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BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – SRI LANKA 10067.1

**Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace
Building in Areas Affected by Conflict and the
Tsunami**

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
WFP food cost	42 479 778	50 079 166	92 558 944
Total cost to WFP	73 465 194	72 103 601	145 568 795

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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.

Regional Director, ODB*: Mr A. Banbury Anthony.Banbury@wfp.org

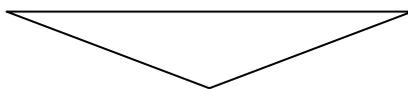
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Asia Regional Bureau



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves “Budget Increase to Sri Lanka PRRO 10067.1: Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Areas Affected by Conflict and the Tsunami” (WFP/EB.2/2007/9-D).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (document WFP/EB.2/2007/15) issued at the end of the session.



NATURE OF INCREASE

1. The current protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) for Sri Lanka, approved by the Board at its 2004 Third Regular Session, was extended through a budget revision to the end of 2006 to accommodate the food needs of the population affected by the tsunami; a second budget revision was approved by the Executive Director in April 2007 to include additional caseloads affected by civil conflict, including internally displaced people (IDPs).
2. The country office is now proposing a third budget revision to extend food aid to victims of renewed civil conflict from October 2007 to December 2008.
3. Sri Lanka is a low-income food-deficit country: 25 percent of the population of 20 million live in poverty. Malnutrition levels among children under 5 are alarmingly high, particularly in the north and east (the main conflict areas), where 40 percent of children are underweight, 25 percent are stunted and 23 percent are wasted.¹ The 24 years of civil conflict have had a major impact on economic and social development. The tsunami of 26 December 2004 also created major challenges. Immediate needs are addressed under PRRO 10067.1.
4. Since July 2006, the political and security situation in Sri Lanka has deteriorated drastically. The 2002 ceasefire agreement has been abandoned, peace talks in October 2006 failed and fighting has resumed in eight districts. The conflict has seriously affected the food-security and humanitarian situation of the population: 300,000 people have been displaced and the number is expected to increase. In the longer term, security concerns, embargoes and the closure of main transport routes are disrupting income-generation for many livelihood groups.
5. The districts in the north and east are particularly affected. The Jaffna peninsula is suffering severe shortages of food and basic supplies as a result of closure of the A9 road. The Vanni, an area in the north under the control of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), has been isolated by the conflict. Batticaloa, a district on the east coast, hosts an estimated 145,000 IDPs, many of whom are now returning to their place of origin. Government assistance schemes such as the Samurdhi have ceased or have become erratic; food assistance from the Government's Essential Services Department has not been delivered for several months.² Humanitarian operations in these areas are complicated by limited access to populations in need and by restrictions on movements.
6. The extended PRRO will therefore concentrate on a conflict response, with general food distribution (GFD) to displaced and conflict-affected vulnerable populations in addition to the ongoing PRRO activities – food for education (FFE), mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN), food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) in districts affected by the conflict.

¹ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP and Department of Census and Statistics reports for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

² Even if this assistance does arrive, it provides only half of the WFP-recommended ration, because the Government food assistance is calculated from a value set in February 1993 which, because of inflation, now has a purchasing power of half the original value. Government sources estimate that the targeting for *Samurdhi* assistance has a 60 percent inclusion error.



7. At the start of this extension, 90 percent of households affected by the tsunami have returned to their regular livelihoods.³ The PRRO will therefore concentrate on conflict-affected people in eight districts (with border divisions of two neighbouring districts). Activities in districts affected by the conflict but not the tsunami will therefore be phased out by December 2007.
8. The goal of the PRRO is to protect the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas, where displacement, isolation of large groups of people and deteriorating security situations are the challenges. WFP will continue to provide capacity-development for Government counterparts involved in food assistance; including further support for the national and district project management units and implementation of a joint WFP/Government logistics unit to facilitate deliveries of food to meet operational needs.
9. Given the changing environment, the complexities inherent in implementing humanitarian operations and the need to improve programme effectiveness, the country office is proposing a one-year extension to PRRO 10067.1. Its performance in 2008 and the evolving operating environment will define WFP's future strategy in Sri Lanka.
10. The total revised cost is US\$145.6 million, an increase of US\$72.1 million over the current budget. The increased costs relate to:
 - extension of assistance to 400,000 conflict-affected beneficiaries, including recently displaced IDPs and returning IDPs, in October–December 2007 in accordance with the June 2007 United Nations Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
 - extension of the PRRO from 1 January to 31 December 2008;
 - reduction of the intervention area for 2008 from 15 districts to the 8 conflict-affected districts for GFD, FFE, FFW and FFT; MCHN programmes will be implemented in these districts and in six border divisions in two neighbouring districts to address the impact of conflict and to ensure equity of assistance among communities, in line with the “do no harm” principle;
 - increased conflict-related beneficiary numbers by 100,000 to cover 500,000 vulnerable people during 2008, in line with United Nations' inter-agency plans developed in May 2007;
 - increased MCHN rations for pregnant and lactating women, children under 2 and targeted malnourished children under 5, to include sugar and oil during 2008 to make the rations more palatable;
 - increased food requirements of 129,856 mt to meet the food needs of vulnerable populations through the PRRO components;
 - increased direct support costs (DSC) related to staffing, security, communications and operations during the extension;
 - funds from other direct operational costs (ODOC) to increase capacity in government counterparts, including a contribution to expanding local *Thripasha* (fortified food) production to reduce reliance on WFP and to start a handover strategy for MCHN; and

³ International Labour Organization (ILO)/Sri Lanka Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA). 2007. *Needs Assessment Survey for Income Recovery*. Colombo.



- landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs for GFD to IDPs and vulnerable groups affected by the conflict as a result of government budget constraints and WFP's involvement supporting the Government in storage and transport; the Government will continue to cover LTSH costs for FFE, FFW, FFT and MCHN; LTSH for GFD is estimated at 43 percent of total logistic costs; the balance will be covered by the Government.

JUSTIFICATION

Summary of Project Activities

11. The original PRRO 10067.1 document emphasized the importance of consolidating social cohesion and recovery in districts affected by conflict through community-based FFW for 388,000 beneficiaries, MCHN for 270,000 beneficiaries and school feeding for 330,000 beneficiaries. Deterioration of the security situation necessitated the addition of GFD in 2006 to provide immediate relief and life-saving assistance for 400,000 people made vulnerable by the resumption of fighting. This assistance focused on maintaining their nutritional well-being and improving the livelihoods of those most at risk of food insecurity, with special attention to women and children.
12. The 400,000 conflict-affected beneficiaries have been included in the PRRO for January–September 2007 only. Given the expected continued conflict, this component will continue through the fourth quarter of 2007 and through 2008. The additional commitment is reflected in this proposal.
13. The focus of the extension in 2008 will continue to be support for household food security among conflict-affected people through (i) GFD to provide immediate relief and life-saving assistance for 500,000 beneficiaries, (ii) community-based FFW for 140,000 beneficiaries, including 5,000 in FFT concentrating on vocational skills for affected households, especially those headed by women, (iii) MCHN for 55,000 adults and 120,000 children and (iv) school feeding for 275,000 beneficiaries.
14. The geographical focus will be reduced to cover only the conflict-affected regions in the north and east. Components will therefore be implemented in the traditionally food-insecure districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu, Mannar, Vavunya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, where hostilities have led to displacement and exacerbated food insecurity of IDPs and residents. MCHN will be implemented in six divisions of the neighbouring districts of Polunaruwa and Puttalam.
15. The PRRO will emphasize development of capacity among government partners through training and during programme implementation as part of the preparation of a handover strategy. As the first step, and to address problems of public acceptance of corn-soy blend (CSB), WFP intends to enhance the production and handling capacity of the Government's *Thripasha* programme to ensure that the same product is used in all areas, which will be an advantage for beneficiary households and implementing agencies. *Thripasha* produced under this initiative should be available from 2009.



16. The main FFW activities will be creation and rehabilitation of assets in areas of relative stability, but it will include livelihood recovery in conflict areas when the populations return. Initial work and early livelihood-recovery programmes will stabilize household food security without creating the expectations and dependency associated with free food distribution. Once the appropriate conditions are in place, the component will focus on restoring community assets.
17. All projects seek to improve synergy with the relief and recovery activities of WFP's partners: the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. The PRRO is in line with the September 2006–June 2007 CHAP for Sri Lanka and with its extension to the end of 2007.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY SUB-PROJECT/ACTIVITY

Beneficiaries	2005 Planned	2006 Revised	2007 Revised	2008 Planned
FFT	25 000	50 000	32 000	5 000
FFW	252 000	400 000	388 000	135 000
MCHN				
- Pregnant and lactating women	62 000	88 000	108 000	55 000
- Children aged 6–59 months	138 000	132 000	162 000	120 000
FFE				
- Mid-morning meal	122 000	330 000	280 000	275 000
- Catch-up education	44 000	0	50 000	0
People living with HIV (PLHIV)	0	0	2 500	2 500
Psycho-social programmes	3 000	0	0	0
Child soldier integration	5 000	0	0	0
Vulnerable IDPs	20 000	0	0	0
Vulnerable group feeding (VGF) for people affected and displaced by conflict				
- IDPs	0	300 000	300 000	300 000
- Other conflict-affected but not displaced groups	0	100 000	100 000	200 000
VGF/tsunami	N/A	300 000	N/A	0
Total	671 000	1 015 000	1 109 950	817 500

N.B. These totals reflect possible duplication of beneficiaries between programmes.
(For example, some IDP children receive food under both GFD and FFE programmes.)



TABLE 2: RATIONS BY ACTIVITY								
Rations	Feeding days per month	Rice (kg)	Wheat flour (kg)	Pulses (kg)	Sugar (kg)	CSB (kg)	Oil (kg)	Kcal (day)
FFT	22	0.25	0.25	0.06	0.03			2 099
FFW	22	0.25	0.25	0.06	0.03			2 099
MCHN*								
Pregnant and lactating women	30				0.01	0.1	0.015	553
Children aged 6-59 months	30				0.01	0.1	0.015	553
FFE**								
Mid-morning meal	21	0.1		0.02			0.01	517
Catch-up education	21	0.1		0.02			0.01	517
Vulnerable IDPs/conflict-affected people	30	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.02		0.02	1 880
PLHIV	30	0.225	0.225	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.05	2 042

* As recommended by the PRRO evaluation mission in May 2007, 473 mt of pulses for MCHN have been included in the budget in addition to regular CSB as full or partial replacement during pipeline breaks, repackaging or transport hold-ups.

**FFE nutritional objectives will be met through complementary fresh food funded by the Government and the addition of sprinkles funded by UNICEF.

Conclusion and Recommendations of WFP Assessment and Evaluation

Missions

18. A May 2007 WFP food security assessment, which adopted the integrated food security and humanitarian phase classification (IPC) approach, identified eight conflict-affected districts as priority areas. Jaffna and Batticaloa were rated “humanitarian emergency”, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavunya and Trincomalee districts were assessed as “acute food and livelihood crisis” and Ampara was classified “chronically food-insecure” with a medium risk of deterioration.
19. WFP food security and needs assessments in Jaffna in November 2006 and in LTTE-controlled Vanni in October 2006 indicate similar effects of conflict on IDPs, host families and non-displaced households, although IDPs are more vulnerable because of the loss of livelihoods. Farmers, fishermen, labourers and traders are likely to be affected by the reduction in the next harvest, loss of deep-sea fishing income, inability to access markets and decreased purchasing power. Traditional coping strategies – reducing meal portions, relying on less-preferred foods and selling or pawning assets are largely exhausted: families are turning to harmful practices with an even more serious impact such as omitting meals and migrating in search for food. Food shortages in the affected areas are acute, and prices have increased drastically.



20. The May 2007 rapid household food security assessment of IDPs and host families in Batticaloa indicated a need for continued basic food assistance. WFP's success with GFD is clear in that most households still eat three meals per day and in that acute malnutrition is relatively static compared with the post-tsunami period.⁴ Preliminary information indicates that returning IDPs are likely to need continued food assistance until they can resume their livelihoods.
21. The main recommendations of the 2007 PRRO evaluation mission are reflected in this budget revision, including the change of implementation methods for FFE, FFW, FFT and MCHN and the change of rations. The extension will support the local MCHN *Thripasha* initiative by increasing production and handling facilities to reduce dependency on CSB and prepare for a handover strategy. Other recommendations such as improved targeting and food delivery and logistics management will be integrated into the activities.
22. The main recommendations of the assessment mission relevant to the future of the PRRO are as follows.
- Targeted VGF is required for IDPs and people economically affected by renewed violence.
 - MCHN, FFE, FFW and food for livelihood recovery should be maintained as safety-net programmes for vulnerable groups.
 - CSB should be increased and oil and sugar added to MCHN rations for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women to follow the WFP guidelines for take-home rations and to cover a larger proportion of their nutritional requirements.
 - A regular food security monitoring system should be initiated.
23. FFE will continue in the conflict-affected districts; it is much appreciated by the population and the authorities. It would be disruptive to discontinue this programme in periods when there is GFD, because the children in host populations would be deprived of assistance and the nutritional safety net would be interrupted at a vital time. FFE helps to meet the additional nutritional requirements of displaced children – 2,240 kcal compared with the GFD ration of 1,900 kcal – and provides a sense of normality in schools for these children, many of whom have suffered from multiple displacement.
24. The programme now includes a small HIV component to facilitate implementation of the national HIV strategy in conflict-affected districts. Prevalence in Sri Lanka is still low, but the high-risk groups and likely vectors are returning overseas workers and military personnel. WFP food will be distributed through the Salvation Army to all PLHIV who attend clinics, most of whom are on anti-retroviral therapy, to encourage people to be tested and help them adhere to treatment. Beneficiaries should receive this support for a maximum of 18 months before transferring to livelihood programmes.

Purpose of the Budget Increase

25. The purposes of the budget increase are to include the current caseload affected by conflict for the fourth quarter of 2007 and to programme a one-year extension for 1 January–31 December 2008. The programme will include more VGF and will maintain the ongoing targeted recovery programmes that WFP still views as appropriate – FFE, FFW, FFT and MCHN – in conflict-affected and resettlement areas.

⁴ UNICEF, May 2007 data.



26. This extension will include initiatives to ensure effective response, including creation of a joint WFP/Government logistics unit in the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development and progressive transfer of FFE, FFW and MCHN to ministries. These initiatives will need time to take effect and will need to be evaluated before they can be endorsed in a new WFP programme; this should be possible in the one-year extension.
27. Implementation will continue to be supported by special operation (SO) 10539.0 for augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity and SO 10564.0 to provide an inter-agency humanitarian air service between Colombo and Jaffna.
28. The expected outcome of the programme, if the budget increase is approved, is maintenance of the nutritional status of IDPs and economically affected highly food-insecure people in conflict-affected areas.

Food Requirements

29. The food required is shown in Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS, 2007									
Programme	Revised beneficiary numbers 2007	Rice	Wheat flour	Total cereals	Pulses	Sugar	CSB	Oil	Total food requirement
		<i>(mt)</i>							
IDPs	300 000	5 400	5 400	10 800	1 620	540		540	13 500
Other conflict-affected groups	100 000	1 800	1 800	3 600	540	180		180	4 500
Total	400 000	7 200	7 200	14 400	2 160	720	0	720	18 000

TABLE 4: FOOD REQUIREMENTS, 2008									
Programme	Revised beneficiary numbers 2008	Rice	Wheat flour	Total cereals	Pulses	Sugar	CSB	Oil	Total food requirement
		<i>(mt)</i>							
FFT	5 000	83	83	165	20	10			195
FFW	135 000	2 228	2 228	4 455	535	267			5 257
MCHN	175 000				473	630	6 300	945	8 348
FFE mid-morning meal	275 000	5 775		5 775	1 155			578	7 508
PLHIV	2 500	203	203	405	54	27	18	45	549
VGf for those displaced and affected by conflict	500 000	36 000	36 000	72 000	10 800	3 600		3 600	90 000
Total	1 092 500	44 288	38 513	82 800	13 036	4 534	6 318	5 168	111 856

Modality of Food Distribution to Beneficiaries

30. The extended PRRO will include the following revised mechanisms:

- WFP will continue to programme food for the GFD components in the targeted areas in partnership with the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development and local government agents and district authorities; the joint logistics unit will facilitate deliveries of food;
- WFP will reimburse the Government for transport, storage and handling costs relating to GFD food; the costs for the other activities will be met by the Government;
- implementation of FFE, FFW, FFT and MCHN will be gradually handed over to ministries under arrangements similar to those in the country programme; FFE will be implemented by the Ministry of Education, FFW and FFT through the Department for Agrarian Development and district secretariats and MCHN through the Ministry of Health;
- Government departments and partner NGOs will be responsible for implementation; livelihood restoration will be identified with the participation of beneficiaries and local governments; synergy will be developed with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and the private sector to ensure greater impact.

RECOMMENDATION

31. The proposed budget revision to Sri Lanka PRRO 10067.1 “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Areas Affected by Conflict and the Tsunami” involving an additional 129,857 mt of food, a 12-month extension and a revised budget of US\$145.56 million is recommended to the Board for approval.



ANNEX I-A

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECT COSTS			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Food ¹			
– Cereals	97 201	337.24	32 780 272
– Mixed and blended foods	6 318	380.00	2 400 840
– Sugar	5 254	424.72	2 231 504
– Oil and fats	5 888	860.16	5 064 614
– Pulses and vegetables	15 196	500.25	7 601 935
Total food	129 857		50 079 166
External transport			4 425 527
Internal transport, storage and handling			4 961 768
Total landside transport, storage and handling			4 961 768
Other direct operational costs			962 200
Total direct operational costs			60 428 661
B. Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			6 957 882
C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			4 717 058
TOTAL WFP COSTS			72 103 601

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support costs rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff	
International professional staff	3 002 580
National professional staff	313 789
National general service staff	1 148 500
Temporary assistance	22 404
Overtime	34 650
Incentives	312 215
International consultants	95 000
United Nations volunteers	265 000
Staff duty travel	223 513
Staff training and development	107 750
Subtotal	5 525 401
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	222 043
Utilities (general)	110 289
Office supplies	43 668
Communication and information technology services	208 883
Insurance	13 286
Equipment repair and maintenance	50 312
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	280 000
Other office expenses	150 000
United Nations organization services	115 000
Subtotal	1 193 481
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Furniture, tools and equipment	100 000
Vehicles	71 000
Telecommunications equipment	68 000
Subtotal	239 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	6 957 882



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Targeted vulnerable groups displaced and/or economically affected by the renewed violence have increased ability to meet their food needs and manage shocks in crisis situations (Strategic Objective 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of targeted households reporting increased ability to meet their food needs ➤ % of targeted households reporting increased income or production 	<p>Access to project areas and vulnerable populations is guaranteed.</p> <p>Security situation in the project areas allows programme implementation.</p> <p>Complementary inputs provided by the Government and NGOs.</p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted beneficiary households through GFD (Strategic Objective 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving timely food assistance as planned through each component, disaggregated by sex, versus planned 	
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted beneficiary households through FFW and FFT (Strategic Objective 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed through each component, by type, versus planned ➤ Number of assets created, by type of asset ➤ Number of people trained ➤ Number of trainings completed, by type 	
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Nutritional status of the targeted vulnerable groups, in particular women and children, remained stable or are improved (Strategic Objective 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of under-5 malnutrition among targeted children assessed using height, weight and age, disaggregated by sex ➤ Prevalence of low birthweight ➤ Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted women of child-bearing age, assessed using body mass index and/or low birthweight 	<p>Clinics are operating; staff and other resources available.</p> <p>The quality of WFP food is acceptable and in line with recommended standards.</p> <p>People are able to attend clinics.</p>
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for the targeted mothers and children under 5 (Strategic Objective 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of children under-5 receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex, as a % of planned ➤ Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food assistance as a % of planned ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed to targeted beneficiaries, by beneficiary group and food type as a % of planned ➤ % of micronutrient-fortified food delivered against planned 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Quality of life of beneficiaries targeted in HIV/AIDS-supported activities is improved (Strategic Objective 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weight gain among beneficiaries ➤ Treatment adherence rate by treatment and care programmes 	<p>Continued HIV support programme by Salvation Army through which WFP can operate.</p>
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for PLHIV in target areas (Strategic Objective 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of HIV/AIDS patients receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex, as a % of planned 	
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Targeted vulnerable families improve their participation in education through improved attendance and reduced short-term hunger (Strategic Objective 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attendance rate: % of boys and girls attending classes in WFP-assisted elementary schools, and secondary schools where applicable ➤ Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn as a result of school feeding 	<p>Access to project areas and vulnerable populations is guaranteed.</p> <p>Security situation in the project areas allows programme implementation.</p> <p>Complementary inputs provided by the Government and NGOs.</p> <p>Government extends political will to implementation of WFP-assisted activities.</p> <p>Schools are operating; teachers and other resources available.</p> <p>Children are able to attend the schools without impediment.</p> <p>Food available in-country in timely manner.</p>
<p>Output 4.1</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted girls and boys in elementary schools (Strategic Objective 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of elementary school girls and boys receiving food assistance as % of planned ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned 	





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 5</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of government counterparts to manage food assistance programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of distribution reports received on time ➤ Ratio of food dispatched to districts to food called forward by districts ➤ Speed of local delivery 	<p>Counterpart ministries, departments and local governments are engaged in capacity-building with WFP.</p> <p>Government resources are provided to augment staff skills and participation in joint activities with WFP.</p> <p>Government is willing to deliver food in an impartial and timely manner.</p> <p>Joint logistics centre is operational.</p>
<p>Output 5.1</p> <p>Provision of capacity-building assistance for government counterparts in food assistance efforts (Strategic Objective 5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of technical services and cooperation activities where capacity-building activities were provided ➤ Number of counterpart staff trained ➤ Type and amount of equipment provided, including manufacturing equipment for Triposha ➤ Number of capacity assessment sessions organized 	

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CSB	corn-soy blend
DSC	direct support costs
FFE	food for education
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
GFD	general food distribution
HIV	human immunodeficiency syndrome
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPC	integrated food security and humanitarian phase classification
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RADA	Reconstruction and Development Agency
SO	special operation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VGf	vulnerable group feeding