

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION:

Afghanistan PRRO 200447 Assistance to address food security and under nutrition

Start date: 1 July 2015 End date: 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	3,900,000		
Duration of entire project	01/01/ 2014 – 31/12/2016		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	333,194		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	300,341,490	14,048,156	314,389,646
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	39,344,970	6,695,849	46,040,819
Capacity Development & Augmentation	1,926,000	-	1,926,000
DSC	117,753,656	10,217,202	127,970,858
ISC	32,155,628	2,167,284	34,322,912
Total cost to WFP	491,521,744	33,128,491	524,650,235

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	174,237,208	10,551,956	184,789,164
C&V Transfer	31,716,000	4,589,704	36,305,704

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision reflects the following additional cost elements –

- The inclusion of refugees as a beneficiary category: approximately 206,000 refugees who have settled in southeast Afghanistan since mid-2014.
- An increase of 9,595 mt of food commodity for the refugee response, and an additional 300 mt of high-energy biscuits (HEB) for a school feeding pilot, all valued at USD 10,551,956
- An increase of USD 4,589,704 in cash/voucher (C&V) transfer value representing a revision of the current C&V values and some 144,000 beneficiaries transitioned from food to C&V;
- A reduction in external transport of USD 2,543,350 representing a net reduction resulting from beneficiaries transitioned from food to C&V, changes in tonnage due to the revision in the ration type, and the increase in wheat flour purchase over wheat grain.

- The decrease in land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) of USD 318,566 mainly due to lower transportation cost following the reduction in transshipment cost as foods from Pakistan and fuel cost.
- An increase of USD 6,358,116 in other direct operational costs (ODOC)
- An increase of USD 10,217,202 in direct support costs (DSC)

2. The revised total project budget is USD 524,650,236 an increase of USD 33,128,492.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200447 “Assistance to address food insecurity and under nutrition” for January 2014 to December 2016 aims to:
- Respond to the food-security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, natural disaster-affected populations, and persons affected by acute economic stresses (Strategic Objective 1);
 - Support the recovery of communities, families and individuals affected by successive shocks (Strategic Objective 2);
 - Treat moderately malnourished children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (Strategic Objective 4); and
 - Contribute to the learning of primary and lower secondary school pupils and adults, particularly women (Strategic Objective 4).

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

4. Under the rubric of the *Zero Hunger Challenge*,¹ this budget revision aims to sharpen the focus of WFP’s food security and nutrition interventions. In support of this objective, WFP will strengthen the strategic partnership with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, contributing directly to the local economy, food production and productivity, the food processing value chain, and employment opportunities. This budget revision also addresses the immediate food needs of approximately 206,000 refugees who fled conflict into Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan in 2014.
5. The political backdrop to WFP operations in Afghanistan has changed significantly with the election of President Ashraf Ghani in mid-2014 and the new priorities of his government. At the London Conference on Afghanistan in December 2014, the new Afghan leadership set out an ambitious plan for self-reliance, emphasising the advancement of human capital through market-based approaches to humanitarian and development interventions, and highlighting in particular the challenge of malnutrition among women and children.²
6. The National Nutrition Survey 2013³ revealed that about 41 percent of the country’s children under five-years of age were chronically malnourished (stunted), 10 percent were acutely malnourished (wasted) and 25 percent underweight. Approximately 45 percent of

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/#&panel1-1>

² Realizing Self-Reliance: Commitments to Reform and Renewed Partnership, London Conference on Afghanistan, December 2014

³ MOPH, UNICEF, AKU (2013) National Nutrition Survey, Afghanistan 2013

children 6-59 months old and 40 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years were anemic, of which more than 26 percent of children and 24 percent of women were also iron deficient.⁴

7. To enhance its nutritional impact, WFP will provide fortified wheat flour, instead of wheat grain, for all PRRO 200447 activities. This will be achieved by engaging a national network of commercial mills, developed by WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative; thus, providing an important stimulus to a key sector of the national economy. This is in-line with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan requirement for humanitarian agencies to pursue an 'Afghan First' policy by providing contracts to national firms, employment for the local population, and investment in the country's skills and suppliers.
8. The provision of fortified wheat flour will meet agreed corporate and national standards, maintain the kilocalories already delivered by the wheat rations and provide vital minerals and vitamins intake, contributing to an improved nutritional status of WFP beneficiaries.
9. The food fortification component under the P4P programme will be integrated into the PRRO. This includes the provision of equipment and materials, staff and support costs in order to provide fortified wheat flour for all PRRO activities, and ensure the continuation of the national flour fortification efforts, helping its acceptability among the Afghan population and universal access to them. This includes efforts in supporting millers and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with the provision of technical assistance and the enhancement of market capabilities. Through the elaboration of public and social communications campaigns targeting behavioural change around the consumption of nutritious and micronutrient-fortified foods, WFP will advocate for enhanced nutrition sensitivity amongst the population and for the development of supporting policies. The integration of this P4P activity into the mainstream project is the first step into a longer-term strategy of combining innovative development and traditional humanitarian activities into the WFP programme implementation portfolio, promoting sustainable food systems and smallholder activity and income.
10. HEB will be introduced to the School Feeding activities through a pilot project in one district of Badakhshan province, targeting some 7,700 primary school children (including 45 percent of girls) of grades one to six for five months during July-November 2015, and for the 2016 school year. Students will receive a HEB ration during each day they attend school and a take home ration of fortified vegetable oil.
11. The HEB pilot has the support of the Ministry of Education (MoE). Close targeting of schools in the pilot district, and regular follow-up, will facilitate proper monitoring of the project. Through a partnership with the Rupani Foundation, any concerns over potential diversion and/or misuse of HEB will be effectively mitigated. Lessons learnt from this pilot will be among others that inform the next WFP operation.
12. The HEB will be procured from the WFP-supported production facility in Jalalabad, promoting local production. The results of the pilot will inform the future direction of the School Feeding countrywide.
13. The caloric and nutritional benefits of school feeding can be nearly eliminated if they are not coordinated with de-worming efforts. To mitigate this risk, WFP will provide logistics support to the national de-worming campaign in schools, in partnership with the MoE, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

⁴ Ibid.

14. In-line with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's advocacy for increased market-based interventions in emergency and recovery programming, WFP will transition the remaining urban and peri-urban beneficiaries planned to receive assistance under the Economically Stressed category, Vocational Training and Assets Creation activities from in-kind assistance to C&V in locations where the transfer modality has been assessed to be feasible, appropriate and the most cost-effective. During 2015, WFP will transition 66,000 beneficiaries to C&V assistance, with a further 78,000 beneficiaries in 2016⁵. Given the successful pilots of electronic vouchers in 2014, where feasible WFP is expanding the use of electronic vouchers in 2015.
15. WFP will adjust the voucher transfer value for all activities from a countrywide standardized monthly values per household to location specific values, taking into consideration i) the revised ration scales using fortified wheat flour; ii) inflationary impact on local market prices; and iii) sub-national differences in commodity costs. During the second half of 2015, voucher values will be based on local market prices of the relevant in-kind ration. In 2016, WFP plans to calculate voucher values against locally preferred, cost-efficient nutritious food baskets.
16. To strengthen the quality of service delivery in WFP nutrition activities, one national Programme Officer (Nutrition) will be recruited for each of its field offices in Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Faizabad. These officers will provide technical assistance and capacity development support for government counterparts, and WFP partners and staff.
17. In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and NGO partners, WFP will provide monthly emergency food assistance during six months (July-December 2015) to approximately 206,000 refugees (includes nearly half women and girls – 49 percent) who fled the conflict in neighbouring North Waziristan.
18. The refugee caseload has been agreed based on a estimate by UNHCR of those refugees who are most in need of food assistance, and is coherent with the planning figure in the 2015 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for Afghanistan. UNHCR expect the needs to continue for the next 12 to 18 months.⁶ For this budget revision, the refugee needs are considered until December 2015. It has been agreed that UNHCR will conduct a bio-metric registration of the refugee caseload in the Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan by December 2015. This registration will inform the needs of this caseload beyond 2015.
19. Under a local agreement with UNHCR consistent with the global Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies, WFP has assumed responsibility for the delivery of food supplies to agreed new Extended Delivery Points (EDPs). The EDPs will be established and managed by WFP, while UNHCR is responsible for secondary transportation, and delivery costs and mechanisms.
20. Under the PRRO 200447, WFP implements Nutrition, School Feeding and Asset Creation activities in Khost and Paktika, and provides lean season support to vulnerable rural and urban populations in these provinces. Further support to the host communities is currently not envisaged due to the need to prioritize resources to life saving activities. WFP will continue to monitor the needs of the broader community. .

⁵ The 2015 caseload represents the remaining in-kind economically stressed urban caseload as well as displaced persons living in Kabul Informal Settlements (KIS); in 2016, all support to ESUP, KIS and vocational skills training beneficiaries will be provided via market-based interventions;

⁶ Letter from UNHCR to WFP CD, 2 February 2015

21. The Greening Project will expand to include the use of solar power at WFP regional warehouses in provinces where the power grid is unreliable or non-existent, and where WFP relies on generators. The objective is to reduce operational costs and carbon dioxide emissions.
22. NGO partners will continue to deliver the majority of activities. Collaboration with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, particularly at the field level, will be strengthened through entering into formal agreements at the Ministry level and direct engagement in project design, planning and monitoring in the field, and Community Development Councils.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current entire PRRO 200447			Increase/Decrease			Revised PRRO		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General rations										
Populations affected by natural disaster – food	IDPs and people affected by natural disasters	124,950	120,050	245,000	-	-	-	124,950	120,050	245,000
IDPs/returnees affected by conflict – food	IDPs and returnees affected by man-made conflicts	160,650	154,350	315,000	(51,000)	(49,000)	(100,000)	109,650	105,350	215,000
IDPs/returnees affected by conflict – Cash/Voucher	IDPs and returnees affected by man-made conflicts	-	-	-	51,000	49,000	100,000	51,000	49,000	100,000
Refugee response	Pakistani refugees	-	-	-	105,060	100,940	206,000	105,060	100,940	206,000
Economically stressed urban populations – food	Urban very severely food insecure people	124,950	120,050	245,000	(15,300)	(14,700)	(30,000)	109,650	105,350	215,000
Economically stressed urban populations – cash/vouchers	Urban very severely food insecure people	235,620	226,380	462,000	15,300	14,700	30,000	250,920	241,080	492,000
Economically stressed rural populations – food	Rural very severely food insecure people	446,250	428,750	875,000	-	-	-	446,250	428,750	875,000
Economically stressed rural populations – cash/vouchers	Rural very severely food insecure people	7,140	6,860	14,000	-	-	-	7,140	6,860	14,000
Nutrition interventions										
Targeted supplementary feeding for MAM children aged 6–59 months	MAM Children 6-59 months	79,606	76,484	156,090	-	-	-	79,606	76,484	156,090
Targeted supplementary feeding for acutely malnourished PLW	Malnourished Pregnant & Lactating Women	88,862	201,538	290,400	-	-	-	88,862	201,538	290,400
Training										

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current entire PRRO 200447			Increase/Decrease			Revised PRRO		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Training Vocational training – food	Very severely food insecure people, majority are women in urban and peri-urban areas	67,200	72,800	140,000	(7,140)	(6,860)	(14,000)	60,060	65,940	126,000
Vocational training – cash/vouchers	Very severely food insecure people, majority are women in urban and peri-urban areas	127,680	138,320	266,000	7,140	6,860	14,000	134,820	145,180	280,000
School feeding										
Take-home ration: girls and boys in grades 1–6	Boy & girl students grades 1-6	293,794	258,896	552,690	-	-	-	293,958	258,732	552,690
Take-home ration: girls in grades 7–9	Girl students of grade 7-9	36,485	70,825	107,310	-	-	-	36,485	70,825	107,310
On-site feeding grade 1-6 (HEB)	Boy & girl students grades 1-6	-	-	-	4,425	3,275	7,700	4,425	3,275	7,700
Asset creation										
Food	Rural very severely food insecure people exposing to recurrent natural disasters	154,440	118,560	273,000	-	-	-	154,440	118,560	273,000
Cash/vouchers	Rural very severely food insecure people exposing to recurrent natural disasters	7,920	6,080	14,000	-	-	-	7,920	6,080	14,000
Total		1,955,548	1,999,492	3,955,490	109,485	104,215	213,700	2,065,196	2,103,994	4,169,190
Adjusted total				3,663,800			206,000			3,869,800

2. Describe changes in modalities of food/cash transfer to beneficiaries (if applicable).

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)						
	General ration (Food and C&V) : Natural disaster affected; IDPs & Returnees;	General ration (Food): Refugees	General ration (Food and C&V): Economically stressed urban and rural	Asset Creation (Food and C&V)	School Feeding (HEB + Take Home): Boys & Girls grades 1-6	Vocational Training (Food and C&V)
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
Wheat flour	460	460	215	310	-	215
Pulses	33	33	24	48	-	24
Veg.oil	35	35	21	35	50	21
Iodized salt	2	2	2	2	-	2
HEB	400*	-	-	-	100	-
Cash/voucher ⁷	0.34	-	0.19	0.30	-	0.19
TOTAL (gr)	530	530	262	395	150	262
Total kcal/day	2,096	2,096	1,050	1,597	892	1,050
% kcal from protein	11	11	11	10	-	11
% kcal from fat	17	17	20	22	-	20
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	60	360	90	180	240	180

⁷ The cash/voucher values per person per day have been revised as follows: for ESUP, ESRP and VST activities, from USD \$0.18 to USD \$0.19; for AC activities, from USD \$0.29 to USD \$0.30; and for the newly introduced voucher-supported GFD activities USD \$0.34.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

3. Outline the additional and total food quantity needed for achieving revised operation/programme/project.

TABLE 3: FOOD/C&V REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY						
Activity	Cash & voucher/US\$	Food requirements (mt)				
		Current	Increase (mt) resulting from changes in caseload	Increase / Decrease (mt) resulting from changes in food ration	Decrease (mt): beneficiaries transferred to C&V	Revised total/mt
Refugees (Khost & Paktika)	-	-	20,052	-	-	20,052
School Feeding	-	23,760	300	-	-	24,060
Conflict & Natural disaster affected	\$ 2,025,570	55,262	-	351	(3,283)	52,330
Vocational Training/Food	\$ 1,164,192	12,240	-	(176)	(720)	11,344
Economically Stressed	\$ 1,348,605	73,800	-	(1,578)	(771)	71,451
Assets Creation	\$ 51,337	62,429	-	(2,301)	-	60,128
Nutrition	-	95,808	-	-	-	95,808
Decrease of Wheat purchase by 50%	-	-	-	(39,593)	-	(39,593)
Increase of Wheat Flour purchase by 50%	-	-	-	37,614	-	37,614
TOTAL	\$ 4,589,704	323,299	20,352	(5,683)	(4,774)	333,194

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	7,648	8,911,091	
Pulses	907	378,843	
Oil and fats	978	771,904	
Mixed and blended food	300	479,884	
Others	62	10,234	
Total Food Transfers	9,895	10,551,956	
External Transport		(2,543,350)	
LTSH		(318,566)	
ODOC Food		6,358,116	
Food and Related Costs ⁸		14,048,156	
C&V Transfers		4,589,704	
C&V Related costs		2,106,145	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		6,695,849	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			20,744,005
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			10,217,202
Total Direct Project Costs			30,961,207
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁹			2,167,284
TOTAL WFP COSTS			33,128,491

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

⁹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,035,501
General service staff **	1,446,687
Danger pay and local allowances	569,832
Subtotal	3,052,020
Recurring and Other	4,414,182
Capital Equipment	-
Security	1,576,000
Travel and transportation	1,085,000
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	90,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	10,217,202

* 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

¹ 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: Summary of Logical Framework of (name the country) EMOP or PRRO (WINGS project number)

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 30% ➤ Baseline: 25% 2. Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 60% ➤ Baseline: 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deterioration in regional / national stability • National disasters remain at expected levels. • Pipeline uninterrupted and sufficient funding available • Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners • Markets in C&V areas remain functioning, and prices stable.
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 95% ➤ Baseline: 94% 2. Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 100% ➤ Baseline: 97% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination structure remain in place • Adequate and credible government structures have the required capacity • Adequate access to target communities.
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 60% ➤ Baseline: 57% 2. Number of partner organizations (cooperating and complementary) that provide complementary inputs and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 40 organizations ➤ Baseline: 37 	
<p>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted HH and/or individuals	1.1.1. Food consumption score (FCS), disaggregated by sex of HH head. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% (less than 3.6) ➤ Baseline: 3.6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deterioration in regional / national stability • National disasters remain at expected levels. • Pipeline uninterrupted and sufficient funding available • Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners • Markets in C&V areas remain functioning, and prices stable. • Coordination structure remain in place • Adequate and credible government structures have the required capacity • Adequate access to target communities.
Output 1.1: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	1.1.1. 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. Target GFD (100% planned), C&V (100% planned) 1.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%). 1.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%). 1.1.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned (target 100%). 1.1.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned (target 100%).	
Outcome 1.2: National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.	1.2.1. Emergency preparedness and response capacity index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: reached or greater than 7. ➤ Baseline: 6.1 	
Output 1.2: Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	1.2.1. Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Afghanistan Living Condition Survey (ALCS) finalized. b. Market price monitoring in 34 urban centres undertaken c. National and sub national early warning system and emergency preparedness in place in 22 provinces 	
Outcome 1.3 Increased local capacity of processing industry to produce nutritionally improved wheat flour	1.3.1. Fortified wheat flour purchased from national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country (<i>WFP SRF PAP Indicator</i>)	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 1.3.2. Inputs and technical support provided to flour mills to fortify production	1.3.2.1. Number of wheat flour mills included in WFP's flour fortification program	Demand exists for fortified wheat
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.		
Outcome 2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure.	2.1.1 Community asset score ¹¹ ➤ Target: 80% of communities assisted by WFP showing increased score ➤ Baseline: 79%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio economic situation does not worsen • Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners • Pipeline uninterrupted and sufficient funding available • Markets in C&V areas remain functioning, and prices stable
Output 2.1: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	2.1.1 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. Target FFA (100% planned), C&V (100% planned) 2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%). 2.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%). 2.1.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned. 2.1.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned (target 100%)	
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1: Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children.	4.1.1 MAM treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates. ➤ Target: Recovery >75%; Death <3%; Default <15%; Non-response rate <15% ➤ Baseline: Recovery 82%; Death 0.2%; Default 7%; Non-Response rate 1.7% 4.1.2 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) ➤ Target: rural areas > 50% ➤ Baseline: 10.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline uninterrupted and sufficient funding available • Reliable nutrition data • Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners • Coordination structures remain in place • Adequate and credible government structures in place • Adequate access to target communities

¹¹ Community Assets score also measures number and type of assets created

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.1: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>4.1.1 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. Target TSFP (100% planned), Girls take home ration (100% planned), Vocational T (100% planned), C&V (100% planned)</p> <p>4.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%).</p> <p>4.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%).</p> <p>4.1.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned.</p> <p>4.1.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned (target 100%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markets in C&V areas remain functioning, and prices stable
<p>Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>4.2.1 Enrolment rate of girls and boys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: increased by 5% or maintained in assisted schools ➤ Baseline: NA <p>4.2.2 Attendance rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: attendance rate reached 80% among boys and girls in primary schools (grade 1-6) and secondary schools (grade 7-9). ➤ Baseline: Boys and Girls (grade1-6) 75% and 77% Girls (grade 7-9) 77% <p>4.2.3 Percentage of teachers reporting improved children’s ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of HEB distribution in school feeding.</p> <p>4.2.4 Household FCS of Vocational Trainees families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Reduced prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption of targeted households by 80%. ➤ Baseline: Female Headed HH of Poor FCS (index=2.6; Pct=13%) Male Headed HH of Poor FCS (index= 2.6; Pct=13%) Female Headed HH of Borderline FCS (index=7.4; Pct=37%) Male Headed HH of Borderline FCS (index=7.4; Pct=37%) <p>4.2.4 Percentages of trainees graduated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 100% ➤ Baseline: Female 89%; Male NA 	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.2: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>4.2.1 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. Target: Girls take home ration (100% planned), Vocational Training (100% planned), C&V (100% planned)</p> <p>4.2.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%).</p> <p>4.2.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned (target 100%).</p> <p>4.2.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned.</p> <p>4.2.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned (target 100%)</p>	

<http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/forms/wfp022350.doc>

MAP

Please ensure that:

- The map is fully legible at this scale (i.e. A4).
- The map is legible in black and white.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

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C&V	cash/vouchers
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSC	direct support costs
EDP	extended delivery point
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	food consumption score
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high energy biscuits
IDP	internally displaced person
KIS	Kabul Informal Settlements
LTSH	land, transport, storage, handling
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
P4P	Purchase For Progress
PLW	pregnant, lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RUSF	ready to use supplementary food
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)