a ration will be provided to encourage regular visits to the health centre and upon completion of treatment, a discharge ration will be provided.

## Recovery Component

28. Working in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and experienced NGOs, recovery activities will focus on increasing agricultural productivity while reducing vulnerability to weather shocks, including soil conservation, pasture enrichment, fodder reserves, and crop storage and preservation. Examples of activities include construction of erosion control infrastructure (stone walls, dams or filter dykes), water management (using wells or micro-dams) and market gardening.<sup>21</sup> In areas where vulnerable communities endure high food insecurity, activities for community-based asset rehabilitation will be designed in accordance with the farming calendar, the availability of operational partners and the capacities of communities. Activities will complement operations financed by FAO, IFAD and the European Union.
29. Activities will target Central African refugees to facilitate their self-sufficiency and integration, and host communities to reduce the impact of refugees and facilitate coexistence. The focus will be on the construction of social infrastructure (schools and health centres) and agricultural infrastructure (restoration of rural roads and storage facilities). WFP may also support production from market gardening in communities benefiting from school meals, strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in

<sup>20</sup> Report of the 2011 Joint Assessment Mission, 24 April 2011. N'Djamena.

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Agriculture/WFP/FAO/FEWS NET. 2011. Markets and Food Security in Chad. N'Djamena.

improving the quality of education, and transfer the responsibility for providing school meals.

30. Food-for-training (FFT) activities will benefit parents' associations and women's associations involved in basic literacy and specialized training, and people trained in farming or market gardening, and in skills for income-generation. Training management committees and the enhancement of village granaries will also be supported.
31. WFP will introduce blanket supplementary feeding in order to prevent chronic malnutrition. The target group will be children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women, who will receive food assistance during the mother's pregnancy through to the child's second birthday. The target area will be selected according to chronic malnutrition rates and the presence of an experienced partner. This initiative will include the distribution of a ready-to-use food, with complementary activities to raise awareness about the causes of malnutrition.
32. Nutrition surveys among refugee populations confirm that the anaemia rate is high. UNHCR is implementing a general supplementary feeding programme for children aged 6–23 months, with distribution of a nutrition supplement for one year. WFP is planning to distribute Plumpy'doz® for refugees in 2013.
33. The capacity of supplementary feeding centres – which is currently inadequate owing to a lack of health staff and low skill levels – will be developed through WFP support to community officials, who will receive a ration to encourage them to implement nutritional recovery activities effectively. Nutrition activities will be conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Health's National Council of Nutrition and Food Technologies.

## Hand-Over Strategy

34. Establishing a crisis and disaster prevention and mitigation strategy is a priority for the third phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction. The aim is to provide a set of basic services as part of a contingency plan based on an integrated early warning system. Strengthening the food security information and early warning system is intended to consolidate the capacities of stakeholders, promote government ownership, and ensure sustainability.
35. Through its support programme for local development and natural resource management, the European Union will assist decentralized regional and local action committees in devising tailored development plans. WFP will support these efforts as part of its activities for strengthening food security and reducing disaster risk. Through this, WFP will expand its network of partners while promoting the hand-over of responsibilities. Chad's Red Cross society took part in general food distributions during the 2009/2010 food crisis. Cooperation will be strengthened with decentralized bodies of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and local representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Office of Rural Development and the National Office of Food Security.
36. To support supplementary and mobile feeding centres, regular training courses on application of the national protocol for addressing malnutrition will be held and updated so that staff gain the skills necessary for providing good quality service.

## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

37. Geographical targeting is based on a comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment by WFP in 2009 complemented with updated data from emergency food security assessments in the Sahelian belt and the south of Chad. The regions of Kanem, Bahr-El-Gazal, Batha and Guéra register the highest rates of food insecurity. Eastern Chad has large numbers of refugees and displaced populations now assimilated into local communities. In the south, refugees and vulnerable host populations will be assisted. Targeted supplementary feeding will be provided in regions where acute malnutrition exceeds 10 percent, and general feeding wherever it exceeds 15 percent.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

Activities	2012			2013		
	Women and girls	Men and boys	Total	Women and girls	Men and boys	Total
GFD (Sudanese refugees) <sup>22</sup>	153 900	116 100	270 000	153 900	116 100	270 000
GFD (Refugees of the Central African Republic – full ration)	3 328	3 072	6 400	3 328	3 072	6 400
GFD (Refugees of the Central African Republic – reduced ration)	18 200	16 800	35 000	2 808	2 592	5 400
GFD (Refugees of the Central African Republic – lean season ration)	5 512	5 088	10 600	20 904	19 296	40 200
GFD (Refugees of the Central African Republic – reduced ration, vulnerable groups)	1 300	1 200	2 500	5 200	4 800	10 000
GFD <sup>23</sup> (vulnerable populations)	255 000	245 000	500 000	216 750	208 250	425 000
Targeted supplementary feeding – children 6–59 months (group 1) <sup>24</sup>	56 100	53 900	110 000	56 100	53 900	110 000
Targeted supplementary feeding – children 6–59 months (group 2)	34 170	32 830	67 000	34 170	32 830	67 000
Targeted supplementary feeding – pregnant and lactating women <sup>25</sup>	44 000		44 000	44 000		44 000

.....

<sup>22</sup> Refugee figures are UNHCR estimates.

<sup>23</sup> 35 percent of the 1,412,800 households that face serious or moderate food insecurity in the east, west and south of the country, according to assessments of food security in emergency situations carried out in February and April 2011; these areas are also targeted by feeding operations.

<sup>24</sup> Groups receive different rations: supercereal (CSB+) with sugar and oil for group 1, and Plumpy'Sup® for group 2. Figures account for 50 percent of children under 5 affected by malnutrition (derived from regional Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys or multiple-indicator cluster surveys).

<sup>25</sup> This represents 50 percent of the pregnant and lactating women affected by malnutrition (10 percent).

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

Activities	2012			2013		
	Women and girls	Men and boys	Total	Women and girls	Men and boys	Total
Targeted supplementary feeding – pregnant and lactating women refugees	5 000		5 000	5 000		5 000
Targeted supplementary feeding – child refugees 6–59 months	10 200	9 800	20 000	10 200	9 800	20 000
Blanket supplementary feeding – lactating women <sup>26</sup>	75 000		75 000	26 500		26 500
Blanket supplementary feeding – children 6–23 months <sup>27</sup>	122 910	118 090	241 000	43 095	41 405	84 500
Prevention of chronic malnutrition – pregnant and lactating women	400		400	400		400
Prevention of chronic malnutrition – children 6–23 months	510	490	1 000	510	490	1 000
Prevention of chronic malnutrition – refugee children 6–23 months				9 180	8 820	18 000
Carers for children suffering serious malnutrition	2 000		2 000	2 000		2 000
Protection rations (mobile feeding centres and supplementary feeding centres) and discharge rations (supplementary feeding centres)	614 550	590 450	1 205 000	614 550	590 450	1 205 000
Volunteers at supplementary feeding centres <sup>28</sup>	3 188	3 063	6 250	3 188	3 063	6 250
Food-for-work (FFW)/ food-for-assets (FFA)/FFT activities – vulnerable populations <sup>29</sup>	131 580	126 420	258 000	165 750	159 250	325 000
<b>TOTAL<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>872 000</b>	<b>783 000</b>	<b>1 655 000</b>	<b>860 000</b>	<b>771 000</b>	<b>1 631 000</b>

<sup>26</sup> The reduction in beneficiary numbers in 2013 depends on the nutrition situation improving (to GAM of less than 15 percent) in some areas. This represents 75 percent coverage of lactating women (in the west) and 40 percent (in the east and south).

<sup>27</sup> This represents 75 percent coverage of children aged 6 to 23 months (in the west) and 40 percent coverage (in the east and south).

<sup>28</sup> Five volunteers for each of the 250 supplementary feeding centres (family rations).

<sup>29</sup> With an estimated increase of 25 percent between 2012 and 2013.

<sup>30</sup> Total numbers of beneficiaries have been adjusted to avoid the double-counting of people receiving rations from more than one activity. Adjustments are based on the assumptions in the project's statistics document.

38. All Sudanese refugees will receive full rations for general food distributions (GFD), while rations for refugees of the Central African Republic will be based on their level of food insecurity. The 6,400 refugees who were resettled in 2011 will receive full rations in 2012 and 2013 until they have regained self-sufficiency. A reduced ration will be distributed to 35,000 refugees in 2012; this number will drop to 5,400 in 2013, but this will be partly offset by more beneficiaries receiving rations for two months during the lean season, which will increase from 10,600 in 2012 to 40,200 in 2013. Refugees with special needs (24 percent of the total) will receive a half ration for ten months, in addition to the lean season ration. These numbers may be revised based on recommendations from the joint assessment mission by UNHCR and WFP in 2012.
39. The planning figures for GFD to vulnerable people are based on the households affected by food insecurity and lessons learned on access to populations from past operations. Thus 500,000 people will receive a half ration during the three-month lean season in 2012, falling to 425,000 in 2013. Areas at risk of food insecurity are monitored and assessed every year as part of the emergency food security assessments in cooperation with the Action Committee for Food Security and Crisis Management, and through FAO/WFP joint crop and food security assessment missions. Food assistance and interventions modalities will be adjusted in accordance with needs.
40. Supplementary feeding activities will benefit 563,400 people in 2012 and 376,400 in 2013 (not including the beneficiaries of discharge rations and carers' rations). The activities will assist 246,000 children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnutrition each year, while 316,000 children under 2 and lactating women will receive a blanket supplementary feeding ration in 2012 and 111,000 in 2013. The chronic malnutrition prevention programme will benefit 1,400 children and pregnant and lactating women each year, and 18,000 refugee children for anaemia in 2013.
41. Asset-strengthening activities (FFW, FFA or FFT) will be implemented in the seven priority regions of the Sahelian belt; household targeting will be undertaken by partners operating in communities. These activities will also benefit refugees of the Central African Republic and their host populations to support integration. Some 258,000 people will be targeted in 2012 and 325,000 in 2013. The planned implementation period is four months a year, based on the rainfall and crop calendar.

---

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

42. The rations for general food distributions will comprise cereals, pulses, enriched vegetable oil and iodized salt. Sudanese refugees will also receive CSB and sugar. Rations meet calorie needs, supply the macronutrients and micronutrients for a balanced diet and respect local dietary habits.
43. The ration for the supplementary feeding programme will include Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil, or Plumpy'Sup® in remote regions. The pilot programme for the prevention of chronic malnutrition will comprise Supercereal with sugar for pregnant and lactating women and Plumpy'doz® for children 6–23 months; Supercereal will also be distributed to prevent anaemia in the camps.

TABLE 2 A: RATIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING ACTIVITIES (g/person/day) (2012–2013)

Product	Targeted supplementary feeding – children 6–59 months (group 1)	Targeted supplementary feeding – children 6–59 months (group 2)	Targeted supplementary feeding – pregnant, lactating women – host populations and refugees	Targeted supplementary feeding – children 6–59 months, refugees	Blanket supplementary feeding – lactating women and children 6–23 months	Prevention of chronic malnutrition <sup>31</sup> – pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of chronic malnutrition – children 6–23 months	Prevention of chronic malnutrition – children 6–23 months refugees	Carers for children on therapeutic feeding	Protection rations (mobile feeding centres and supplementary feeding centres) and discharge rations (supplementary feeding centres)
Supercereal with sugar	220		220	220	215	220			50	
Cereals									450	55
Pulses									50	33
Vegetable oil	25		25	25	15	25			25	
Plumpy'Sup®		92								
Plumpy'doz®							46.3	46.3		
Salt									5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>88</b>
Total kcal/day	1 100	500	1 100	1 100	990	1 100	247	247	2 100	300
Duration per year (days)	90	90	365	60	120	240	240	365 <sup>32</sup>	30	90

<sup>31</sup> During the lean period, beneficiaries of the pilot operation for the prevention of chronic malnutrition in host populations will receive the supplementary feeding ration for preventing acute malnutrition.

<sup>32</sup> Planned for 2013

**TABLE 2-B: RATIONS FOR GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION (g/person/day) (2012–2013)**

Product	Sudanese refugees	Refugees of the Central African Republic (full ration)	Refugees of the Central African Republic (reduced ration)	Refugees of the Central African Republic (lean season ration)	Refugees of the Central African Republic (vulnerable groups ration)	Vulnerable households
CSB	50					
Cereals	425	450	250	450	250	225
Pulses	50	100	75	100	75	50
Vegetable oil	25	25	15	25	15	15
Sugar	15					
Salt	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>295</b>
Total kcal/day	2 070	2 060	1 220	2 060	1 220	1 050
% kcal from protein	13.0	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.8	13.9
% kcal from fat	17.9	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.0	18.9
Duration per year (in days)	365	365	365	60	300	90





<b>TABLE 2-C: RATIONS FOR FFW/FFA/FFT ACTIVITIES (g/person/day) (2012–2013)</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>FFW/FFA/FFT</b>	<b>Supplementary feeding centre volunteers</b>
Cereals	450	
Pulses	100	500
Vegetable oil	25	
Salt	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>500</b>
Total kcal/day	2 060	1 670
% kcal from protein	14.2	28.3
% kcal from fat	17.2	2.2
Duration per year (in days)	120	240

**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)**

Product	Nutrition activities		General food distribution		FFW/FFA/FFT	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Supercereal	14 554	9 265				
Corn-soya Blend			4 928	4 928		
Cereals	6 052	6 052	56 877	54 469	13 932	17 550
Pulses	4 368	4 368	8 508	7 763	3 096	3 900
Vegetable oil	1 297	928	3 423	3 261	774	975
Plumpy'Sup®	555	555				
Plumpy'doz®	11	315				
Salt			800	733	155	195
Sugar			1 478	1 478		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26 837</b>	<b>21 483</b>	<b>76 014</b>	<b>72 632</b>	<b>17 957</b>	<b>22 620</b>

---

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Participation

44. The PRRO activities and modalities were designed in consultation with technical ministries and other partners and with beneficiaries. Food assistance to refugees and vulnerable groups will be distributed through refugees' food distribution committees or village management committees. WFP ensures that 50 percent of the members and decision-makers of these committees are women, and that women are given priority in the distribution of ration cards.

### Transfer Modalities

45. The current situation does not lend itself to the use of cash transfers in view of the limited coverage and unreliability of the banking system. However, possibilities will be further explored including through a feasibility study during 2012 with the possibility of introducing cash or voucher transfers if and where appropriate.

### Capacities

46. As this PRRO focuses on nutrition, WFP is planning to increase the number of nutrition staff, particularly for training and refresher training of WFP operational, government counterpart and partner staff. Other activities include awareness-raising and nutrition education campaigns in communities, and pilot initiatives on preventing malnutrition. Supervision/oversight will be provided jointly with partners and the Government, and will be accompanied by measures to promote nutrition. Enhanced collaboration and training sessions with decentralized partners, NGOs and local associations will help improve the registration, design and impact monitoring and evaluation of FFW/FFA/FFT activities.

### Non-Food Inputs

47. Other direct operational costs will be used to finance partners' activities in such areas as community awareness raising, needs and impact assessments, and the technical assessment of activities. Non-food items will be used to equip supplementary feeding centres and provide the necessary agricultural inputs to support productive activities. Technical and financial support will be needed to help strengthen the early warning system, the monitoring of food security, and the implementation of activities for developing community granaries. Training courses, joint missions and field visits will help build government capacities.

### Environmental Impact

48. Reinforcing livelihoods requires support to agricultural production that promotes reduced vulnerability to shocks. Strengthening the food security of the most vulnerable households helps to reduce harmful coping mechanisms such as illegal sales of firewood. Improved stoves will be provided to beneficiary households. Training courses and awareness-raising measures, particularly at the community level, promote a culture of security and resilience.

## Logistics

49. Food for western Chad (Kanem, Bahr-El-Gazal, eastern Batha, and Guéra) will be transported through the Douala corridor in Cameroon. This corridor will also be used to reach the southern areas for the refugees of the Central African Republic and – for certain fragile food items – the east. For pre-positioning in eastern regions before the rainy season, a second logistics corridor running from Port-Sudan to eastern Chad from Abéché was brought into service when the Libyan corridor was closed in 2011 (the Libyan corridor will reopen when conditions allow).

## Procurement

50. Most purchases will be international and regional, specifically from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Niger, and possibly Nigeria and the Sudan also. A local purchase assessment mission in November 2010 recommended the purchase of maize and sorghum from selected associations of producers and traders. In 2011, 500 mt of cereals were purchased locally and the intention is to double local purchases.

---

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

51. Achievements will be monitored through vulnerability analysis and mapping, emergency food security assessments, analyses of food security and market prices, and nutrition surveys. These activities will be in cooperation with partners, including the Government.
52. Data on implementation, outcomes and direct impact will be collected from partners' reports, monitoring during and after distributions, and assessments of the food basket by WFP staff. Information will be collected into a centralized database. In early 2012, WFP and UNHCR will assess the impact of humanitarian assistance to identify sustainable solutions for the refugees of the Central African Republic. This will be followed by a decentralized evaluation of the PRRO in early 2013.

---

## RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

53. A contingency plan developed in 2010 by humanitarian actors identifies the following challenges: the continuing presence of refugees; precarious security conditions; lack of protection and population movements in the east; regional instability; possible spread of endemic diseases; and weather shocks. In mid-2011, it was confirmed that the humanitarian context had barely changed apart from the additional impact of the Libyan crisis. WFP's contingency plan is regularly updated. In 2011, it took into account withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the referendum in the Sudan, with the potential for even greater insecurity owing to socio-political tensions.
54. A poor harvest would have yet more repercussions on vulnerable populations, especially due to the low availability of cereals in the Sahelian belt in 2011. The conflict in the Libya caused fluctuations in the prices of imported food and transport costs. A resumption of intercommunity or border violence could trigger a new influx of refugees and displaced people. A resurgence in violence in Darfur would prevent use of the Sudanese corridor, making it extremely difficult for provisions to reach eastern regions during the rainy season, particularly if the Libyan corridor remains inaccessible.

55. Thematic risk management exercises are undertaken regularly, and have included finance (2009), information technology and telecommunications (2010) and programmes (2011). The improvement in security conditions since 2010 and their stabilization in 2011 raise hopes that the operational context will remain stable. The planned measures for developing the capacities of government and other partners will facilitate activities for minimizing programme and institutional risks. Nevertheless, a comprehensive evaluation of risk analysis and management is being undertaken in 2011, taking into account the recommendations of an internal audit.
56. The scale of the interventions will be reviewed according to the latest information from vulnerability analysis and developments on the ground. A budget revision will be undertaken if necessary. The scale will also depend on resources contributed to the PRRO. Priority will be given to nutritional recovery programmes targeting children and pregnant and lactating women affected by malnutrition, and to food assistance programmes targeting refugees, whose food security depends entirely on WFP assistance.
57. Confirmed and timely contributions are crucial given the transportation times and need for pre-positioning. WFP requests donors to confirm their contributions to allow for pre-positioning of food before the end of May in 2012 and 2013.
58. The programme emphasis on strengthening food security requires close cooperation with experienced technical partners, and the availability of funds. The Government's technical agencies often have limited presence at the regional, prefectural and communal levels. Their capacities need to be developed for the implementation of activities in monitoring, assessment, and food security and nutrition analysis.

---

## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

59. Most of the country is at security level 3, while areas in the centre and north are at level 2. WFP staff must be accompanied by an escort when travelling in the east and along certain stretches of road in the south. Security conditions improved in 2010 since the normalization of relations between Chad and the Sudan, and banditry is less frequent, but the situation remains tense, and regional instability requires close monitoring of political developments in neighbouring countries. Since MINURCAT's withdrawal, the national forces have been responsible for security. The United Nations security system is activated through the Department of Safety and Security. Terrorist activities are considered to be limited in scope in Chad, but have increased in the Sahel region, particularly in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Algeria. WFP's 16 sub-offices and field offices in Chad meet the minimum operational security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards.

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Average cost (US\$/mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Supercereal	23 818	690	16 434 655
CSB	9 855	574	5 656 794
Cereals	154 933	298	46 169 963
Pulses	32 002	514,50	16 465 176
Vegetable oil	10 659	1 292,50	13 776 551
Salt	1 883	80	150 659
Sugar	2 957	855	2 527 808
Plumpy'Sup®	1 110	3 400	3 772 371
Plumpy'doz®	326	3 800	1 240 377
<b>TOTAL FOOD</b>	<b>237 543</b>		<b>106 194 353</b>
External transport			25 709 188
Landside transport, storage and handling			120 566 969
Other direct operational costs			9 628 076
<b>Total, direct project costs</b>			<b>262 098 585</b>
Direct support costs <sup>2</sup> (see Annex I-B)			49 166 461
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			21 788 553
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>333 053 600</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval. The composition may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	18 558 908
Local professional staff	906 584
Local general service staff	1 963 357
Local temporary staff	5 224 680
International consultants	192 311
National consultants	69 590
United Nations volunteers	1 280 000
Staff duty travel	4 295 085
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32 490 514</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	992 300
Utilities	1 308 782
Office supplies and other consumables	442 858
Communication and information technology services	1 613 143
Equipment repair and maintenance	1 413 770
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	2 501 620
Other office expenses	1 859 941
United Nations organization	2 259 696
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 392 110</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing/purchase	958 800
IT equipment	772 900
Local security costs	2 552 136
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 283 836</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>49 166 461</b>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks, assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Reduced GAM prevalence among children under 5 in refugee camps and vulnerable local populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GAM prevalence (% of weight-for-height) among children under 5 in refugee camps and vulnerable local populations in target regions</li> </ul> <p>Targets: Sudanese refugees: &lt; 10% Local populations: 14–12% Refugees of the Central African Republic: stabilization to &lt; 5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Performance indicators for supplementary feeding</li> </ul> <p>Targets: Recovery rate: &gt; 75% Default rate: &lt; 15% Death rate: &lt; 3% Non-response rate: &lt; 15%</p>	<p>Joint nutrition surveys by WFP and partners (UNICEF, UNHCR, Ministry of Health, NGOs)</p> <p>Secondary data from cooperating partner reports</p>	<p>Political context and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable and peaceful</p> <p>Target populations' other basic needs (particularly health, education and welfare) are satisfied by the Government or other stakeholders</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> Adequate food consumption for target groups in the lean season during assistance period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of households with low food consumption score</li> </ul> <p>Targets: Refugees:&lt; 10% Local populations: 15%</p>	<p>Emergency food security assessments and post-distribution monitoring surveys by WFP and partners</p>	







<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Risks, assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 1.1<sup>1</sup></b> Food products of sufficient quantity and quantity distributed to target groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of beneficiaries of WFP food rations, by category, age group and gender, as % of planned figures</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed, by commodity and beneficiary category, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ % of food products distributed through WFP nutrition programmes fortified with micronutrients</li> <li>➤ Number of nutrition or health centres assisted by WFP</li> </ul>	<p>Cooperating partner distribution reports</p> <p>Monitoring of food basket by WFP staff</p> <p>Field visits by WFP staff</p>	<p>Reliable and capable cooperating partners are available to conduct activities</p> <p>Food and non-food products and resources to cover associated costs are available in good time</p> <p>Security conditions do not hamper distributions</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Adequate food consumption for vulnerable local populations during assistance period, in the Sahelian area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of households with adequate food consumption score</li> </ul> <p>Target: 60%</p>	<p>Vulnerability analysis and mapping by WFP</p>	<p>Political context and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable and peaceful</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> Early warning systems, emergency operation plans and food security monitoring systems established and enhanced with WFP capacity development support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaster preparedness index</li> </ul> <p>Target: = &gt; 7</p>	<p>Analysis of secondary data</p>	<p>Administrative and macroeconomic framework is stable</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.3</b> Reduced disaster risks for vulnerable communities in the Sahelian area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> </ul>	<p>Household surveys by WFP and partners</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Food and non-food products of sufficient quality and quantity distributed in full security to women, men, boys and girls in vulnerable populations in the Sahelian area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of women, men, girls and boys benefiting from WFP food rations, by category, age group and gender, as % of planned figures</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed, by commodity and beneficiary category, as % of planned quantities</li> </ul>	<p>Cooperation partner distribution reports</p> <p>Field visits by WFP staff</p>	<p>Reliable and capable cooperation partners are available to conduct activities</p> <p>Sufficient resources are available in good time</p>

<sup>1</sup> See statistics in the main document for target values.

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks, assumptions
<b>Output 2.2</b> Disaster mitigation measures put in place with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of disaster prevention and mitigation measures in place, by type (early warning systems, emergency operation plans, food security monitoring systems, etc.)</li> </ul>	Analysis of WFP and Government reports	
<b>Output 2.3</b> Disaster mitigations assets built or restored by vulnerable populations in the Sahelian area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by type and unit of measure (hectares protected/enhanced; numbers of trees planted, dykes built, etc.)</li> </ul>	Cooperation partner reports on distributions Field visits by WFP staff	
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</b>			
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Adequate food consumption for households of refugees of the Central African Republic and vulnerable local populations during the assistance period, in southern areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of households with adequate food consumption score Target: 70%</li> </ul>	Emergency food security assessments and post-distribution monitoring surveys by WFP and partners	Political context and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable and peaceful  Administrative and macroeconomic framework is stable
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Improved access to food for vulnerable local households at risk and during periods of transition, in southern areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> </ul>	Household surveys by WFP and partners	
<b>Output 3.1</b> Food and non-food products of sufficient quality and quantity distributed in full security to target households among refugees of the Central African Republic and vulnerable local populations during the assistance period, in southern areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of beneficiaries of WFP food rations, by category, age group and gender, as % of planned figures</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed, by commodity and beneficiary category, as % of planned quantities</li> </ul>	Cooperating partner distribution reports  Field visits by WFP staff	Reliable and capable cooperation partners are available to conduct activities  Sufficient resources are available in good time
<b>Output 3.2</b> Livelihood assets built or restored by households of refugees of the Central African Republic and vulnerable local populations during the assistance period, in southern areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of community assets created by target communities and groups, by type</li> <li>➤ Numbers of women and men trained in livelihood support measures</li> </ul>	Cooperation partner distribution reports  Field visits by WFP staff	



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks, assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase</b>			
<b>Outcome 5.1:</b> Increased marketing opportunities at the local level with cost-effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food products purchased on local markets as % of total distributed</li> </ul> Target: 1%	Purchase monitoring reports	Markets are stable and WFP can make local purchases  Administrative and macroeconomic framework is stable
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type</li> <li>➤ Food purchased locally, as % of total purchased</li> </ul> Target: 0.8%	Purchase monitoring reports	Local production and marketing channels are organized and efficient  People targeted by training sessions are available
<b>Output 5.2:</b> Capacities and awareness developed through WFP actions and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of people trained in needs assessment, targeting, food aid management, market analysis, information management, gender analysis and local procedures for contracting, by gender and type of stakeholder (WFP, Government and partners)</li> <li>➤ Amounts WFP allocates to assisting national capacity development</li> </ul>	Training and monitoring reports	Stakeholder staff turn-over and resignation rates are relatively low



## ACRONYMS USED IN DOCUMENT

CAR	Central African Republic
CSB	corn-soya blend
CSB+	enriched corn-soya blend
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization