

BUDGET INCREASE No. 2 TO CHAD PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200713

Building resilience, protecting livelihoods and reducing malnutrition of refugees, returnees and vulnerable people

Start date: 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2016

Extension period: 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2017

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Total revised number of beneficiaries | 2 671 396 | | |
| Duration of entire project | 36 months, 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017 | | |
| Extension period | 12 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017 | | |
| Gender marker code | 2A | | |
| WFP food tonnage (<i>mt</i>) | 178 558 | | |
| Cost (United States dollars) | | | |
| | Current Budget | Increase | Revised Budget |
| Food and related costs | 144 960 133 | 69 831 102 | 214 791 235 |
| Cash and vouchers and related costs | 53 061 832 | 42 413 617 | 95 475 448 |
| Capacity development & augmentation | 2 649 937 | 1 009 844 | 3 659 780 |
| Direct support cost | 47 753 930 | 18 948 563 | 66 702 493 |
| Indirect support cost | 17 389 808 | 9 254 219 | 26 644 027 |
| Total cost to WFP | 265 815 639 | 141 457 344 | 407 272 983 |
| Food transfers | 72 823 202 | 31 458 714 | 104 281 916 |
| Cash-based transfers | 43 529 271 | 35 520 014 | 79 049 285 |

Draft decision

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 141 million for Chad Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200713 with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2017 [WFP/EB.2/2016/xxx].

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Chad Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200713 (PRRO) maintains existing activities to facilitate transition to a Country Strategic Plan informed by a National Zero Hunger Strategic Review by 31 December 2017.
2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
 - Increase food transfers by 63,099 mt valued at USD 31.5 million;
 - Increase cash-based transfers (CBT) by USD 35.5 million;
 - Increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) and other direct operating costs (ODOC) by USD 38.4 million;
 - Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 1 million; and
 - Increase direct support costs by USD 19 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The PRRO builds resilience, protects livelihoods, and reduces malnutrition of vulnerable groups. Activities include: i) general food distribution (GFD) to food-insecure refugee households from Sudan and Central African Republic, and other vulnerable groups; ii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for children aged 6–59 months receiving treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW);¹ iii) prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6–23 months and PLW; iv) asset creation activities for chronically food-insecure households; and v) technical assistance to strengthen Government capacity in early-warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.
4. Regional EMOP 200777 operations in Chad assist refugees and Chadian returnees affected by conflict in Nigeria and internally displaced communities, especially people fleeing violence on island and shoreline areas of Lake Chad. Regional EMOP 200799 assists Chadian returnees and host communities affected by more recent conflict in the Central African Republic. Development Project 200288 assists schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, particularly the Sahel region. United Nations Humanitarian Air Service facilitates air transport of humanitarian personnel and light relief cargo through Special Operation 200804. Starting from January 2018, the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan will unify and replace all of these projects in a single five-year framework.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. Following three years of inadequate rainfall, the number of severely food-insecure people increased from 403,470 to 1,002,000 between March 2015 and March 2016.² Aggregate crop yield for 2015/2016 decreased by 11 percent nationally, but fell more than 40 percent in regions across the Sahelian belt.³ In Kanem, Wadi Fira, and Batha regions, harvests were 50 percent below the five-year average.⁴ These declines have reduced supplies of staple foods in local markets. Limited availability of pasture and water due to poor rainfall has also

¹ TSF is implemented jointly with UNICEF.

² Cadre Harmonise, March 2016.

³ Ministry of Agriculture - Directorate of Agricultural Production and Statistics, Final Assessment of the Crop Year 2015/2016. The same information is cited by the Cadre Harmonise report of March 2016.

⁴ Ibid.

contributed to deterioration of conditions for livestock,⁵ while ongoing insecurity in the Lake Chad region has negatively impacted livestock trade in the Sahel and beyond.⁶ Combined affects from closure of markets in Nigeria and the poor agricultural season have reduced the purchasing power of households at the same time that food prices have increased and livestock prices fallen.

6. The biometric exercise completed by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in early 2016 registered 387,000 people, including 56 percent women and 58 percent under age 18.⁷ Nineteen camps located along the border with Sudan host 79 percent these refugees. In addition, 73,000 refugees and 90,000 returnees from the Central African Republic live in camps in the south. A Joint Assessment Mission carried out by UNHCR and WFP in the first half of 2016 confirmed that food assistance remains the main source of food for refugees. Government plans for reintegration remain unfunded.
7. The national average for acute malnutrition is 11.7 percent,⁸ with rates exceeding 15 percent in the Sahel region.⁹ The Emergency Food and Nutrition Assessment carried out in conjunction with the Government in March 2016 found a statistically significant correlation between food insecurity and malnutrition. Children in severely food-insecure households are 14 times more likely to be malnourished compared to children in food-secure households. The risk factor is six times higher for children in moderately food-insecure households. Chronic malnutrition affects 29 percent of children aged 6-23 months,¹⁰ with wide disparities noted between regions. The nutritional status of Sudanese refugees located in poor and remote areas of the northeast has seen improvement in the last five years, with a decrease of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in camps from 12.3 percent in 2008 to 7.4 percent in 2015.¹¹ However, GAM is still high in three northern camps, and prevalence rates for anemia remain high. Chronic malnutrition affects 40 percent of children aged 6–59 months.
8. The July 2016 mid-term evaluation determined that the PRRO strategy and design is relevant, with appropriate geographical targeting, socio-economic activities and intervention modalities to assist people most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. The evaluation team recommended a one-year extension to consolidate progress and address weaknesses in implementation.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

9. This twelve-month extension will ensure continuity of WFP operations through 2017 and enable preparation of a Country Strategic Plan to take effect from 1 January 2018. The budget revision will address implementation shortfalls highlighted in the evaluation through a joint UNHCR/WFP work plan, including: i) redesign of vulnerability-based targeting to incorporate geographic specificities; ii) improved nutrition interventions in refugee camps; and iii) an integrated food and nutrition security approach to achieve self-reliance of refugees in camps where favorable opportunities exist.
10. WFP will continue the nutrition strategy articulated in the original PRRO. The integrated food security and nutrition approach during the lean season will be maintained. TSF and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) interventions will focus scarce resources on areas with greatest need and potential, and community-based treatment will be piloted. The PRRO will

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Livestock accounts for over 30 percent of Chad's gross domestic product.

⁷ UNHCR-WFP, Joint Assessment Mission, 2016.

⁸ Evaluation Nationale de la Situation Nutritionnelle par la Méthodologie SMART au Tchad, October 2015.

⁹ Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti, Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Hadjer Lamis, Ouaddai, and Guera.

¹⁰ Evaluation Nationale de la Situation Nutritionnelle, op. cit.

¹¹ UNHCR, Nutritional Survey in the Eastern Camps, 2015.

increase Government ownership and involvement in all aspects of the programme, especially monitoring. Stunting will be addressed through a preventive, multi-sectoral approach that provides a complete package of interventions for children aged 6–23 months and PLW. WFP will work with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to promote complementary feeding through a pilot project for local production of fortified complementary foods and nutrition-sensitive promotion of good childcare practices.

11. Asset creation activities to strengthen community and household resilience to shocks will target refugees, internally displaced people, returnees and host populations, and will be designed and implemented using the three-pronged approach (3PA).¹² Community-based participatory planning (CBPP) tools will be applied to gauge community needs and improve capacity and ownership of national partners. Collaboration will be reinforced with the Government, FAO and other partners in convergence zones where partners are working together to address vulnerabilities in an integrated multi-sectoral manner.
12. The PRRO will improve women’s participation by strengthening complaint and feedback mechanisms and scaling-up good practices, including separate hotlines for women to provide a safe environment for reporting protection issues. Gender provisions and enforcement mechanisms will be included in field-level agreements with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and cooperating partners to ensure women's participation through all stages of programme implementation. WFP will also continue to ensure women's involvement in CBPP associated with asset creation activities to ensure women's voices are heard in decisions impacting choice of assets and activities, transfer modality type, and implementation timing.¹³ WFP will also enter into a strategic partnership with the national women's association to help address challenges related to women's status.
13. WFP's annual lean season intervention in the Sahel belt addresses critical food needs of severely food-insecure households and protects the nutritional status of young children and PLWs most at risk. As the 2016/2017 agricultural season outlook is favorable, beneficiaries are revised downwards to 250,000.¹⁴ The planned caseload will be adjusted if post-harvest assessments scheduled for October/November 2016 indicate a need for further changes.
14. The original PRRO envisaged a reduction during 2015 and 2016 in refugees requiring the full ration of 2,100 kcals. Sizing of these reductions was to be linked with a UNHCR biometric exercise and the shift from legal status to vulnerability-based targeting. Although the biometric exercise was completed, lack of resources for livelihood activities and findings of greater than expected proportions of vulnerable people in the refugee population resulted in the full-ration caseload remaining larger than planned.
15. Returnees from Central African Republic that are still living in transit sites and host villages continue to receive assistance while awaiting integration solutions. While instability continues in Central African Republic, risk of further displacement and new arrivals remains high. WFP will continue to work with the United Nations Country Team and humanitarian partners – particularly UNHCR and FAO – on strategies and activities to build self-reliance of refugees and returnees, especially in the south where opportunities are considered most favorable.

¹² WFP is currently finalizing the Integrated Context Analysis and has conducted nine Seasonal Livelihood Programming exercises in areas of the Sahel belt during 2015-2016.

¹³ A planned six-month consultancy will help develop and implement these actions, including training of staff, building on work initiated with the West Africa Regional Bureau's “Look behind the fence” gender campaign.

¹⁴ Based on seasonal forecasting and monitoring of the agricultural campaign by the Interdisciplinary Working Group.

16. Lessons learned in 2015 and 2016 underscore the need for realistic timeframes and appropriate levels of investment if ambitions for self-reliance of refugees and returnees are to be realized. Vulnerability-based targeting tools will be further refined to account for more gender-based specificities. Most of the vulnerable people that fled Central African Republic for southern Chad have already been transitioned to this PRRO. The smaller caseload that is still assisted under Regional EMOP 200799 (11,000 beneficiaries in 2016) are merged into this PRRO from July 2017 onward. In the event of funding gaps, prioritization will include a reduction of FFA activities. In order to ensure humanitarian needs are met, WFP will continue to work with UNHCR on the allocation of resources to the most vulnerable based on socio-economic and geographic targeting.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

| Activity | Category of beneficiaries | Current Plan | | | Revision | | | Revised Plan | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total |
| General food distribution (GFD) | Refugees | 213 463 | 252 992 | 466 455 | 183 160 | 190 768 | 373 928 | 213 463 | 252 992 | 466 455 |
| | Returnees | 43 791 | 47 109 | 90 900 | 43 680 | 47 320 | 91 000 | 43 791 | 47 320 | 91 111 |
| Seasonal assistance | Vulnerable local population | 295 293 | 326 127 | 621 420 | 122 500 | 127 500 | 250 000 | 417 793 | 453 627 | 871 420 |
| Asset creation | Vulnerable local population | 102 000 | 238 000 | 340 000 | 51 000 | 99 000 | 150 000 | 153 000 | 337 000 | 490 000 |
| Treatment of MAM (TSF) | Children aged 6-59 months | 18 5220 | 192 780 | 378 000 | 96 000 | 104 000 | 200 000 | 281 220 | 296 780 | 578 000 |
| | PLW | 0 | 36 000 | 36 000 | 0 | 36 000 | 36 000 | 0 | 72 000 | 72 000 |
| | Caregivers & volunteers | 2 050 | 18 950 | 21 000 | 3 710 | 10 290 | 14 000 | 5 760 | 29 240 | 35 000 |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF) | Children aged 6-23 months | 80 400 | 79 600 | 160 000 | 31 200 | 33 800 | 65 000 | 111 600 | 113 400 | 225 000 |
| | PLW | 0 | 108 000 | 108 000 | 0 | 25 000 | 25 000 | 0 | 133 000 | 133 000 |
| Prevention of chronic malnutrition | Children 6-23 months and PLW | 24 000 | 26 000 | 50 000 | 24 000 | 26 000 | 50 000 | 48 000 | 52 000 | 100 000 |
| TOTAL | | 946 217 | 1 325 558 | 2 271 775 | 555 250 | 699 679 | 1 254 929 | 1 274 627 | 1 787 359 | 3 038 986 |
| TOTAL (excluding overlap) | | 857 167 | 1 130 313 | 1 987 480 | 515 400 | 597 234 | 1 112 634 | 1 145 728 | 1 525 668 | 2 671 396 |

17. Both food- and cash-based transfers will be considered used for unconditional and conditional assistance. Cash-based transfers will be preferred where studies confirm favourable market conditions, including the ability to absorb additional demand without harmful disruptions.¹⁵

¹⁵ WFP participates in the Cash Working Group under the Food Security Cluster and will continue to play a leading role in harmonisation of approaches to cash-based transfers within Chad.

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

| | GFD – food | | | GFD – cash | | | Asset creation | Asset creation | TSF – children aged 6-59 months | BSF – children lean season | TSF & BSF – PLW | Caregivers & Volunteers |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Full ration | 80% ration | Half ration | Full ration | 80% ration | Half ration | Food | Cash | | | | |
| Cereals | 425 | 350 | 225 | - | - | - | 450 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pulses | 50 | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vegetable oil | 25 | 25 | 15 | - | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 25 | - |
| Super Cereal | 50 | 50 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - |
| Super Cereal Plus | - | - | - | | | | - | - | 200 | - | - | - |
| Plumpy'Doz | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | - | - |
| Salt | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sugar | 15 | 15 | | - | - | | | - | - | - | 20 | - |
| Cash/voucher (USD/person/day) | - | - | - | 0.375 | 0.300 | 0.1875 | | 0.4 | - | - | - | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 570 | 495 | 295 | - | - | - | 580 | - | 200 | 47 | 245 | - |
| Total kcal/day | 2078 | 1824 | 1066 | - | - | - | 2088 | - | 787 | 264 | 1050 | - |
| % kcal from protein | 13 | 13 | 14 | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | - |
| % kcal from fat | 19 | 20 | 19 | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of feeding days per year | 365 | 365 | 120 | 365 | 365 | 365 | 60 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 180 (TSF) 120 (BSF) | 10 (caregivers) 240 (volunteers) |

FOOD REQUIREMENT

TABLE 3: FOOD/CBT REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

| Activity | Commodity / CBT | Food requirements (<i>mt</i>) / CBT (<i>USD</i>) | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Current | Increase / (Decrease) | Revised total |
| GFD – Refugees and returnees | Food | 81 177 | 52 385 | 133 562 |
| | CBT | 25 154 671 | 24 807 514 | 49 962 185 |
| GFD – Seasonal assistance | Food | 13 036 | 4 425 | 17 461 |
| | CBT | 5 859 600 | 2 812 500 | 8 672 100 |
| Asset creation | Food | 7 068 | 0 | 7 068 |
| | CBT | 7 475 000 | 7 200 000 | 14 675 000 |
| Treatment of MAM (TSF) | Food | 7 078 | 5 188 | 12 266 |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF) | Food | 5 502 | 1 102 | 6 604 |
| Prevention of chronic malnutrition | Food | 990 | 0 | 990 |
| Volunteers and caregivers | Food | 609 | 0 | 609 |
| | CBT | 5 040 000 | 700 000 | 5 740 000 |
| Total food (<i>mt</i>) | | 115 459 | 63 099 | 178 558 |
| Total CBT (<i>USD</i>) | | 43 529 271 | 35 520 014 | 79 049 285 |

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed twelve-month extension, resulting in the revised budget for PRRO 200713, is recommended to the Executive Board for approval.

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

Date:

Annex I-A

| PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Quantity (mt) | Value (USD) | Value (USD) |
| <i>Food Transfers</i> | | | |
| Cereals | 42 382 | 13 428 654 | |
| Pulses | 5 363 | 5 151 784 | |
| Oil and fats | 2 769 | 3 367 547 | |
| Mixed and blended food | 10 476 | 8 638 359 | |
| Others | 2 110 | 872 370 | |
| Total Food Transfers | 63 099 | 31 458 714 | |
| External Transport | | 5 437 548 | |
| LTSH | | 28 580 466 | |
| ODOC Food | | 4 354 373 | |
| Food and Related Costs | | | 69 831 102 |
| C&V Transfers | | 35 520 014 | |
| C&V Related costs | | 6 893 603 | |
| Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs | | | 42 413 617 |
| Capacity Development & Augmentation | | | 1 009 844 |
| <i>Direct Operational Costs</i> | | | <i>113 254 563</i> |
| Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) | | | 18 948 563 |
| Total Direct Project Costs | | | 132 203 125 |
| Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) | | | 9 254 219 |
| TOTAL WFP COSTS | | | 141 457 344 |

Annex I-B

| DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD) | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| WFP Staff and Staff-Related | |
| Professional staff | 8 200 418 |
| General service staff | 3 983 750 |
| Danger pay and local allowances | 919 450 |
| Subtotal | 13 103 618 |
| Recurring and Other | 1 681 000 |
| Capital Equipment | 371 200 |
| Security | 950 000 |
| Travel and transportation | 2 412 745 |
| Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring | 430 000 |
| TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS | 18 948 563 |

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Chad PRRO 200713 BR2

| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p> | <p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</p> <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> | |
| <p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p> | <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> | |

| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p> | <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> | |
| <p>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p> | | |
| <p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p> | <p>Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> | <p>Health, education and protection needs of targeted populations are met by the Government or other partners. No epidemics occur during implementation. The national protocol for treatment of acute malnutrition is applied correctly in health centres.</p> |
| <p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> | <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score</p> | <p>Political and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable. Administrative and economic frameworks are stable. No natural disasters occur during implementation</p> |

| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>1 Output 1.1</i></p> <p>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>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 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 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> | <p>Resources and new nutritional products are available on time.</p> |
| <p><i>2 Output 1.2</i></p> <p>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><i>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 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 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</i></p> | |

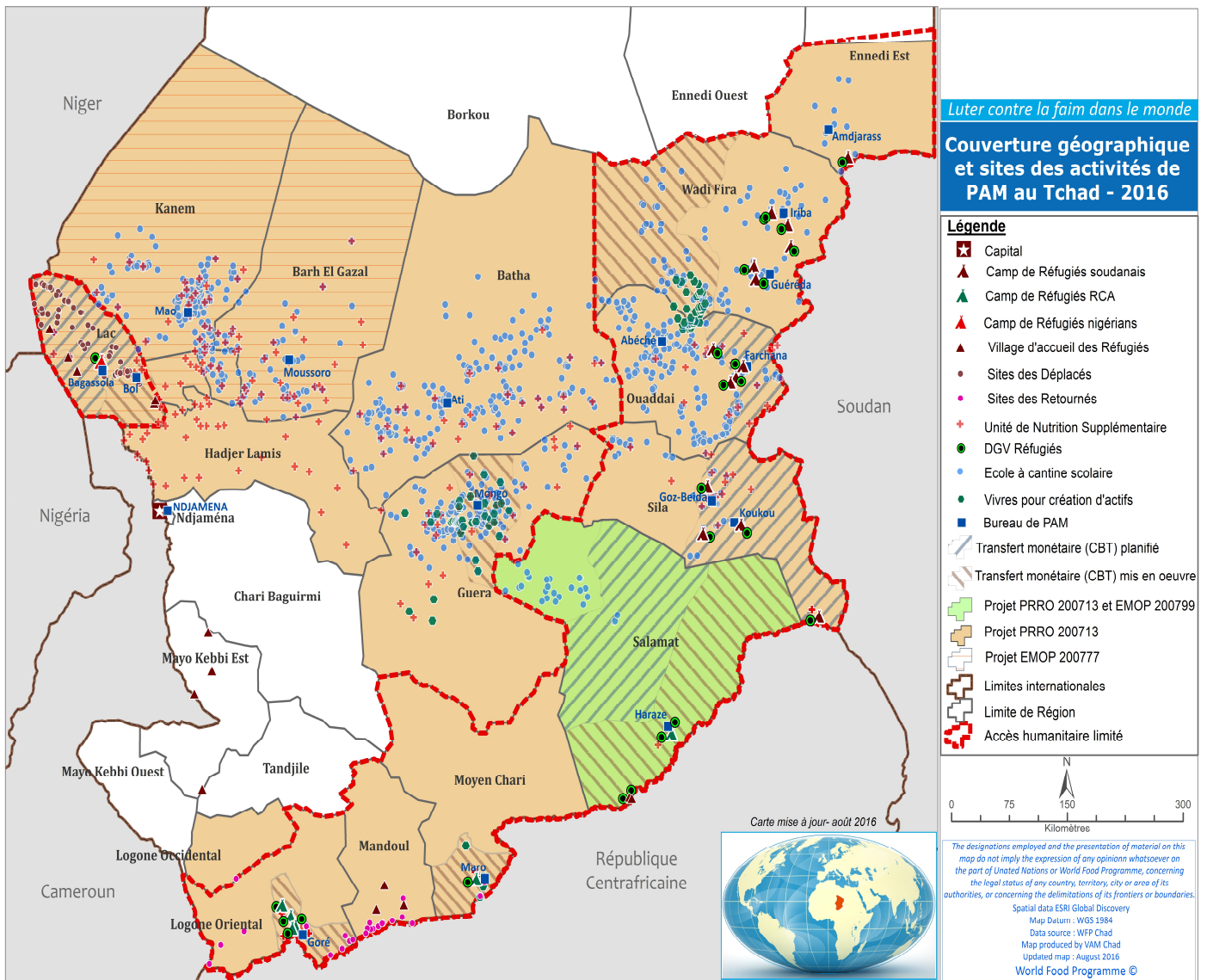
| Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p> | <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average) Diet Diversity Score</p> | <p>Political and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable. Administrative and economic frameworks are stable. No natural disasters occur during implementation.</p> |
| <p>Outcome 2.2 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p> | <p>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> | <p>Health and education needs are met by the Government or other partners.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>3 Output 2.1</p> <p>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>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>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</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> | <p>Trustworthy cooperating partners are available.</p> <p>Areas are safe for distributions.</p> <p>Resources are available on time.</p> <p>Communities participate in the design and implementation of activities.</p> |
| <p>4 Output 2.2</p> <p><i>Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</i></p> | <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> | |

| Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs. | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p> | <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Community Asset Score Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)</p> | <p>Political and security conditions in the country and along borders remain stable. Administrative and economic frameworks are stable</p> |
| <p>5 <i>Output 3.1</i> 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>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 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 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> | <p>Trustworthy cooperating partners are available. Areas are safe for distributions. Resources are available on time.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>6 <i>Output 3.2</i></p> <p>National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p> | <p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p> | <p>Government officials have time and are willing to be trained and to interact with WFP. Resources are available on time.</p> |
| <p>7 <i>Output 3.3</i></p> <p><i>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</i></p> | <p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p> | <p>Resources are available on time. Areas are safe for distribution.</p> |

Annex III: Map



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3PA | three-pronged approach |
| BSF | blanket supplementary feeding |
| CBPP | community-based participatory planning |
| CBT | cash-based transfer |
| EMOP | emergency operation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GAM | global acute malnutrition |
| GFD | general food distribution |
| MAM | moderate acute malnutrition |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| PLW | pregnant and lactating women |
| PRRO | protracted relief and recovery operation |
| TSF | targeted supplementary feeding |
| UNHCR | Office of the 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