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Programme
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de Alimentos

**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 13–15 February 2012

PROJECTS APPROVED BY CORRESPONDENCE

Agenda item 9

*For information**



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2012/9
27 December 2011
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – NIGER 200051

Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations

On 14 December 2011, budget increase to protracted relief and recovery operation Niger 200051 was sent to Board members for approval by correspondence. It covered the provision of an additional 43,511 mt of food, at a cost of US\$23,820,247 and cash transfers representing US\$8,559,390. Approval was obtained on 22 December 2011.

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised Budget
WFP food cost	44,506,581	23,820,247	68,326,828
Total cost to WFP	100,625,385	63,738,349	164,363,734

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information.

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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NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) responds to increasing food insecurity in Niger with pre-emptive targeted measures designed to prevent a further deterioration in the food security and nutritional situation of vulnerable households with little access to food and limited capacities to cope. This revision provides for additional costs for the December 2011–May 2012 period. A joint government/United Nations vulnerability assessment in December 2011 will provide further analysis of the humanitarian crisis, which is expected to deteriorate during the upcoming lean season from April–September 2012.¹
2. The proposed measures include an expansion of food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW) schemes, and nutritional support for children under 5, caregivers and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Specifically, the budget revision will provide:
 - 39,546 mt of food commodities for FFW and US\$8.6 million for CFW;
 - 2,300 mt to address the increase in the number of children from 6–59 months and PLW being treated in *Centres de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour la malnutrition modérée* (CRENAMs - nutritional feeding centres for moderately malnourished children under 5) as well as caregivers in *Centres de réhabilitation nutritionnelle intensive* - (CRENI - hospitals caring for severely malnourished children).
 - 1,665 mt for the implementation of blanket supplementary feeding in targeted communes of Tillabéri region, for children 6–23 months and lactating women with infants under 6 months.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET REVISION

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. WFP's PRRO 200051 for Niger "Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations" was approved for the period July 2011–December 2012, planning to support 2.2 million beneficiaries with a budget of US\$101 million. The principal objectives of the PRRO are to: i) reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in targeted emergency-affected populations (aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1;² ii) improve food consumption among populations whose food and nutrition security has been affected by drought or floods (also aligned with Strategic Objective 1); and iii) restore and rebuild livelihoods in post-disaster situations (aligned with Strategic Objective 3).
4. The main activities in the PRRO are targeted supplementary feeding, blanket feeding, unconditional targeted food assistance for the most vulnerable households during the lean season, as well as cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes. Implementation of these

¹ It is expected that the 2012 lean season will commence earlier this coming year (March) due to the already visible signs of a food security crisis. In this regard, WFP is extending this activity in anticipation of an aggravated and early onset lean season in 2012. However, WFP also anticipates a further budget revision or transition to an emergency operation (EMOP) in January should this be warranted by the scale of the crisis.

² Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; and Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

activities under the PRRO is ongoing and builds on experience garnered during the recent emergency operation (EMOP 200170 “Saving lives and improving nutrition in Niger” August 2010–June 2011), especially in partnerships, the creation of community assets for household food security, targeting, and monitoring. The PRRO also provides a vehicle for engagement on cross-sectoral interventions to address undernutrition under the REACH³ framework.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. Uneven and late onset of the rainfall season in the regions of Tillabéri and Diffa led to late sowing and slow crop development for the 2011 agricultural campaign. This was compounded by pest infestation, which has caused significant crop losses in Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder regions. The accumulated seasonal rainfall (as of 30 September) showed a deficit of 80 percent compared with the previous year and 55 percent compared to average for 1971–2000. A crop and food supply assessment mission led by the *Comité permanent inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel* (CILSS - Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP estimates gross cereal production at 3.8 million mt,⁴ which is a decrease of 27 percent compared to 2010/2011 and 11 percent compared to the five-year average (2006–2010). According to the *Système d’alerte précoce* (SAP - early warning system), six out of eight regions and 20 out of 36 departments reported a cereal deficit for the current harvest year. The mission confirmed a gross cereal deficit of 519,000 mt for the 2011/2012 agricultural campaign (a deficit of 32 kg per person), a larger deficit than during the crisis year of 2005.
6. Grain production has also declined for the current harvest year in Benin (in the north), Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria.⁵ As a result, prices are rising in the key wholesale markets of Kano in Nigeria and Malanville in Benin.⁶ This trend indicates a less-favourable environment for local and regional maize procurement than in 2009/2010.
7. Poor rainfall has also affected grazing, with pasture deficits equivalent to 10 million mt recorded in Agadez, Diffa, North Tillabéri, Tahoua, and Zinder. Pastoralists who suffered a high loss of livestock after the 2009–2010 crisis (losses were 63 percent among small-scale pastoralists)⁷ are expected to be severely affected in 2011/2012 by the poor pasture, increased livestock mortality and a parallel decline in livestock prices compounded by rising food prices.

³ REACH is a country-led approach to scale-up proven and effective interventions addressing child undernutrition through the partnership and coordinated action of United Nations agencies, civil society, donors, and the private sector, under the leadership of national governments.

⁴ Ministry of Agriculture/CILSS/FAO/WFP/ Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Joint 2011–2012 crop assessment mission report.

⁵ CILSS. Summary of technical consultation held in November 2011.

⁶ Albichir, issue 23 and CILSS data; nominal prices for maize – the ‘swing’ grain in west African markets – are above average in the eastern basin (14–17 percent in Benin, Niger, Chad) but especially in the central basin (+17 percent in Bouaké, Côte d’Ivoire, and +30 percent and +60 percent in markets in Togo and Ghana).

⁷ FAO/WFP/SAP/OXFAM/Institut National de la Statistique (INS)/FEWS NET, June 2011, *Evaluation rapide de l’impact de la crise pastorale 2009–2010 sur la décapitalisation du cheptel et sur les moyens de subsistance des populations pastorales et agropastorales du Niger*.

8. Given the severe drought in Niger during the 2010 lean season, vulnerable families have not been able to reinforce their household food security and are expected to have few, if any, carry-over stocks from the 2010/11 harvest.⁸
9. An additional shock is the return of around 247,000 migrant workers from Libya and Côte d'Ivoire to Niger in 2011,⁹ particularly to the regions of Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. This has resulted in a loss of remittances and an increased burden for the recipient families.¹⁰
10. The 2011/12 cereal market started with relatively high prices. Compared to the same period in 2010, the average prices of all cereals are higher: millet (22 percent); sorghum (10 percent); maize (20 percent); and imported rice (12 percent). In October 2011, the national average price for 100 kg of millet (the most-consumed cereal nationally) was 16,611 CFAF,¹¹ compared with a five-year average price of 14,200 CFAF. Compared to the October average for 1991–2010, the price of millet has increased in all regions (Maradi 20 percent, Diffa 18 percent, Agadez 15 percent, Zinder 13 percent, and Tillabéri 12 percent). As most regions are supplied through Maradi, rising prices in Maradi extend quickly to other regions.
11. The June 2011 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey revealed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 12.3 percent. The regional prevalence ranged from 6.7 percent to 14.8 percent, with levels above the 10 percent “serious” threshold in all regions except Agadez city. The prevalence amongst the 6–23 months age group was much higher than among children aged 24–59 months: 20.2 percent higher at the national level and 22.6 percent higher in Tillabéri, where there is the highest prevalence of malnutrition rate for all age groups. Historically, GAM rates have risen during the annual lean season and have been particularly high in years where food insecurity and vulnerability have been above average. For example, wasting in the 2005 and 2010 lean seasons was significantly higher (GAM rates between 15.3 percent and 16.7 percent) than in years where food insecurity has not risen markedly (GAM rates between 11.6 percent and 12.3 percent). In non-crisis years, GAM rates vary from 10.3 percent to 12.3 percent.
12. FAO is working closely with the Government to enhance agricultural production of non-cereals during the coming months; households are expected to benefit from increased access to vegetables to supplement their diet. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) will strengthen the management of severe acute malnutrition through the provision of therapeutic foods and essential non-food items such as drugs for malnourished children with complications.

⁸ At the end of October 2010, only 4.3 percent of households still held carry-over stocks, which is slightly lower than in October 2009. SAP household food security and vulnerability assessment, December 2010.

⁹ *Dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires – National Mechanism for Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNPGCA), 2011 Plan de soutien préliminaire*, page 3, paragraph 2.

¹⁰ International Organization for Migration (IOM). *Evaluation des besoins de réinsertion socioéconomique des retournés nigériens de la Libye*. July 2011: remittances were estimated between 50 and 100 million CFAF per week per department.

¹¹ United Nations exchange rate in October: US\$1 = 480,816 CFAF

Purpose of the Budget Increase

13. The DNP-GCA issued an interim support plan¹² for October 2011–March 2012. The plan includes four priority areas for intervention: food security; nutrition; agriculture and pastoralism; and the reconstitution of national cereal stocks.
14. Food security interventions are targeted to the immediate needs of 750,000 people for the first three months (October to December) of the government plan: the severely food insecure in the most vulnerable areas of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder regions. The households with severe food insecurity are estimated by applying to the total population of the affected communes the average prevalence of food insecurity for 2006–2010, based on data from household vulnerability surveys. The food assistance response is being co-managed by the *Cellule de crise alimentaire* (Food Crisis Response Unit of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister) - which is expected to cover 10 percent of beneficiaries, while NGO partners will cover 10 percent of beneficiaries and WFP is expected to cover 80 percent of beneficiaries.
15. WFP is responding to the immediate crisis by expanding the coverage of activities in the ongoing PRRO, which includes cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes and nutrition activities. Relief distributions (general food distributions) are not yet being considered given that the country is in the harvest period. WFP anticipates that the beneficiaries will increase to 1 million people for the second three-month period (January–March 2012) of the interim support plan. This reflects the high numbers of individuals living in communes affected by poor agricultural and fodder production; recurring shocks since 2005; high proportions of returnees from Libya and Côte d'Ivoire; price volatility, and high rates of malnutrition.¹³
16. This budget revision will reinforce WFP's post harvest response strategy in Niger, in areas with food deficits and highly food-insecure populations, through:
 - Increasing the number of children 6–59 months being treated in CRENAMs. This will be done by i) expanding support for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in districts where the ratio between the number of CRENAMs and the existing *centres de santé intégrés* (CSI - integrated health centres) is below 60 percent; and ii) by taking the services closer to beneficiaries.
 - An early implementation of blanket supplementary feeding in Tillabéri region, recommended by the nutrition cluster, for children under 2 and lactating women (blanket feeding planned for the start of the lean season in April will begin now). The region of Tillabéri has the highest prevalence of malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months (14.8 percent)¹⁴ and food insecurity. Based on the population of the severely food-insecure areas, 65,000 children 6–23 months and 20,000 lactating women with infants below 6 months are expected to be reached through blanket supplementary feeding earlier than planned (this will increase the duration of feeding though does not increase the number of beneficiaries for this activity).
 - Increasing the number of vulnerable households benefiting from FFW and CFW activities to prevent the risk of acute hunger and to support early recovery.

¹² DNP-GCA, *Plan de soutien préliminaire*, October 2011.

¹³ The *Plan de soutien préliminaire* has not provided a beneficiary figure for the second half of the Plan (January through March 2012) in anticipation of the results of the SAP vulnerability survey; WFP has estimated an increase in beneficiary figures for that period in order to prepare for the likelihood of increased needs.

¹⁴ Ministère de la santé publique (MSP)/INS – Nutrition survey, June 2011.

17. The current, increased and revised beneficiaries by activity are shown below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Current for PRRO full duration July 2011–December 2012	Increase for December 2011–May 2012	Revised for PRRO full duration July 2011–December 2012
Relief			
Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF): children 6–23 months	804 823	–*	804 823
BSF: lactating women	51 370	–*	51 370*
Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF): malnourished children 6–59 months	800 000	102 938	902 938
TSF: PLW	150 000	37 500	187 500
Caregivers' ration	40 500	7 513	48 013
Targeted food assistance (TFA): food transfers	112 235	–	112 235
TFA: cash transfers	389 122	–	389 122
Early recovery			
FFW	335 664	617 842	953 506
CFW	181 223	300 496	481 719
TOTAL	2 864 937		3 931 226
Adjusted total	2 226 358	1 066 289**	3 293 372

* The beneficiaries over the PRRO duration remains unchanged because blanket feeding targets in Tillaberi were already planned over the period April–August. The worsening situation in Tillaberi means that they will be targeted earlier than planned.

** Blanket supplementary feeding beneficiaries have been excluded. The increase for this activity is related to the longer duration because in Tillaberi blanket supplementary feeding will be starting earlier than in the other regions.

18. WFP currently supports 850 CRENAMs for children under 5 and PLW. Expansion of WFP's support to the CRENAMs will gradually increase from December as WFP takes on responsibility to support treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.¹⁵ With the expansion, WFP assistance to malnourished children aged 6–59 months will reach 90–95 percent of the official forecasts of required treatment of moderate acute malnutrition over the period July 2011–December 2012. Caretaker rations will continue to be provided to around 25 therapeutic feeding centres to limit defaulting during in-patient treatment for severe acute malnutrition.

19. Cash-for-work and FFW schemes include soil and water conservation, small-scale irrigation, construction of trenches and half-moon micro-catchments, rehabilitation of water ponds, stabilization of sand dunes, and protection of areas with shallow basins (*cuvettes*). The planned activities will be designed and implemented based on lessons learned from implementation of FFW/CFW activities during 2011 and captured in an external evaluation. Partners are being selected based on their previous performance.

¹⁵ Under the global Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and UNICEF, WFP is responsible for supporting treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and providing food for caretakers of patients with severe acute malnutrition while UNICEF supports treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Thus 200 CRENAMs that UNICEF has been supporting since 2010 will transition to WFP support.

Technical assistance is provided through norms established by the Ministry of Agriculture and overseen with government technical services.

20. WFP expansion of cash transfers is guided by analysis and experience over the past year of implementation. A WFP technical analysis in 2010 determined appropriate areas for cash interventions taking into consideration: grain production; geographical access to food; the frequency of shocks such as rising food prices and declining household income; and the performance (integration) of markets. Information on food production and market prices in 2011 has brought further refinement to the initial technical analysis: a WFP market assessment demonstrated that major markets in Niger are integrated, competitive and capable of responding to the increase in demand for cereals. The assessments also showed that cash interventions had a positive impact on commercial activities, assuring a better solvency of households, stimulating additional demand and ensuring the supply. WFP's cash transfer systems have evolved and are supported by strengthened technical capacity and there are experienced national and international partners working with WFP to prepare, implement and monitor large-scale cash transfers (conditional and unconditional). Cash transfers show a higher cost-effectiveness over food transfers in Niger¹⁶ but food transfers remain necessary where the conditions for cash transfers are not met.

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

	BSF		TSF: children 6–59 months	TSF: PLW	Caregivers	FFW	CFW*
	Child	PLW					
Cereals	-	-	-	-	350	500	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	60	100	-
Vegetable oil	-	25	-	25	20	20	-
Supercereal+	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supercereal	-	250	-	250	100	-	-
Plumpy'sup®	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
Cash (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.285
TOTAL	200	275	92	275	530	620	0.285
Total kcal/day	840	1 171	500	1 171	2 018	2 097	-
% Kcal from protein	15.2	15.4	10.4	15.4	10.8	14.3	-
% Kcal from fat	19.0	30.7	59.0	30.7	12.7	14.9	-
Number of feeding days per year	90	180	90	180	21	150	150

*The daily cash transfers will increase from US\$2 to US\$2.1 due to fluctuation of the CFA franc exchange rate to the US dollar.

¹⁶ The total cost to assist 300,500 beneficiaries through CFW for six months will cost around US\$18 million. The total cost to assist an equivalent number of beneficiaries with a daily food basket comprising of 500g cereals, 100g pulses, 20g oil per head would reach around US\$30 million.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

21. This adjustment to the 2011/2012 budget requires an increase in food commodities of 43,511 mt. An additional US\$8.6 million is required for cash transfers.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Cash requirements (US\$)				
Activity	Cash and voucher	Current (July 2011– December 2012)	Increase (December 2011– May 2012)	Revised total
Cash for work	Cash	4 922 187	8 559 390	13 481 577
Food requirements (mt)				
Activity	Food type	Current (July 2011– December 2012)	Increase (December 2011– May 2012)	Revised total
BSF – Children	Supercereal+, Plumpy'doz®	14 597*	1 170**	15 767
BSF – PLW	Supercereal+, Supercereal, vegetable oil	1 541**	495***	2 036
TSF: children 6–59 months	Plumpy'sup®, Supercereal+	7 552	558	8 110
TSF: PLW	Supercereal, vegetable oil	7 425	1 650	9 075
Caregivers' ration	Cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal	451	92	543
TFA	Cereals, pulses, vegetable oil	6 263	-	6 263
Food for work	Cereals, pulses, vegetable oil	12 937	39 546	52 483
TOTAL		50 766	43 511	94 277

* 165 mt of Plumpy'doz® and 14 432 mt of Supercereal+ for the first year

** Only Supercereal+

*** Only Supercereal+ and vegetable oil

22. WFP will attempt to maximize regional purchases to the extent possible and anticipates international purchases for the nutritional products (Supercereal, Supercereal plus and Plumpy'doz®). Market assessments will further determine the feasibility and scope of regional procurement.
23. The in-house monitoring and evaluation system is being reinforced and standardized. In addition to quantitative data, post-distribution monitoring is in place for improved information on results-based management. The country office is following up on the implementation of recommendations issued by an independent evaluation of the predecessor EMOP (200170) to this PRRO.

RISK ASSESSMENT

24. The main risks (contextual, programmatic and institutional) identified at the time of the preparation of the current PRRO¹⁷ remain valid in the context of this budget revision. WFP in partnership with CILSS, FEWS NET and other stakeholders will follow-up closely on the seasonal fluctuation of prices and the analysis of market trends to anticipate warning signs of food insecurity and malnutrition and take corrective actions if necessary.
25. The security situation remains a major concern, with increased acts of terrorism and kidnapping in neighbouring countries (Nigeria, Mali, and Libya). Wide-ranging security measures put in place over the past 12 months must be strictly adhered to. WFP has strengthened its security team through recruitment of an international security officer.
26. Early mobilization of resources will be critical to allow WFP to implement this revised PRRO as planned during the upcoming lean season. WFP has been communicating with donors locally and internationally in order to alert them to the situation and mobilize the required resources. The activation of internal advance funding mechanisms, including the forward purchasing facility, would mitigate the risk of late or inadequate funding during the first phases of this response. Depending on the results of the ongoing vulnerability assessment, WFP may consider launching an EMOP in January 2012.

¹⁷ WFP/EB.A/2011/10-B/2

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	31 953	13 986 859	
Pulses	6 389	3 667 395	
Oil and fats	1 475	1 696 240	
Mixed and blended food	3 694	4 469 753	
Others	-	-	
Total food	43 511	23 820 247	
Cash transfers		8 559 390	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			32 379 637
External transport			3 901 372
Landside transport, storage and handling			14 358 586
Other direct operational costs			6 540 062
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			2 388 893
Total WFP direct costs			59 568 550
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			4 169 799
TOTAL WFP COSTS			63 738 349

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 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	317 485
Local staff - national officers	82 500
Local staff - general service	116 083
Local staff - temporary assistance	162 917
Local staff – overtime	1 000
International consultants	368 920
Local consultants	80 000
United Nations volunteers	29 688
Commercial consultancy services	20 000
Staff duty travel	419 000
Subtotal	1 597 593
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	70 000
Utilities	8 000
Office supplies and other consumables	15 000
Communications services	31 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	7 000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	52 000
Office set-up and repairs	100 000
United Nations organization services	37 200
Subtotal	320 200
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	17 000
Communications equipment	199 500
Local security costs	254 600
Subtotal	471 100
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 388 893

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies			
Outcome 1.1 Reduced level of acute malnutrition among children under 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted populations <12%; Baseline 12.3% ➤ 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% 	Nutritional surveys (Government/UNICEF/WFP) Post-distribution monitoring Monthly CRENAM reports	Adequate malnutrition prevention carried out. UNICEF, WHO and NGOs have adequate resources to implement nutritional mandates. Adequate health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children Functioning government nutrition-coordination mechanisms
Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score >28 Target: Food consumption score >28 for 30% of targeted populations Baseline 43.2 % 	Post-distribution monitoring	Adequate and timely resources are available according to distribution plans
Output¹ 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 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 planned ➤ No. of people by age and gender receiving food assistance, by category as % of planned 	Monitoring reports Cooperating partners reports COMPAS reports	Adequate human and technical capacity is available among nutrition cooperating partners



¹ In 2012, GFD is part of the existing PRRO for the lean season.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type as % of planned ➤ No. of institutional sites assisted (health centres) 		
<p>Output 1.2.2 Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and under secure conditions through targeted assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total US\$ distributed ➤ No. men/women receiving cash, by age ➤ % of beneficiaries receiving cash on time ➤ No. security incidents during cash distributions 	<p>Cooperating partners reports Post-distribution monitoring Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available among nutrition cooperating partners</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</p>			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved food consumption for households in post-disaster situation targeted with CFW and FFW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coping strategy index <9 (baseline 5) ➤ Household food consumption score >28 for 70% of targeted population <p>Baseline 75.9%</p>	<p>Post-distribution monitoring</p>	<p>Humanitarian assistance is not hampered by insecurity</p> <p>Other United Nations and NGO partners' commitment to address food security continues</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Timely cash payments delivered to participants of cash-for-work activity under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries in CFW, by gender and age during the project compared with planned (100%) ➤ Women participants in CFW as % of total ➤ Average US\$ earned per participants per month compared with planned ➤ No. of security incidents during cash distributions 	<p>Monthly reports from partners Post-distribution monitoring</p>	<p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available in the Government and cooperating partner</p>



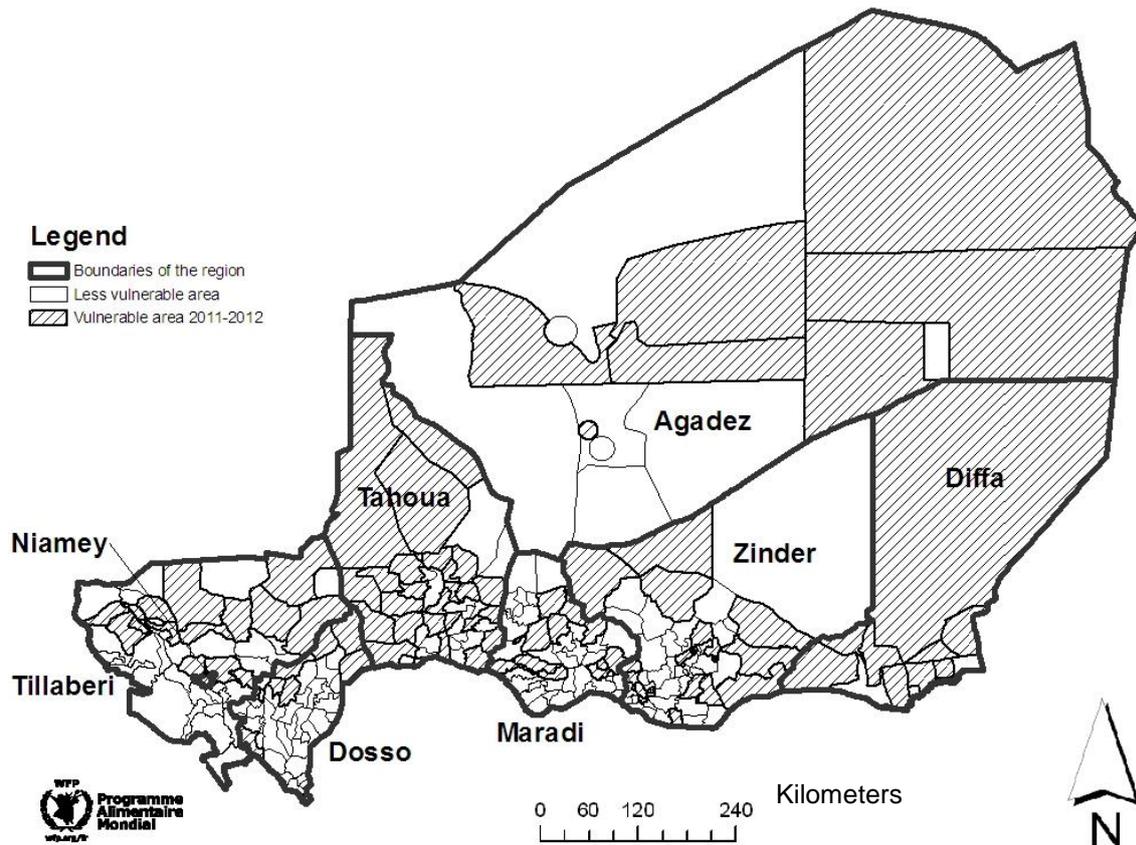
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.1.2 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food distributed, by type under FFW as % of planned ➤ No. of people, by age and gender, receiving food assistance, through FFW as % of planned 	<p>Monthly reports from partners COMPAS reports</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.2 Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score (functioning, useful productive assets increased for 80% of projects)² 	<p>Survey and follow up</p>	<p>Humanitarian assistance is not hampered by insecurity Other United Nations and NGO partners' commitment to address food security continues</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure 	<p>Monthly reports from partners</p>	<p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available in the Government and cooperating partner</p>



² Data obtained from a pilot area. Depending on resources, the indicator will be collected throughout the area to be covered by the activities of FFW/CFW (post-distribution monitoring and survey data)

PRRO NIGER 200051: INTERVENTION AREA

October - 2011



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
CCA	<i>Cellule de crise alimentaire</i> (of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister)
CFAF	<i>Franc de la communauté financière africaine</i> (African Financial Community franc)
CFW	cash for work
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CRENAM	<i>Centre de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour la malnutrition modérée</i> (rehabilitation centre for moderate malnutrition)
CRENI	<i>Centre de réhabilitation nutritionnelle intensive</i> (Nutrition rehabilitation care centre)
DNPGCA	<i>Dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires</i> (National Mechanism for Prevention and Management of Food Crises)
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFW	food for work
GAM	global acute malnutrition
INS	<i>Institut National de la Statistique</i> (National Statistics Institute)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	non-governmental organization
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAP	<i>Système d'alerte précoce</i> (Early Warning System)
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
TFA	targeted food assistance
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization