

**BUDGET REVISION TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND  
RECOVERY OPERATION:  
SWAZILAND 106020 (BUDGET REVISION 5)**

**Assistance and support to social safety-nets  
adversely affected by the national financial collapse**

**Start date:** 01/05/2008 **End date:** 31/12/2011 **Extension period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31/12/2012

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food costs	17 236 400	7 715 393	24 951 793
External transport	6 667 051	896 626	7 563 677
LTSH	3 999 363	1 204 181	5 203 544
ODOC	1 747 379	777 045	2 524 424
DSC	4 928 983	1 239 249	6 168 232
ISC (7.0 percent)	2 420 541	828 275	3 248 816
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>36 999 717</b>	<b>12 660 768</b>	<b>49 660 486</b>

## NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This budget revision to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 106020 proposes to respond to the severe financial crisis affecting Swaziland, assisting 375,000 people in 2012.
2. In light of the financial crisis, the Government is unable to continue financing the primary school feeding programme which it had successfully implemented in 2010 and 2011, and is also unable to finance support to those populations acutely affected by food insecurity.
3. WFP has received requests from the Government for temporary support for the primary school feeding programme; for food-for-work activities for populations facing acute food insecurity; and for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC).
4. Through the proposed budget increase and extension-in-time from January to December 2012, WFP will provide: (i) a daily meal for 268,000 children attending 573 primary schools; (ii) targeted food assistance to 89,000 food-insecure people; and (iii) food assistance to 12,000 OVC attending 265 neighbourhood care points (NCPs) as well as their caregivers and families members (6,360 beneficiaries). These activities have been implemented through this PRRO in the past. The budget revision also modifies the PRRO title to “Assistance and support to social safety-nets adversely affected by the national financial collapse”.<sup>1</sup>
5. This budget revision requires an additional 12.361 mt of commodities with a food value of US\$7.7 million and US\$4.9 million in associated costs. The budget revision increases the total value of the PPRO from US\$37 million to US\$50 million, an increase of 24 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The title of the PRRO was originally “Assistance to Food-Insecure People Affected by HIV and Natural Disasters”.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

6. The goal of PRRO 106020 has been to contribute towards improved food security, livelihoods and productive capacities of highly vulnerable households that have been impacted by HIV, poverty and natural disasters.
7. In line with existing government strategies, the PRRO supports, complements and catalyzes the initiatives of communities, Government and development partners. The PRRO is aligned to WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 ("Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations") and 5 ("Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through handover strategies and local purchase") and contributes towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1-6.<sup>2</sup> The specific objectives have been to:
  - Improve household access to food and the ability to manage shocks.
  - Increase access and adherence to treatment, care and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.
  - Support access to basic education and community-based care and support for OVC.
  - Strengthen capacity of relevant government institutions, community-based infrastructure and implementing partners for needs assessment, advocacy for disaster preparedness and mitigation, and managing food assistance programmes.
8. Under this PRRO, WFP handed-over to the Government the primary school feeding programme (targeting approximately 70,000 learners in food insecure areas) and targeted lean season food distributions/food-for-work (FFW) activities in April 2010, while continuing to provide food for OVC attending NCPs, and supplementary food to malnourished people affected with HIV through a food-by-prescription activity to the end of 2011.
9. For school feeding, WFP targeted approximately one quarter of the total number of students receiving school meals in the country. Since 1996, the Ministry of Education has been implementing a school meals programme, with WFP only supporting schools in the most food-insecure areas from 2002-2010. In 2010 the Ministry of Education absorbed all schools into its programme and provided meals to over 250,000 primary school children under a specific budget line amounting to approximately US\$2 million in the 2010-2011 financial year.
10. The handover of FFW was more challenging as the Government lacked a FFW policy and the capacity and expertise to implement this intervention; as a result, it has favoured free food distributions. When the financial crisis hit Swaziland in 2011, the Government requested WFP support with implementing FFW, but due to a lack of funding at that time, such support was not possible. FFW has now been incorporated into the updated National Disaster Management Policy (2011) and is being gradually introduced by the Government again.

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<sup>2</sup>MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health; MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other disease.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

### *The overall context*

11. Swaziland is experiencing a severe financial crisis. The Government is unable to raise enough cash through revenue and has been borrowing money to meet its spending needs. Structural rigidity in government spending, such as public sector wages at 54 percent of total recurrent expenditure between 2008-2009 and 17.5 percent of GDP between 2010-2011 (the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa) has led to an ever-increasing budget deficit. In 2010/2011, the deficit rose to a record high of 13 percent of gross domestic product (GDP),<sup>3</sup> and is projected to reach 52 percent of GDP by 2014.<sup>4</sup>
12. The country's economic performance has been on a downward trend since the 1990s, with the lowest recorded growth rate of 0.4 percent in 2009. The reasons contributing to the economic decline include prolonged drought, a reduction in foreign direct investment, the closure of some of the country's major industries, a reduction in the value of exports due to an appreciation of the Lilangeni (which is in parity to the South Africa Rand) against the United States dollar, and the impact of the global economic recession.<sup>5,6</sup>
13. However, the main cause of the current financial crisis is the unprecedented decline in Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) revenues, which are a very important source of funds for the Government. The decline is due to reduction in demand for imports in the region and a sudden fall in the collection of customs and excise duties that go into the SACU pool. Coupled with changes in the revenue-sharing arrangement within SACU, this reduced the SACU receipts in Swaziland by 62 percent, to just under €2 billion (US\$2.6 billion) in 2010<sup>7</sup> against a planned €5.2 billion (US\$6.9 billion).
14. To attempt to contain the crisis, the Government adopted a Fiscal Adjustment Roadmap (FAR 2010/2011-2014/2015) with support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Strategies in the FAR to improve fiscal balances include:
  - Reforms to broaden the tax base and tax collection while reducing the burden on the poor and the impediment to economic activity.
  - Restructure, "right-size" and improve the efficiency of public expenditure and services.
  - Improved governance that will allow for greater accountability and transparency.
  - Improvements in the export tax base and increases in international trade.
  - Attracting foreign direct investment and support domestic investors.<sup>8</sup>
15. Job cuts and wage cuts within the civil service were one of the key initial measures to be taken in order to reduce spending and to enable Swaziland to receive a "letter of comfort" from the IMF to help secure funding. The IMF is seeking political reform and political parties for democratic elections. However, the adjustment requires 7,000 job cuts and wage cuts between 5-20 percent in a difficult political environment. As these measures have not yet materialized, loans from multilateral and bilateral sources are on hold.

<sup>3</sup>Majozi Sithole, Minister of Finance, the Government, Budget Speech February 2010.

<sup>4</sup>Ministry of Finance (2010) Fiscal Adjustment Roadmap (FAR) 2010/2011-2014/2015.

<sup>5</sup>Martin Dlamini, Governor, Central Bank of Swaziland. Quoted in the Times of Swaziland p.18 04/09/2010.

<sup>6</sup>Ministry of Finance (2010) FAR 2010/2011-2014/2015.

<sup>7</sup>Majozi Sithole, Minister of Finance, the Government, Budget Speech February 2010.

<sup>8</sup>Ministry of Finance (2010) FAR 2010/2011-2014/2015.

16. The effects of this financial crisis are far-reaching and have long-term implications for Swaziland's development. Social services delivery is reduced due to inadequate financing and a weakened labour market, and will worsen in the coming months. This includes cuts in social expenditures, essential health care, and education services. There are risks that poverty will increase and gains made towards the MDGs reversed.
17. The "Strategy for the United Nations response to the fiscal crisis in Swaziland" (January 2012) is based on the findings of a joint United Nations rapid assessment and recommends that the United Nations scale-up social safety nets during this period of weakened government capacity.

### ***Food Security and Nutrition Situation***

18. Swaziland has had declining food production since the 1990s. Food security is precarious, with shortfalls in production of maize (the staple food) and a reliance on the Government for imports to cover the deficit and provide aid to food-insecure households. During 2010, the maize deficit was approximately 45 percent of requirements, of which 6 percent (4,000 mt of cereals) was covered by imports by the Government and partners. The 2011 Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SVAC) indicates that 221,000 people are vulnerable to food insecurity, 89,000 of whom will face acute food shortages in 2012.<sup>9</sup> However, declining revenues have rendered the Government unable to continue food aid, and vulnerable families are expected to resort to negative coping strategies to meet household needs - such as selling productive assets, removing children (particularly girls) from school, and engaging in risky behaviours. While the impact of some of these coping strategies may only be felt in the longer term, the damage to affected households may be irreversible.
19. The prevalence of wasting (acute malnutrition) and underweight in children under 5 have remained stable at 1.1 percent and 7.3 percent respectively but stunting (chronic malnutrition) has soared from 29 percent in 2006 to over 40 percent, which is considered "very high".<sup>10,11</sup> The causes of malnutrition include food insecurity, poverty and poor infant feeding practices. Both wasting and stunting are likely to increase as the financial crisis causes families to resort to reducing the quantity and quality of food purchases. There is no government programme that specifically addresses stunting but acutely malnourished children are identified and treated through the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme which is supported by several partners including Action against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Clinton Health Access Initiative.
20. The proposed PRRO extension-in-time in 2012 will run alongside WFP development project 200353 "Food by Prescription" (2012-2014) for people living with HIV (clients of anti-retroviral therapy/tuberculosis treatment and support to prevention of mother-to-child transmission).

### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

21. The Government is currently unable to implement its regular social safety net activities, including primary school feeding and relief food assistance to food-insecure people (see paragraphs 8-10). WFP has received requests from the Ministry of Education for support to the primary school feeding programme; from the National Disaster Management Agency for

<sup>9</sup> Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SVAC) Annual Report 2011.

<sup>10</sup> National Nutrition Survey, 2008.

<sup>11</sup> WHO, 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en>. Stunting over 40 percent is considered a "very high prevalence".

support to food-for-work activities for populations facing acute food insecurity; and from the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development, for continued support to OVC.

22. An extension-in-time of the PRRO and associated budget increase will enable WFP to maintain vital safety nets and protect those households that have been identified as being at risk of acute food insecurity, particularly during the lean season. This will help prevent or minimise harmful coping strategies and short-term erosion of assets by vulnerable households.
23. The specific objectives for the PRRO in 2012 are:
- Increased access to education and human capital development of OVC assisted in formal schools and informal settings (Strategic Objective 3).
  - Adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households, and communities (Strategic Objective 3)
  - Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities (Strategic Objective 3).
  - Progress made towards nationally-owned hunger solutions (Strategic Objective 5).
24. The number of beneficiaries to be targeted will be based on current data from the Government and the latest SVAC:
- 269,000 children in 573 primary schools had been receiving school meals from the Government in 2011; WFP will provide food to ensure continuation of the school feeding programme.<sup>12</sup>
  - 221,000 food-insecure people have been identified by 2011 SVAC, of which 89,000 face acute food shortages due to crop failures in the 2010/2011 growing season or have difficulties in accessing food due to the financial crisis. These people will be supported through FFW activities.
  - 12,000 OVC in 265 NCPs, as well as 1,060 caregivers (four per site) and their families (six per household, totalling 6,360 caregiver beneficiaries) will continue to receive WFP support.
25. The timing of the interventions is outlined in Table 1 below. Primary school feeding will commence in January 2012 and run for three school terms within the duration of the extension. The FFW activities will be undertaken from January-March 2012, and will resume in October-December 2012: these periods correspond to the lean season. School feeding is a valued social safety net and will be maintained beyond the lean season because, under the current economic conditions, children are at a high risk of being removed from school by their parents if school-based meals are not available. Support to OVC will be in every month of the year.

**TABLE 1: TIMING OF PROJECT INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES FOR 2012**  
(shaded months indicate activity in process)

Activity	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
School Feeding												
FFW												
OVC support												

<sup>12</sup>In addition to primary schools, there are 215 secondary and high schools serving 88,000 children, supported with food from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

**TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (2011)	Increase (2012)	Revised
SchoolFeeding	Primary school children	0	268 000	268 000
Food for Work	Acutely food-insecure people	0	89 000	89 000
OVC support	Orphans, caregivers and families	18 360	0	18 360
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18 360</b>	<b>357 000</b>	<b>375 360</b>

26. Beneficiaries will continue to receive in-kind food assistance as opposed to cash or vouchers. WFP has conducted several cash and voucher studies which indicated that given the heavy reliance on imports, food prices in Swaziland are considerably higher than in neighbouring South Africa. Therefore, WFP will continue to provide in-kind food until there is a favourable change in market conditions. In the meantime, WFP will continue to explore the feasibility and appropriateness of cash and voucher transfers in Swaziland.
27. The food baskets provided under the PRRO offer a culturally-acceptable and balanced ration that meets energy requirements and needs for macro/micronutrients. Swazi households traditionally use very little oil in cooking and eat a relatively large portion of beans, or other source of protein, so the food basket reflects this (see Table 3).
28. Primary school children will receive one meal of Supercereal<sup>13</sup> each school day, upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, to encourage attendance and address the poor nutritional status among schoolchildren. Households participating in FFW activities will receive a ration of maize meal, pulses and edible oil. OVC will continue to receive a morning meal of Supercereal followed by a lunch of maize meal, beans and oil. OVC caregivers and families will receive a monthly take-home ration of maize meal, beans and oil.
29. Primary schools are for half-days only and the single meal of Supercereal provides the 30 percent of daily energy requirements, the minimum level recommended for children. Supercereal will boost their micronutrient intake. School meals will also help to minimise school dropout rates as well as other negative coping mechanisms that may potentially increase HIV infection risks, particularly among young girls.
30. The household ration for FFW beneficiaries has been designed to reflect a monetary value equivalent to one person per household working 20 hours per week (4 hours per working day), based on the current minimum wage in Swaziland for unskilled workers<sup>14</sup> and as agreed by the NDMA. Each household (based on six people) will receive 25 kg of maize meal, 12.5 kg of pulses and 1.25 kg of vegetable oil per month. This ration provides each family member with an average of 38 percent of their daily energy requirements. It is assumed that children within the household will be attending an NCP, a primary school, or a secondary school where they would receive at least one meal a day.

<sup>13</sup>Previously called corn-soya blend plus (CSB+).

<sup>14</sup><http://www.minimum-wage.org/international/en/Swaziland>

31. At NCPs, the two meals provided to OVC provide 80 percent of total daily energy requirements for children between 3 and 6 years old.<sup>15</sup> The take-home ration for caregivers and their families (based on 6 people per household and 22 days worked per month) provides nearly 90 percent of energy requirements.<sup>16</sup>

<b>TABLE 3: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)</b>				
	<b>School Feeding</b>	<b>FFW</b>	<b>OVC</b>	<b>OVC Caregivers</b>
	Revised	Revised		
Maize meal	-	140	150	400
Pulses	-	70	40	60
Vegetable oil	-	7	7.5	25
Supercereal	150	-	75	-
Total	150	217	272.5	485
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>1866</b>
% Kcal from protein	18.0	14.8	14.1	10.9
% Kcal from fat	13.5	14.2	15.3	19.2
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	180 days per year	30 days per month	22 days per month	22 days per month

32. WFP will continue working with the Ministry of Education to enhance its ability to take on the school meals programme. Four additional staff will be employed by WFP and based at the four regional education offices to facilitate enhanced monitoring and evaluation of the project at the school level. The Ministry of Education has agreed to provide administrative support and offices for these staff members.
33. WFP will work with the NDMA on policy guidelines for FFW and on vulnerability analysis and mapping.
34. Monitoring services will continue to be coordinated from the country office by relevant senior programme staff. Cooperating partners, non-governmental organizations will support the activities and will be adequately trained and provided with the necessary support to collect relevant data for performance measurement and decision-making. To augment monitoring and reporting this function, WFP will add four additional food aid monitoring assistants.
35. Other modalities of food transfers for continuing activities (primary school feeding, FFW and OVC) remain the same as described in the original PRRO document.<sup>17</sup>
36. *Contextual risks:* There is the risk of political instability in the wake of the financial crisis in Swaziland. The financial crisis has affected the provision of social services and payment of

<sup>15</sup>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/the World Health Organization/the United Nations University (2011) Expert Consultation on Human Energy Requirements.

<sup>16</sup>NutVal 2006 v2.2.

<sup>17</sup> [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/106020.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/106020.pdf)

civil servants, including teachers, leading to repeated protests and strikes. WFP will continue to act upon information made available about such civil action and will, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, respond as appropriate.

37. *Programmatic risks:* There is the risk that the Government's financial position may not have improved by the time the PRRO draws to a close in December 2012 and the Government may continue to require external existence for the continuation of these critical activities. WFP will continue to be in close communication with the Ministry of Education and National Disaster Management Agency on the progress of implementing the activities and re-iterating the finite period of assistance of this PRRO. While the Government does have budget line items for school feeding and relief food distribution, there is currently no budget line item for OVC feeding at NCPs: WFP will continue to lobby to make this programme more sustainable in the longer term.
38. *Institutional risks:* Inadequate funding, particularly in light of the political situation and Swaziland's middle-income country status, will hinder WFP's ability to fulfil the programme objectives. WFP will work with partners to ensure donors are aware of the particular humanitarian requirements in Swaziland at this time.

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## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

39. The food requirements for this budget revision are shown in table 4, with the costing shown in Annex 1-A.
40. In line with the Swaziland bio-safety policy and guidelines from the Southern Africa Development Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa on genetically modified organism (GMO) food aid, which prohibit the importation of GMO seed, WFP will procure ready-milled maize meal from South Africa rather than wholegrain maize.



**TABLE 4: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY**

		Food requirements (mt)		
Activity	Commodities	Current (2008-2011)	Increase (ie 2012)	Revised total (2008-2012)
<i>Resumed/continuing activities:</i>				
School Feeding	Supercereal	3 645	7 235	10 880
FFW	Maize meal, pulses, oil	1 150	3 449	4 599
OVC	Maize meal, pulses, oil and Supercereal	10 779	863	11 642
OVC caregivers	Maize meal, pulses and oil	4 668	814	5 482
<i>Discontinued activities:</i>				
Targeted food distribution	Maize meal, pulses and oil	4 604	0	4 604
Support to Antiretroviral therapy/tuberculosis clients*	Maize meal, pulses, oil, Supercereal	4 812	0	4 812
Support to Prevention of mother-to-child transmission*	Maize meal, pulses, oil, Supercereal	2 887	0	2 887
Support to HIV-affected households*	Maize meal, pulses, oil	8 012	0	8 012
Junior Farmer Field Life Schools	Maize meal, pulses, oil	797	0	797
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41 353</b>	<b>12 361</b>	<b>53 714</b>
*WFP support to these groups is continuing through development project 200353 "Food by Prescription" (2012-2014)				

## RECOMMENDATION

The proposed twelve-month extension-in-time and additional commitment of food, resulting in the revised budget for PRRO 106020, is recommended for approval under the authority delegated to the Executive Director.

## APPROVED BY:

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 Josette Sheeran  
 Executive Director  
 United Nations World Food Programme

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 Date

## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	3372	1615078	
Pulses	1340	549375	
Oil and fats	177	215696	
Mixed and blended food	7472	5335244	
Others	0	0	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>12361</b>	<b>7715393</b>	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			0
External transport			896 626
Landside transport, storage and handling			1 204 181
Other direct operational costs			777 045
DSC <sup>19</sup> (see Annex I-B)			1239 249
<b>Total WFP direct costs</b>			<b>11832 494</b>
ISC (7.0 percent) <sup>20</sup>			828 275
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>12660 768</b>

<sup>18</sup>This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>19</sup>Indicative figures for information purposes. The direct support costs (DSC) allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>20</sup>The indirect support costs (ISC) rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	0
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	198832
Local staff - general service	673420
Local staff - temporary assistance	18282
Local staff – overtime	5000
Hazard pay and hardshipallowance	0
International consultants	0
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	62000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>957534</b>
<b>Recurringexpenses</b>	
Rental of facility	92907
Utilities	2443
Office supplies and other consumables	10587
Communications services	18546
Equipment repair and maintenance	3330
Vehicle runningcosts and maintenance	82011
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nationsorganizationservices	7300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>217124</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	10200
Communicationsequipment	0
Local security costs	54391
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64591</b>
<b>TOTAL DSC</b>	<b>1239249</b>



## ANNEX II SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK, SWAZILAND PRRO 106020 (2012-2012)

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME Pillar 2, outcome 3:</b> <i>Capacity of government and partners to address hunger and food insecurity among vulnerable groups is strengthened.</i></p> <p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME Pillar 3, outcome 2:</b> <i>Basic social services to vulnerable groups, including women and children, equitably accessed.</i></p>	<p><b>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Access to food and livelihood options for vulnerable groups are enhanced through food/cash-for-work schemes.</i></li> <li>- <i>Access to quality basic education to vulnerable populations increased.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Availability of funds.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Partners are fully committed to provide technical assistance to communities in asset creation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Vulnerable households are willing to participate in livelihood activities.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households and communities.</p>	<p>Household food consumption score. Target: - <i>35/42 for targeted households.</i></p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Availability of funds.</i></li> <li>• <i>Timeliness of funds.</i></li> <li>• <i>Further deterioration in economic situation of country.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Distribution targets met.</i></li> <li>• <i>Economic and food security situation in the country does not deteriorate further.</i></li> <li>• <i>Continued community participation in asset creation activities.</i></li> <li>• <i>Partners are fully committed to provide technical assistance to communities in asset creation (FFW).</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities.</p>	<p>Community asset score. Target: - <i>Community Asset Score increased in at least 50 % of the targeted communities.</i></p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.3:</b> Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys, in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels.</p>	<p>Retention rate. Target: - <i>85% for girls and boys.</i></p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Availability of funds.</i></li> <li>• <i>Schools are closed or teachers are not present to teach due to economic situation.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Schools remain open and teaching environment remains stable to enable children to attend regularly.</i></li> </ul>
	<p>Enrolment: average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled. Target: - <i>Average annual rate of change equal to 2010.</i></p>	



<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions.</p>	<p>Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items by category as compared with planning figure. Target: - 375,000 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Tonnage of food distributed by activity type as a percentage of planned distribution. Target: - 12,361 mt</p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipeline breaks</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food distribution targets met.</li> <li>• Accurate statistics on number and location of vulnerable provided by the Government (SVAC).</li> <li>• Partners' are fully engaged and implement activities as planned.</li> <li>• Communities and partners to provide complementary services for school feeding and FFW activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals.</p>	<p>Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities &amp; individuals, by type and unit of measure (target to be confirmed).</p> <p>Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas. Target: - 14,800 participants</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<p>Number of schools assisted by WFP Target: - 573 schools</p>	
<p><b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the Capacities of Countries to Reduce Hunger, including through Handover Strategies and Local Purchase</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 5.1:</b> Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.</p>	<p>National Capacity Index for hunger solutions. Target: - 12/20</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate funding available for capacity-building activities.</li> <li>• Government commitment and support for capacity building will continue.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding for capacity building.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-led activities.</p>	<p>Number of people trained in programme design and planning, implementation procedures and practices, disaggregated by category. Target: - 600 people trained</p> <p>WFP expenditure for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity. Target: - US\$400,000</p>	

