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Programme
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Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 4–7 November 2013

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASES TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES – BURUNDI COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200119

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food transfer	20 846 668	32 315 091	53 161 759
Cash and voucher transfer	324 972	971 277	1 296 249
Capacity development and augmentation	256 040*	1 249 992	1 506 032
Total cost to WFP	43 578 323	61 126 235	104 704 558

* This figure relates to 2013/14 only.

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.

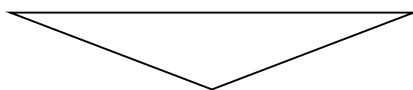
Regional Director, OMN*: Ms V. Guarnieri Email: valerie.guarnieri@wfp.org

Country Director: Mr B. Djossa Email: bienvenu.djossa@wfp.org

Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Nairobi Regional Bureau (East and Central Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed budget increase of US\$61.1 million for Burundi country programme 200119 (WFP/EB.2/2013/7-B/4/Rev.1), with a two-year extension from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016.

* 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 extends the Burundi country programme (CP) 200119 (2011–2014) for two years to align it with: i) the revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012–2016; ii) the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016), particularly pillars 2 and 3;¹ and iii) Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 in the Strategic Plan (2014–2017).²
2. From 1 January 2014 the CP will employ innovative elements such as specialized nutritious products and food fortification; geographical and beneficiary targeting will be improved to meet major post-conflict needs. These improvements will enable WFP to limit the increase in beneficiary numbers to 211,357: i) 74,000 pupils in pre-primary and primary schools; ii) 127,357³ pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6–23 months and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients and their households; and iii) 10,000 food for assets (FFA) beneficiaries.⁴
3. These proposals require an additional:
 - 42,810 mt in food transfers valued at US\$32.3 million, and US\$970,000 in cash and voucher (C&V) transfers;
 - US\$17.7 million in external transport and landside transport, storage and handling costs, and other direct operational costs;
 - US\$1.2 million for capacity development and augmentation; and
 - US\$8.9 million in direct and indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The country programme has four components:
 - Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention rates through school feeding.
 - Component 2: Nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups through: i) targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition; ii) blanket feeding for children aged 6–23 months to prevent chronic malnutrition; and iii) nutritional support for ART patients.
 - Component 3: Support for community recovery and development, with a view to improving food security and access to assets in poor rural communities through support for agriculture, skills training and efficient use of natural resources.
 - Component 4: Capacity development for government institutions has been mainstreamed under Components 1, 2 and 3.

¹ Pillar 2 – Transforming Burundi's economy for sustainable growth and job creation; Pillar 3 – Improvement of the quality of and accessibility to basic social services, and strengthening of social protection.

² Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

³ This figure refers to a net increase in beneficiaries under component 2 (see Table 1).

⁴ FFA assistance may be food, cash or voucher transfers.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REASSESSMENT

5. WFP commissioned an external mid-term review of CP 200119 in April and May 2013 that carried out field visits and consultations at all levels, reviewed the documentation,⁵ and assessed the plans for addressing challenges. Its conclusions and recommendations underpin this budget revision.

Conclusions

6. Food insecurity persists in the northern provinces of Kirundo and Ngozi,⁶ where between 40 and 60 percent of the population has poor or borderline food consumption scores.⁷
7. Rural populations have limited access to land as a result of demographic pressure, unsustainable land use, soil degradation, deforestation and plant diseases.
8. There has been major progress in primary school enrolment, but disparities in enrolment, retention⁸ and repetition rates remain in some provinces with high levels of stunting, poverty and food insecurity.
9. Nationally, stunting prevalence a high 58 percent;⁹ rates in some provinces are considerably higher.¹⁰ Food insecurity, poor diet and limited access to healthcare are the main determining factors. A rapid assessment in 2012 confirmed that CP activities were inadequate to address the scale of stunting.
10. Anaemia rates are 45 percent among children aged 6–59 months, and 19 percent among women of reproductive age.
11. An assessment of the nutrition status and vulnerability of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in 2012 found that 40.5 percent of PLHIV households were living in food-insecure areas and 26 percent of PLHIV were malnourished.
12. The mid-term review noted that unconditional voucher transfers to Congolese refugees in camps under protracted relief and recovery operation 200164, and conditional transfers to the host population in Kirundo showed positive outcomes such as improved food consumption scores and dietary diversity, and an improved coping strategies index. These modalities will be replicated in CP 200119 under this budget revision.

Recommendations

13. To address the recommendations of the mid-term review, WFP will:
 - adapt the school feeding programme to the Government's new education policy and ensure that it contributes to quality education, particularly improved performance in primary education;

⁵ 2010 demographic health survey; 2008 vulnerability analysis and mapping study; 2012 secondary data analysis; field security monitoring system reports; joint FAO/WFP Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC); the Government's *Rapport d'état sur la situation de l'éducation*; 2012 assessment of the nutritional status and vulnerability profile of PLHIV.

⁶ IPC, July 2012.

⁷ Field Security Monitoring System, October 2012.

⁸ Net enrolment rate: 95 percent, from school statistics for 2011/12.

⁹ Demographic health survey, 2012.

¹⁰ Ngozi 71 percent, Karusi 67 percent, Ruyigi 66 percent, Muramvya 64 percent, Makamba and Muyinga 62 percent, and Kirundo 60 percent.

- expand the school feeding programme to formerly inaccessible areas with potential for food production;
 - reorient health and nutrition support from supplementary feeding for acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months to interventions to prevent stunting;
 - change nutritional support for PLHIV undergoing ART from individual to family rations, in line with the national plan to address HIV and AIDS;
 - promote innovations such as support for home-grown school feeding,¹¹ C&V transfers and locally produced fortified foods;
 - continue to work with the Government to enhance early warning systems, food security monitoring, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience to shocks;
 - continue to leverage purchasing power to support the communities most at risk, particularly women; and
 - address structural issues affecting food security, education, stunting and disaster risk reduction by focusing on sustainable community-owned approaches.
14. The Government's 2011 high-level National Forum on Food Security and Nutrition recommended nutrition interventions such as food fortification. Burundi joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and adopted the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger approach to nutrition interventions.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

15. This budget increase will contribute to Strategic Objective 3, Goals 1, 2 and 3, and Strategic Objective 4, Goals 1, 2 and 3 in the Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and will align WFP's interventions with the revised UNDAF (2012–2016), the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016) and the National Agricultural Investment Plan. The budget revision builds on progress in the first three years of CP 200119 and will result in improved targeting, programming and food assistance tools.

Component 1 – Support for Preschool and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas (Strategic Objective 4)

16. School feeding in line with the reformed education system will continue in the most food-insecure provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi. Under this budget revision, an additional 74,000 vulnerable schoolchildren will be supported in three conflict-affected provinces.¹²
17. Selection criteria for new schools will be based on minimum standards. Schools in marginalized communities that do not meet the criteria will be upgraded through an integrated multi-stakeholder programme. School meals of cereals and locally fortified flour, pulses and iodized salt will continue to be served for 180 days. A pilot to test point-of-use micronutrient fortification will be explored.

¹¹ The Government has made home-grown school feeding a national priority.

¹² Prevalence of stunting: Bujumbura – 59.9 percent, Bubanza – 56 percent and Cibitoke – 52 percent.

18. The school feeding programme will continue to exploit synergies with other programmes to provide benefits in early childhood development, education, health and nutrition, household food security and agriculture.
19. Partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund and other stakeholders will enhance ownership and encourage communities to implement the programme.
20. WFP aims to enhance the capacity of government institutions to develop a school feeding policy and to design and implement home-grown school feeding to support smallholder farmers.

Component 2 – Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

(Strategic Objective 4)

21. Nutrition assistance will shift from supplementary feeding to the prevention of stunting in the 1,000 days from pregnancy to 2 years of age. Geographical coverage will target provinces with stunting prevalence above 60 percent.
22. A stunting prevention programme in Ngozi province will cover 27,000¹³ children aged 6-23 months and 23,000 pregnant and lactating women in 2014, increasing to 90,000 children and 78,000 women in 2015, and to 104,000 children and 90,000 women in 2015. To comply with government plans, interventions may be scaled up to cover provinces with stunting prevalence below 60 percent.
23. To prevent stunting, Plumpy'doz will be introduced for children aged 6–23 months and SuperCereal for pregnant and lactating women. All eligible children in targeted areas will receive Plumpy'doz; pregnant and lactating women will receive a supplementary ration of SuperCereal, oil and sugar from the third month of pregnancy until infants are 6 months old. Food will be distributed to beneficiaries at health centres and in communities.
24. WFP will provide food for pregnant and lactating women undergoing ART in family rations, in line with the Government's plan for addressing HIV and AIDS.¹⁴ Resource constraints mean that patient numbers will be reduced from 3,125 to 2,000.¹⁵ The Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against HIV and AIDS will continue to cover those not supported by WFP.
25. The Ministry of Public Health will continue to coordinate activities. WFP will support the realignment of the national protocol with national nutrition policies, and will continue to help the Government to design nationally owned policy frameworks. It will provide policy advice and technical support for the Government's stunting prevention programme.

Component 3 – Support for Community Recovery and Development

(Strategic Objective 3)

26. WFP will focus on community resilience-building and disaster risk reduction for an additional 10,000 beneficiaries. This will include sustainable land management for increased agricultural production, and the participation of women. FFA food will be provided during the lean season; vouchers will support FFA activities in the post-harvest period when food is available. If

¹³ Calculations are based on 6 percent for children aged 6–23 months and 4 percent for pregnant and lactating women. Because start-up will take time and partners' capacities are limited, the first year will cover 70 percent of the children and 50 percent of the women.

¹⁴ Nutrition status will be the entry point: only malnourished ART patients will receive rations. A family ration for an additional four members of the ART patients' households will reduce sharing and maximize adherence to treatment.

¹⁵ According to UNAIDS, there are 96,988 PLHIV, of whom 25,119 – 25.9 percent – are malnourished. WFP will therefore assist 8 percent.

necessary, and with risks such as partners' capacity, security and inflation in mind, WFP will consider cash transfers and implementation of the Rural Resilience initiative.¹⁶

27. Food for assets will be implemented in northern and eastern areas for a minimum of 90 days to ensure that planned outputs are achieved. WFP will work with local authorities and community organizations in charge of implementing development plans formulated through participatory approaches.
28. This component will create synergy with the other two by leveraging agricultural products for home-grown school feeding and promoting local food fortification. WFP will maximize complementarity with partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to increase local purchases and connect smallholder farmers with markets. WFP will also work through the FAO farmers' field school initiative to build knowledge about risk reduction, prevention and preparedness.
29. Partnerships are being developed with the University of Berne Centre for Development and Environment to support risk profiling, the development of information systems and mapping for sustainable land management, and resilience-building. A seasonal livelihoods approach will be adopted, and a baseline study will be conducted early in 2014.

¹⁶ Rural Resilience has four elements – risk reduction, risk taking, risk transfer and risk reserve – and is a partnership between WFP and Oxfam America, supported by the United States Agency for International Development, Swiss Re and the Rockefeller Foundation.



TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY										
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Average number of beneficiaries per year								
		Current			Increase/decrease			Revised		
		Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Total	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Total	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Total
Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas										
School meals	Pre-school and primary schoolchildren	99 000	101 000	200 000	36 630	37 370	74 000	135 630	138 370	274 000
Component 2: Nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups										
Supplementary feeding for moderate acute malnutrition	Supplementary feeding	11 485	5 400	16 885	-11 485	-5 400	-16 885	-	-	-
Mother-and-child health and nutrition	Pregnant and lactating women	-	-	-	63 700	-	63 700	63 700	-	63 700
Mother-and-child health and nutrition	Children aged 6–23 months	6 650	6 113	12 763	36 465	37 202	73 667	43 115	43 315	86 430
Nutrition support for PLHIV	ART patients	1 682	1 443	3 125	-605	-520	-1 125	1 077	923	2 000
	Household members	-	-	-	4 308	3 692	8 000	4 308	3 692	8 000
Subtotal		19 817	12 956	32 773	92 383	34 974	127 357	112 200	47 930	160 130
Component 3: Support for community recovery and development										
FFA	FFA beneficiaries	48 000	52 000	100 000	4 800	5 200	10 000	52 800	57 200	110 000
TOTAL		166 817	165 956	332 773	133 813	77 544	211 357	300 630	243 500	544 130

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	Preschool meals	Primary school meals	MCHN ^a blanket feeding, children 6–23 months	MCHN supplementary feeding for PLW ^b	Nutritional support PLHIV ^c	FFA ^d
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
Cereal	80	150	-	-	280	250
Pulses	30	40	-	-	50	50
SuperCereal	-	-	-	240	120	
Vegetable oil	10	10	-	30	25	5
Iodized salt	3	3	-	-	5	-
Sugar	-	-	-	15	22	-
Plumpy'doz	-	-	46	-	-	-
TOTAL	123	203	46	285	502	305
Kcal/day	476	762	247	1 286	1 936	-
% kcal from protein	12	12	10	13.4	12.7	-
% kcal from fat	24.6	18.4	58	31.1	20.4	-
No. of feeding days per year	180	180	360	180	180	90

a) Mother-and-child health and nutrition.

b) Pregnant and lactating women.

c) A family ration will be provided for five people.

d) A family ration will be provided for five people; FFA vouchers are worth US\$0.225/person/day.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

30. This budget revision will increase food requirements by 42,810 mt valued at US\$32.3 million, and C&V transfer requirements by US\$970,000.

TABLE 3: FOOD, CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT

		Requirements		
Component		Current	Increase	Revised total
Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas	Food (mt)	28 080	22 633	50 713
Nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups	Food (mt)	5 189	14 852	20 041
Support for community recovery and development	Food (mt)	9 661	5 325	14 986
	C&V (US\$)	324 972	971 277	1 296 249
TOTALS	Food (mt)	42 930	42 810	85 740
	C&V (US\$)	324 972	971 277	1 296 249

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Food			
Cereals	22 648	10 290 656	
Pulses	5 606	3 073 388	
Oil and fats	2 140	2 062 402	
Mixed and blended food	11 467	16 521 005	
Others	949	367 640	
Total food	42 810	32 315 091	
External transport		1 654 984	
Landside transport, storage and handling		14 110 136	
Other direct operational costs		1 651 698	
Food and related costs¹		49 731 909	49 731 909
Cash and vouchers		971 277	
Related costs		272 952	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		1 244 229	1 244 229
Capacity development and augmentation		1 249 992	1 249 992
Direct operational costs			52 226 130
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			4 901 192
Total direct project costs			57 127 322
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			3 998 913
TOTAL WFP COSTS			61 126 235

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

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

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

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 480 771
General service staff	440 731
Subtotal	2 921 502
Recurring and other	607 839
Capital equipment	303 503
Security	107 240
Travel and transportation	736 858
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	224 250
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 901 192

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP country office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff-Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX I-C

TRANSFERS BY COMPONENT				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food transfers (<i>mt</i>)	22 633	14 852	5 325	42 810
Food transfers (<i>US\$</i>)	11 193 640	18 633 782	2 487 669	32 315 091
Cash and voucher transfers (<i>US\$</i>)			971 277	971 277
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>US\$</i>)				1 249 992

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
UNDAF outcomes Increased and improved education facilities with social safety nets to ensure access and retention of children in school, especially girls and the most vulnerable children Communities have equitable access to basic social services and develop self-management capacity	UNDAF outcome indicators Repetition rates Target: 10% by 2016 Primary school completion rate Drop-out rates Target: 3% by 2016 No. of schoolchildren assisted through school feeding % of communities with mother-and-child health and nutrition, vaccination, mother-to-child transmission prevention, voluntary counselling and testing % of health facilities and schools with functional management committees	The political and security environment is conducive. National budget shares for social services are increased.
Cross-cutting results and indicators		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	➤ No. of women and men in leadership positions in project management committees ➤ No. and % of women project management committee members trained in food distribution	
Protection WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	➤ Proportion of assisted people reporting safety problems in relation to WFP programme sites	
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed	➤ No. of United Nations agencies and international organizations providing inputs and services	

¹ The Logical Framework will be finalized when the Board approves the Strategic Results Framework (2014–2017).



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Goal 2: Increase access to education and contribute to learning and improve nutrition for boys and girls in pre-schools and primary schools		
Outcome 4.1 Increased equitable access to education in WFP-supported pre-schools and primary schools	➤ Enrolment rate: average annual rate of change in no. of girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools Target: 6% of annual increase for 80% of assisted schools and pre-schools ➤ Attendance rate: no. of schooldays girls and boys attend class, as % of total days Target: 90% for all assisted schools ➤ Gender ratio of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools Target: 1:1 in all assisted schools ➤ Drop-out rates of boys and girls Target: 3% in all assisted schools ➤ Pass rates, by sex	Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources. National education approaches are maintained for five years. The security situation is sustained.
Output 4.1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted children	➤ No. of girls and boys receiving school meals as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type Target: 100%	Adequate and timely funding is available to maintain healthy pipeline. Adequate number of qualified teachers are working. The security situation is sustained. Parents participate in school feeding programmes.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to design, manage and scale up school feeding programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality		
Outcome 4 Ownership and capacity strengthened to increase access to education at the provincial, national and community levels	➤ National capacity index Target: to be determined	Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources. National education approaches are maintained for five years. The security situation is sustained.
Output 4.2.1 National school feeding policy and/or regulatory frameworks in place with WFP support	➤ No. of tools and documents developed with WFP support – e.g. roadmap, action plan, school feeding policy Target: 3 ➤ No. of primary schools assisted by WFP under home-grown school feeding, as % of schools assisted Target: 20%	Adequate and timely funding is available to maintain healthy pipeline. People targeted for workshops, technical meetings and training are available and motivated. Turnover of Ministry of Education personnel is relatively low. The Government makes the necessary budget allocations.
Output 4.2.2 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of school feeding programme	➤ No. of government and community members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, implementation, monitoring and reporting Target: 100 government, 1,000 community ➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type Target: 3	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Component 2: Nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Goal 1: Prevent stunting and address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among young children, pregnant and lactating women and people infected with HIV by providing access to appropriate food and nutrition assistance		
Outcome 4.1 Reduced and/or stabilized undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies	➤ Proportion of target population participating in an adequate number of distributions, disaggregated by sex Target: > 80% ➤ Proportion of children and pregnant and lactating women consuming a minimum acceptable diet Target: > 70%	Non-food inputs are provided by other development actors. Health services, hygienic conditions and other basic needs are met. National health and nutrition policy is maintained for five years.
Outcome 4.2 Improved treatment success for ART patients	➤ % of adults and children with HIV known to be continuing treatment 6 and 12 months after starting ART Target: 80%	Other development actors provide complementary assistance. Health facilities provide adequate health and care services. Contributions arrive on time and food is available.
Outputs 4.1 and 2.1 Food, nutritional products and/or non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys under mother-and-child health and nutrition programmes and HIV/AIDS supported programmes	➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, food, non-food items, and by women, men, girls, boys Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of fortified food distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution Target: 70%	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 4.1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively	➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ No. of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Proportion of targeted men and women caregivers receiving three messages delivered through WFP-supported counselling, as % of planned Target: 100%	Men and women are willing to attend counselling and awareness sessions on nutrition.
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to design, manage and scale up nutrition programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality		
Outcome 4.3 Ownership and capacity increased to reduce undernutrition at the national and community levels	➤ National capacity index for nutrition Target: to be determined	Government and partners provide complementary resources. National nutrition approach is maintained for five years.
Output 4.3.1 Increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products	➤ No. of technical assistance activities, by type Target: 1 ➤ No. of regional and national manufacturers producing fortified, complementary and special nutritional foods, as % of planned Target: 90% ➤ Quantity of locally produced fortified food distributed, as % of planned Target: 100%	There is awareness of the importance of food fortification in developing value chains and addressing malnutrition.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 4.3.2 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food-security systems, including food-security information systems	➤ No. of national assessments and data collections in which food security and nutrition are integrated with WFP support Target: 2 ➤ No. of technical support activities for food-security monitoring and food assistance, by type Target: 2 per year	Government officials are able and willing to attend training and interact with WFP. An adequate number of qualified officials is available.
Output 4.3.3 National nutrition policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place with WFP support	➤ No. of tools and documents developed with WFP support – e.g. roadmap, action plan, policy document Target: 5	
Output 4.3.4 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security and nutrition programmes	➤ No. of government personnel trained by WFP in nutrition programme design and implementation and nutrition-related subjects Target: 70 per year ➤ No. of technical assistance activities, by type Target: 2 per year	
UNDAF outcome Modernized market-oriented agropastoral sector, adapted to climate change and responding to food and nutrition security needs	UNDAF outcome indicators Food deficit as % of food requirements Target: < 20% by 2016 Proportion of households with adequate food consumption score Target: 80% by 2016	The political and security environment is conducive. National budget allocations to agriculture and other sectors are increased.

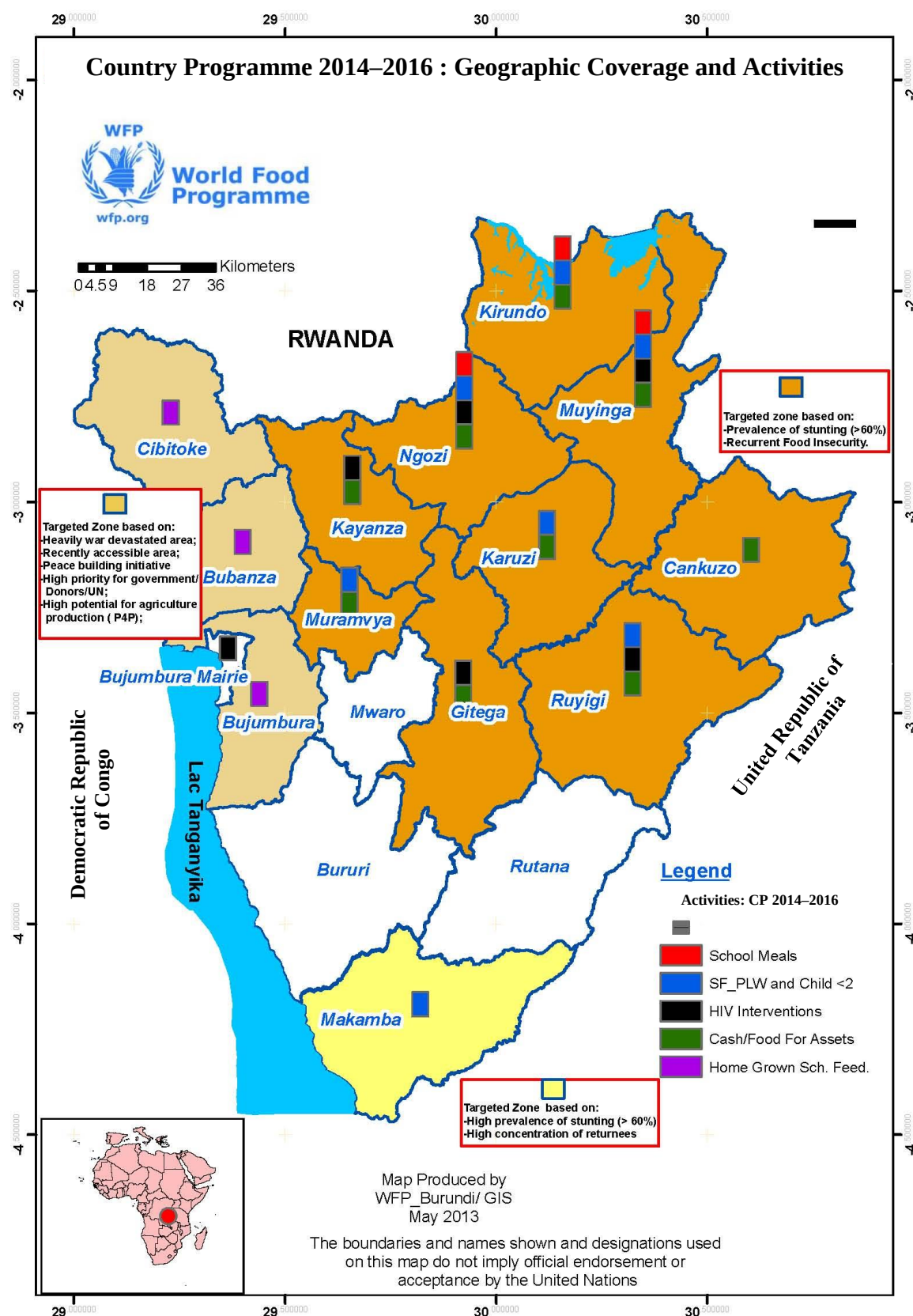
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Component 3: Support for community recovery and development		
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Goal 1: Support people, communities and countries in strengthening resilience to shocks, reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change through food and nutrition assistance		
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food-insecure communities and households	➤ Community asset score Target: community resilience assets increased for 80% of targeted communities ➤ Household food consumption score Target: > 35 for 80% of targeted households by 2016 ➤ Coping strategies index Target: score of 100% target households is stabilized or reduced	The security situation is sustained. Targeted communities and local administrations are committed. Other development actors provide complementary non-food inputs and technical expertise.
Output 3.1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner to targeted households	➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, food, non-food items, cash transfers, and voucher transfers, and by age and sex Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type Target: 100% ➤ Amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and sex	Adequate funding is available to maintain healthy pipeline and cash flow.
Output 3.1.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored	➤ No. of risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets created or restored, by category, type and unit of measure as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type as % of planned Target: 100%	Cooperating partners and expertise are available to support implementation.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Goal 2: Leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities		
Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	➤ Food purchased from national suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP Target: 15% ➤ Fortified foods purchased from national suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP Target: 15% ➤ Food purchased from smallholder associations, as % of local purchases Target: 40%	Cooperating partners and expertise are available to support implementation.
Output 3.2.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally through local and regional purchase Target: 20,000 mt ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally from smallholder associations; Target: 6,000 mt ➤ No. of smallholder farmers trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills Target: 500	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to establish, manage and scale up sustainable, effective and equitable food security and nutrition institutions, infrastructure and safety net systems, including systems linked to local agricultural supply chains		
Outcome 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of individuals, communities and countries enhanced	➤ National capacity index Target: to be determined ➤ % of targeted communities supported by WFP reporting improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks Target: 80% ➤ % of targeted communities supported by WFP with community-based plans that include preparedness and prevention activities Target: 50%	
Output 3.3.1 Government and community food security and nutrition-related disaster risk management supported	➤ No. of technical assistance activities, by type Target: 2 ➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type Target: 100	

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
C&V	cash and vouchers
CP	country programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
PLHIV	people living with HIV
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework