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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 8–11 November 2010**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

*For approval*



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## BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – ETHIOPIA 106650

### Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
WFP food cost	795,011,670	184,135,036	979,146,706
Total cost to WFP	1,587,081,009	411,161,949	1,998,242,958

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

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

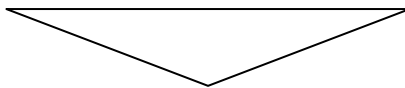
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* Regional Bureau Johannesburg (Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)

## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed one-year extension from 1 January–31 December 2011, and a budget increase of US\$411.2 million to Ethiopia PRRO 106650 “Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity” (WFP/EB.2/2010/9-D).

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

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Ethiopia protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 106650 proposes to:
  - extend the PRRO from 1 January to 31 December 2011;
  - provide an additional 640,038 mt of food, valued at US\$184.1 million, to meet the needs of 4.2 million people;
  - provide an additional US\$200.1 million for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling, direct support costs and other direct operational costs; and
  - provide additional indirect support costs of US\$26.9 million.
2. Although WFP beneficiaries for 2011 are estimated to be only 51 percent of the level in 2010, the food requirements for 2011 are 71 percent of the 2010 level because the duration of assistance needs to be longer, both for relief and the PSNP.
3. The Ethiopia country office is preparing its country strategy document, taking into consideration the new tools available to WFP. The Government's new Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) is expected to be finalized by the end of 2010; it will cover 2011–2015 beginning in mid-2011 to align with the Government's fiscal year. The next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which will include both humanitarian and development programming, is expected to start in 2012. WFP is expected to increase capacity development and cash-based approaches. The extension of the PRRO will allow time to design programmes coherent with the country strategy document, the UNDAF (2012–2016) and the GTP.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The PRRO was launched in January 2008 and contributes to the Government's Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty by addressing acute food insecurity. It contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup> In line with the recent Board decision on WFP's programme category review,<sup>2</sup> the urban HIV and AIDS component has been realigned to Strategic Objective 2 because it contributes to the prevention of acute hunger caused by illness and provides a safety net for vulnerable urban households.<sup>3</sup> PRRO 106650 has four components:
  - i) Relief involving general food distributions for food-insecure communities affected by severe unpredictable food shortages, including blended, fortified supplementary food to reduce and stabilize malnutrition among vulnerable individuals in the population affected by emergencies (Strategic Objective 1).
  - ii) Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in districts where severe food insecurity can be predicted; food for work by able-bodied beneficiaries supports disaster risk

<sup>1</sup> 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.

<sup>2</sup> WFP/EB.A/2010/11/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> The urban HIV and AIDS component is expected to shift to the country programme following preparation of the country strategy.

- reduction investments, with free distributions for those unable to participate (Strategic Objective 2).
- iii) Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) with fortified blended food and oil<sup>4</sup> for acutely malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women identified through nutrition screening (Strategic Objective 1).
  - iv) Urban HIV and AIDS through targeted food support for food-insecure urban households, women and children infected and affected by HIV and AIDS (Strategic Objective 2).

## Conclusions and Recommendations of the Reassessment

5. The original PRRO document<sup>5</sup> indicated that should a large-scale crisis occur, WFP would undertake a budget revision requesting additional resources. Following consecutive crises since 2008, the PRRO food requirements for relief activities have been significantly increased through three budget revisions.<sup>6</sup>
6. In late 2009, the mid-term evaluation of the PRRO found that it has responded effectively to these increased demands for food transfers.<sup>7</sup> This has saved lives, prevented acute hunger, reduced the risk of chronic hunger and addressed undernutrition.
7. The evaluation recommended that WFP:
  - devote resources to capacity development in food management, including establishing a food management capacity development task force comprising the Government, relevant donors and WFP;
  - work with donor agencies to commission an impact evaluation framework for all relief programmes;
  - increase the relevance and appropriateness of the TSF programme by improving links across sectors;
  - seek ways of improving the geographical and individual targeting of TSF and the response to emergency requirements; and,
  - continue and expand the urban HIV and AIDS component, if funding allows.
8. The humanitarian situation results from an erosion of coping ability due to the large-scale shocks that affected Ethiopia in 2008 and 2009. In addition to the doubling of cereal prices and local market failures in 2008, drought in 2008 and 2009 significantly increased acute food insecurity among vulnerable households, whose ability to cope was further reduced by the difficulties in determining national-level requirements from needs assessments and the inability to respond adequately to those needs owing to funding shortfalls and logistics constraints.
9. Relief food needs are determined through a government-led and multi-agency seasonal assessment process. The main assessment follows the *meher/deyr*<sup>8</sup> rains at the end of the year. Typically, needs are reassessed and requirements adjusted after the relatively small

<sup>4</sup> There is no plan to use ready-to-use supplementary food in 2011.

<sup>5</sup> WFP/EB.2/2007/9-C/5, paragraphs 9–11, 31 and 41, and Table 1.

<sup>6</sup> The PRRO budget has been revised nine times since its approval in 2007 mainly to address changes in costs; revisions 4, 6 and 9 were related to large-scale relief needs in 2008, 2009 and 2010.

<sup>7</sup> WFP. 2010. Mid-Term Evaluation of the Ethiopia Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 106650 (2008–2010): an Operational Evaluation. Rome.

<sup>8</sup> The *meher/deyr* rains precede the main harvest.

mid-year harvest following the *belg/gu*<sup>9</sup> rains in March to May. Assessment teams are led by technical staff from the Government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector<sup>10</sup> and usually comprise United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors.<sup>11</sup> The household economy approach methodology is used. Table 1 shows the numbers of relief beneficiaries from assessments between 2008 and 2010.

2008		2009		2010	
April	2.2 million	January	4.9 million	January	5.2 million
June	4.6 million	May	5.3 million	August	3.5 million <sup>13</sup>
September	6.4 million	July	6.2 million	-	-

10. Current food security analysis shows a positive trend of recovery. The rains in 2010 have generally been above average according to data from the National Meteorological Agency. Based on existing early warning information, the 2010 *belg/gu* and *meher/deyr* seasons were expected to be above average, producing good harvests and improving household food security in nearly all emergency-affected areas of Ethiopia. In addition, overall food prices have fallen in all main markets in 2010.<sup>14</sup> Nevertheless, population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services, and HIV and AIDS continue to drive food insecurity and malnutrition.<sup>15</sup>
11. WFP analysis indicates that despite signs that recovery has begun after three years of crisis, in 2011 relief will be required for the densely populated highlands of Amhara and Tigray, the lowlands of Oromiya, pocket areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) and the pastoral population of Somali and Afar regions. The expected good *meher* and *belg* harvests will significantly reduce the overall number of people requiring relief assistance compared with 2008–2010, but the poorest, most food-insecure households will face limited access to food into 2011, resulting from low production of their own food combined with higher than average prices for cereals in local markets. For pastoral livelihoods, it takes at least three good rainfall seasons before herd size recovers, so their recovery is not expected until 2012. Meanwhile, conflict is expected to remain a significant factor in determining food security in Somali and Gambella regions in 2011. The PSNP will be rolled out in the Somali region, reducing the areas covered by the relief programme. Table 2 presents WFP's projections of 2011 relief beneficiaries based on these considerations. The relief requirements will be adjusted following release of

<sup>9</sup> The *belg/gu* rains precede the secondary harvest.

<sup>10</sup> Formerly the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency.

<sup>11</sup> WFP/EB.2/2007/9-C/5, paragraphs 15, 31 and 40.

<sup>12</sup> Data from joint Government and humanitarian partners April 2008, June 2008, October 2008, January 2009, January 2010 and August 2010; also: WFP. 2009. Projected National Relief Food Requirements for June to December 2009 and Strategies to Address Current and Additional Needs. Addis Ababa.

<sup>13</sup> Provisional figures

<sup>14</sup> Weekly market data collected by WFP sub-offices and data from the Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise.

<sup>15</sup> WFP assessments of urban food security and other sources.

the *meher/deyr* assessment findings in January 2011. Further adjustment may be required following the mid-year *belg/gu* assessment in July 2011.

<b>TABLE 2: PROJECTED 2011 RELIEF FOOD BENEFICIARIES, BY REGION<sup>16</sup></b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
Afar	46 728
Amhara	760 630
Beneshangul Gumuz	32 670
Dire Dawa	41 010
Gambella	84 360
Harar	9 290
Oromiya	615 883
SNNPR	254 615
Somali	567 478
Tigray	557 207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 969 871</b>

### Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

12. This budget revision extends the PRRO by one year with additional resources to allow the design of programmes coherent with the country strategy document, the UNDAF (2012–2016) and the GTP.

<b>TABLE 3: WFP-SUPPORTED BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY TYPE</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Actual 2008</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Estimated 2010</b>	<b>Planned 2011</b>
Relief	6 424 000	5 875 000	4 761 000	1 936 000*
PSNP	4 006 000	1 379 000	2 460 000	1 356 000
TSF	1 064 000	1 029 200	1 064 000	1 064 000
Urban HIV and AIDS	108 000	116 000	164 000	164 000
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>11 442 000</b>	<b>8 245 000</b>	<b>8 289 000</b>	<b>4 244 000</b>

\* WFP will provide support to just under 70 percent of all relief beneficiaries; the remainder are expected to be covered by NGOs.

\*\* Total numbers of beneficiaries have been adjusted to avoid double-counting of TSF beneficiaries who also receive relief and/or PSNP assistance. This overlap ranges from 15 percent for 2008 and 2009 to 26 percent for 2010.

13. The design and implementation of each activity will not be substantially changed.<sup>17</sup> WFP support for the relief and PSNP components will be adjusted to reflect changes in

<sup>16</sup> Based on information from household economy baselines; the good *meher* harvest will reduce the food deficit of the 2010 relief beneficiaries. The number of relief beneficiaries in Somali region in 2011 is lower than in 2010 because districts will roll out the PSNP in 2011.

WFP's role in relation to government, NGO and donor partners. The mid-term evaluation recommendations on establishing a food management capacity-building task force and planning an impact evaluation of relief interventions will be taken forward. The TSF programme is already undergoing changes to improve implementation efficiency, such as through increased controls on targeting and more timely delivery of food. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP are discussing design changes following the mid-term evaluation and an impact evaluation of the TSF programme.<sup>18</sup> Such changes will be implemented flexibly, based on consultations with local stakeholders and donors, within the framework of Ethiopia's National Nutrition Programme. As recommended by the mid-term evaluation, scaling up of the HIV and AIDS programme will be based on the country strategy document and local stakeholder consultations regarding WFP's contribution to the Government's Strategic Plan for the Management of HIV/AIDS.

⇒ *Relief*

14. WFP's contribution to relief assistance is expected to decline in 2011 for a number of reasons, as well as the overall reduction in relief requirements. Under the Government's new emergency response strategy, those with identified livelihood needs should be provided with relief assistance from the appropriate non-food sectors. NGOs' ability to contribute to the national relief programme has also increased; WFP is expected to provide assistance to about 1.9 million people – just under 70 percent of the total (see Table 2). Normally the affected population in *belg* areas requires assistance for just six months, but because adverse weather conditions threaten the *belg* season, WFP plans to provide relief for nine months, as for those living in pastoral and *meher* areas.

⇒ *Productive Safety Net Programme*

15. The PSNP continues to expand into pastoral areas, where food remains the only transfer, with no cash transfers. The Government has requested WFP to focus its assistance on only the main pastoral areas; the Government and NGOs will meet most food transfer requirements in highland areas. Compared with 2010, there will therefore be fewer WFP beneficiaries in these areas, but WFP food requirements for PSNP will rise slightly because pastoral areas receive six months of assistance rather than the three months provided in highland areas.

⇒ *Targeted supplementary feeding*

16. Annual requirements for TSF are based on current trends in moderate acute malnutrition from screening by the Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF. In the absence of an established nutrition surveillance system and regular nutrition surveys, measurement of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of children under 5 remains the main indicator of the nutrition situation. WFP will work with the Government and UNICEF to integrate TSF into the health system, establishing a more holistic and sustainable approach to addressing moderate acute malnutrition in Ethiopia.

<sup>17</sup> See WFP/EB.2/2007/9-C/5, paragraphs 48–61.

<sup>18</sup> Skau, J., Belachew, T., Girma, T. and Woodruff, B.A. June 2009. Outcome Evaluation Study of the Targeted Supplementary Food (TSF) Programme in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.



Region	November–December 2007	November–December 2008	May–August 2009	October 2009–January 2010
Afar	28.0	32.0	27.8	21.0
Amhara	6.0	10.0	10.4	11.0
Gambella	9.0	6.0	no screening	7.0
Oromiya	5.2	10.0	10.9	9.6
SNNPR	7.0	10.0	12.6	8.2
Somali	20.0	25.0	22.6	not available
Tigray	9.6	9.0	13.7	11.0

⇒ *Urban HIV and AIDS*

17. The urban HIV and AIDS programme will maintain the current number of beneficiaries. Food assistance for food-insecure urban households will support attendance on HIV and AIDS treatment programmes and education for orphans. Food-for-treatment programmes have a built-in hand-over strategy: once nutrition status is stabilized and treatment has taken hold, people move on to partner programmes supporting income-generating activities.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

18. Nutritional considerations and rations remain as in the original PRRO 106650.<sup>19</sup> Although beneficiary numbers will almost halve in 2011 compared with 2010, food requirements will fall by 30 percent, owing to: i) a slight increase in the PSNP food requirements; and ii) all relief beneficiaries are expected to receive food assistance for nine months rather than some receiving assistance for only six months, as in 2010. Total food requirements for 2011 will be 557,009 mt; only the relief component will have reduced food requirements in 2011.

Activity	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Relief	473 066	341 373	550 965	322 780	1 688 184
PSNP	152 191	144 086	149 440	153 863	599 580
TSF	66 029	59 127	53 215	53 215	231 586
Urban HIV and AIDS	22 067	27 151	27 151	27 151	103 520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>713 353</b>	<b>571 737</b>	<b>780 771</b>	<b>557 009</b>	<b>2 622 870</b>

<sup>19</sup> WFP/EB.2/2007/9-C/5, paragraphs 42–47 and Table 2.

<b>TABLE 6: FOOD REQUIREMENTS, BY FOOD TYPE (mt)</b>					
<b>Food type</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cereals	532 353	470 779	597 023	416 553	<b>2 016 708</b>
Pulses	53 820	22 302	60 258	42 214	<b>178 594</b>
Oil	23 707	13 261	24 044	18 194	<b>79 206</b>
Blended food	103 473	65 395	99 446	80 048	<b>348 362</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>713 353</b>	<b>571 737</b>	<b>780 771</b>	<b>557 009</b>	<b>2 622 870</b>

19. WFP will continue to be responsible for managing and transporting food in the Somali region under the hubs and spokes operation. WFP manages food stocks at extended delivery points/hubs in strategic locations to enable timely dispatch to distribution sites/spokes; this also allows closer monitoring.

## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	416 553	98 820 593	
Pulses	42 214	21 006 517	
Oil and fats	18 194	18 467 638	
Mixed and blended food	80 048	45 840 288	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>557 009</b>	<b>184 135 036</b>	184 135 036
External transport			44 245 772
Landside transport, storage and handling			133 290 177
Other direct operational costs			5 015 886
Direct support costs <sup>2</sup> (see Annex I-B details)			17 576 633
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>384 263 504</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			26 898 445
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>411 161 949</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents 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 costs</b>	
International professional staff	5 551 640
Local staff – national officers	710 400
Local staff – general service	158 550
Local staff – temporary assistance	1 495 095
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	527 880
International consultants	1 764 000
Local consultants	96 000
Non staff human resources: United Nations Volunteers	299 500
Staff duty travel	1 741 240
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 344 305</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	499 960
Utilities general	90 000
Office supplies and other consumables	179 400
Communications and information technology services	410 571
Equipment repair and maintenance	39 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	1 084 340
Office set-up and repairs	507 943
United Nations organization services	267 857
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 079 071</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	1 805 400
Telecommunication/information technology equipment	80 000
Local security costs	267 857
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 153 257</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>17 576 633</b>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households	➤ Household food consumption score	Complementary activities, especially water, sanitation and health, are implemented by other stakeholders/partners
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Reduced or stabilized moderate/acute malnourishment rate among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women identified during enhanced outreach strategy (EOS) screening in food-insecure districts	➤ % recovery rate of children ➤ Prevalence of low MUAC for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women	Insecurity may hamper humanitarian assistance in some areas Government continues to support WFP programmes
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Enhanced basic knowledge on nutrition-related issues among mothers and other women in EOS/TSF target communities	➤ % of EOS/TSF beneficiaries with improved caring and/or feeding practices	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for targeted beneficiaries in conflict- and disaster-affected areas	➤ Beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as % of planned, by gender and age group ➤ Tonnages of food distributed as % of planned, by food type	Sufficient and timely resources secured by bilateral agencies, NGOs and Government for remaining 50% of national caseload
<b>Output 1.2</b> Increased participation of women in management of food distribution	➤ Proportion of leadership positions in food management committees held by women	Women are encouraged and willing to participate in food management
<b>Output 1.3</b> Timely provision of nutritious food in sufficient quantities for targeted young children	➤ Number of children receiving WFP food assistance as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed to targeted children	
<b>Output 1.4</b> Timely provision of nutritious food in sufficient quantities for targeted women	➤ Number of women receiving WFP food assistance as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed to targeted women	
<b>Output 1.5</b> Basic nutrition awareness provided at the community level	➤ % of beneficiaries receiving nutrition education messages	Food pipeline is uninterrupted



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Increased ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of households reporting reduced food deficits for at least 2 months</li> <li>➤ % of beneficiaries with access to and/or benefiting from created assets</li> </ul>	Cooperating partners have complementary funding Sufficient provision of non-food items and funds to cover capital costs Secure environment
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Increased uptake of therapy, nutritional recovery and improved quality of life for food-insecure people living with HIV and AIDS on home-based care, anti-retroviral therapy and prevention of mother-to-child transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of beneficiaries on anti-retroviral therapy taking 95% of medication in last 3 months</li> <li>➤ Weight gain among beneficiaries: at least 10% gain in 6 months</li> </ul>	Adequate provision of services and non-food items by NGO, United Nations and government partners, to address other causes of malnutrition and morbidity Schools function without interruption
<b>Outcome 2.4</b> Increased access to education and human capital development for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) in HIV and AIDS-affected urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enrolments of OVC from households receiving take-home rations</li> <li>➤ % of OVC from households receiving take-home rations attending classes</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for PSNP beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as % of planned, by gender and age group</li> <li>➤ Tonnages of food distributed as % of planned, by type</li> </ul>	Funding available for capacity development
<b>Output 2.2</b> Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers and types of community assets created in WFP-assisted <i>woredas</i>, versus planned</li> <li>➤ Number of development agents trained in food for assets through WFP support, versus planned</li> <li>➤ Numbers and types of training session held</li> </ul>	Cooperating partners have the capacity and are willing to support asset creation Targeted beneficiaries are willing to participate in asset creation
<b>Output 2.3</b> Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for HIV and AIDS beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries in HIV and AIDS-supported programmes receiving food</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed through HIV and AIDS-support programmes</li> </ul>	Accurate and reliable statistics on HIV and AIDS-affected households are available
<b>Output 2.4</b> Timely provision of take-home rations for OVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of OVC receiving take-home rations</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food distributed as take-home rations to OVC</li> </ul>	Sufficient food stocks for take-home rations Targeted households support the activity



<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Risks, assumptions</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase</b>		
<b>Outcome 5.1</b> Increased marketing opportunities at the national level for cost-effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of farmers' associations, cooperatives and unions selling cereals under Purchase for Progress</li> <li>➤ Food purchased locally as % of food distributed in country</li> </ul>	Local bulk cereal purchase policy may impose an obstacle
<b>Outcome 5.2</b> Broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions with increased government capacity, particularly at local levels, to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out hunger and disaster risk reduction programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % increase in government funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 5.1</b> Local purchases made from smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of farmers' associations/cooperatives/unions participating in Purchase for Progress</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 5.2</b> Capacity development assistance provided to entities involved in hunger and risk reduction programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of counterpart staff trained under WFP's technical assistance activities, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Numbers and types of technical cooperation capacity development activities provided</li> </ul>	Government allows staff members to participate in capacity development activities



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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

EOS	enhanced outreach strategy
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund