

## BUDGET DECREASE FROM PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO) 200532 – BR902

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Decrease /Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	174,740,250	( 60,103,971)	114,636,279
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	12,079,031	1,818,368	13,897,399
ISC	13,077,350	(4,079,992)	8,997,358
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>199,896,631</b>	<b>( 62,365,595)</b>	<b>137,531,036</b>

Title of the project “Nutrition Support for children and Women “

Start date: 01 July 2013 End date: 30 June 2015

Reduction period: N/A New end date: N/A

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Decrease	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	136,945,056	(46,788,485)	90,156,570
C&V Transfer	-	-	-

### NATURE OF THE DECREASE

1. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), with its population of 24.76 million, continues to face challenges in achieving sustained food security and nutrition. According to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), DPRK’s Global Hunger Index (GHI) for 2013 was **18.0**. While this is an improvement over its GHI in 2009, at 18.4, and GHI in 2010, at 19.4, the country’s hunger level is still considered as significant.<sup>1</sup>
2. On 1 July 2013, WFP commenced the implementation of a US\$200 million PRRO (200532 *Nutrition Support to Children and Women*) for two years. The operation is a continuation of the previous PRRO (200114) with nutrition as the main driver. Donor support for humanitarian activities continues to be negatively affected by security and political issues on the Korean Peninsula. As a consequence, WFP’s operation continues to be severely underfunded. While the previous operation, PRRO 200114, faced a shortfall of 43 percent, the current PRRO faces a shortfall of **76 percent** (as of 7 May 2014).
3. Given the severe shortage of resources, and subsequent pipeline breaks, WFP attempted to continue reaching vulnerable populations—albeit with significant reductions in rations. Given the severity of resource shortfalls, this strategy is neither desirable nor sustainable. In this context, this budget revision seeks to:

<sup>1</sup> IFPRI. 2013. Global Hunger Index. IFPRI Publications: Washington D.C.

- Reduce the food and related costs of the PRRO by US\$ 62million; and
  - Reduce the number of planned beneficiaries from 2.4 million to 1.8 million individuals.
4. The reductions are based on nutritional status, food security and geographic variations in the country. The key changes are exclusion/reduction of some beneficiary groups and cut-off of some commodities (biscuits and cereals). The affected groups are as follows:
- About 500,000 primary school children will be excluded from the operation because they are less vulnerable compared with children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Only 112,000 primary students per school year will continue to receive biscuits in Ryanggang and North Hamgyong provinces. Food security and nutrition are particularly problematic in these two Northern provinces as documented in the previous CFSAM and Nutrition Surveys.
  - An average of 700,000 children from nurseries and kindergarten will no longer receive biscuits each month. Continued provision of Super Cereal along with pulses and oil in a sustainable manner will offset removal of biscuits from their rations.
  - The MAM activity is still a pilot as it has taken over two years to negotiate and approve its implementation with the Government. At present, this pilot only covers one out of the nine-targeted provinces. The manner in which MAM is being implemented is unorthodox: through nurseries. Therefore, the goal of this pilot is to document and evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot phase before attempting to advocate for its expansion under this particularly implementation model. WFP has not yet found a suitable solution from technical perspective to reach the PLWs. It is proposed to remove this component (MAM PLW) for the time being.
5. The food basket is composed of Super Cereal, Biscuits, pulses, vegetable oil and cereals. Both Super Cereal and Biscuits are enriched with vitamins and minerals. The Super Cereal also has very high content of dried skimmed milk, which is an important source of protein.
- While the nutritional situation has improved, rates of stunting remains significant and lack of dietary diversity is a concern. According to 2013 CFSAM, 84 percent of the households have unsatisfactory food consumption. Meals often consist of rice or maize and cabbage, with little variety, failing to provide essential micronutrients, protein and fats. The provision of locally processed Super Cereal, and direct distribution of pulses and vegetable oil to young children and pregnant and lactating women will address micronutrient and dietary diversity problems and is in line with 1000 days initiative.
  - In terms of biscuits, the lack of raw materials has resulted in the suspension of biscuit production in five out of seven local production factories. The remaining two factories will serve caseloads in the two Northern provinces. The main recipients of biscuits are primary school children.
  - Based the nutritional values and resource availability, two commodities have been reduced in this budget revision accordingly: cereals for institutions/PLWs and biscuits in all institutions except primary schools in the two northern provinces. Although cereals were included in the food basket for children's institutions, WFP has not been able to provide cereal rations to these institutions since the start of the project in July 2013. However, WFP monitoring teams have confirmed that the DPRK Government has made cereals available to children's institutions for on-site feeding. Until such time as our resource outlook improves, we will need to remove this item from food baskets and advocate for the Government to continue its support.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET DECREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

6. In agreement with the Government and in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework and Strategic Objective 2 (Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish and rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies), WFP currently implements a two-year PRRO 200532 - “Nutrition Support to Children and Women” which began on July 1, 2013. This project builds on experience from previous operations in DPRK, aims to:
  - Reduce hunger and undernutrition among children and women by providing nutrition support to improve dietary diversity through school and preschool meals and targeted nutrition support;
  - Support the Government in reducing hunger and undernutrition through local production of fortified blended food (FBF); and
  - Restore and rebuild livelihoods to enhance food security through food for community development (FFCD) interventions.
7. In total, 2.4 million children and women in 87 counties located in 9 of the 10 provinces have been targeted with rations composed of Super Cereals, pulses, oil and cereals – some groups also receive nutritious biscuits in their rations or as the only nutrition transfer. The operation also supports the Government in preparing for and responding to natural disasters.
8. Resource shortfalls have led to critical pipeline breaks in the latter half of 2013 and into 2014—resulting in operational changes and significant challenges in meeting the objectives of the PRRO. The first major change relates to the local production of fortified blended food. In partnership with the DPRK Government, WFP imports the raw materials that are used by 14 factories to produce Super Cereal and fortified biscuits. The latter are then distributed to targeted populations under different activities.
9. In the first quarter of 2014, a total of 5,737mt of fortified food was produced during the quarter (on average 1,912mt per month). Of this total, 38 percent was fortified biscuits and 62 percent, Super Cereal. Production levels were only 43 percent of the total requirement. As the resource situation has not improved, WFP suspended production of biscuits in five out of seven factories in order to focus on the production of Super Cereal. Current food stocks will allow WFP to produce Super Cereal for distribution until August 2014.
10. Reduced commodity levels have meant that WFP has only reached 68 percent of its planned caseload for January-March 2014. WFP reached a monthly average of slightly over 1.1 million beneficiaries during this first quarter. Moreover, the rations provided to these beneficiaries were only 30 percent of total entitlements. In some cases, entire caseloads have been dropped. The suspension of biscuit production has removed 500,000 primary school children from receiving WFP’s assistance in all regions except two northern provinces: Ryanggang and North Hamgyong.
11. DPRK is prone to floods (July/August) and drought/dry spells (April-June), which cause damage to crops. Floods also bring significant damage annually on irrigation infrastructures and have high impact on the population. In collaboration with the Government, WFP initiated five food-for-community-development projects in spring 2014, involving in embankment and river excavation. In the case of localized natural disasters (mainly floods), WFP DPRK responds to the emergency by distributing cereals from the small amount of available stocks replenished usually by the CERF under the Rapid Response window. This

year, however, WFP does not have the requisite stocks to respond immediately. Mainly this is due to significant resource shortfalls and will not only affect WFP's ability to respond to natural disasters, but also to the bulk of its beneficiary caseload: women and children who are normally provided with locally produced supercereals and biscuits and complemented with oil and pulses.

12. The planned pilot programme on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) has only partially been implemented; while the recommendations made by 2013 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to switch to rice soya blend product cannot be pursued. The switch to Rice Soya Blend needs big investment in changing the production lines. WFP has no resources for such a change, neither does the Government.
13. Nutrition programmes focused on pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), in particular, have faced supply problems. PLWs are entitled to receive mixed food (Super Cereal, pulses, and oil) from WFP from the second trimester of pregnancy until 6 months after childbirth, depending on the availability of commodities. In March 2014, PLWs did not receive any rations due to production constraints of Super Cereals and shortages of other commodities such as oil and pulses. In February 2014, only 54 percent of the planned PLW caseload received Super Cereal for, on average, only 23 days.

#### **Purpose of Budget Decrease**

14. It is important to acknowledge that the current approach is not sustainable. Continuously cutting rations and reducing number feeding days could compromise the positive achievements made over previous years and have a negative impact on beneficiaries. Given the extent and continuation of the poor funding situation for the operation, a more systematic targeting and further prioritization of the existing resources is warranted.
15. Given the alarming resourcing situation, WFP convened key donors to a meeting in Rome on August 5, 2014 to request additional support and to explain that if funding fails to materialize WFP may have no option other than to suspend its operations in DPRK. The funding situation and future resource outlook will be reviewed by October 15, 2014 to determine the way forward. Meanwhile WFP is preparing a contingency plan for the closure of in-country operations including the use of any remaining stocks and winding down of operations over a period of a few months.
16. This budget revision incorporates a reduction in the number of people to be assisted under the PRRO from 2.4 million to 1.8 million in 87 counties within 9 provinces for 2014-2015. In turn, an increase in the DSC is required to ensure the appropriate level of oversight needed to ensure that resources be used effectively.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]										
Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Decrease/ Increase			Revised		
		Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total
Pre School meals ( prevention)	Infant homes (0-4 years)	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	4,000
	Children's Centers ( 5-6 years)	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	4,000
	Boarding schools ( 7-16 years)	4,000	4,000	8,000	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	8,000
	Nurseries (6 months-4 years)	385,000	400,000	785,000	0	0	0	385,000	400,000	785,000
	Kindergartens (5-6 years)	261,000	271,000	532,000	6,900	7,100	14,000	267,900	278,100	546,000
School meals	Primary Schools (7-10 years)	460,000	478,000	938,000	(377 300)	(392 700)	(770 000)	82,700	85,300	168,000
Targeted Nutrition Support (Prevention)	Pregnant and lactating women		490,000	490,000	0	0	0		490,000	490,000
Targeted Nutrition Support (Treatment)	Sick children in hospital ( 6 months-16 years)	56,000	59,000	115,000	0	0	0	56,000	59,000	115,000
	Malnourished Children	106,000	110,000	216,000	(88 000)	(92 000)	(180 000)	18,000	18,000	36,000
	Malnourished pregnant and lactating Women		72,000	72,000		(72 000)	(72 000)		0	0
FFCD	FFCD participants and household memebres	157,000	163,000	320,000	(94 080)	(97 920)	(192 000)	62,920	65,080	128,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,433,000</b>	<b>2,051,000</b>	<b>3,484,000</b>	<b>(552 480)</b>	<b>(647 520)</b>	<b>(1 200 000)</b>	<b>880,520</b>	<b>1,403,480</b>	<b>2,284,000</b>
<b>Total Ajusted ( excluding overlap)</b>		<b>944,000</b>	<b>1,449,000</b>	<b>2,393,000</b>	<b>(311 000)</b>	<b>(309 000)</b>	<b>(620 000)</b>	<b>633,000</b>	<b>1,140,000</b>	<b>1,773,000</b>

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)								
	School and Preschool meals	School and Preschool meals	School and Preschool meals	School and Preschool meals	Targeted Nutrition Support	Targeted Nutrition Support	Targeted Nutrition Support	FFCD
	Infant homes, Children Centers,Board ing schools,	Nurseries	Kindergartens	Primary School	Sick children	Malnourished Children	Pregnant and Lactating Women	
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
CMB/CSM	100	100	100		100	100	100	
RMB					100			
Biscuits				60				
Beans	50	50	50		50		167	
Oil	25	25	25		25		56	
Cereals								667
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1,572</b>	
% kcal from protein	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	
% kcal from fat	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as	<b>365</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>120</b>

\* Increased number of kindergarten children according to the updated Global Implementation Plan in 87 operational counties.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Activity [or Component]	Commodity[1] /	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
	Cash & voucher	Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
School and preschool meals	Commodity	152 148	(51 072))	101 076
Targeted nutrition support	Commodity	45 053	(15 246)	29 807
FFCD	Commodity	9 605	(3 250)	6 355
TOTAL		206 806	(69 568)	137 238

### Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning (if applicable)

There is no significant change in the main risks and mitigation measures being taken under the revision period.

### RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (not applicable for EMOPs or projects for ED approval)

The proposed budget decrease as well as the reduced commitment of food, resulting in the revised budget for project PRRO 200532 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

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Date

# ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			(60,103,971)
Cereals	( 51,969)	( 19,175,400)	
Pulses	( 6,313)	( 17,276,812)	
Oil and fats	( 5,390)	( 4,851,648)	
Mixed and blended food			
Others	( 5,896)	( 5,484,625)	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>(69,568)</b>	<b>( 46,788,485)</b>	
External Transport		( 8,145,257)	
LTSH		( 1,989,298)	
ODOC Food		( 3,180,931)	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>2</sup></b>		<b>(60,103,971)</b>	
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>		-	
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(60,103,971)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,818,368
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>(58,285,603)</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			(4,079,992)
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>( 62,365,595)</b>

<sup>2</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	\$727,338
General service staff **	
Danger pay and local allowances	\$22,750
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$750,088</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>\$140,500</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>\$296,000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>\$281,780</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>\$1,818,368</b>

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK PRRO 200532 “Nutrition Support for Children and Women in DPRK”		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<b>Cross-cutting indicators</b>		
<b>Cross-cutting result 1</b> GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: > 50 (Jun 2015) Location: Korea, Democratic Republic  Activity: FFA	Food can be allocated to FFCD projects. Food is available and distributed in timely fashion.
<b>Cross-cutting result 2</b> 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) Target: 80 (Jun 2015) Location: Korea, Democratic Republic  Activity: NUT Notes: In general young children and women who receive WFP fortified foods  Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 80 (Jun 2015) Location: Korea, Democratic Republic  Activity: NUT Notes: Young children and PLW who receive food under nutrition programmes (blanket)	Food is available and distributed in timely fashion.

<b>Cross-cutting result 3</b> PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 2 (Jun 2015)	Food is available and distributed in timely fashion. Partners are available and can implement their programmes if funding is a challenge.
<b>SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome SO2.1</b> Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: &gt; 4 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 87 counties</li> <li>Source: WFP survey</li> <li>Notes: Average number of food groups consumed by HHs (out of 8 possible)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: &lt; 30 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 87 counties</li> <li>Source: WFP survey</li> </ul> </li> </ul> FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: &lt; 20 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 87 counties</li> <li>Source: WFP survey</li> </ul> </li> </ul> FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: &gt;50 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: 87 counties</li> <li>Source: WFP survey</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Monitoring and follow-up assessments take place as planned. Full food basket, especially pulses and oil, is available and distributed in timely fashion.
<b>Outcome SO2.2</b> Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market	Percentage of arable land protected in selected communities Target: 100 (Jun 2015)	Maintenance programme to ensure durability of created assets is in place. Non-food items are available.

infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: FFCD counties</li> </ul> <p>Source: WFP programme monitoring</p> <p>Notes: Data collected by FFCD team and reporting is based on their reports. Baseline data will be available when project proposals are received.</p>	<p>Participants are available during planting and harvest seasons.</p> <p>Bad weather does not impede project implementation.</p> <p>Baseline data will be available during receipt of project proposals.</p>
<p><b>Outcome SO2.3</b></p> <p>Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &gt; 50 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: MAM treatment</li> <li>◦ Source: Secondary data</li> <li>◦ Notes: MAM treatment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 70 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: 87 counties</li> <li>◦ Source: Secondary data</li> <li>◦ Notes: Nursery children</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>› Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &gt; 66 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: 87 counties</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: Nursery children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 66 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: 87 counties</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PLW (blanket)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>› MAM treatment non-response rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &lt; 15 (Jun 2015)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>MAM treatment pilot start and progresses as planned.</p> <p>Super Cereal and biscuits are available and distributed in timely manner.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: MAM treatment</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: Reporting rely on timely and quality submission of nutrition data from partner. Pilot project; no baseline</li> </ul> <p>‣ MAM treatment default rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &lt; 15 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: MAM treatment counties</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: Reporting rely on timely and quality submission of nutrition data from partner. Pilot project; no baseline available.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>‣ MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &lt; 3 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: MAM treatment counties</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: Reporting rely on timely and quality submission of nutrition data from partner. Pilot project; no baseline available.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>‣ MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &gt; 75 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: MAM treatment counties</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Notes: Reporting rely on timely and quality submission of nutrition data from partner. Pilot project; no baseline available</li> <li>▸ Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 16 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Ryanggang and North Hamgyong province (17 counties)</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Notes: 80% of 20 school feeding days per month. Counted as days when biscuits were distributed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome SO2.4</b> Local production capacity for fortified food sustained	Percentage of monthly production quota achieved, by product  Target: > 60 (Jun 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: WFP supported food production factories</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: Local Food Production team in Programme Unit collects and analyzes the data</li> </ul>	Raw materials, premix and packaging are available on time. Electricity and spare parts are available
<b>Output SO2.1</b> Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)  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  Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned	Full food basket is available and distributed in timely fashion.

<p><b>Output SO2.2</b> Project-specific</p> <p>Fortified food produced in 2 biscuit and 7 SuperCereal factories</p>	<p>Number of factories supported</p>	<p>Raw materials and spare parts are available. There is no delay in procurement of raw commodities and packing materials. Transport is available and timely. Electricity is available.</p>
<p><b>Output SO2.3</b> Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Maintenance programme to ensure durability of created assets is in place. Non-food items are available. Participants are available during planting and harvest seasons. Bad weather does not impede project implementation.</p>







## **ANNEX IV – LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission
CMB	Cereal Milk Blend
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSM	Corn Soya Milk Blend
DPRK	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FFCD	Food for Community Development
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GIP	Global Implementation Plan
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LFP	Local Food Production
LOU	Letter of Understanding
LTSH	Landside Transport Storage and Handling
MAM	Management of Acute Malnutrition
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFI	Non Food Items
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
US\$	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme

## **ANNEX V - LTSH-matrix**

## **ANNEX VI - Project Budget Plan**

## **ANNEX VII - Project Statistics**

## **ANNEX VIII - Project Budget Estimate**