



World Food Programme

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/8-C/2
16 October 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— MYANMAR 200299

Supporting Transition by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition among the Most Vulnerable

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	157,138,805	84,543,857	241,682,662
Cash-based transfers and related costs	6,019,372	20,604,985	26,624,356
Capacity development and augmentation	1,563,988	3,102,225	4,666,213
Total cost to WFP	206,609,072	134,793,366	341,402,438

Gender marker code 2A
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

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 focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 134.8 million for PRRO Myanmar 200299 “Supporting Transition by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition among the Most Vulnerable”, with a 2-year extension from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017 (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-C/2).

* 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 for Myanmar protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200299 reflects the changes in the operation since its approval by the Board at EB.2/2012. It proposes an increase in the budget in the last two months of 2015 and an extension until the end of 2017 to harmonize the operation with the work of the United Nations country team. The revision involves:
 - a 94,656 mt increase in food at a cost of USD 66.9 million;
 - a USD 16.2 million increase in cash-based transfers;
 - a USD 3.1 million increase in the capacity development and augmentation budget;
 - a USD 17.7 million increase in direct support costs; and
 - a USD 8.8 million increase in indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE AND EXTENSION-IN-TIME

Existing Project Activities

2. The current PRRO 200299 contributes to more equitable development and supports national reconciliation by reducing poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition, responding to disasters and increasing resilience among the most vulnerable. Its objectives are aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4,¹ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6,² and the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC).³ The aims are to:
 - prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other shocks in support of the Government (Strategic Objective 1);
 - assist post-disaster recovery by rehabilitating productive assets to improve household food security and create socio-economic opportunities for the most vulnerable (Strategic Objective 2);
 - address undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and support at-risk groups such as people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) (Strategic Objective 4);
 - improve access to, and enrolment and attendance at, primary schools (Strategic Objective 4); and
 - improve the sustainability of responses to food insecurity and undernutrition through knowledge-sharing and capacity development (Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4).

¹ Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; and Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

² MDG 1 –: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

³ Zero Hunger Challenge I – 100 percent access to adequate food throughout the year; II – Zero stunted children under 2; III – All food systems are sustainable; IV – 100 percent growth in smallholder productivity and income; V – Zero food is lost or wasted.

3. The four activities – which take gender and protection issues into account – are relief assistance, nutrition and HIV/TB programmes, asset creation and school feeding.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

4. On the basis of the recent developments, the mid-term review and other assessments, the budget revision reflects the recent increase in beneficiary numbers as a result of flooding; political, peace and reconciliation, administrative and economic reforms; and plans to establish a United Nations Development Assistance Framework in 2018.
5. Various political, environmental and economic shocks compromise food and nutrition security. Local and inter-communal conflict has caused major displacements of people. Recent food security surveys in central and border areas noted widespread chronic food insecurity, which affects smallholders and landless households in particular. Crop diversification, job opportunities and daily wages are limited. Undernutrition rates are high, and micronutrient deficiencies are widespread; HIV prevalence in at-risk groups and the incidence of TB are high. Children's enrolment and attendance at school are low, particularly in isolated rural areas with high levels of food insecurity.
6. The Government is fostering socio-economic development. It has subscribed to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the Zero Hunger Challenge and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) facilitation. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has launched the first National Social Protection Strategic Plan, and the 2016–2021 National Educational Strategic Plan will cover all levels of education. WFP and the Ministry of Education will nationalize the school feeding programme across the country, starting in the 2015/16 school year.
7. In coordination with the Government, WFP re-aligned its responses in the light of recent developments and concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), establishing the food security sector. Coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) has improved food and nutrition security governance under the Zero Hunger Challenge, SUN and REACH frameworks. This work has contributed to development of the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (2015–2025).
8. In the interest of supporting rehabilitation, reconstruction and peaceful co-existence among conflict-affected communities, the Government, food security sector and other partners have agreed to end the dependency of internally displaced persons (IDPs) on unconditional food aid by promoting their dignity and safety. A government assessment of IDP status has resulted in a reclassification of populations, voluntary returns of IDPs to their homes and relocation or resettlement to nearby areas with greater livelihood opportunities.
9. Myanmar has a gender inequality index of 0.43, placing it 83rd of 149 countries. Women account for 54 percent of labour force participation and men for 82 percent; underemployment is 41 percent among women and 35 percent among men. Between 2000 and 2010 basic education target achievements included an average 49 percent of girl pupils.⁴ Maternal mortality is above average for the southeast Asia region.⁵

⁴ United Nations country team (UNCT) thematic analysis: *Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Myanmar, 2011*.

⁵ Department of Health and UNICEF. *Nationwide Cause-Specific Maternal Mortality Survey 2004–2005*.

10. WFP's mid-term review of activities in November 2014⁶ recommended: i) expansion of cash-based transfers for IDPs in Kachin state; ii) continued food transfers in Rakhine state in view of concerns about protection and market access; iii) the development of asset-creation activities to support other programme areas; iv) scaled-up use of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) for school feeding and closer cooperation with the Government in managing the programme; v) provision of specialized nutritious food products for pregnant and lactating women to alleviate micronutrient deficiencies; vi) expansion of the stunting prevention programme to new areas with high stunting rates; and vii) expansion of the wasting prevention programme to areas where coverage for the community-based management of acute malnutrition is inadequate.
11. A logistics capacity assessment covered warehouse, seaport and airport capacity, road conditions and emergency access in emergencies. An urban programming appraisal found potential for expanding nutrition programmes and cash-based transfers for assets in slum areas of Yangon.

PURPOSE OF BUDGET INCREASE AND EXTENSION

12. In July 2015, at the request of the Government following heavy rains caused by cyclone Komen, WFP began a relief operation based on a multi-cluster/sector initial rapid assessment, an FAO/WFP joint food security and livelihoods assessment and other assessments. In the first month WFP assisted 403,587 people, and it continues to assist populations affected by floods and landslides in Bago, Chin, Kachin, Magway, Mon, Kayin, Rakhine and Sagaing states. The cyclone prevented farmers from re-planting in time for the November harvest, which will have negative long-term effects.
13. WFP assists up to 440,000 people affected by floods. With new beneficiaries, cash-based transfers will increase from the current USD 5.5 million to USD 21.7 million. Relief assistance provides immediate support to people affected by floods and landslides. Cash-based transfers are provided for severely affected people to repair assets, re-establish livelihoods, maintain food security and nutrition status, and minimize the negative effects of the disaster.
14. Contingency figures in this budget revision take into account emergency response to seasonal floods and other disasters, the possible return of refugees from Thailand, and people likely to be affected by sporadic conflict – whose number is expected to fall by 2017 as people return home. WFP will continue its emergency preparedness and capacity development training for the staff of WFP, government counterparts and cooperating partners.
15. The number of WFP beneficiaries is expected to fall in 2016 and 2017 as IDPs return to Rakhine and Kachin states. WFP plans to shift gradually from food to cash-based transfers for relief: this will be more cost-efficient and will provide vulnerable beneficiaries with an opportunity to purchase preferred foods, thereby stimulating markets. In July 2014, WFP piloted cash-based transfers combined with food for 603 displaced women, men, girls and boys in two IDP camps in northern Shan, increasing the coverage and number of targeted households fourfold in 2015. The overall number of IDPs benefiting from food together with cash are expected to fall in the coming two years following rehabilitation and early recovery.

⁶ Mid-term review of PRRO 200299. Final report, March 2015.

16. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will be provided for children only and will be scaled up in Magway and Rakhine states. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP will pilot the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme to strengthen the health system: wasting prevention will be expanded in areas where that programme coverage is limited, while stunting prevention will be scaled up where stunting prevalence is highest. Specialized nutritious food will replace the current food basket for pregnant and lactating women.
17. WFP's nutrition interventions will be adapted to reflect Ministry of Health priorities and the joint United Nations strategy for nutrition. Coordination of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder partnerships will be catalysed through REACH and the Government's efforts to SUN will be further supported under the framework of the new National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security. WFP will enhance collaboration with the Ministry of Health through joint programming and technical support to the National Nutrition Centre and national TB and AIDS programmes. It will also support the rice fortification initiative and the development of a Myanmar Emergency Preparedness Plan for Nutrition. In 2016, WFP will assess the feasibility of conditional cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women; the assessment will suggest options for programme design in terms of selection criteria of girls, women, boys and men; partnerships; delivery platforms; and linkages with the health system and the national protection strategy.
18. WFP and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement will continue to implement the National Social Protection Strategic Plan which involves asset creation, school feeding, improved livelihood opportunities, household food security, risk reduction and resilience. In areas with poor education indicators and high food insecurity, WFP will support safety nets through the National School Feeding Programme.
19. WFP will rely on cooperating partners to increase the use of cash rather than food in asset-creation activities; communities will be involved in the determination of priorities and needs. WFP and the Yangon City Development Committee will pilot a project to address food security, nutrition and sanitation issues in peri-urban communities.
20. School feeding will distribute HEBs with more appropriate nutritional content – which the children enjoy and which helps to improve attention in class – with a view to increasing enrolment and attendance for both boys and girls. The take-home ration modality will be reviewed. WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Education through the School Feeding Systems Approach for Better Education Results.
21. WFP will continue to use 95 percent of cash contributions for local purchases of food to support economic and social development, and intends to establish an HEB manufacturing capacity in Myanmar.
22. Enhancement of national capacity to assess and respond to food insecurity and undernutrition will improve the prospects for sustainability and hand-over. WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO and the Government are working to achieve the Zero Hunger Challenge objectives by 2025 and see Myanmar graduate from least-developed country status by 2030. WFP and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development plan to improve the food security monitoring system and publish the first *Food Security and Poverty Atlas*.

23. The WFP gender policy will be central to the country office's strategy, which will continue to promote gender-sensitive and protection-sensitive targeting and equal access to benefits for women, girls, men and boys. With the incorporation of women's empowerment in national policies and programmes, WFP expects to have more opportunities to address gender equality and women's empowerment, including through technical assistance. WFP has experience in working with partners and providing training to assess and monitor gender dynamics and inclusion, promote gender-sensitive programming, and encourage more prominent roles for women and girls. Myanmar is a pilot country for gender certification, which will also involve a series of activities with the aim of mainstreaming gender and protection in all activities.
24. The country office will consider integrating a conflict-sensitive "do no harm" approach into its activities, cooperating with partners and other stakeholders to promote durable peace among communities.



TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity/component	Category/ beneficiaries	Current			Increase/decrease			Revised		
		Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/ women	Total
Relief										
Relief	IDPs in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states	96 000	104 000	200 000	No change in beneficiary numbers			96 000	104 000	200 000
Protracted relief	Most vulnerable and food-insecure communities in northern Rakhine state	33 600	36 400	70 000				33 600	36 400	70 000
Emergency preparedness	Victims of natural hazards and returnees	240 000	260 000	500 000				240 000	260 000	500 000
Nutrition										
Treatment of MAM	Children 6–59 months	14 600	14 000	28 600	1 200	1 200	2 400	15 800	15 200	31 000
Prevention of acute malnutrition	PLW and children 6–59 months	21 200	33 800	55 000	5 700	9 200	14 900	26 900	43 000	69 900
Prevention of stunting	PLW and children 6–23 months	7 900	15 800	23 700	2 800	5 500	8 300	10 700	21 300	32 000
HIV/TB	PLHIV and TB clients on treatment	11 040	11 960	23 000	No change in beneficiary numbers			11 040	11 960	23 000

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE										
Activity/component	Category/ beneficiaries	Current			Increase/decrease			Revised		
		Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/ women	Total
Asset creation										
Food	Unemployed, landless and disabled people from the most vulnerable households in targeted communities	152 000	164 800	316 800	38 000	41 000	79 000	190 000	205 800	395 800
Cash		16 900	18 300	35 200	122 200	132 300	254 500	139 000	150 700	289 700
School feeding										
School feeding snacks, HEBs	Children in primary schools and pre-schools	47 000	45 000	92 000	327 000	320 000	647 000	374 000	365 000	739 000
School feeding take-home ration (schoolchildren)		133 600	128 400	262 000	(133 600)	(128 400)	(262 000)	0*	0*	0*
School feeding take-home ration (family members)		534 480	513 520	1 048 000	No change in beneficiary numbers			534 480	513 520	1 048 000
TOTAL		1 003 200	1 086 800	2 090 000	603 764	622 556	1 226 320	1 414 964	1 501 356	2 916 320

Note: Planned figures have been rounded.

* When take-home rations are cancelled, students in the programme are provided with HEBs; the HEB figures will reflect the change.

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

	Relief		Nutrition						Asset creation		School Feeding	
	Food	Cash	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition			Prevention of stunting		HIV/ TB	Food	Cash	
			Children 6–59 months	Children 6–59 months	Children 6–59 months	PLW	Children 6–23 months	PLW				
Rice	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	450	-	-
Pulses	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-
Oil	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
Salt	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Wheat-soya blend with sugar	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	50	-	-	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	200	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Plumpy'Doz	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
TOTAL	545	-	200	100	46	100	100	100	545	535	-	75
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	2 104	-	802	401	258	381	401	381	2 115	2 015	-	338
% kcal from protein	8.2	-	18.1	18.1	8.6	17.2	18.1	17.2	9.02	8.6	-	10.7
% kcal from fat	15.3	-	22.4	22.4	55.3	14.2	22.4	14.2	16.4	11.6	-	30.0
Cash-based transfer (USD/person/day)*	-	0.2–0.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5– 6.5	-
No. of feeding days	30/month			75/year		30/month			60/year		22/ month (during school year)	

* Cash-based transfer amount varies by location.

** 40 US cents is what vulnerable households receive; 20 US cents goes to households that are identified as less vulnerable and receive cash plus rice. Food is captured in the total general food distribution calculation.



FOOD REQUIREMENTS

25. The proposed 24-month extension requires an additional 94,656 mt of food and USD 16.2 million in cash for beneficiaries to implement the revised activities outlined below.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Food/ cash-based transfer	Food requirements (mt)/cash-based transfers (USD)		
		Current	Increase/decrease	Revised total
Relief				
Food	Food	112 132	51 233	163 365
Cash	Cash-based transfer	2 798 387	-	2 798 387
Nutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Food	1 145	4 294	5 439
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Food	5 144	5 108	10 252
Prevention of stunting	Food	3 367	2 160	5 527
HIV/TB	Food	5 453	9 026	14 479
Asset creation				
Food	Food	34 668	5 757	40 425
Cash	Cash-based transfer	2 700 000	16 248 310	18 948 310
School feeding				
Snacks	Food	2 640	17 078	19 718
Take-home rations	Food	42 358	-	42 358
TOTAL (food)		206 907	94 656	301 563
TOTAL (cash-based transfers)		5 498 387	16 248 310	21 746 697

Risk Assessment and Preparedness

26. Insecurity resulting from natural hazards and conflict is a major risk in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan. WFP's rapid-response mechanisms will ensure timely responses coordinated with the Government and partners; these include pre-positioning of food before rainy seasons and innovative transport options.
27. In the areas where cash and food transfers are implemented, mitigation measures include monitoring of food prices, markets and distributions to detect problems. Preparedness measures will be adapted to reflect the anticipated increase in the volume of cash transfers.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	53 887	26 943 400	
Pulses	7 198	6 478 380	
Oil and fats	3 492	3 020 321	
Mixed and blended food	29 469	30 348 061	
Others	610	97 696	
Total food	94 656	66 887 858	
External transport		2 671 145	
Landside transport, storage and handling		11 285 693	
Other direct operational costs – food		3 699 161	
Food and related costs¹		84 543 857	84 543 857
Cash-based transfers		16 248 310	
Related costs		4 356 674	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		20 604 985	20 604 985
Capacity development and augmentation		3 102 225	3 102 225
Direct operational costs			108 251 067
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			17 724 042
Total direct project costs			125 975 109
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			8 818 258
TOTAL WFP COSTS			134 793 366

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 (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	4 928 616
General service staff	6 386 519
Subtotal	11 315 135
Recurring and other	3 536 334
Capital equipment	714 150
Security	208 974
Travel and transportation	1 649 449
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	300 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	17 724 042

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	There are cooperating partners to work with. Cooperating partners are able to fulfil their responsibilities as expected. Political and economic instability does not impede cooperation.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	Partners are able to fulfil their responsibilities as expected. Non-WFP aid and delivery mechanisms meet the required standards. A stable and secure environment is conducive to meeting standards.
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	A stable and secure environment supports gender equality and women's empowerment. Partners are able to implement gender-sensitive programming in line with WFP's expectations. Beneficiary groups are disposed to address gender disparities.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Regional security concerns do not impede activities. Cooperating partners are able to implement WFP programming. There are no pipeline breaks.
Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	There are no pipeline breaks. Coordination with partners is effective and efficient. No major disasters occur.
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	There are enough cooperating partners able to implement asset-creation activities according to WFP's expectations.
Outcome 2.2 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	The Government does not restrict local purchases or food movements. The Government does not limit access to operational areas. There are no pipelines breaks. A stable political environment is conducive to achieving programme objectives.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>There are no pipeline breaks.</p> <p>There are no severe price shocks.</p> <p>No major disasters occur to disrupt WFP's programming.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>No pipelines breaks occur.</p> <p>No major disasters occur.</p> <p>The political, economic, cultural and natural environment supports asset creation.</p> <p>Communities are able to maintain built or restored assets.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>There are no pipeline breaks.</p> <p>No major disasters occur.</p> <p>The political, economic, cultural and natural environment supports fair and beneficial use of community assets.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet MAM treatment recovery rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment default rate (%)</p>	<p>Enough partners are able to support nutrition-oriented programming. There are no restrictions on conducting surveys. Stable living conditions foster recovery. Information on nutrition is available.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</p>	<p>Regional insecurity does not impede activities. Cooperating partners and targeted communities are able to carry out WFP programming. National and local authorities support education. There are no pipeline breaks.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3 Enhancing treatment success through the provision of nutritional support to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and/or TB treatment clients</p>	<p>ART adherence rate (%) TB treatment success rate (%) ART survival rate at 12 months (%) TB treatment default rate (%) ART nutritional recovery rate (%) ART default rate (%)</p>	<p>Enough partners are able to provide directly observed short-course treatment and anti-retroviral therapy in operating areas. There are no restrictions on surveys. Stable living conditions foster nutritional recovery. No pipeline breaks occur. Information on nutrition is available. Social, cultural and political norms do not hinder HIV/TB programming.</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4.4 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: National Capacity Index</p>	<p>The Government is able to fulfil its responsibilities as a partner according to WFP's expectations.</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>No pipeline breaks occur. Stable living conditions foster recovery.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>No pipeline breaks occur. Government and education stakeholders continue to improve the quality of education.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.3 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>No pipeline breaks occur.</p> <p>Stable living conditions foster nutritional recovery.</p> <p>Coordination with partners is effective.</p>
<p>Output 4.4 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p> <p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<p>Partners are able to meet WFP's expectations of cooperation.</p> <p>Delivery mechanisms meet acceptable standards.</p> <p>Stable and secure conditions foster a supportive environment.</p>
<p>Output 4.5 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>Government and education stakeholders continue to improve the quality of education.</p>
<p>Output 4.6 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>The Government is able to fulfil its responsibilities as a partner according to WFP's expectations.</p>

ANNEX III



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

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
REACH	Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
TB	tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization