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Agenda item 8

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS — NIGER 200051

**Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and
Protecting the Livelihoods of
Vulnerable Populations**

| Cost (United States dollars) | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Current budget | Increase | Revised budget |
| WFP food cost | 64,529,590 | 67,690,616 | 132,220,206 |
| Total cost to WFP | 156,403,757 | 163,986,898 | 320,390,655 |

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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.

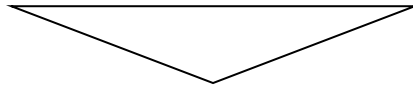
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Senior Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Dakar (West Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the budget increase of US\$163.9 million for Niger protracted relief and recovery operation 200051, with a ten-month extension from 1 March to 31 December 2013 (WFP/EB.1/2013/8-B).

* 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 Niger protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200051 will extend the operation until the end of 2013 and expand WFP support for vulnerable communities at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition.
2. The revision provides a transition from the 2012 emergency operation (EMOP) 200398 and existing PRRO activities to long-term resilience-building in a future operation. From 2014, the focus will be on human capital development and enhanced access to food through rehabilitation and protection of agro-pastoral areas.
3. The objective of PRRO 200051 is to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with shocks, providing a sound food and cash safety net for vulnerable and food-insecure people and addressing acute malnutrition in the lean season.
4. The revision will extend PRRO 200051 from 1 March 2013 to 31 December 2013 and will add:
 - 98,866 mt of food valued at US\$67.7 million;
 - US\$25.5 million in cash transfers;
 - US\$60.1 million for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling, other direct operational costs and direct support costs; and
 - US\$10.7 million in indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200051 was approved for July 2011–December 2012 to support 2.2 million beneficiaries with a budget of US\$101 million. The objectives were to: i) reduce acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in emergency-affected areas (Strategic Objective 1);¹ ii) improve food consumption among people whose food and nutrition security were affected by drought or floods (Strategic Objective 1); and iii) restore and rebuild livelihoods in post-disaster situations (Strategic Objective 3).²
6. The main activities of PRRO 200051 are:
 - cash/food for assets (C/FFA) to enhance resilience among vulnerable and at-risk communities;
 - targeted food/cash assistance (TFA) during the peak of the annual lean season;
 - blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children aged 6–23 months and women breastfeeding infants under 6 months during the lean season;

¹ Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

² Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

- targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women; and
 - support for caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition at therapeutic feeding centres.
7. In line with the Government’s crisis-response plan, PRRO 200051 was increased by US\$64 million in December 2011 to scale-up nutrition and food-security activities following projections of deteriorating food security. As the crisis escalated, life-saving activities shifted from PRRO 200051 to EMOP 200398, which ran from April to September at a cost of US\$235 million; the PRRO budget was reduced by US\$30 million.
 8. The EMOP focused on saving lives: preventive BSF and TFA ensured that vulnerable children received micronutrients and calories to constrain acute malnutrition (wasting³) and mortality, and to support childhood development. Monitoring indicated that wasting among beneficiary children aged 6–23 months fell from 21 percent in June to 14 percent in August; wasting among non-beneficiary children of the same age was 23 percent in August.⁴ Post-distribution monitoring of TFA found that non-beneficiaries relied on negative coping mechanisms two to three times as often as WFP beneficiaries.⁵
 9. Interventions to improve and sustain food security and nutrition were maintained under PRRO 200051 and the Niger country programme throughout the 2012 crisis. When EMOP 200398 ended, a US\$22 million revision of PRRO 200051 extended it to February 2013 and scaled up C/FFA and TSF, enabling a smooth transition to early recovery and resilience building. The 2009–2013 country programme addresses structural challenges to food security and nutrition, with a focus on education. New activities will begin in 2014 in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
 10. On the basis of lessons from a cash pilot and regular market analysis, WFP scaled up cash transfers from US\$1.6 million in 2010 to US\$6.7 million in 2011 and US\$45.3 million in 2012. Cash transfers were mainly used to purchase food,⁶ and helped to improve beneficiaries’ dietary diversity.⁷ They were also cost-effective: the average cereal alpha value ranged from 0.61 in October 2011 to 0.92 in July 2012, when food costs were highest.⁸

³ Global acute malnutrition prevalence of 5–9 percent is “poor”, 10–14 percent is “serious” and above 15 percent is “critical” (World Health Organization, 1995). See <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>

⁴ WFP/*Institut national de la statistique* (INS), post-distribution monitoring, June–August 2012.

⁵ WFP/INS, post-distribution monitoring of TFA cash/food transfers, August 2012.

⁶ WFP, post-distribution monitoring, May 2012; 70 percent of cash transfers during the relief response were used to purchase food.

⁷ From January–May 2012 the proportion of CFA beneficiary households reporting poor dietary diversity fell from 76 percent to 58 percent.

⁸ The alpha value compares the cost of food deliveries for WFP and its donors compared with market values of the same foods, but it masks variations across markets and regions. In terms of cost-effectiveness, functionality and distance, Dosso and southern areas of Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder are suitable for large-scale cash interventions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

11. Even during a normal year, 2 million people are food-insecure and unable to meet basic food requirements.⁹ In 2012, cereal and pasture deficits, high cereal prices, limited work opportunities and high levels of household debt exacerbated the already fragile situation. At the peak of the 2012 lean season, 22 percent of the population were severely food-insecure.¹⁰
12. Evaluations of agriculture for 2012/13 indicate above-average production, but poor harvests are anticipated in Dosso, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions as a result of uneven rainfall, late sowing, pests and flooding. The situation remains precarious for vulnerable communities: even a good harvest will not have a lasting impact on food security. Monitoring reports⁵ show that agriculture is the primary activity for 70 percent of poor households, but weak production capacity means that even during a good year harvests will only cover family food consumption for a few months. Vulnerable households possess few productive assets and few or no animals; 60 percent of the households that benefited from TFA in 2012 are in debt and caught in a poverty trap of food insecurity and malnutrition. Food prices are stabilizing with the good harvest, but they are high compared with the purchasing power of the poor.
13. Limited production capacity, high indebtedness, low purchasing power and high dependency mean that vulnerable households will be unable to cover their food needs in the 2013 lean season from June to September. Assessments confirm that in lean seasons vulnerable households rely increasingly on negative coping mechanisms – consuming food of lower quality and quantity, reducing the number of meals, borrowing, migrating and taking children out of school. Rural women and children are a particular concern in view of the traditional migration of men.
14. The national child-nutrition survey in the 2012 lean season indicated that wasting among children aged 6–59 months had increased to 15 percent, compared with 12 percent in 2011. Wasting was critical in the Diffa, Maradi, Tillabéri and Zinder regions.¹¹ Historic trends indicate that even in normal years wasting can become critical during the lean season. The survey also found that chronic malnutrition was “very high” at 42 percent.

PURPOSE OF THE BUDGET INCREASE

15. WFP’s response builds on political stability and the Government’s commitment to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition under the “Nigériens Nourish Nigériens” initiative, which focuses on agricultural production, resilience and nutrition as part of the *Programme de développement économique et social* (Social and Economic Development Programme). The initiative is aligned with the new Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative, a regional financial framework to support governments and communities in achieving food and nutrition security and resilience to shocks. WFP has developed its partnerships with other United Nations agencies, and donors have indicated long-term support for building household resilience.

⁹ WFP. 2010. *Chocs et vulnérabilités au Niger: Analyse des données secondaires, octobre 2010*. Niamey.

¹⁰ SAP/INS/WFP/EU/FAO/UNDP/UNICEF/CILSS/FEWS NET. 2011. *Evaluation conjointe de la vulnérabilité à l’insécurité alimentaire des ménages en milieu rural et urbain*. Niamey.

¹¹ INS/DNMS/UNICEF/WFP. 2012. *Enquête nutritionnelle nationale – utilisant la méthodologie SMART*. Niamey.

16. This budget revision will extend PRRO 200051 from March to December 2013. A new integrated approach will link the food-security and nutrition interventions of the PRRO and the country programme to maximize impact, especially among vulnerable children aged 6–59 months.¹²

17. This budget revision covers:

- TFA for very poor households during the peak of the lean season;
- TSF for malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women;
- BSF for children aged 6–23 months and women with infants under 6 months during the lean season; and
- enhanced C/FFA before the lean season and after harvest.

18. Table 1 shows the current and revised beneficiary figures for PRRO 200051.

| TABLE 1: PRRO BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Activity | Current (Jul 2011–Feb 2013) | Increase (Mar 2013–Dec 2013) | Revised (Jul 2011–Dec 2013) |
| Relief | | | |
| BSF: children aged 6–23 months | 565 000 | 673 000 | 1 238 000 |
| BSF: lactating women | 50 000 | 237 000 | 287 000 |
| TSF: children aged 6–59 months | 1 057 000 | 552 000 | 1 608 000 |
| TSF: pregnant and lactating women | 250 000 | 184 000 | 365 000 |
| Caregivers' rations | 69 000 | 55 000 | 123 000 |
| TFA: food | 65 000 | 471 000 | 476 000 |
| TFA: cash | 217 000 | 421 000 | 589 000 |
| Early Recovery | | | |
| FFA | 969 000 | 157 000 | 989 000 |
| CFA | 596 000 | 141 000 | 618 000 |
| TOTAL* | 3 011 000 | 2 146 000 | 4 172 000 |

* Adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries involved in more than one activity.

¹² School feeding will continue under the country programme in 2013 but will be linked with activities under PRRO 200051.

19. Most activities will be expanded, but they will remain below the scale of the 2012 crisis response, as shown in Table 2.

| TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF 2012 AND 2013 BENEFICIARIES | | |
|---|---|--|
| Activity | January-December 2012* (EMOP 200398 and PRRO 200051) | January-December 2013 (PRRO 200051) |
| Relief | | |
| BSF: children aged 6–23 months | 713 000 | 673 000 |
| BSF: lactating women | 237 000 | 237 000 |
| TSF: children aged 6–59 months | 679 000 | 712 000 |
| TSF: pregnant and lactating women | 176 000 | 222 000 |
| Caregivers' rations | 42 000 | 67 000 |
| TFA: food | 1 679 000 | 471 000 |
| TFA: cash | 925 000 | 421 000 |
| Early Recovery | | |
| FFA | 798 000 | 471 000 |
| CFA | 388 000 | 421 000 |
| TOTAL** | 4 220 000 | 2 313 000 |

* Based on the number of targeted beneficiaries.

** Adjusted to avoid double-counting.

Relief

⇒ Targeted food/cash assistance

20. In the 2013 lean season 1.1 million people are expected to require TFA. WFP will cover 80 percent of requirements; the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will cover the remainder. WFP will target the most vulnerable areas of Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder.

⇒ Targeted supplementary feeding

21. This activity will be nationwide throughout the year, supporting moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Children are enrolled for a maximum of three months;¹³ the treatment for women lasts a minimum of six months. WFP will support screening and outreach to identify the beneficiaries; this will be reinforced by enhanced coordination among partners. The coverage of health centres will be gradually expanded in the most vulnerable areas in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

¹³ Admission criteria for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6–59 months: weight-for-height between -3 and -2 (Z-score). Discharge criteria: above -1.5 Z-score.

⇒ *Blanket supplementary feeding*

22. This will be provided for children aged 6–23 months and women with infants under 6 months – 910,000 beneficiaries¹⁴ – from May to September to prevent acute malnutrition from reaching critical levels; this approach was effective during the 2012 crisis. UNICEF, WFP and partners will collaborate in a nationwide communications campaign for behavioural changes for improved nutrition, health and hygiene.

⇒ *Support for caregivers*

23. WFP will continue its support for caregivers of children receiving treatment. Under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger initiative, the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO) are identifying ways to address chronic and acute malnutrition and create linkages between food-security, health and nutrition interventions.

Early Recovery

⇒ *Food for assets/cash for assets*

24. The revised PRRO involves a shift from rebuilding lives and livelihoods under Strategic Objective 3 to investing in disaster preparedness and mitigation under Strategic Objective 2.¹⁵ Targeted C/FFA activities will: i) address the structural factors that create vulnerability; ii) enhance partnerships to maximize impact; iii) implement a community-based participatory planning approach; and iv) work with local, regional and national institutions to improve early-warning systems.
25. Protracted relief and recovery operation 200051 provides a safety net to enable vulnerable households to build their capacities and food stocks, reduce debt and increase income; it will also help to rebuild livelihoods and reduce migration from rural areas. WFP will work with communities through C/FFA to build resilience, focusing on: i) rehabilitation of degraded land; ii) water harvesting and irrigation; and iii) protection and development of productive oases threatened by sand dune encroachment. Labour-constrained households identified as severely vulnerable, which are often headed by women, will benefit from less labour-intensive activities and some unconditional transfers. C/FFA will be implemented before the lean season and after the November/December harvest. During the lean season, TFA will protect the gains achieved by C/FFA.
26. To enable WFP to respond to new shocks in 2013, a link to Strategic Objective 3 will be maintained whereby C/FFA interventions could be expanded quickly without the detailed planning needed for Strategic Objective 2 projects. The aim would be to protect and rebuild livelihoods by using low-risk, low-technology methods to restore community assets or improve access to food.
27. In line with best practices in 2011/12, WFP collaborates with partners to maximize the impact and sustainability of C/FFA with a view to increasing local purchases and stimulating demand for locally grown foods. A joint strategy of FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and WFP has school feeding as an entry point for building resilience, focusing on agricultural production and the

¹⁴ WFP/INS coverage study, August/September 2012.

¹⁵ Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.

development of human capital. It is in line with the Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women¹⁶ initiative and WFP's commitment to smallholder food procurement. Action plans were signed with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF in 2012.¹⁷

Geographical and Household Targeting

28. To enhance household resilience, targeting has been refined to prioritize: i) areas vulnerable to food insecurity every year since 2006, including rural communes in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder;¹⁸ ii) areas at risk of significant cereal and pasture deficits in Dosso, Tahoua and Tillaberi; and iii) areas where wasting in children is above 10 percent, with aggravating factors such as chronic vulnerability or high food insecurity.¹⁹
29. WFP and the Government have developed resilience-building strategies for food-insecure communities living in fragile ecosystems. Areas where food insecurity is linked to environmental degradation are being identified²⁰ to ensure that C/FFA interventions contribute to addressing environmental degradation, food insecurity and malnutrition.
30. The targeting of areas for cash or food transfers will take into account functioning markets, food availability, local production deficits and distances to markets. Market monitoring, evaluation of past and present cash activities and an above-average 2012/13 harvest indicate that cash transfers will be appropriate in rural areas of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder. Cash transfers are implemented mainly through microfinance institutions and reliable NGOs.
31. Very poor households will be identified using the household economy approach, which will also be the basis for C/FFA and TFA targeting. Estimates of beneficiary numbers take into account the latest population figures and average prevalence of severe food insecurity between 2006 and 2012.²¹

¹⁶ <http://www.unwomen.org/2012/09/un-women-fao-ifad-and-wfp-empowerment-of-women-in-rural-areas-is-pre-requisite-for-global-food-security>

¹⁷ The joint interventions in Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder will be gradually expanded.

¹⁸ Based on national early-warning system classifications, and in line with WFP's 2010 *Chocs et vulnérabilités au Niger: analyse des données secondaires* and annual national vulnerability assessments.

¹⁹ Geographic targeting will be refined on the basis of: i) the 2012 national child nutrition and mortality survey; ii) final assessment of the 2012/13 agricultural campaign; iii) outcome analyses by WFP and Save the Children using the household economy approach; iv) a government vulnerability assessment in the second quarter of 2013.

²⁰ Using: i) pluviometer and biomass indices; ii) WFP's 2010 analysis of shocks and structural vulnerabilities; iii) geomorphology, soils, and surface and groundwater; iv) population statistics and livelihoods; and v) community development strategies.

²¹ Since the end of 2011, WFP has worked with Save the Children, the Government and other partners to integrate the household economy approach into vulnerability mapping, early-warning systems and household targeting.

Risk Management

⇒ *Programmatic risks*

32. Although there have been no security incidents during cash-based interventions, WFP will seek to minimize security risks and will continue to enhance partners' capacity to manage cash-based programmes. Large-scale C/FFA activities have the risk of low-quality assets: WFP will work with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and counterparts to mitigate such risks. Enhanced monitoring and reporting systems will ensure that geographical and beneficiary targeting is appropriate and effective.

⇒ *Contextual risks*

33. Security in the Sahel is fragile, particularly in northern Mali. If the situation deteriorates, stronger security measures may reduce humanitarian access; the country office and sub-offices are prepared for this. Regional EMOP 200438 for refugees from Mali will respond to increased or protracted displacement.

⇒ *Institutional risks*

34. The 2012 crisis response showed that WFP can implement effective large-scale food and cash interventions. Forward purchasing is in hand, but the risks of funding shortfalls and food pipeline breaks remain. WFP will maintain its engagement with donors with a view to long-term support.

REQUIREMENTS

35. Rations will remain unchanged. Cash transfers will provide a value equivalent to the FFA food basket. The value of cash transfers is established in coordination with the Government and partners on the basis of average-price projections.²² It is set slightly below the average daily wage to minimize impacts on the labour market.

36. Table 3 shows the revised food and cash requirements for PRRO 200051; the costs of the increase are also shown in Annex I-A.

²² For budgeting, the transfer for February–May 2013 is estimated at US\$65 per household per month, taking into account increasing food prices from February onwards. Actual rates will be established after final evaluation of the agricultural campaign.

| TABLE 3: REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Activity | Current | Increase | Revised |
| Cash requirements (US\$) | | | |
| TFA: cash | 4 650 043 | 15 652 327 | 20 302 370 |
| CFA | 18 174 069 | 9 832 872 | 28 006 941 |
| TOTAL | 22 824 112 | 25 485 199 | 48 309 311 |
| Food requirements (mt) | | | |
| BSF: children aged 6–23 months | 5 794 | 20 188 | 25 982 |
| BSF: lactating women | 1 871 | 9 762 | 11 633 |
| TSF: children aged 6–59 months | 10 404 | 4 640 | 15 044 |
| TSF: pregnant and lactating women | 12 991 | 9 124 | 22 115 |
| Caregivers' rations | 769 | 606 | 1 375 |
| TFA: food | 3 615 | 35 066 | 38 681 |
| FFA | 52 675 | 19 480 | 72 155 |
| TOTAL | 88 119 | 98 866 | 186 985 |

Associated Costs

37. The substantial increase in tonnage combined with depreciation of the West African Franc against the United States dollar has reduced the landside transport, storage and handling rate for 2013 by 20 percent, thereby improving cost-effectiveness.

ANNEX I-A

| BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Food¹ | Quantity (mt) | Value (US\$) | Value (US\$) |
| Cereals | 44 389 | 18 721 398 | |
| Pulses | 8 867 | 6 499 166 | |
| Oil and fats | 3 499 | 3 674 276 | |
| Mixed and blended food | 42 111 | 38 795 776 | |
| Total food | 98 866 | 67 690 616 | |
| Cash transfers | | 25 485 199 | |
| Total food and transfers | | | 93 175 815 |
| External transport | | | 7 658 519 |
| Landside transport, storage and handling | | | 26 081 899 |
| Other direct operational costs | | | 15 192 807 |
| Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B) | | | 11 149 743 |
| Total WFP direct costs | | | 153 258 783 |
| Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³ | | | 10 728 115 |
| TOTAL WFP COSTS | | | 163 986 898 |

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\$) | |
|---|-------------------|
| Staff and staff-related costs | |
| International professional staff | 1 738 705 |
| Local staff – national officers | 450 000 |
| Local staff – general service | 1 549 417 |
| Local staff – temporary assistance | 383 000 |
| Local staff – overtime | 334 500 |
| Hazard pay and hardship allowance | 40 000 |
| International consultants | 449 954 |
| Local consultants | 39 667 |
| United Nations volunteers | 648 000 |
| Staff duty travel | 1 760 500 |
| Subtotal | 7 393 743 |
| Recurring expenses | |
| Rental of facility | 297 000 |
| Utilities | 165 000 |
| Office supplies and other consumables | 182 500 |
| Communications services | 532 500 |
| Equipment repair and maintenance | 210 000 |
| Vehicle running costs and maintenance | 735 000 |
| Office set-up and repairs | 110 000 |
| United Nations organization services | 176 000 |
| Subtotal | 2 408 000 |
| Equipment and capital costs | |
| Vehicle leasing | 289 000 |
| Communications equipment | 348 000 |
| Local security costs | 711 000 |
| Subtotal | 1 348 000 |
| TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS | 11 149 743 |

ANNEX II: SUMMARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|
| Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies | | |
| Outcome 1 Reduced level of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (TSF, BSF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted populations <12% (baseline 14.8%) ➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate 75% (baseline 75%) ➤ Supplementary feeding defaulter rate <15% (baseline 8%) ➤ Supplementary feeding death rate <3% (baseline 1%) ➤ Supplementary feeding non-response rate <10% (baseline 15%) | UNICEF, WHO and NGOs have adequate resources to implement nutrition interventions. Sufficient health centres are functioning for treatment of malnourished children. Effective government nutrition coordination mechanisms. |
| Outcome 2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households (TFA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score >28 for 65% of targeted populations | Adequate and timely resources are available. |
| Output 1.1 and 2.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food distributed, by type and activity, as % of plan ➤ No. of people, by age and gender, receiving food assistance by category as % of plan ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type as % of planned (Outcome 1) ➤ No. of health centres assisted | Adequate human and technical capacity is available among nutrition partners. |
| Output 2.2 Cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total cash, in US\$, distributed through TFA ➤ No. of men and women receiving cash, by age ➤ % of beneficiaries receiving cash on time ➤ No. of security incidents during cash distributions | Adequate human and technical capacity is available among nutrition partners. |



ANNEX II: SUMMARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|
| Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures | | |
| Outcome 3 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for target households at risk of acute hunger (C/FFA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score > 28 for 65% of targeted population ➤ Coping strategy index <6 ➤ Dietary diversity score >4 for 70% of targeted populations | Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. United Nations and NGO partners' commitment to address food security continues. |
| Output 3.1 Cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls, and boys under secure conditions through CFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average cash earned per participant per month, vs. planned ➤ No. of beneficiaries in CFA, by gender and age, vs. planned (100%) ➤ % of women participants in CFA, vs. total participants ➤ No. of security incidents during cash distributions | Adequate and timely resources are available according to distribution plans. Cooperating partners have adequate human and technical capacity to implement activities. Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. |
| Output 3.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls, and boys under secure conditions through FFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food distributed, by type, under FFA as % of plan (100%) ➤ No. of beneficiaries in FFA, by gender and age vs. planned (100%) | |
| Outcome 4 Hazard risk reduced at the community level in target communities (C/FFA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household asset score increased for 80% of projects | Government, United Nations and NGO partners have adequate human and technical capacity and resources. |
| Output 4.1 Community disaster-mitigation assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure | Government, United Nations and NGO partners have adequate human and technical capacity and resources. |

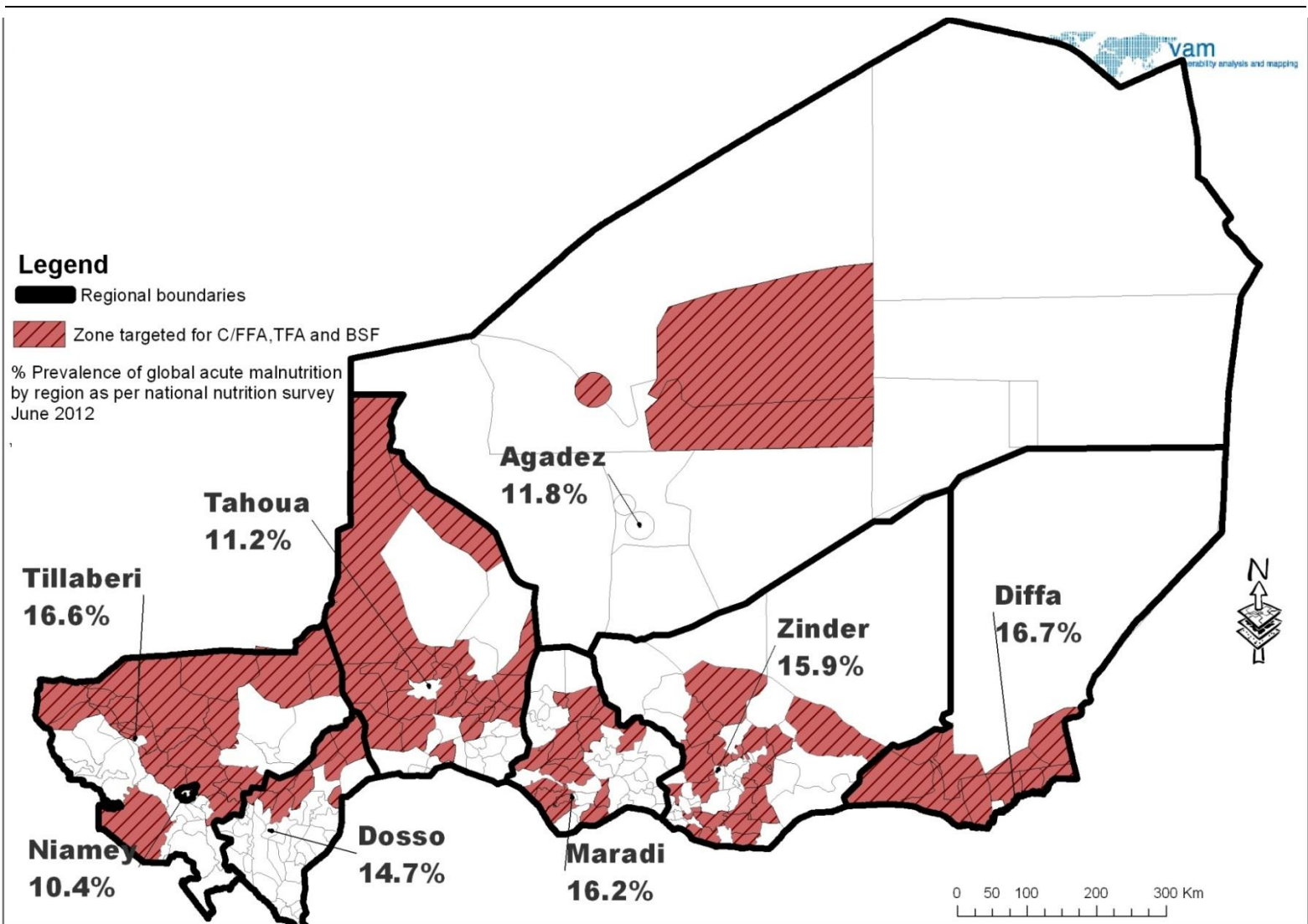


| ANNEX II: SUMMARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK | | |
|---|---|---|
| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
| Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations | | |
| Outcome 5 Improved food consumption for households in post-disaster situations through C/FFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score > 28 for 65% of targeted population ➤ Coping strategy index <6 ➤ Dietary diversity score >4 for 70% of targeted populations | Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. United Nations and NGO partners' commitment to address food security continues. |
| Output 5.1 Cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls, and boys under secure conditions through CFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average cash earned per participant per month vs planned ➤ No. of beneficiaries in CFA, by gender and age, vs. planned (100%) ➤ % of women participants in CFA vs. total participants ➤ Number of security incidents during cash distributions | Adequate and timely resources are available according to distribution plans. Cooperating partners have adequate human and technical capacity to implement activities. Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. |
| Output 5.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls, and boys under secure conditions through FFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food distributed, by type, under FFA as % of plan (100%) ➤ No. of beneficiaries in FFA, by gender and age, vs. planned (100%) | |
| Outcome 6 Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score increased for 80% of projects | United Nations and NGO partners' commitment to address food security continues. |
| Output 6.1 Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure | Government, United Nations and NGO partner have adequate human and technical capacity and resources. |



ANNEX III

Geographic Targeting – PRRO 200051 – 2012/2013



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

| | |
|--------|---|
| BSF | blanket supplementary feeding |
| CFA | cash for assets |
| C/FFA | cash/food for assets |
| EMOP | emergency operation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FFA | food for assets |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| INS | <i>Institut National de la Statistique</i> |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| PRRO | protracted relief and recovery operation |
| TFA | targeted food/cash assistance |
| TSF | targeted supplementary feeding |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WHO | World Health Organization |