

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 200464 BR No5, "Saving Lives and Livelihoods, Promoting Transition"

Total revised number of beneficiaries	749 584
Duration of entire project	60 months, 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2017
Extension / Reduction period	12 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017
Gender marker code	n.a.
WFP food tonnage	41,058

Start date: 01/01/2013 **End date:** 31/12/2016 **Extension/Reduction period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31/12/2017

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase (Decrease)	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 33,455,269	US\$ 4,342,976	US\$ 37,798,245
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 14,403,588	US\$ 517,419	US\$ 14,921,007
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ 1,753,121	US\$ 204,000	US\$ 1,957,121
DSC	US\$ 9,234,573	US\$ 1,228,918	US\$ 10,463,491
ISC	US\$ 4,119,259	US\$ 440,532	US\$ 4,559,791
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 62,965,810	US\$ 6,733,846	US\$ 69,699,655

CHANGES TO:
Food Tool

- ☒ MT
☒ Commodity Value
☒ External Transport
☒ LTSH
☒ ODOC

C&V Tool

- ☒ C&V Transfers
☒ C&V Related Costs

- ☒ CD&A
☒ DSC
☒ Project duration
☐ Other

Project Rates

- ☒ LTSH (\$/MT)
☒ ODOC (\$/MT)
☒ C&V Related (%)
☒ DSC (%)

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Cote d'Ivoire protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200464 seeks a twelve month extension and maintains existing activities to continue providing relief and recovery assistance to returning refugees and vulnerable households in the western region along the Liberian and Guinean borders. It further incorporates live saving and livelihoods responses to internally displaced populations and vulnerable hosting communities.
2. This revision is aligned with the 2016 – 2020 United Nations Development Assistant Framework, and WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. It also complements the recently developed WFP Country Programme 200960 under approval by the WFP Executive Board.
3. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - a) Increase new beneficiaries assisted by 91,890 people (55,134 women, 36,756 men)
 - b) Increase food transfers by 5,620 mt valued at USD \$2,123million
 - c) Increase cash transfers and related costs by USD 0,517 million
 - d) Increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling and other direct operational costs by USD 2,219 million;
 - e) Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 0,204 million; and
 - f) Increase direct support costs by USD 0.440 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

4. The PRRO up to December 2016 provided food assistance to 657 694 people through: (i) general food distribution (GFD) to returning refugees and vulnerable local populations; (ii) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6 – 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); (iii) food-by-prescription for malnourished clients under anti-retroviral treatment (ART); (iv) social protection support for orphans and other vulnerable children; and (v) food assistance for assets (FFA) activities for returning refugees and vulnerable local populations.
5. In 2016, the PRRO supported the repatriation of over 17,800 Ivorian refugees returning from Liberia and other neighbouring countries. Returning refugees received a returnee package (in-kind food assistance) for an initial period of three months, and were further assisted with asset creation and livelihoods interventions, primarily agricultural-based. WFP implemented FFA projects in 156 localities to support returnees and vulnerable host communities to restore or build productive assets, and provided technical support in terms of improved farming techniques as well as agricultural inputs to establish sustainable food security systems and increase income generating activities. Overall, 199 hectares of agricultural land benefited from new irrigation schemes, and 809 hectares of land was cultivated, benefiting approximately 50,000 people, including vulnerable local population. This has been achieved in partnership with the implementing NGOs and indirect technical support from Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. In the planning and implementation of FFA activities specific gender considerations are taken into account e.g. the timing and existing workloads, particularly on women and other disadvantaged groups.
6. Live-saving assistance was also provided to approximately 25,000 IDPs and hosting communities following the eviction and displacement of over 20,000 people from Mont Peko, in western Cote d'Ivoire, as part of the Government's effort to reclaim national protected forest reserves and to relocate farmers that have illegally been settling here since the first political crisis in 2002. The displacement led to loss of assets and harvest, resulting in a severe

situation for the affected IDPs as well as increased pressure on the host population. A CERF contribution enabled WFP to launch an immediate emergency response to provide 3 months of life-saving food assistance.

7. Nutrition interventions reached its intended target of 2,100 children with treatment of MAM but reached only a third of targeted PLWs (397 women) due to funding shortfalls. These interventions were mainly concentrated in the North (Poro, Tchologo and Bagoue) and Northeast (Boukani and Gontougo), which have the highest rates of acute malnutrition. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire for the organization of the Table Ronde to mobilize resources for the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020. The PDM conducted in October 2016 among the population in areas of return shows there is no treatment program for children 6-59 months suffering from MAM. This study also highlighted the low access to health services (including inadequacy of health centers), functional water points, drinking water and sanitation which constitute aggravating factors affecting the nutritional situation. Resource gaps also impacted the coverage of assistance to ART clients and their families, as well as to orphans and other vulnerable children, reaching a quarter of the plan.
8. Post distribution monitoring (PDM¹) conducted in October 2016 found that most of WFP assisted households in 2016 were female-headed (54%). The same source showed that in 72 percent of the households women were the decision makers when it came to the use of food assistance. In these households, 91 percent confirmed that food assistance provided was used for their own consumption, while 4 percent said their food rations were shared with host families. When looking at the sources of food outside of WFP's food assistance, nearly half of the households (48%) accessed food through markets and only 22 percent from their own harvest. With regards to economic vulnerability, most beneficiary households allocated 65 percent or more of their income to food. This proportion increased in female-headed households (67%).
9. Project implementation sought to address gender gaps by providing food assistance according to the specific needs and priorities of women and men, girls and boys, young but also other social groups across age and diversity such as older persons or people with disabilities. The livelihoods component took into account the specific needs of women and men by providing improved tools and equipment to reduce the labour burden e.g. by providing a motoculture to facilitate land preparation and cultivation. A community committee is established before implementation of activity to address the management of assets and related aspects of tenure, to ensure that specific vulnerable groups (including women groups) have access to the assets created and retain ownership or share the benefits related to these assets.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

10. In October 2016, WFP in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM²) in the West and South-west regions of Cote d'Ivoire to assess the vulnerability of returning refugees and vulnerable local population. Preliminary findings indicate that 2 percent and 18 percent of the population were severely and moderately food insecure, respectively, and that 55 percent of the food insecure households were female-headed. The regional analysis shows that the western regions are the most affected by food insecurity with a prevalence of 29 percent. Furthermore, the preliminary findings show that overall food insecurity affects more the recent returnees (those that arrived since December 2015) than host populations, since the former arrived after the start of the agricultural season and hence were unable to farm and re-establish

¹ WFP, *Post Distribution Monitoring* (PDM), October 2016

² WFP and UNHCR, *Joint Assessment Mission* (JAM) in the returnees areas, October 2016

their livelihoods. In addition the coping capacity and food consumption are compromised; 34 percent and 24 percent of the households were engaged in stress and crisis strategies respectively in order to face food and non-food shortages, while 25 percent had poor and moderate food consumption and dietary diversity.

11. A rapid assessment³ was also conducted in October 2016 to assess the food security conditions of the populations affected by the eviction from Mont Peko. Preliminary analysis indicates that the food security situation is severe. About 57 percent of IDPs and 42 percent of host population are food insecure. Among the IDP households headed by women, 61 percent are food insecure. According to this assessment, the IDPs have lost all their crops during the displacement and no longer have access to their harvests and livelihoods. Also, 79 percent of host populations have reported unavailability of food stock at household level because the accumulated lean season period (from June to October) and hosting of several IDPs from Mont Peko. The situation is further exacerbated by land pressure experienced by both groups in the Mont Peko surrounding areas. As for the nutrition situation in the area, 3.5 percent of children 6-59 months are severely malnourished and the level increases to 7 percent among children of 6-23 months.
12. Food commodity prices are generally rising in the country. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the consumer price index is pegged at 113 in September 2016, showing a 10 percent increase over the 2005-2015 ten-year average. Local foods are also affected by price increases more specifically in the western regions. The price of cassava has increased by 9 percent in all markets while the price of local rice is rising on the market of Man (+ 3%) and Guiglo (+7%) compared to 2015. This increase of food prices increased the vulnerability of people who depend on markets especially in these regions where the poverty rate is the highest (50%).
13. High stunting levels among the population in areas of return is indicative of persisting aggravating factors linked to low access to health services, drinking water and sanitation. Thus, the introduction of more nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions through community-based activities should improve the nutritional situation. According to the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (2011-2012), rates of anaemia in women of childbearing age are generally above 50% in the targeted areas.
14. Persisting food insecurity among the vulnerable population, in particular recent and earlier⁴ returning refugees and IDPs, highlights the need for continued livelihoods assistance to promote transition, support reintegration and strengthen social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and host communities. The 2016 JAM and rapid food security assessment in areas of displacement found that access to farmland and agriculture inputs remains a serious constraint to re-establishing livelihoods. While earlier returnees are slightly better off, recent returnees have found their lands occupied and have limited access to alternative livelihoods opportunities, which can create conflict over resources. Furthermore, a majority of recent returnees arrived after the agriculture cycle and were unable to engage in farming activities. In Mont Peko, the similarly, displaced families who rely on their own production were displaced from the protected forest before they were able to harvest their crops. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 12,500 (50.1 percent of women and 19 percent of children under 5 years) Ivorian refugees in camps in Liberia may return in 2017. Combined, these factors pose severe social and economic pressure in areas of high returns and displacement.

Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

³ National Nutrition Programme (PNN) and WFP, *Rapid Emergency Food Security and nutrition Assessment conducted among the displaced people of the Mont Peko*, October 2016

⁴ Recent returnees came back from December 2015 to now and earlier returnees came back before December 2015

15. The proposed twelve month extension seeks to continue providing relief and recovery assistance to returning refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable host populations. The repatriation process is expected to pick up during the first quarter of 2017. An estimated 12,500 Ivorian refugees are expected to return during the year. In cooperation with the Government and UNHCR, the repatriation process will take consideration of the agricultural cycle to ensure that farming households are able to engage in productive activities upon return.
16. With regards to the displaced population, the Government is cognizant of the need to identify durable solutions. WFP will strengthen coordination with the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion to support the implementation of government strategies to assist IDPs in resuming their livelihoods in areas of resettlement. Further displacements may occur in 2017 due to the illegal land occupation of other parts of the protected forests. WFP and other UN agencies will continue advocating with the Government to avert sudden evictions or displacements requiring a humanitarian response. This revision will incorporate capacity building and technical support to the newly established Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims for emergency preparedness and response. Furthermore, WFP will engage with other agencies to promote peaceful coexistence at community level among returnees and hosting communities when participating in programme design and implementation of asset creation activities benefiting all of communities.
17. WFP will continue to provide an initial 3-month returnee package (GFD) to the estimated 12,500 refugees expected to return in 2017. In addition, life-saving assistance is planned for 2,000 households (11000 individuals) that could potentially be displaced from other national protected forests or from sporadic security incidents in border areas or ethnic clashes in other parts of the country. This support will complement government emergency response activities. Based on the high level of food insecurity and negative coping strategies adopted by repatriated refugees, IDPs and host populations, WFP will establish and support conditions for longer-term resilience building activities for food security and nutrition of returning refugees and vulnerable local population as those contribute to social cohesion. Livelihoods support through FFA interventions will be provided to approximately 18,000 participants, in support of 90,000 people. These will include recent returnees and those that returned earlier but remain food insecure, food insecure IDPs, as well as vulnerable host populations. Based on the JAM (October, 2016), the need for longer-term livelihoods interventions have been recognized and WFP aims a 6 months FFA assistance to vulnerable returnees and host populations. The timing of these interventions will be based on the seasonal agricultural calendar and the lean season. Similarly to the existing FFA strategy, activities will focus on restoring agricultural lands to increase food crop and vegetable production, as well as livestock and fishery production contributing to a more diversified diet and enhanced nutrition. In-kind food assistance remains the preferred beneficiary transfer modality in areas of high food insecurity. Cash-based transfers will be gradually introduced in line with planned market and sectorial assessments and the identification of an appropriate transfer modality for rural areas.
18. In line with the WFP Resilience Policy, WFP Côte d'Ivoire will base its FFA interventions using the 3- pronged approach (3PA). Through the gender-sensitive Community- based Participatory Planning (CBPP) tool the returnees and vulnerable host populations will be in the centre of planning to identify and prioritize their own livelihood needs. The planned Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) will support the geographical targeting of CO's and partner's livelihood interventions and also inform the selection of priority regions for Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) to support the identification of complementary and multi-sectorial activities by partners. Indicative figure for planned CBPP are four in 2017. Technical assistance and investments in agricultural practices will continue to build on partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) and International Fund of Agriculture (IFAD) under the RBA framework to “Strengthen Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition”.

19. The nutrition response will target 16,200 women and children, and will focus on the prevention of maternal and child undernutrition through community-based activities such as nutrition education and awareness, carried out through Animation and Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (FFARN) using the Hearth approach. . In line with the 1000-days approach to preventing malnutrition, the prevention component will focus primarily on children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women providing rations of Super Cereal Plus and Super Cereal/oil respectively. In addition, an innovative component will be introduced to provide nutrition support to children aged 3 to 5 years and mothers in cooperation with UNICEF. Based on a UNICEF study that identified challenges faced by repatriated refugee mothers, UNICEF has established safe early child development centres in areas of high return to empower women bread-winners. WFP will support ECDs by providing nutritious blended foods to children participating in the ECD programme. The intervention will contribute to multiple objectives including nutrition, education and economic empowerment for women, in cooperation with UNICEF and other partners. In addition, WFP will work with UNICEF to enhance the capacities of mothers on good nutritional practices including complementary feeding, good hygiene and food diversification along with the Ministry of health’s guide to recipes. This component will be linked with WFP’s livelihoods interventions to enable returning refugee mothers to participate in income-generating activities.
20. Partnerships with UN Women will be enhanced to increase livelihoods opportunities and coverage of the programme. Blanket prevention support will also be provided to pregnant and lactating women with an objective of supporting maternal nutrition and adequate breastfeeding practices.
21. The ART nutrition support programme will be transitioned from direct nutritional support to HIV-sensitive programming whereby the special needs of HIV-affected households will be taken into consideration through community-based participatory planning activities. The current beneficiaries of direct nutrition support will be transferred to programmes run by NGOs and the Government, while WFP will continue to coordinate policy dialogue to extend the coverage of social protection services and support purchasing of nutritional commodities for the Government and partners.
22. As with the CP, the PRRO will benefit from the ongoing gender audit of partner ministries, in cooperation with UN Women, to identify gender gaps and strengthen institutional capacities to address gender inequalities. The results will help WFP to develop and reinforce partnerships aiming at establishing building blocks for long-term resilience of the targeted populations, with a particular focus on women, children as well as other vulnerable groups. WFP will capitalize on lessons learned from the previous assistance to better address constraints facing rural women to achieve economic empowerment.
23. The planned closure of the repatriation programme in 2017 is also the proposed end date of this PRRO extension. A planned evaluation in 2017 will assess the impact of the PRRO and propose recommendations for the next phase.
24. Capacity development activities such as nutritional education (promotion of good nutritional practices), coordination of the multi sectoral nutrition approach, nutrition surveillance system are planned with cooperating the government and partners at national and decentralized levels. In addition, WFP works closely with the PNN and supported the development of the multi-sectoral nutrition strategy plan. Capacity support will continue for the implementation of the MSNP (Ministry of Health) under the Country Programme.



World Food Programme

25. In the PRRO revision, a planned market access analysis is scheduled for the first quarter of 2017, which will help inform the selection of the most appropriate transfer modality of either in-kind food or cash.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries		Current(initial)			Revised January- December 2017			Revised (April 2013 – December 2017)		
			Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Relief packages (including nutrition and health)											
General food distribution	Returnees	Food	49 400	74 100	123 500	4 400	6 600	11 000	53 800	80 700	134 500
	Local vulnerable groups	Food	12 880	19 320	32 200	5 000	7 500	12 500	17 880	26 820	44 700
		Cash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment for moderate acute malnutrition	Children aged 6-59 m		17 600	17 400	35 000	0	0	0	17 600	17 400	35 000
	Pregnant and lactating women		0	20 000	20 000	0	0	0	0	20 000	20 000
Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition	Children aged 6-59 m		0	0	0	6000	6000	12000	6000	6000	12000
	Pregnant and lactating women		0	0	0	0	4 200	4 200	0	4 200	4 200
Therapeutic centres	Caretakers of severely malnourished children	Food	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	800	800
		Cash	0	1 700	1 700	0	0	0	0	1 700	1 700
Food by prescription	ART clients		6 800	10 200	17 000	0	0	0	6 800	10 200	17 000
	ART clients households – cash		40 800	61 200	102 000	0	0	0	40 800	61 200	102 000
Social protection support	Orphans and other vulnerable children		14 348	15 348	29 696	0	0	0	14 348	15 348	29 696
Rebuilding livelihoods											
Food assistance for assets	Returnees and vulnerable groups	Food	110 400	165 600	276 000	38 220	39 780	78 000	148 620	205 380	354 000
		Cash	2 1520	31 064	52 584	5 880	6 120	12 000	27 400	37 184	64 584
TOTAL			273 748	416 732	690 480	51 400	78 300	129 700	333 248	486 932	820 180
TOTAL (without overlap) ⁵			270 574	387 120	657 694	36 756	55 134	91 890	307 330	442 254	749 584

⁵ 12,000 beneficiaries will receive cash and food in FFA activities. All GFD beneficiaries will receive 3 months in-kind food assistance


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

Commodity	Relief assistance			Rebuilding Livelihoods	
	General food distribution	Prevention of undernutrition – children 6-59 months	Prevention of undernutrition - PLWs	Food assistance for assets - food	Food assistance for assets – cash
Cereals (rice)	420			400	
Pulses	50			50	
Vegetable oil	30		25	25	
Super Cereal (CSB+) with sugar	50		150		
Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)		100			
Iodized salt	5				
Plumpy'Sup					
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)					0.54
TOTAL	555	100	175	475	0.54
Total kcal/day	2 145	787	793	1 832	
% kcal from protein	9.0	16.6	11.8	8.5	
% kcal from fat	16.0	23.2	42.4	13.7	
Number of feeding days per year	360	180	180	132	66

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity ^{2/} Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase Decrease /	Revised total
Relief assistance				
General food distribution	Food	11 258	758	12 016
	Cash	1 296 000	0	1 296 000
Treatment of MAM – children 6-59 months	Food	1 110	0	1 110
Treatment of MAM – PLW	Food	2 528	0	2 528
Prevention of MAM – children 6-59 months	Food	0	216	216
Prevention of MAM – PLW	Food	0	132	132
Therapeutic centres (caretakers of severely malnourished children)	Food	110	0	110
	Cash	215 154	0	215 154
Food-by-prescription	Food	905	0	905
	Cash	7 595 640	0	7 595 640
Social protection support	Food	1 658	0	1 658
Rebuilding Livelihoods				
Food assistance for assets	Food	17 869	4 514	22 383
	Cash	2 867 568	426 070	3 293 638
TOTAL	Food (mt)	35 438	5 620	41 058
	Cash (USD)	11 974 362	426 070	12 400 432

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

26. Reconciliation among ethnic groups remains an important challenge. Issues related to nationality and land tenure were at the root of 2010-2011 post-electoral conflict and continue to generate localized inter-community tensions, particularly in the western regions. Tensions over the lack of economic opportunities, poor public services, perceptions of official corruption and high living costs may be seen. WFP will contribute to sustaining peace through community consultation and engagement with the different ethnic groups in alignment with WFP Peacebuilding Policy (2013)⁶. The inter-agency concept-of-operations plan will be updated regularly, and contingency plans will be regularly reviewed.⁷

⁶WFP. *WFP's role in Peacebuilding in Transition settings*, 2013, Rome, Italy

⁷ These will be further guided by the recent UNHCR/WFP Joint Strategy on Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee. Available at:
http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op_reports/wfp287733.pdf

27. Additional displacements in 2017 may be triggered by evictions of “illegal settlements” from other protected forests, sporadic security incidents, or localized inter-ethnic conflict. A contingency life-saving assistance is planned for 2,200 households to ensure immediate response, when required. WFP is providing technical assistance and capacity development for the Government with regard to formulating gender-responsive policies and approaches to disaster risk reduction and mitigation through its Country Programme 200960.
28. Gender inequalities and discriminatory cultural practices constitute challenges for women’s equal participation in decision-making. WFP will continue sensitization and advocacy to promote gender equality in targeted communities; women, men, girls and boys will be equitably engaged in the selection of activities and community decision-making, with equal representation on committees and in the implementation, monitoring and adaptation of initiatives.
29. Resource mobilization is a challenge for countries that have achieved middle-income status but where lack of inclusive growth and limited access to economic opportunities continue to affect social and political stability. The PRRO design has been adapted to contribute to sustaining peace. WFP will seek to engage donors in longer term planning to support these communities build stable and sustainable opportunities and livelihoods.
30. For exit strategy and preparedness planning, WFP will work with the recently established Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims to build capacity for emergency preparedness and response. Community resilience strengthening and livelihoods activities will be integrated into the Country Programme

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ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	4,375	1,356,219	
Pulses	543	221,184	
Oil and fats	297	261,756	
Mixed and blended food	398	283,787	
Others	7	925	
Total Food Transfers	5,620	2,123,871	
External Transport		306,942	
LTSH		1,051,953	
ODOC Food		860,210	
Food and Related Costs ⁸			4,342,976
C&V Transfers		426,070	
C&V Related costs		91,350	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			517,419
Capacity Development & Augmentation			204,000
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			5,064,395
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,228,918
Total Direct Project Costs			6,293,314
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			440,532
TOTAL WFP COSTS			6,733,846

⁸ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	282,744
General service staff	361,716
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	644,459
Recurring and Other	120,443
Capital Equipment	104,751
Security	54,333
Travel and transportation	204,932
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	100,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,228,918

ANNEX I-C

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting results		
CC.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance	Continuous repatriation process
CC.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	2.1 Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	
CC.3 Improved gender equality and women’s empowerment among WFP-assisted population	3.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers 3.2 Proportion of women and men in food assistance decision-making entities (committees, boards, teams, etc.)	
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER		
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food		
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)		
Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption reached for targeted households	1.1.1 FCS: percentage of household with poor food consumption score, disaggregated by sex and vulnerability of the household head 1.1.2 Coping strategy index Food (average), disaggregated by sex and vulnerability of the household head	Continuous political stability Adequate and timely donor support is available Complementary technical services and inputs provided by
Outcome 1.2 Improved and maintained access to livelihood assets for targeted communities and households	1.2.1 Food Consumption Score : percentage of household with poor food consumption score, disaggregated by sex and vulnerability of the household head 1.2.2 Food Coping Strategy Index	



	<p>(Average) disaggregated by sex and vulnerability of the household head</p> <p>1.2.3 Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (% of household) disaggregated by sex and vulnerability of the household head</p> <p>1.2.4 Proportion of households and individuals reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base disaggregated by sex of household head</p>	<p>cooperating partners</p> <p>Continuous repatriation process</p>
Output 1.1: Targeted beneficiaries provided with food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	<p>1.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with food</p> <p>1.1.2 Quantity of food provided to targeted</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of institutional sites assisted</p>	
Output 1.2: Targeted beneficiaries provided with cash-based transfers in sufficient amounts and in a timely manner	<p>1.2.1 Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with cash-based transfer</p> <p>1.2.2 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>1.2.3 Number of institutional sites assisted</p>	
Output 1.3: Targeted beneficiaries provided with non-food items	<p>1.3.1 Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with non-food items</p> <p>1.3.2 Quantity of non-food items provided</p>	
Output 1.4: Natural and physical assets created, rehabilitated or maintained by targeted groups	<p>1.4.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER		
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition		
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)		
Outcome 2.1 Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods	<p>2.1.1 Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</p> <p>2.1.2 Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</p> <p>2.1.3 Proportion of target groups that consume a minimum acceptable diet</p>	<p>Continuous political stability</p> <p>Adequate and timely donor support is available</p> <p>Complementary</p>



	2.1.4	Minimum Dietary Diversity –	technical services and inputs provided by cooperating partners
Output 2.1: Targeted beneficiaries provided with specialized nutritional products	2.1.1	Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with specialized nutritional products	
	2.1.2	Quantity of fortified food provided	
	2.1.3	Quantity of specialized nutritional foods provided	
	2.1.4	Number of institutional sites assisted	
Output 2.2: Training and technical support provided	2.2.1	Number of people trained by sex	
	2.2.2	Number of training activities provided	
	2.2.3	Number of technical support activities provided	
Output 2.3 Advocacy and education provided	2.3.1	Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling.	
	2.3.2	Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	
	2.3.3	Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	
	STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs		
	Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen SDG implementation		
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Outcome 4.1 National food security and nutrition assessment, monitoring and analysis systems strengthened	4.1.1	Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	Continuous political stability Adequate and timely donor support is available Complementary technical services and inputs provided by cooperating partners
	4.2.1	Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	
Outcome 4.2 National capacities enhanced to design, implement and manage nutrition-sensitive, anti-hunger programmes	4.1.1	Number of national staff by sex trained	
	4.1.2	Number of training activities provided	
Output 4.1 Training provided to national authorities, civil society, community members, farm organizations or targeted individuals	4.1.3	Number of technical support	



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	activities provided	
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