

**BUDGET REVISION NUMBER 9 TO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)
PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO) 106080**

“Targeted Food Aid for the Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups”			
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	191,380,662	12,770,520	204,151,182
External transport	54,766,195	216,699	54,982,894
LTSH	153,023,059	17,640,741	170,663,800
ODOC	9,469,400	0	9,469,400
DSC	65,310,326	10,243,562	75,553,888
ISC (7%)	33,176,475	2,861,006	36,037,481
Total cost to WFP	507,126,117	43,732,528	550,858,645

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision is for the following adjustments to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 106080 “Targeted Food Aid for the Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups”:
 - An extension-in-time for 10 months from 1 March to 31 December 2010 to assist 2,775,900 beneficiaries.
 - Increase in food requirements: the gross requirements are 115,195 mt to cover the period to the end-2010; of this, 66,177 mt will be covered from the existing approved budget (representing the “outstanding balance of commitment”) and transferred to the 2010 budget plan, leaving a balance of 49,018 mt with a food value of US\$12.8 million to be resourced in 2010.
 - Increased associated costs of US\$28.1 million: external transport; landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH); and direct support costs (DSC). There are no additional other direct operational costs (ODOC).
 - Additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$2.9 million.
 - The budget revision includes: (i) coverage of additional geographical areas (Kasai Orientale and Kasai Occidentale) for nutrition interventions; and (ii) modification of food rations for nutrition and HIV-AIDS interventions to meet national and international nutrition standards for mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes.
 - The extension-in-time will allow adequate time and consultation for the country office to prepare and seek approval for a new PRRO that will be aligned with the United Nations integrated Strategic framework and WFP’s Strategic Plan (2009-2013).

2. Since the launch of PRRO 106080 in July 2007, the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has continued to create widespread displacement of people. This led to two major budget revisions for additional food to increase the number of beneficiaries in September 2008 and in November 2008.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

3. PRRO 106080 addresses strategic objectives one, three and four of WFP's Strategic Plan (2008-2013): Strategic Objective (SO) 1 - "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies"; SO 3 - "Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations"; and SO 4 - "Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition".
4. The PRRO assumed a progressive improvement of security and economic growth in DRC. The original operation planned 78 percent of resources for relief interventions and the remaining 22 percent for recovery interventions. The previous budget revisions in 2008 included a shift to increased emergency activities, with only 12 percent of resources used for recovery activities.
5. The activities planned for 2010 will be similar to the activities implemented in 2009. In 2009, the planned number of beneficiaries was 3 million but over 4 million beneficiaries were assisted, as shown in table 1 below. The increase was mainly due to more IDPs and returned IDPs than anticipated: In light of insufficient resources, WFP had to resort to half-rations at times in order to address the IDPs' needs.

Table 1: Beneficiaries assisted in 2009

Beneficiary Types	Planned*	Actual
Internally-displaced people (IDPs) and host family members	890,000	1,500,000
Returned IDPs	135,000	823,000
Returned refugees (repatriations)	25,000	22,700
Malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women	195,700	205,000
Family members of malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women	805,500	854,800
Primary school children (school meals)	595,300	417,000
HIV-AIDS patients and family members	53,700	120,000
People benefiting from food for assets	331,500	175,200
Child soldiers	1,500	6,200
Other vulnerable groups	22,400	38,500
Total	3,055,600	4,162,400

* The planning figures were those from budget revision 4 in November 2008.

6. The security situation remains volatile and unpredictable with the consequence that in 2010 the operation addresses the same WFP Strategic Objectives with similar activities. A budget revision of the current PRRO 106080 is preferred over a new PRRO at this time for the following reasons:
 - Ongoing assessments are still to be concluded, which will be used as the basis to prepare a new PRRO for 2011-12, with the possibility of adjusting the nature and scope of WFP's objectives and goals in DRC.

- Alignment of the new PRRO to the Integrated Strategy Framework (ISF)¹ for DRC, which is still under discussion, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
- Incorporation of the activities under the WFP emergency operation (EMOP) for Haut-Uélé, which also ends on 31 December 2010, into the new PRRO for 2011-12.

Conclusions and recommendations of assessments

7. Food insecurity and vulnerability in DRC are complex and varied across the country. WFP will pursue activities in the east that are still affected by a prolonged conflict. Fueled by the extraction of mineral resources and the high relative population density, this conflict has led to the death and displacement of millions of people.
8. There are currently over 2 million internally-displaced persons (IDPs):² the number of new (IDPs) has diminished, but there are IDPs still present in South Kivu and in the Lubero and Walikale territories³ of North Kivu. WFP foresees a reduction of the IDPs by about 50 percent, and therefore more assistance to returning populations. Nevertheless, given the volatility in DRC, emergency preparedness and the ability to respond to new displacements are essential.
9. In North Kivu and South Kivu, the security situation remains fragile with no significant improvement due to the ongoing conflict between the DRC Armed Forces (FARDC) assisted by the United Nations Mission in DRC (MONUC), and the “Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda” (FDLR) and local militia groups. The conflict is characterized by efforts to maintain control over economic resources, in particular land and mining.⁴ The situation in Ituri district, Orientale Province, has improved, although “Operation Iron Stone” launched by the FARDC, with logistics assistance from MONUC, is ongoing and skirmishes with different local militia and the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) still occur.
10. The emergency food security assessments (EFSAs) undertaken by WFP and partners in May-June 2009 in North Kivu and South Kivu highlighted that of the three population groups affected by the conflict (IDPs, returnees and host families), food insecurity and vulnerability to food insecurity varied between 20 percent of host families in North Kivu to up to 70 percent of IDPs in camps in North Kivu and South Kivu. The assessments recommended short-term general food distributions to IDPs.
11. Food assistance would also be provided in the western province of Equateur, where recent ethnic violence has turned a traditionally stable province of the country into a food security and nutrition crisis. In the central and southern provinces of the country, the recent global economic crisis and prolonged under-investment in social infrastructure has led to “creeping” food insecurity and a nutrition crisis, requiring interventions in additional provinces (Kasai Orientale and Kasai Occidentale).

¹ The ISF, once finalized, will guide the United Nations system (MONUC and United Nations Country Team) in the coming three years towards meeting its overall strategic objective of ensuring that the DRC is capable of sustaining essential sovereign functions to uphold national unity and peace. The four key elements of the ISF include: addressing conflict; stabilizing conflict-affected areas; consolidating peace; and initiating a viable development process. On each of these elements, tasks critical to achieving success have been identified along with the commitments made by the Government and the necessary configuration of the United Nations system to support the ISF (United Nations Security Council Report, March 2010).

² The Humanitarian Action Plan for 2010 indicated 2.1 million people still internally-displaced linked to the conflicts – in North Kivu (984,000), South Kivu (704,000), Haut and Bas Uélé (264,000), and Ituri (184,000), September 2009).

³ A territory is a sub-district.

⁴ Final report of the Group of experts on the Democratic Republic of Congo (21 November 2008).

12. In northwest Equateur Province, fighting erupted in an area previously considered to be relatively stable. Initially perceived as an inter-ethnic conflict, the insurgency seems now to have a larger political dimension. Government troops (FARDC) and police aided by the MONUC launched a counter-attack in early December 2009. This led to the internal displacement of more than 35,000 people.⁵ A further 109,000 people sought refuge in the Republic of Congo⁶ and 7,500 in Central Africa Republic. The situation is still far from concluded: the estimate of IDPs and returnees needing assistance could increase when the planned EFSA is carried out (access permitting).
13. In Katanga and the Kasai provinces, several large mining companies closed and laid-off their employees mid-2009 as a result of the global financial crisis. Miners and their families began to return to their traditional rural areas to re-establish agrarian livelihoods (after generations of these families working in the mines), thus increasing the number of landless rural poor. The results of the 4th round of the WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) in Katanga highlighted an increase in the percentage of households cultivating on smaller land parcels, suggesting that the food security gains in 2009 could be quickly lost in 2010 as almost half of the households were cultivating less than 0.5 ha of land.
14. In the last quarter of 2009, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), funded territory-level nutrition surveys in Equateur, Kasai Occidentale, Kasai Orientale, Katanga and Maniema provinces. The results of the studies indicate global acute malnutrition (GAM) consistently above 10 percent, the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold for a "serious" nutrition situation;⁷ furthermore, GAM rates in some areas of Kasai and Equateur provinces were over 15 percent, the WHO threshold for a "critical" nutritional situation⁸ (see Map 1, Under 5 Global Acute Malnutrition, below).
15. The Food Security Cluster conducted the semi-annual Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise in July 2009, which was updated in October 2009 (see map 2). Using multiple sources and through multi-stakeholder engagement, a national food security and nutrition picture was drawn for DRC. The IPC map indicates between 30 and 70 percent of the population in three or more of the territories in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Orientale, Equateur, Kasai Orientale and Kasai Occidentale were in an "Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis" (AFLC) with a medium to high risk of becoming a "Humanitarian Emergency" (HE) crisis. These estimations were particularly pronounced for northeastern Orientale, North Kivu, eastern South Kivu, northern Kasai Occidentale and northeastern Kasai Orientale.

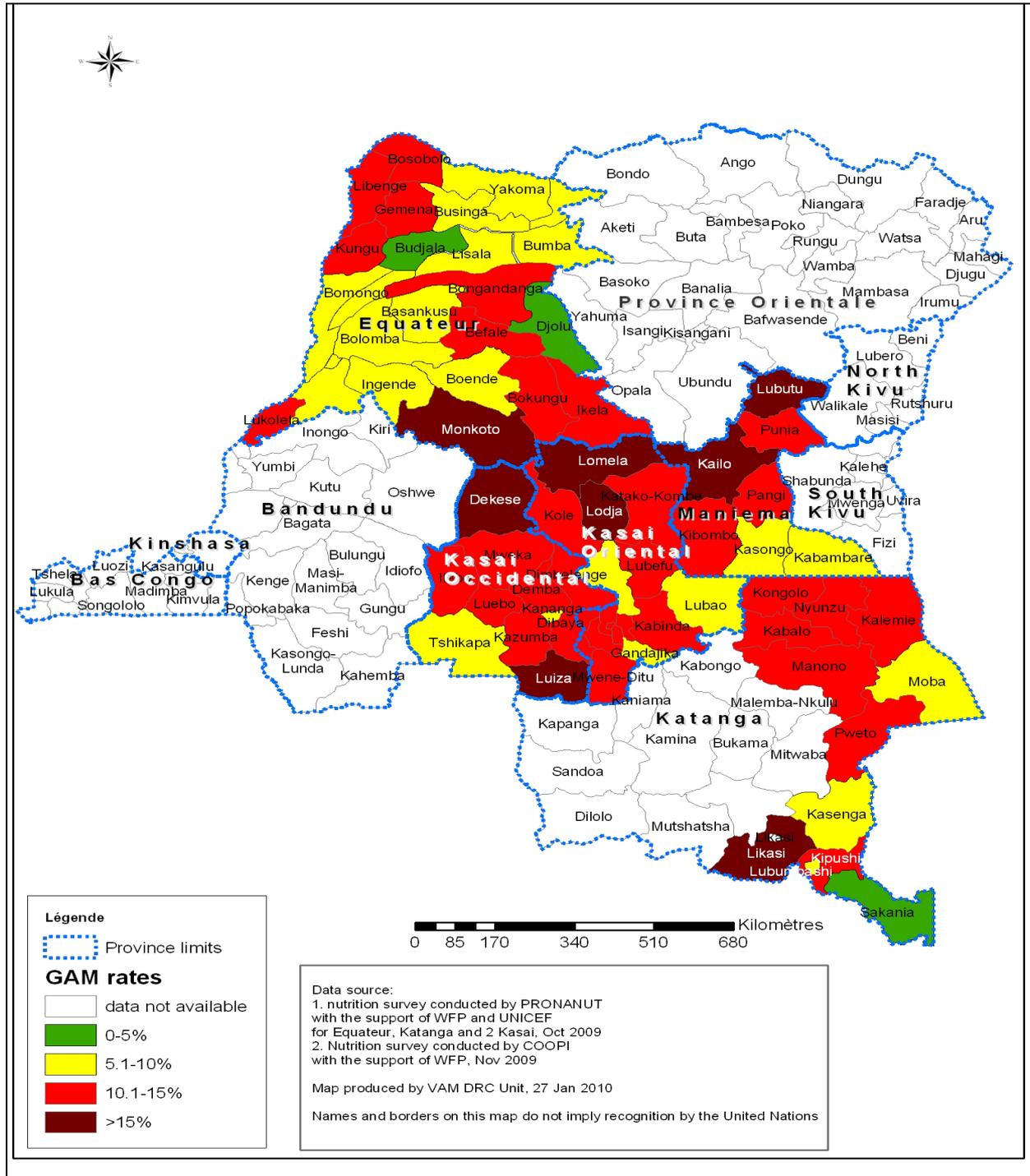
⁵ The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

⁶ Ministry of Interior Affairs, Republic of Congo (11 December 2009).

⁷ World Health Organization (WHO) The management of nutrition in major emergencies (2000), Geneva, World Health Organization, available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2000/9241545208.pdf>

⁸ Source: PRONANUT, WFP, UNICEF, June-October 2009. At the time of preparation of this budget revision, the GAM rates of some of the Katanga territories are not yet known.

Map 1: Under 5 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in DRC 2009



Map 2: IPC, indicating phases of food insecurity (from July 2009, updated in October 2009)

Phase 1 is “Generally Food Secure”

Phase 2 is “Moderately/Borderline Food Insecure”

Phase 3 is “Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis”

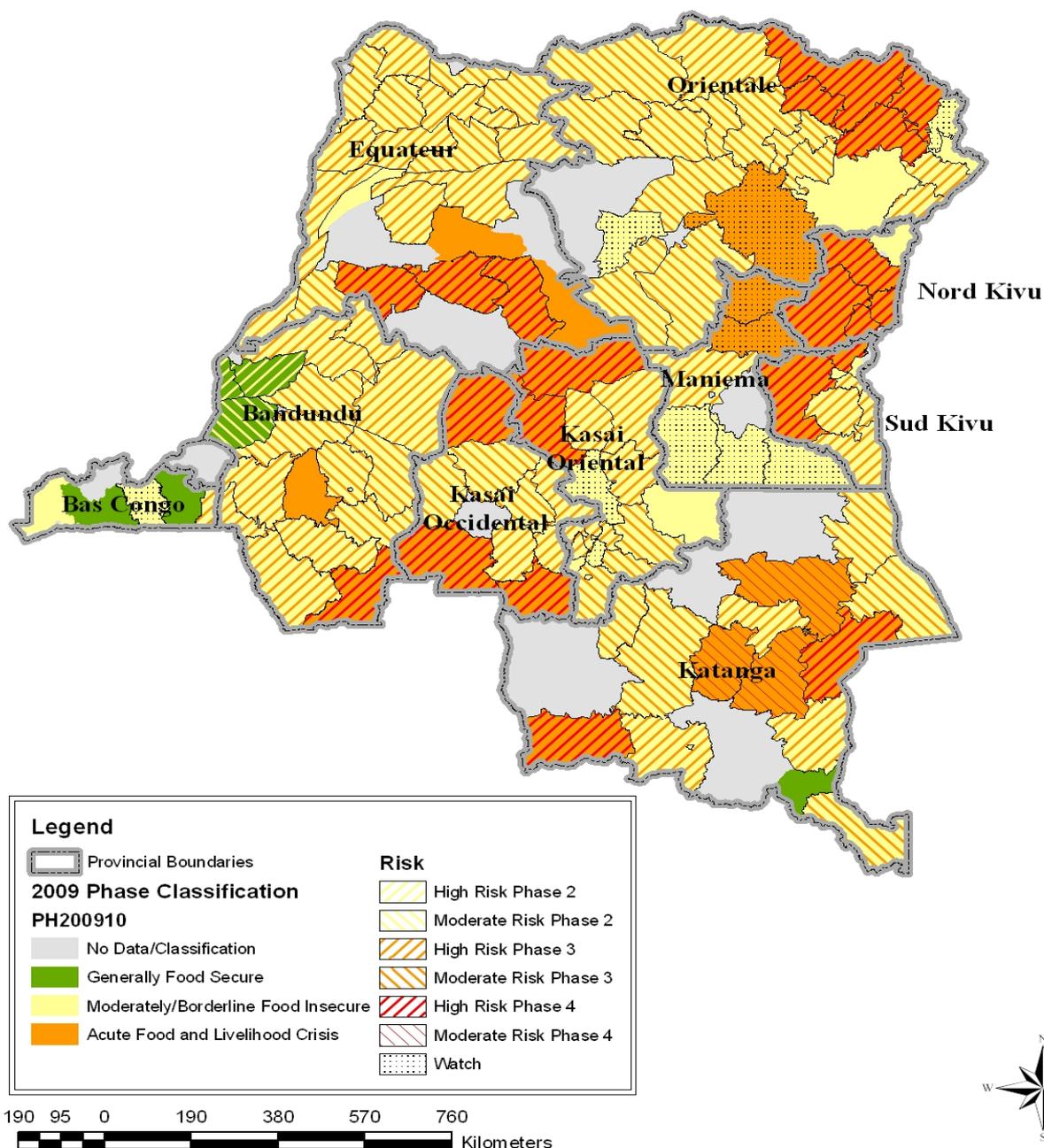
Phase 4 is “Humanitarian Emergency”

Phase 5 is “Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe”.

The cross hatching indicates the risk of deterioration to another phase (“Risk”).

Dotted areas are to be monitored closely (“Watch”).

IPC Phase Classification for DR Congo October 2009



Purpose of extension and budget increase

16. The Strategic Objectives of this PRRO (described in paragraph 3) will remain the same for the period of this budget revision. The PRRO addresses SO1 through general food distribution (GFD) to internally-displaced people (IDPs), as well as refugees, and through supplementary feeding in line with the national protocol.⁹ SO3 will be addressed through the GFD and food-for-assets (FFA) activities targeting returning IDPs, repatriating refugees and members of vulnerable host families. The school meal activity will contribute to SO3 by encouraging food-insecure households and returning IDPs to send their children back to school. The objective is to re-establish pre-crisis levels of enrolment and attendance in targeted rural areas with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition and communities where IDPs are returning to. SO4 (“reduce hunger and chronic undernutrition”), which represents under 10 percent of assistance provided, will be addressed through food assistance to food-insecure people living with HIV under anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment, tuberculosis (TB) patients and in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes. WFP and partners will use a food security score card to assess the food security status of PLHIV and determine their eligibility for food assistance. A pilot MCHN programme will also address SO4.
17. New activities for inclusion in this PRRO are as follows:
- WFP will support a Joint United Nations field office in Mbuji-Mayi (Kasai Orientale) to supervise supplementary feeding activities in the two Kasai provinces to implement jointly with UNICEF a pilot MCHN programme. UNICEF will guarantee a minimum health package.¹⁰ The programme aims to control the acute and chronic malnutrition while reducing maternal and infant mortality.
 - WFP will be undertaking further studies¹¹ into the feasibility of introducing cash or voucher transfers as part of its response strategy to stimulate local markets and the local production of food for possible piloting in the anticipated future PRRO.
18. Other programmatic changes for 2010 are:
- Introduction of flexible GFD rations¹² for newly-displaced populations after the initial three months of assistance. Food security assessments will determine the vulnerability of the IDPs, evaluate the net food needs, and determine the period of assistance.
 - In compliance with the national protocol for nutrition, WFP will only assist family members of malnourished children admitted into the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP) and supplementary feeding centres (SFC) in areas where prevalence of GAM is more than 10 percent and the prevalence of a “poor” food consumption score is more than 35 percent. Family members will be reached through GFD as a safety-net measure.

⁹ The national nutrition protocol approved in July 2008 is aligned with international nutrition standards (i.e. UNICEF and WHO nutrition standards).

¹⁰ The minimum health package is yet to be determined by UNICEF but is likely to include basic health care kits such as prenatal and antenatal care, and vaccinations.

¹¹ An initial study conducted in 2009 concluded that vouchers rather than cash would be a more appropriate response and that the pilot should be undertaken in peri-urban areas.

¹² WFP will provide full ration (2,100 kcal) to new IDPs for the first 3 to 6 months followed by half rations after an assessment of the vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of the IDPs, as appropriate.

19. The planning figures for beneficiaries in 2010 are lower than those planned in 2009: 2,775,900 compared with 3,055,600 (9 percent less). This is due mainly to the reduction in rations to family members of malnourished children. The reduction in IDPs is partially offset by an increase in returned IDPs and refugees (see table 2).

Table 2: Number of Beneficiaries by activity type

Beneficiary groups	Beneficiaries		
	Planned 2009	Difference (2009 vs 2010)	Planned 2010
IDPs and host families	890,000	(431,400)	458,600
Returned IDPs and refugees	160,000	302,900	462,900
Malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women	195,700	(10,700)	185,000
Family members of malnourished people children and pregnant/lactating women (safety net)	805,500	(443,000)	362,500
Children benefiting from school meals	595,300	163,700	759,000
People benefiting from food for assets	331,500	(40,400)	291,100
Other vulnerable groups ¹³	77,600	179,200	256,800
TOTAL	3,055,600	(279,700)	2,775,900

20. WFP has adjusted the rations to conform to the national protocol for nutrition, notably for malnourished pregnant and lactating women (where duration of support has been increased from 3 to 9 months) and will limit family rations for households with a malnourished child to areas where GAM is more than 10 percent. Also, food assistance in support of HIV/AIDS interventions will be limited to the people affected by HIV, TB patients on treatment, and people receiving PMTCT support and their families. WFP has signed a Letter of Understanding with the Government's national nutrition body (*Programme National de Nutrition - PRONANUT*) on the rations used in nutrition and HIV-AIDS programmes, and will revisit ongoing food support for people affected by HIV/AIDS in the preparation of the future PRRO.

¹³ The other vulnerable groups comprise of the following: HIV-AIDS clients on ART (21,590), TB-patients (2,270), Patients of PMTCT (3,990), family members of those three categories (131,940), demobilized child soldiers in transit centers (2,550), victims of natural disasters (12,000), victims of sexual violence (40,460) and refugees in transit to their own country (42,000).

Table 3: Ration size and period per activity type

Beneficiary groups	Size	Period (months)	Daily ration (g/day/person)						TOTAL	
			Cereals	CSB	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Salt	Sugar	(g)	Kcal
IDPs, returnees, hosts										
IDPs, Returnees	x1	3 to 6	400	-	120	30	5	-	555	2150
Host family members	x1	3	200	-	60	15	3	-	278	1075
Vulnerable populations ¹⁴	x1	3	400	-	120	30	5	-	555	2150
Nutrition										
Moderately malnourished children (SFC)	x1	3	-	200	-	20	-	20	240	1057
Malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers	x1	9	-	250	-	25	-	20	295	1301
OTP, SFC – family ration	x4		200		50	20	5		275	1084
Food for Assets										
FFA (participants + family)	x5		400	-	120	30	5	-	555	2150
FFT	x1	1 to 3	400	-	120	30	5	-	555	2150
School Meals										
School meals children	x1	220 days	100	-	40	10	5	-	155	583
Children Early Childhood Development Centres	x1	220	-	100	-	10	3	10	123	509
Teachers	x1	220	100	-	40	10	5	-	155	583
Kitchen workers	x3	220	400	-	120	30	5	-	555	2150
HIV activities										
PLWHIV on ART	x1	6	-	250	-	25	-	20	295	1317
TB patients on treatment	x1	9	-	250	-	25	-	20	295	1317
PMTCT	x1	12	-	250	-	25	-	20	295	1301
HIV Family rations										
PLWHIV on ART	x4	6	200		50	20	5		275	1084
TB patients	x4	9								
PMTCT	x4	12								

¹⁴ Female, elderly and child-headed households.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

21. The un-resourced portion of the budget plan (“outstanding balance of commitments” or OBC) covers part of needs until the end of 2010 for this budget revision. The net food requirements total 49,018 mt, increasing the overall PRRO budget by 13 percent, from 376,191 mt to 425,209 mt.

Table 4: Overview of Commodity Requirements (mt)

Commodity	A Tonnage current PRRO	B Require- ments for 2010	C OBC	D In-country & transit Stocks ¹⁵	E Net Require- ment (B-C)	F Revised requirements to 31/12/2010 (E+A)
Cereals	261,704	75,634	54,666	26,764	20,968	282,672
Pulses	78,552	24,464	5,705	8,828	18,759	97,311
Oil	22,864	6,804	5,805	2,661	999	23,863
Corn-Soya Blend	7,615	6,093	0	2,141	6,093	13,708
Sugar	1,202	544	0	265	544	1,746
Salt	4,101	1,656	0	522	1,656	5,757
Biscuits (BP5)	152	0	0	56	0	152
Fish	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	376,191	115,195	66,177	41,237	49,018	425,209

22. The increase in external transport is relatively small when compared to the other associated costs due to a reassessment of the expected origins of commodities. For the tonnage initially planned for 2008 and 2009 (and being transferred towards 2010 requirements), it was assumed that a significant portion of the food requirements would be met through in-kind contributions for which external transport costs are higher. However, it is now expected that much of the 2010 additional tonnage will be met through cash contributions for local, regional and internal purchases, which bear lower external transport costs. Most commodities will be bought from neighbouring countries, South Africa, and Europe, hence the relatively small increase in external transport.

23. Out of the US\$139 million gross requirement needed to cover the direct costs, US\$98 million will be covered by the existing budget (outstanding balance of commitment - OBC) carried forward from 2008 and 2009, leaving the additional requirement for direct costs of US\$41 million. The net requirement totals US\$43.7 million including indirect support costs and the breakdown is detailed below in table 5.

¹⁵ 31 percent of this is in-country, with the balance in transit to the DRC and with suppliers.

Table 5: Gross requirements, outstanding balance of commitment (OBC) and net requirements in US\$

	2010 Gross Requirements	Outstanding Balance of Commitment (OBC)	Amount of OBC to be shifted to 2010	Net Requirements
Food cost	51,881,105	44,484,239	39,110,585	12,770,520
External transport	12,585,251	25,601,078	12,368,552	216,699
LTSH	46,362,533	28,721,792	28,721,792	17,640,741
ODOC	5,103,539	6,198,927	5,103,539	0
DSC	23,202,559	19,020,043	12,958,997	10,243,562
Direct cost	139,134,987	124,026,079	98,263,465	40,871,522
ISC	9,739,449	8,681,826	6,878,443	2,861,006
Total cost to WFP	148,874,436	132,707,905	105,141,908	43,732,528

24. The Executive Director is requested to approve this budget revision to PRRO 106080 for an extension-in-time to end-2010 with an increase in food costs of US\$12,770,520 and in total costs of US\$43,732,528.

Approved by:

 Josette Sheeran
 Executive Director,
 United Nations World Food Programme

 Date

ANNEX IA: BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN

Commodity Related Portion			Cash & Voucher Transfer	Total Increase
COSTS	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Commodity / Cash & voucher				
Cereals ¹⁶	20,968	1,288,149	-	1,288,149
Pulses	18,759	8,215,923	-	8,215,923
Oil and Fats	999	(444,373)	-	(444,373)
Mixed and Blended Food	6,093	3,166,167	-	3,166,167
Others	2,200	544,654	-	544,654
Cash Transfer to beneficiaries				
Voucher Transfer to beneficiaries				
Total commodity / Cash & voucher	49,018	12,770,520		12,770,520
External transport				216,699
LTSH				17,640,741
ODOC (Other direct operational costs)				0
DSC (Direct support costs)¹⁷ (see table below for details)				10,243,562
Total WFP direct costs				40,871,522
Indirect support costs (7%)¹⁸				2,861,006
TOTAL WFP COSTS				43,732,528

¹⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁷ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	12,511,293
International GS Staff	-
Local Staff - National Officers	1,641,035
Local Staff - General Service	(205,094)
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	691,190
Local Staff - Overtime	-
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	(1,370,773)
International Consultants	340,887
Local Consultants	700,000
Non Staff HR: UNV	88,057
Commercial Consultancy Services	(187,423)
Staff duty travel	(3,077,798)
Subtotal	11,131,375
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	250,479
Utilities General	(145,000)
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	170,459
Communications and IT Services	(443,025)
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	(270,000)
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	(571,961)
Office Set-up and Repairs	97,923
UN Organization Services	(919,805)
Subtotal	(1,830,930)
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	(479,722)
TC/IT Equipment	622,708
Local Security Costs	800,130
Subtotal	943,116
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	10,243,562

Log Frame Summary of the Democratic Republic of Congo: PRRO 106080 Budget Revision 9			
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Verification sources/Methodologies	Risks and Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies			
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition among children under 5, emergency-affected population.</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Reduced or stabilized mortality in children under 5 and in adults in targeted, emergency-affected populations.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %).</p> <p>1.2.1 Crude mortality rate (CMR).</p> <p>1.2.2 Age-specific mortality rate for children under 5 (ASMR-U5).</p>	<p>1. Nutrition survey. 2. Secondary data from other UN organizations, NGOs, PRONANUT, etc.</p> <p>NB: 1. To capture the outcome of the WFP intervention, the survey needs to cover the target population in the WFP intervention area. 2. If the objective is to stabilize the nutritional situation, then the target should be set at the pre-crisis level of the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children aged 6 to 59.</p>	<p>WFP partners tackle other underlying causes of malnutrition.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Household food consumption score.</p>	<p>1. Nutrition survey 2. Secondary data from other UN organizations, NGOs, PRONANUT, etc. 3. Monitoring reports.</p>	<p>1. WFP partners tackle other underlying causes of malnutrition.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category as % of planned figures.</p> <p>1.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of security incidents.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>2. Food is available and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure</p>	<p>1.2.1 Number of malnourished children as % of planned figures. 1.2.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution.</p>	<p>3. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 4. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>1. Food is available and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.</p>

conditions: to malnourished children and nursing women and in safety net.	1.2.3 Number of security incidents.		
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities, IDPs and refugees.</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Household food consumption score</p> <p>3.1.2 Coping strategy index</p> <p>3.2.1 Community asset score</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VAM and Needs assessment surveys 2. Final evaluation by cooperating partners and WFP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-food items are available – arable land, tools and seeds 2. Security conditions have improved in the home areas of returning refugees and IDPs
<p>Output 3.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions: rural residents, returnees and resettling IDPs, vulnerable persons involved in assets-creation activities, refugees, and victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB).</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by project category, sex and age-group receiving food, compared to planned targets.</p> <p>3.1.2. Quantity and type of food distributed by project category, compared to planned targets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 2. Field visits/regular WFP reports. 	Food is available and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.
<p>Output 3.2 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions: victims of natural disaster, and residual caseloads of refugees, as well as ex-child soldiers in transit orientation centres, targeted under support programmes.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Number of beneficiaries, by category, sex and age-group, having received food as compared to planned targets.</p> <p>3.2.2 Quantities and types of products distributed by beneficiary category as compared to planned targets</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 2. Field visits/regular WFP reports. 	Food is available and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.
Outcome 3.3	3.3.1 Retention rate (boys).	1. Regular reports from	1. The security situation allows

<p>Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted primary schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels.</p>	<p>3.3.2 Retention rate (girls). (also net enrolment rate of boys and girls).</p>	<p>cooperating partners. 2. Field visit/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>pupils, especially girls, to go to school. 2. Continuity of pipeline, no shortfalls. 3. Suitable school infrastructure. 4. Teachers are present. 5. UNICEF's assistance.</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions: pre- and primary school children, teachers and cooks.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of boys and girls receiving food aid in WFP-assisted schools, compared to planned target. 3.3.2. Quantity and type of food distributed under the school feeding program to school children and teachers. 3.3.3. Quantity and type of food distributed as family rations to cooks.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 2. Field visit/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>1. WFP has the food and financial resources to respond to school feeding needs. 2. Parents are encouraged to send their children to school and community training centres. 3. Security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce Chronic Hunger and Under-nutrition</p>			
<p>Outcome 4.1 a) Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households. Outcome 4.1 b) Targeted households have increased their human and financial capital to break the inter-generational cycle of chronic hunger. Outcome 4.2. Improved success of TB treatment for targeted cases. Out put 4.2. Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure</p>	<p>4.1.1 Household food consumption score. 4.1.2 Household human capital score. 4.2.1. % of TB cases registered under the DOTS programme who have successfully completed treatment. 4.2.1 Number of beneficiaries by project category, sex & age-group receiving food, compared to planned targets.</p>	<p>1. Secondary data from other UN organizations, NGOs, PRONANUT. 2. VAM surveys, EFSAs. 1. Secondary data from other UN organizations, NGOs, PRONANUT,PNMLS. 2. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 3. Field visit/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>1. WFP partners tackle other underlying causes of malnutrition. 2. Food is available and security conditions permit access to target populations. Food is available and security conditions permit access to target populations.</p>

<p>conditions: people under directly observed treatment with short-course chemotherapy (DOTS) programme for TB.</p> <p>Out come 4.3 4.3. Increased survival of adults and children with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy (ART).</p> <p>Output 4.3.1. Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<p>4.2.2 Quantity and type of food distributed by project category, compared to planned targets.</p> <p>4.3.1 Percentage of targeted ART patients adhering to treatment 6-12 months after initiation of treatment.</p> <p>4.3.2. Number of beneficiaries by project category, sex & e-group receiving food, compared to planned targets.</p> <p>4.3.3. Quantity and type of food distributed by project category, compared to planned targets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secondary data from other UN organizations, NGOs, PRONANUT, PNMLS. 2. Regular reports from cooperating partners. 3. Field visit/regular WFP reports. 	<p>Food is available and security conditions permit access to target populations.</p>
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