

EXTENSION IN TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

Afghanistan PRRO 200447: Assistance to Address Food Security and Undernutrition

Start date: 1 January 2014

End date: 31 December 2016

Extension period: 18 months

New end date: 30 June 2018

Total revised number of beneficiaries	4,084,000		
Duration of entire project	01/01/2014 - 30/06/2018		
Extension period	01/01/2017 - 30/06/2018		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	496,107		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	341,261,401	114,124,419	455,385,820
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	46,040,819	29,354,744	75,395,563
Capacity Development & Augmentation	1,926,000	1,723,100	3,649,100
DSC	128,951,074	50,382,814	179,333,888
ISC	36,272,551	13,690,955	49,963,506
Total cost to WFP	554,451,845	209,276,032	763,727,877

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	202,073,292	67,093,251	269,166,543
C&V Transfer	36,305,704	21,708,026	58,013,730

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 209,276,032 for Afghanistan's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation PRRO 200447 "Assistance to Address Food Security and Undernutrition" with an 18-month extension from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2018. (*document reference: e.g. WFP/EB.2/2012/9-B*).

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) reflects an extension in time and WFP's response to the recommendations of the Operation Evaluation (OpEv) of the PRRO 200447 with the following additional cost elements:
 - An 18-month extension for all programme activities from 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2018, assisting 2.87 million vulnerable people;
 - Using the 2016 Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to prioritise activities and targeting, approximately 1.46 million girls and women and 1.4 million boys and men will receive food or cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance over the next 18 months.

- Increases of 128,376 mt of mixed food commodities valued at USD 67,093,251 and USD 21,708,026 in CBT value;
- Increases in external transport of USD 7,394,117 and in land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) of USD 24,621,959 are in line with the additional commodity requirement;
- Increases of USD 15,015,092 in other direct operational costs (ODOC Food) and USD 50,382,814 in direct support costs (DSC);

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

2. PRRO 200447 “Assistance to Address Food Insecurity and Undernutrition” from January 2014 to December 2016 aims to:
 - Respond to the food-security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, 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 shocks (Strategic Objective 2);
 - Treat moderately malnourished children under 5 years 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).
3. The overarching strategic objectives of the PRRO are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnerships for the Goals, with linkages to SDG 4: Quality Education and 5: Gender Equality. ¹ The PRRO supports the 2013-2016 Country Strategy Document and is aligned with the 2014-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan’s National Priority Programmes.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

4. This 18-month extension is linked to political and economic uncertainty and a dire security situation. The presidential elections in April 2014 resulted in political tensions that continue to threaten the National Unity Government. The country also experienced severe economic deterioration as a result of foreign military disengagement, and an ambitious return strategy which failed to secure large-scale remittances. The economic deterioration has left the country with high levels of internal insecurity and conflict, exacerbated by a period of political turmoil that resulted in a delay of the 2016 provincial elections.
5. Nationally, 1.6 million people are severely food insecure while another 7.3 million are moderately food insecure, in a situation where they cannot sustainably cope with shocks and are resorting to negative strategies to meet their needs².
6. Food utilization is poor as a result of inadequate access to improved water and sanitation services and inappropriate young child feed practices. High malnutrition (wasting is 9.5 percent,

¹ SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustain agriculture; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

² Seasonal Food Security Assessment, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, 2015.

stunting 40.9 percent and underweight 25 percent) further compounds the food security situation³.

7. Two key events in 2016 should help to resolve the Afghan situation: (i) Warsaw Conference in July to support the Government in managing the security situation; and (ii) Brussels Conference in October where the Government will present the Afghanistan Development Plan. The international community is actively working with the Government to reduce corruption so that donors can commit further. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) are engaging with the Government on their roles in supporting the advancement of SDG 2 while other UN partners are aligning with the UNDAF cycle 2015-2019.
8. The 2015 OpEV confirmed that PRRO 200447 presents an appropriate set of programmatic responses for the Afghan context. The evaluation noted that the capacity of Government institutions was a limiting factor to WFP programme implementation. Donors continue to be hesitant to substantially commit to Afghanistan, partly due to other global priorities.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

9. The purpose of the BR is to continue to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people affected by conflict, natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity while implementing the recommendations from the OpEV which suggest better targeting and prioritisation of activities according to expected funding levels, strengthening women's participation in programme planning, design, implementation and monitoring, expanding nutrition programming and mainstreaming purchase for progress (P4P) into the overall operation. The evaluation also recommends CO review of the use of programme assistance teams (PATs), strengthened community engagement, strengthening the donor base and developing an exit strategy in the upcoming Strategic Review (SR) process.
10. The CO is engaging with the relevant government ministries and key stakeholders in the SR process, leading to the development of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)⁴ and ensure future operations complement national policies, strategic priorities, and are aligned with intra-agency humanitarian and development plans.
11. The CO will continue to focus on providing emergency assistance (in-kind and CBT) to households affected by conflict and natural disasters and seasonal support to severely food insecure households in urban and rural areas.
12. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children 6-59 months of age is the highest priority activity and the CO will eventually use locally produced lipid-based nutritional supplements (LNS), coordinated through P4P in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the private sector. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will receive a fortified household food ration and micronutrient tablets.
13. WFP will work with MoPH, UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and nutrition cluster partners to improve community outreach for increased access to, and utilization of MAM treatment centres. Behavioural change communication and nutrition messaging with a focus on improved food consumption will be delivered through all relevant activities. The CO will partner in developing and piloting programmes for prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition to strengthen the overall approach to nutrition programming.
14. Primary school boys and girls will continue to receive a take-home ration (THR) of fortified vegetable oil while girls in grades 7-9 will also receive the THR. The CO will continue

³ Afghanistan National Nutrition Survey, 2013.

⁴ The CSP will be presented the WFP Executive Board in November 2017

to support the MoE to develop a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) policy and will engage with partners to develop and pilot projects to increase enrolment and attendance of girls in secondary schools.

15. To deepen the impact of vocational training and asset creation programmes, the CO will expand the use of the WFP three-pronged approach (3PA) to include seasonal livelihoods profiling (SLP) and community based participatory planning (CBPP) to engage communities, especially women, to define needs and determine the best activities to improve food security. There will be continued collaboration with the Afghanistan Women's Network and the community development councils (CDCs) in the provinces to strengthen women's involvement in designing and implementing gender sensitive activities, such as home gardening and home-based nurseries. Asset creation will focus on the most shock-prone and frequently food insecure districts and communities will be targeted using a disaster risk reduction (DRR) lens, benefiting from expanded strategic partnerships and joint programmes with United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), FAO, UNDP, the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) and Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), and the National Environmental Protection Agency. Long-term vulnerable refugees from Pakistan and their host communities as well as vulnerable undocumented Afghan returnees being supported under EMOP 201024 will benefit from livelihood support activities to help them transition to early recovery.
16. A Gender Strategy and framework has been developed reflecting the OpEv recommendations, and is being implemented. The CO is also developing a protection strategy that encompasses the principles of the Safe Distribution model. Female-friendly distribution sites designed for the Afghanistan context will be piloted and rolled out in 2017. Strategic partnerships with UN Women, FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are currently being developed.
17. WFP will continue to provide support to beneficiaries through the most appropriate modality. Building on its 2014-15 pilot of electronic value vouchers, WFP will increase CBT use within urban and peri-urban responses based on micro financial assessment and analysis for 3 mobile network operators (MNOs) and 3 financial service provider (FSPs), an ICT capacity assessment of all MNOs, market functionality assessment, and ad-hoc internal ex-ante cost-effectiveness and efficiency analyses. This approach is aligned with the government's prioritization for local-market-based responses, and cash-based social safety net programmes⁵ as well as with donor expectations.
18. The CO will continue to mainstream P4P activities, engaging the nutrition unit on fortification activities, and production of LNS, strengthening work with the supply chain unit on local procurement from small-holder farmers and enhancing linkages between WFP-supported farmers and millers while continuing to support the government on the Strategic Grain Reserve policy development and implementation. P4P will engage with MAIL, Rome-based agencies (RBA) and other partners to jointly increase support to small-holder farmers.
19. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team plans to streamline processes, focusing on data-management, monitoring technology and third party monitoring (TPM). The CO will pilot joint monitoring of asset creation projects with the MRRD and of nutrition activities with UNICEF. The field offices and PAT female monitors will follow up with women recipients through distribution monitoring, household interviews and post distribution monitoring to gain insights to improve project design, planning and implementation, also learning how WFP assistance impacts women and men differently.
20. Improved data-management and reporting will enhance programme management and accountability to affected populations. The CO will adopt the monitoring module in the

⁵ The Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), with technical support from the World Bank, is piloting seasonal CBT for vulnerable, food insecure households in 2016-17, with the intention to develop a nationwide social safety net programme;

corporate monitoring and evaluation tool (COMET) and under EMOP 201024, will pilot the mobile VAM (mVAM) remote monitoring approach, which enables monitoring of a population on the move. Monitoring will be conducted via a call-centre, which can be incorporated with the WFP hotline for beneficiary feedback. SCOPE platform will be rolled out under EMOP 201024 and then mainstreamed into all activities under this PRRO. Observations from the recent TPM internal audit and lessons learnt from new M&E initiatives will inform the monitoring strategy for 2018 onwards under the CSP.

21. The 2016 ICA was completed in consultation with key ministries and food security partners, using three national surveys to refine trend analysis and also using 20-30 years of data on natural hazards, land degradation and livelihoods. The refined analysis highlighted 81 priority districts for seasonal support, vocational training and asset creation, a reduction from 226 districts (2013 ICA).
22. Table 1 below summarizes beneficiaries by programme activity, showing a slight decrease in emergency response⁶ reflecting current estimates. Refugees are being supported under EMOP 201024. Seasonal support is reduced based on stricter application of targeting criteria. The number of children and PLW receiving support through targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) has increased based on analysis from the nutrition cluster and partners. The number of primary children and family members benefiting from THR has increased slightly, based on the recent headcount in supported schools, while the number of girls in grades 7-9 and family members benefiting from THR has reduced due to a verification in late 2015. The number of people benefitting from vocational skills training (VST) and asset creation has reduced due to more focused targeting⁷ and more realistic targets based upon available partnership capacities and overall performance. More than 650,000 people will receive support through CBT. Household targeting will be done through community consultation.
23. The ration scales remain the same as for PRRO 200447 for all activities.

⁶ Internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict and those affected by natural disasters.

⁷ WFP will reinforce DRR by expanding joint programming and joint programmes with partner UN agencies. To bring coherence to DRR programming, at the inter-agency level WFP has established and leads the DRR Working Group under the UN Country Team (UNCT).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase/decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General distribution - in kind	IDPs, returnees and affected households	215,000	207,000	422,000	255,000	245,000	500,000	255,000	245,000	500,000
	Refugees	105,000	101,000	206,000	-	-	-	105,000	101,000	206,000
	Seasonal support	556,000	534,000	1,090,000	257,000	247,000	504,000	556,000	534,000	1,090,000
General distribution - CBT	IDPs, returnees and affected households	46,000	45,000	91,000	51,000	49,000	100,000	51,000	49,000	100,000
	Seasonal support	258,000	248,000	506,000	206,000	198,000	404,000	258,000	248,000	506,000
TSFP*	Children 6-59 months	71,000	68,000	139,000	88,000	85,000	173,000	88,000	85,000	173,000
	PLW	70,000	184,000	254,000	89,000	201,000	290,000	89,000	201,000	290,000
FFE: Take home ration	Boys & girls grades 1-6	233,000	206,000	439,000	338,000	298,000	636,000	338,000	298,000	636,000
	Girls grades 7-9	29,000	56,000	85,000	9,000	17,000	26,000	29,000	56,000	85,000
FFT - in kind	Vocational skills training	34,000	36,000	70,000	-	-	-	34,000	36,000	70,000
FFT - CBT		134,000	146,000	280,000	62,000	75,000	137,000	134,000	146,000	280,000
FFA - in kind	Asset creation	154,000	119,000	273,000	96,000	83,000	179,000	154,000	119,000	273,000
FFA - CBT		8,000	6,000	14,000	7,500	6,500	14,000	8,000	6,000	14,000
Total: non-adjusted		1,913,000	1,956,000	3,869,000	1,458,500	1,504,500	2,963,000	2,099,000	2,124,000	4,223,000
TOTAL: adjusted		1,915,000	1,955,000	3,870,000	1,406,000	1,464,000	2,870,000	2,083,000	2,001,000	4,084,000

*On average, MAM children aged 6 to 59 months will be treated with an RUSF for 90 days while PLWs receive a take-home ration and MNTs, starting from the beginning of the second trimester (4th month of pregnancy) at a health centre through six months of lactation, for an average of 180 days.

FOOD and CASH REQUIREMENTS

24. The additional and total food and cash needed for achieving the objectives in the budget revision are below.

Activity	Cash (US\$)		Food (mt)		Total	
	Current	Increase	Current	Increase	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)
GFD	22,688,175	14,899,089	177,605	50,837	37,587,264	228,442
<i>IDPs & returnees</i>	2,025,570	3,386,677	29,324	14,783	5,412,247	44,107
<i>Natural disasters</i>	-	-	23,007	10,144	-	33,151
<i>Refugees</i>	-	-	54,140	0	-	54,140
<i>Seasonal support</i>	20,662,605	11,512,412	71,134	25,910	32,175,017	97,044
TSFP	-	-	95,808	52,931	-	148,739
Take home ration	-	-	24,060	11,190	-	35,250
Vocational skills training	12,486,192	5,866,528	11,344	0	18,352,720	11,344
Asset creation	1,131,337	942,409	58,914	13,418	2,073,746	72,332
TOTAL	36,305,704	21,708,026	367,731	128,376	58,013,730	496,107

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

25. The main risks are a further deterioration in the security situation leading to increased displacement and reduced access to some areas for humanitarian agencies, thus increasing the vulnerability of displaced populations. The CO Access teams engage in negotiations with the Government, non-state entities and community leaders to maintain an active field presence for humanitarian actors. The CO has an Access Strategy which will be further refined and will facilitate training for field-based staff. The CO will continue to work under the umbrella of the HCT, jointly monitoring the political situation and pre-positioning food in anticipation of any events that may affect the corridor. The CO minimum preparedness actions (MPAs) will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

26. The main institutional risk is late or inadequate funding for the operation, which could result in irregular distribution of assistance or implementation of only life-saving activities (general distributions and TSFP) which could negatively affect the reputation of the CO. To mitigate, the CO will intensify donor engagement and broadening the donor base. In addition, programme prioritisation activities have been developed for various funding scenarios.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed 18-month extension and the additional commitment of food, resulting in the revised budget for project PRRO 200447 is recommended to the Executive Board for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

Drafted by: [name] Country Office
Cleared by: [name] Country Office on [date]
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau
Cleared by: [name] Regional Bureau on [date]
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	93,003	\$34,713,370	
Pulses	13,140	\$7,299,259	
Oil and fats	19,079	\$19,460,702	
Mixed and blended food	2,334	\$4,701,501	
Others	820	\$918,419	
Total Food Transfers	128,376	\$67,093,251	
External Transport		\$7,394,117	
LTSH		\$24,621,959	
ODOC Food		\$15,015,092	
Food and Related Costs		\$114,124,419	
C&V Transfers		\$21,708,026	
C&V Related costs		\$7,646,718	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		\$29,354,744	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		\$1,723,100	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			\$145,202,263
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			\$50,382,814
Total Direct Project Costs			\$195,585,077
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			\$13,690,955
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$209,276,032

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	\$14,556,225
General service staff	\$10,442,823
Danger pay and local allowances	\$4,546,987
Subtotal	\$29,546,035
Recurring and Other	\$7,945,786
Capital Equipment	\$3,719,570
Security	\$6,378,423
Travel and transportation	\$2,793,000
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	\$50,382,814

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Afghanistan PRRO 200447

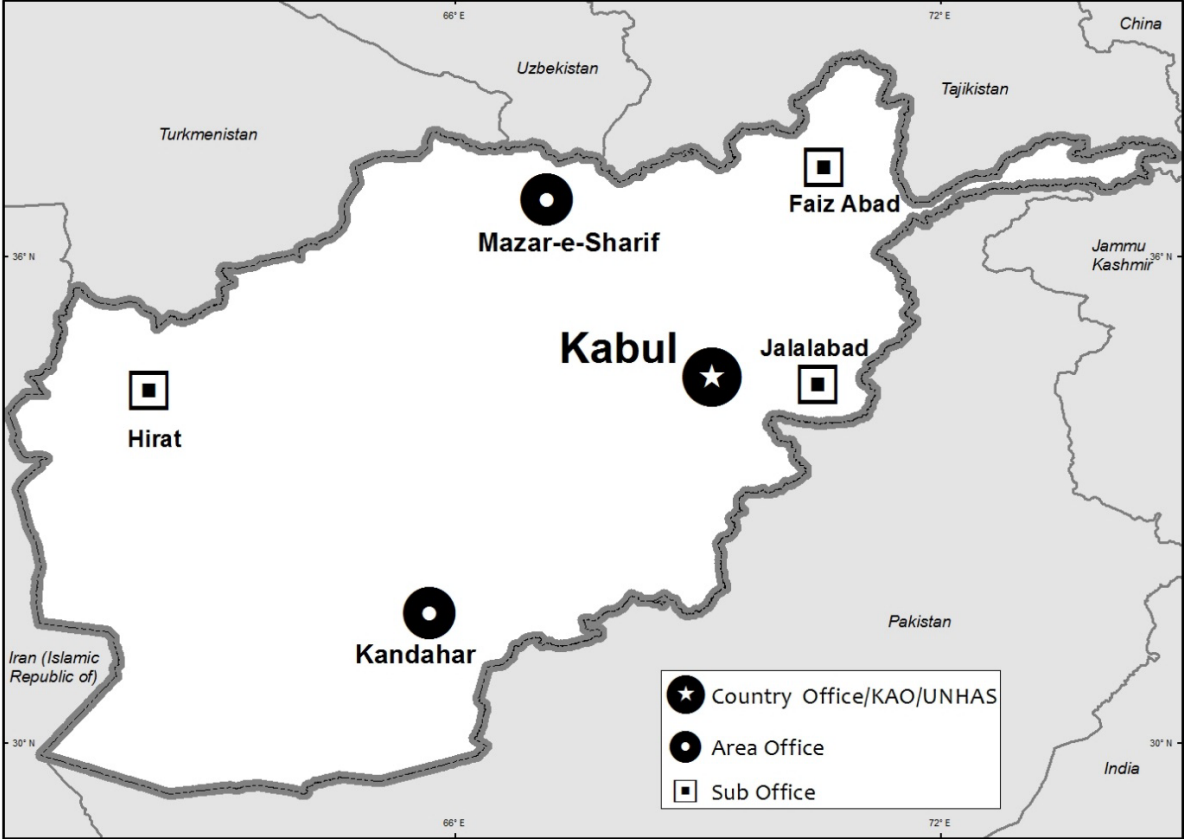
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of CBT or food within the household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Female:Male / 30:70 2016; (40:60 2017) 2. Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 20% ➤ Baseline: 25% (end of 2013) 3. Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food or CBT distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 60% ➤ Baseline: NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme security situation • Conservative communities
Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<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: 90% ➤ Baseline: NA 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: 80% ➤ Baseline: NA 	
Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<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: 40 (Project specific) ➤ Baseline: NA 2. Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 12 organizations (Project Specific) ➤ Baseline: NA 	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted HH and/or individuals	<p>1.1.1 Food consumption score (FCS), disaggregated by sex of HH head.</p> <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 <p>1.1.2 Daily average dietary diversity, disaggregated by sex of household head.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 80% of targeted households/individuals consume average of at least 3 food groups per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable security situation • National disasters remain at expected levels. • Functioning pipeline and sufficient resources • Availability and capacity of cooperating partners • Markets remain functioning, and prices stable. • Coordination structures 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 and value transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	<p>1.1.1 Number of people receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned. <i>Target: GFD: 100%; CBT: 100%</i></p> <p>1.1.2 Quantity of food distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned. <i>Target: 100%</i></p> <p>1.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned <i>Target: 100%</i></p> <p>1.1.4 Total amount of cash transferred, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned. <i>Target: 100%</i></p> <p>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. <i>Target: 100%</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable security situation • National disasters remain at expected levels. • Functioning pipeline and sufficient resources • Availability and capacity of cooperating partners • Markets remain functioning, and prices stable. • Coordination structures remain in place • Adequate and credible government structures have the required capacity • Adequate access to target communities.
Outcome 1.2: National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.	<p>1.2.1 Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI): <i>Revised baseline and target according to the new EPCI methodology:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Reached or greater than 3.0 scores ➤ Baseline (SPR-2015): 2.4 scores (out of max. 4.0 scores) 	
Output 1.2: Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	<p>1.2.1 Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 	
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.		

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure.	2.1.1 Community Asset Score ⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 80% of communities assisted by WFP showing increased score ➤ Baseline: 79% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic situation stable • Availability and capacity of cooperating partners • Functioning pipeline and sufficient resources. • Markets 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 people receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned. <i>Target: AC 100%; CBT 100%</i> 2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned. <i>Target 100%</i> 2.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned. <i>Target 100%</i> 2.1.4 Total amount of cash transferred, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned. <i>Target 100%</i> 2.1.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash), disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned. <i>Target 100%</i>	

⁸ Community Asset Score also measures number and type of assets created

ANNEX III - MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

3PA	three pronged approach
BR	budget revision
CBPP	community based participatory planning
CBT	cash-based transfers
CO	country office
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSP	financial service provider
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
ICA	integrated context analysis
IDP	internally displaced person
LNS	lipid-based nutritional supplement
LTSH	land, transport, storage, handling
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDCA	mobile data collection and analysis
MDMHA	Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MNO	mobile network operators
MNT	micronutrient tablet
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development
m-VAM	mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping
NGO	non-governmental organisation
ODOC	other direct operational costs
OpEv	Operation Evaluation
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PAT	Programme Assistance Teams

PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RBA	Rome-based agencies
RMS	remote monitoring system
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLP	seasonal livelihoods profiling
SR	Strategic Review
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TPM	third party monitoring
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
VST	vocational skills training
WFP	World Food Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission 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