

BUDGET INCREASE No. 3 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION COTE D'IVOIRE 200464

Saving lives and livelihoods, promoting transition

Start date: 1 April 2013 **End date:** 31 March 2015

Extension period: 9 months **New end date:** 31 December 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	25 011 670	5 531 568	30 543 238
Cash and vouchers and related costs	11 679 011	1 720 317	13 399 328
Capacity development & augmentation	1 267 805	220 716	1 488 521
Direct support cost	6 835 575	1 423 048	8 258 623
Indirect support cost	3 135 584	622 695	3 758 280
Total cost to WFP	47 929 645	9 518 345	57 447 989

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The proposed budget revision extends Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200464 (PRRO) from April to December 2015 to accommodate continued emergency and recovery needs of returnees and vulnerable households in western regions bordering Liberia and Guinea. The revision provides food, nutritional and livelihoods recovery assistance to 111,024 more beneficiaries, and includes contingencies for emergency preparedness and response to election-related security incidents and cross-border spread of the regional Ebola outbreak.
2. The revision aligns the PRRO with the Government's national development plan for 2016-2020, the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle, and WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. The current UNDAF cycle, originally scheduled to expire at the end of 2015, has been extended until after the October 2015 presidential election. The next UNDAF cycle is expected to begin in January 2016 and will be based on the Government's forthcoming national development plan for 2016-2020.
3. Specifically, the budget revision proposes to:
 - Increase food transfers by 6,765 mt valued at USD 3.2 million;
 - Increase cash transfers and related costs by USD 1.7 million;
 - Increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), and ODOC food by USD 2.4 million;
 - Increase direct support costs by USD 1.4 million; and
 - Increase indirect support costs by USD 622,695.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The PRRO addresses needs of 213,000 beneficiaries in Cote d'Ivoire through the following activities: (i) general food distribution (GFD) to returnees 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 (FbP) 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 returnees and vulnerable local populations.
5. WFP assistance since June 2014 has focused on FFA activities supporting returnees that arrived during the first half of 2014 and their vulnerable host communities. The returnees reside in villages near borders with Ebola-affected countries, where border closings have affected cross-border markets, leading to drops in food prices and lost revenue for farmers.
 6. During 2014, WFP-supported activities in the west included rehabilitation of 1,220 hectares of lowland for rice, cassava and vegetable production, and construction of 12 fish ponds. About 2,000 women were trained in literacy and basic financial management skills to better structure their production groups and participate more efficiently in community initiatives. Women were also prioritized during beneficiary selection for GFD, and trained to become more engaged in managing food committees, where they represent only 42 percent of members.
 7. Between January and May 2014, 12,000 refugees out of 22,000 initially planned were repatriated from Liberia through convoys organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP provided three months of GFD on arrival as return packages. The repatriation process was suspended in June 2014 following the Ebola outbreak in neighbouring Guinea and Liberia and subsequent border closures by Ivorian authorities. In January 2015, the Government approved resumption of refugee repatriation through an ad-hoc humanitarian corridor. According UNHCR, 38,600 Ivorian refugees¹ remain in Liberia, of which 20,000 may be repatriated in 2015.
 8. In 2014, WFP increased preparedness for a potential Ebola outbreak in Cote d'Ivoire. Despite official border closures, the Government identified 54 illegal cross-border entry points² with Liberia and Guinea, leaving the country exposed to illegal population movements and risking the Ebola outbreak's spread. Authorities have sensitized the population to strictly apply preventive measures. WFP is a member of humanitarian and logistics groups supporting the National Committee against Ebola.
 9. Development Project 200465, launched in September 2013, supports school feeding in partnership with the Ministry of Education and targets 571,000 children (49 percent girls) in the most vulnerable regions of the country, including the west and north. WFP has developed synergies between the PRRO and school feeding for rehabilitation of kitchens, canteens and other basic school infrastructure through FFA activities.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. The PRRO targets households facing critical food consumption gaps that have resorted to irreversible coping strategies to meet food needs. Food insecurity in these households has two primary causes: (i) continuing precarious socioeconomic conditions in the west, as recovery interventions planned to address consequences of the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis could not be fully implemented due to resource constraints; and (ii) the negative food security impact on most vulnerable groups of preventative measures implemented by local authorities since May 2014 to prevent the spread of Ebola from neighboring countries.
11. The pre-harvest assessment report³ noted positive prospects for the 2014-2015 agricultural season. However, in the west and southwest regions, localized floods in Touleupleu and

¹ UNHCR; *Récapitulatif du rapatriement depuis janvier 2014*, November 2014.

² Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, October 2014.

³ Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and FAO, Pre-harvest assessment, September 2014.

Duekoue departments and preventive measures against the Ebola outbreak have negatively impacted rice and maize production. The hunting ban has led to an increase in the wild animal population that has been associated with increased animal damage to rice fields and resulting lost revenue.⁴ In villages where vulnerable farmers were unable to protect fields against animal damage, household food stocks will cover only one to three months of food requirements. Vulnerable households have not yet reconstituted livestock lost or looted during the post-electoral crisis in 2010-2011.

12. A rapid qualitative food security assessment⁵ in the west found that Ebola-related border closures limited possibilities for rural farmers in Cote d'Ivoire to sell crops at cross-border markets with higher prices. The reduction in income is estimated between 40 and 60 percent. A ban on fishing at the Cavalla River defining the border between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire has contributed to deterioration of revenues and increased food insecurity in assessed villages, leading to greater risk of social tension from pressure on cultivated lands.
13. The October 2014 *Cadre Harmonisé*⁶ analysis identified 241,700 food-insecure persons throughout the country, of which WFP will target 69,000 individuals located in rural villages near the Guinea and Liberia borders. These areas covered by the PRRO are at high risk of an Ebola outbreak. The Government and other stakeholders will intervene in other vulnerable regions.
14. The Government joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in July 2013, and is preparing a new national nutrition policy and multi-sectorial action plan for early 2015. A situation analysis conducted in November 2014 with technical support from WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO highlighted the need for better coordination of nutritional interventions and greater engagement of communities and Government services.⁷ WFP nutrition programming will be reviewed to align with this new policy when finalized.
15. Stunting and micronutrient deficiencies remain the most common forms of undernutrition in Cote d'Ivoire. However persistent high prevalence of wasting in specific regions call for continued support of MAM treatment. GAM prevalence increased from 5.7 to 8.9 percent in the northern district of Savanes and decreased from 6.2 to 3.1 percent in the west. In Zanzan district, where the highest GAM prevalence (11 percent) was observed in 2012, the situation has improved but remains alarming. The 2014 SMART survey⁸ recommended continuing interventions in Zanzan.
16. An evaluation of the cash transfer pilot supporting families of moderately malnourished ART clients receiving food-by-prescription (FbP) revealed that introduction of cash transfers had a greater impact on nutrition status, decreasing moderate malnutrition among clients from 76 percent to 50 percent.⁹ These interventions remain important in Cote d'Ivoire, which has the highest prevalence of HIV infection (3.7 percent) in the West Africa region.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, DRC, Rapid food security assessment in the regions of Tonkpy and Cavally, October 2014.

⁶ *Cadre Harmonisé*, Consensus-based analysis regrouping food security stakeholders, October 2014

⁷ Ministry of Health and Fight against HIV, Nutrition situation analysis in Cote d'Ivoire, November 2014. This analysis provides background information being used to prepare the 2016-2020 nutrition policy and multi-sectorial action plan. WFP will ensure that the follow-on project to this PRRO, and specifically its nutrition component, is aligned with Government priorities for 2016-2020.

⁸ SMART survey, September 2014.

⁹ WFP, Final evaluation of the pilot cash transfer project in Bouaké, January 2014.

17. The budget revision extends the PRRO to address continued relief and recovery needs of returnees and vulnerable host populations, and gives special consideration to local shocks associated with the Ebola outbreak in neighbouring countries. WFP will assist an additional 111,024 persons (including 20,000 refugees expected to be repatriated in 2015).

Relief assistance

18. In 2015 the PRRO will provide three months of GFD as a return food package to 20,000 returnees coming from Liberia. Among 69,000 vulnerable persons identified by the *Cadre Harmonisé*, 5,000 extremely vulnerable persons in villages along the Goulaleu-Meo axis (Toulepleu department) will receive GFD. Beneficiaries will be selected through focus group discussions where community leaders help identify vulnerable households who have lost their revenue or households without food stocks who cannot access land for cultivation due to border closures. Women headed-households will be prioritized. At the beginning of the April–May lean season these beneficiaries will rely fully on WFP assistance.
19. WFP nutritional interventions will be concentrated in the northern and north-eastern regions where access to basic social services is limited and prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition remain poor.¹⁰ WFP will target 6,000 children aged 6–59 months with MAM and 7,000 malnourished PLW for treatment in supplementary feeding centres. This caseload has been reduced as compared to the initial project due to a reduction in the geographical area of intervention and limits of existing capacities.¹¹ Also, based on the Government's request, WFP will continue addressing nutrition-related issues in departments where pockets of malnutrition have been identified.
20. WFP will provide FbP for six months to 2,000 ART clients in Bouaké department where a high HIV infection prevalence of 4.4 percent was observed in 2012.¹² ART clients will also receive cash transfers of USD 95.4¹³ per month for six family members to address food access-related constraints. Beneficiaries discharged after six months will be enrolled in WFP and Government-supported income-generating activity schemes established in partnership with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will be responsible for complementary interventions, including counselling, medical treatment, psychological and social support.
21. The Government's Global Fund-supported programme provides social protection rations through WFP to 6,860 orphans and other vulnerable children growing up without any support. Given the precarious living conditions of these children, the Government increased their daily ration by 40 percent above what was originally planned, and WFP has allocated the required resources.
22. The caseload and intervention strategy for caretakers of severely acute malnourished children remain unchanged. Due to funding and operational constraints, assistance to this group will be covered through two different modalities. Caretakers in the north will receive in-kind assistance through a daily GFD daily ration, while caretakers in the Vallée de Bandama district will receive cash transfers of USD 16 per month. This geographical distinction is supported by evaluation findings,¹⁴ feedback on beneficiary preferences and local market analysis in the north.

Rebuilding livelihoods

¹⁰ *Stratégie Humanitaire 2014-2015* (Draft).

¹¹ WFP will phase out MAM treatment in the western regions.

¹² Demographic Health Survey – MICS. 2011-2012.

¹³ The amount is equivalent to the cost of WFP-provided GFD food ration based on September 2014 market prices.

¹⁴ WFP and Caritas Korhogo, *Assistance alimentaire aux groupes vulnérable dans le district des Savanes*, November 2012.

23. FFA will support 64,000 vulnerable returnees and local groups identified through the *Cadre Harmonisé* exercise in Toulepleu, Guiglo, Taï and Bolequin departments in the west. Among beneficiaries targeted, 60,000 will be assisted with in-kind food and 4,000 with cash transfers, consistent with existing cooperating partner capacities. Cash transfers will be used in communities where markets have gradually recovered. Applying vulnerability criteria jointly set by WFP, NGOs and communities, local focus groups will select beneficiaries from different ethnic groups to work together and build social cohesion. The PRRO will give particular attention to women's participation and seasonal activities.
24. The FFA ration of 1,832 kcal remains unchanged and will be an effective incentive to maintain community engagement in the work. WFP will investigate land tenure issues before creating any asset. Community leaders accountable to local administrative authorities will sign formal agreements specifying how created assets will be used by the community.
25. Food basket value for FFA is increased from USD 0.40 to USD 0.44, in accordance with local market prices confirmed through regular monitoring. Family rations serving 7 people are valued at USD 68 distributed monthly to heads of household for 22 working days. WFP will continue delivering cash transfers via mobile money or financial service providers. Farmers will receive assistance for six months during the preparation and maintenance of agricultural land from April to September.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY											
Activity	Category of beneficiaries		Current (April 2014-March 2015)			Decrease			Revised (April – December 2015)		
			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	8 800	13 200	22 000	(800)	(1 200)	(2 000)	8 000	12 000	20 000
	Local vulnerable groups	Food	4 680	7 020	11 700	(2 680)	(4 020)	(6 700)	2 000	3 000	5 000
		Cash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment for moderate acute malnutrition	Children aged 6-59 m		5 200	7 800	13 000	(2 200)	(4 800)	(7 000)	3 000	3 000	6 000
	Pregnant and lactating women		0	10 000	10 000	0	(3 000)	(3 000)	0	7 000	7 000
Therapeutic centres	Caretakers of severely malnourished children	Food	0	200	200	0	-	-	0	200	200
		Cash	0	300	300	0	-	-	0	300	300
Food by prescription	ART clients		2 200	3 300	5 500	(1 400)	(2 100)	(3 500)	800	1 200	2 000
	ART clients households – cash		13 200	19 800	33 000	(8 400)	(12 600)	(21 000)	4 800	7 200	12 000
Social protection support	Orphans and other vulnerable children		2 744	4 116	6 860	-	-	-	2 744	4 116	6 860
Rebuilding livelihoods											
Food assistance for assets	Returnees and vulnerable groups	Food	48 000	72 000	120 000	(24 000)	(36 000)	(60 000)	24 000	36 000	60 000
		Cash	8 176	12 264	20 440	(6 576)	(9 864)	(20 440)	1 600	2 400	4 000
TOTAL			93 000	150 000	243 000	(46 056)	(73 584)	(119 640)	46 944	76 416	123 360 ^[1]
TOTAL (without overlap)			80 940	132 060	213 000	(38 691)	(63 285)	(101 976)	42 249	68 775	111 024

^[1] It is assumed that 10 percent of the total caseload will also benefit from other types of WFP-supported activities.

Change in transfer modality

26. WFP will continue reinforcing the technical skills of National Nutrition Programme partners through training in cash and vouchers project management.¹⁵ Encouraging results obtained through the combined intervention of the cash transfer pilot and MAM treatment in improving recovery rates of malnourished ART clients should be duplicated within the SUN framework under effective Government leadership.

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

Commodity	Relief assistance							Rebuilding Livelihoods	
	General food distribution	Treatment of MAM children 6-59 months	Treatment of MAM - PLW	Food by prescription ART-clients	Social protection ration – vulnerable children	Support for ART client households	Support for caretakers	Food assistance for assets - food	Food assistance for assets – cash
Cereals (rice)	420				200		420	400	
Pulses	50				75		50	50	
Vegetable oil	30		25	25	30		30	25	
Super Cereal with sugar	50		220	220	150		50		
Iodized salt	5				3		5		
Plumpy'Sup		92							
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)						0.53	0.53		0.44
TOTAL	555	92	245	245	458		555	475	
Total kcal/day	2 136	500	1 045	1 045	1 800		2 136	1 832	
% kcal from protein	9.2	10.2	12.8	12.8	52		9.2	8.8	
% kcal from fat	15.5	54.9	36.6	36.6	44		15.5	13.6	
Number of feeding days per year	360	60	270	180	180	180	360	132	132

¹⁵ WFP will provide the Government and cooperating partners with training, computers, printers and other equipment.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity/ Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase / (Decrease)	Revised total
GFD for returnees and vulnerable groups	Food	8 311	1 748	10 059
	Cash	826	174	1 000
Treatment of MAM – children under 5	Food	1 940	397	2 337
Treatment of MAM – PLW	Food	1 940	397	2 337
Food by prescription – ART clients	Food	729	88	817
Support to ART client households	Cash	6 177 600	1 153 440	7 331 040
Support to caretakers	Food	40	30	70
	Cash	115 200	43 254	158 454
Social protection – orphans and other vulnerable children	Food	680	566	1 246
Food assistance for assets	Food	11 912	3 762	15 674
	Cash	2 136 800	233 376	2 422 686
TOTAL	Food (mt)	24 438	6 765	31 203
	Cash (USD)	9 725 600	1 430 070	11 155 670

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

27. Political tensions associated with the presidential election scheduled for October 2015 could create security incidents and population displacement, particularly in western regions where most opposition supporters reside and armed attacks occurred in 2014 and again in January 2015. WFP will prepare a contingency plan and pre-position stocks in these hotspot areas before the election. If conditions require it, the PRRO will provide initial assistance and an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) will be prepared for any follow-through response deemed necessary.
28. WFP will monitor political and security developments closely and comply fully with security measures established by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and United Nations Peacekeeping Mission to protect staff and ensure secure access to beneficiaries.
29. Despite preventive measures, the risk of Ebola spreading to Cote d'Ivoire remains high. WFP has prepared a contingency plan and participated in preparation of the interagency contingency plan that is regularly updated. WFP has also finalized an operational concept document and continues to update risk analysis matrix items related to a potential Ebola outbreak. WFP will continue strengthening Government logistics capacity through training provided to core Ministry of Health staff. The Government has established a national steering committee to oversee coordination of preventive actions and a possible emergency response. If the Ebola outbreak spreads into Cote d'Ivoire, WFP will deliver an initial response through this PRRO while preparing an IR-EMOP or a budget revision to Regional EMOP 200761 "Support to populations in areas affected by the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone."

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive

Date:

Director, WFP

Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	4 760	1 655 746	
Pulses	649	302 411	
Oil and fats	381	286 893	
Mixed and blended food	955	922 087	
Others	20	2 708	
Total Food Transfers	6 765	3 169 844	
External Transport		549 750	
LTSH		1 062 135	
ODOC Food		749 839	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁶			5 531 568
C&V Transfers		1 430 070	
C&V Related costs		290 247	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			1 720 317
Capacity Development & Augmentation			220 716
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			7 472 601
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 423 048
Total Direct Project Costs			8 895 649
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁷			622 695
TOTAL WFP COSTS			9 518 345

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

¹⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

Annex I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	227 649
General service staff **	381 774
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	609 423
Recurring and Other	136 027
Capital Equipment	220 370
Security	85 515
Travel and transportation	221 714
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁸	150 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 423 048

* 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

¹⁸ 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 III – Summary of Revised Logical Framework

Cross-Cutting Results and Indicators	
Results	Performance Indicators
I. Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of household assisted where women make decisions over the use of cash or food within the household (Target: 20%) ➤ Proportion of household assisted where women, men together make decisions over the use of cash or food within the household (Target: 60%) ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: > 50%) ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash distribution (Target: > 60%)
II. WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP Programme sites (Target: 90%) ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (Target: 80%)
III. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: 100%) ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) (Target: 20%) ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: 3)

WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
Results	Indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and returning refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ FCS: percentage of household with poor food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 45% for both males and females¹ • Baseline: 36% of households have borderline food consumption • Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted male and female headed households/individuals by 80% ➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Male = 52.4% and Female = 51.6% • Target: Increase diet diversity score of targeted male and female headed households/individuals by 80% ➤ Coping strategy index (average), disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Male = 15.4 and Female = 17.7 • Target: Coping strategy index of 80% of targeted male and female headed households is reduced or stabilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian corridors remain open for logistical support • Land conflicts that may cause inaccessibility to WFP do not occur • Adequate and timely donor support is available • Adequate partners and stakeholders support implementation

¹ PDM, September 2013.

<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as percent of planned 	
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WFP Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score: percentage of household with poor food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 45% of households have poor food consumption • Baseline: 8.3% of households have borderline food consumption • Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted male and female headed households/individuals by 80% ➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Male = 57.1% and Female = 60.7% • Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households/individuals by 80% ➤ Coping strategy index (average), disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Male = 18 and Female = 18²⁰ • Target: Coping strategy index of 80% of targeted male and female headed households is reduced or stabilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian corridors remain open for logistical support • Land conflicts that may cause inaccessibility to WFP do not occur • Adequate donor support

²⁰ Ibid.

<p>Output 2.1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as percent of planned 	
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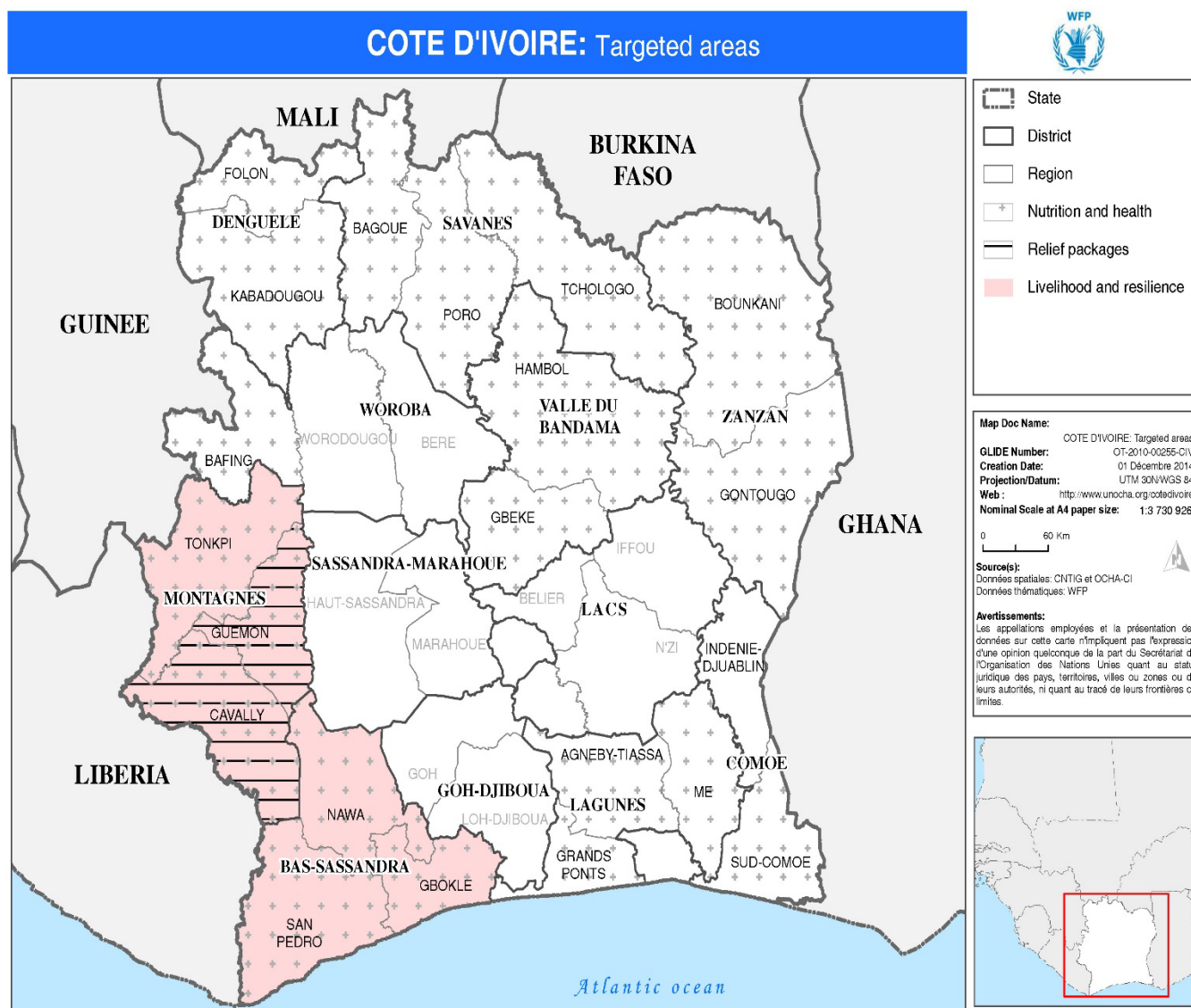
<p>Outcome 2.2 Reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and ART-patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate (Baseline: 72 %²¹; Target: > 75%) • Mortality rate (Baseline: 0.4 %; Target: < 3%) • Non-response rate (Baseline: 0.2%; Target: < 15%) • Default rate (Baseline: 25.5%; Target: < 15%) ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in MAM programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: NA; Target: >70% ➤ Nutritional recovery rate of ART clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 71% ; Target: >75% • Default rate of ART clients (Baseline: 8.4% Target: < 15%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous political stability • Reduction of land conflicts • Adequate partners and stakeholders support implementation • Complementary technical services and inputs provided by partners of FFA activities, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, ART, water and sanitation, shelter. • No outbreak of major diseases and epidemics • Adequate and timely donor support is available
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²¹ SPR monitoring data, December 2013.

<p>Output 2.2.1 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as percent of planned ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (health centers), as percent of planned 	
<p>Output 2.2.2 Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP, against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling 	
<p>Outcome 2.3 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: NA • Target: > 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline 	

<p>Output 2.3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as percent of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as percent of planned 	
<p>Output 2.3.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure 	
<p>Outcome 2.4 Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National capacity index (NCI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Increase of index compared with initial assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government takes into consideration the advice from WFP and partners in the finalization of a long-term social protection policy and national nutrition strategy for sustaining assistance to vulnerable groups
<p>Output 2.4.1 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems, including food security information systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition are integrated with WFP support ➤ Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type 	
<p>Output 2.4.2 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data ➤ Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support 	

Annex III – Map



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
C&V	cash and vouchers
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FbP	food-by-prescription
FFA	food assistance for assets
GFD	general food distribution
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV – LTSH matrix

ANNEX V – Project budget plan

ANNEX VI – Project statistics