

# BUDGET REVISION 3 TO KYRGYZ REPUBLIC PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200036

## Support to Food-Insecure Households

**Start date:** 01 July 2011 **End date:** 30 June 2013

**Extension period:** 12 months **New end date:** 30 June 2014

	Cost (United States dollars)		Revised budget
	Current budget	Increase	
Food transfers cost	21,276,076	8,016,089	29,292,165
Cash transfers cost	0	531,000	531,000
External transport	105,314	50,000	155,314
LTSH	2,550,539	616,446	3,166,985
ODOC	936,049	346,612	1,282,661
DSC	3,948,250	1,455,815	5,404,064
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,017,136	771,117	2,788,253
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>30,833,363</b>	<b>11,787,079</b>	<b>42,620,442</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision for the Kyrgyz Republic protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200036 “Support to Food-Insecure Households”<sup>1</sup> will extend the operation for 12 months, through to end-June 2014, with a revised strategy based on recommendations from the Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE).<sup>2</sup> This extension-in-time will enable WFP to (i) transition towards an increased policy and advocacy support role; (ii) adjustments to fully align and integrate activities within national strategies and programmes to strengthen government ownership of WFP-supported food security safety nets; and (iii) improve government targeting and response capacities. WFP will continue addressing critical food gaps during the lean season. Subject to the availability of cash resources, will introduce cash transfers for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in food-insecure communities (for up to 10,000 beneficiaries) in two regions.
2. Specific revisions to the budget are:
  - increased food requirements of 8,224 mt, valued at US\$8 million;
  - cash transfers of US\$0.5 million; and
  - an additional US\$3.3 million for associated costs (external transport; landside transport, storage and handling; other direct operational costs; direct support costs; and indirect support costs.

<sup>1</sup> Original project document is available at: [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/200036.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200036.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> 7 March 2013. Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Evaluation.

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

### Summary of existing project activities

3. PRRO 200036 started on 1 July 2011 and aims to improve food security through three main interventions:
  - Targeted food assistance to vulnerable, food-insecure families during the winter and pre-harvest lean season through vulnerable group feeding (VGF).
  - Creating or rehabilitating rural infrastructure, and supporting disaster mitigation and income-generating activities through food assistance-for-assets (FFA)<sup>3</sup> and food-for-training (FFT) activities.
  - Supporting the Government to strengthen food security monitoring to anticipate and address food shocks, in response to the sustained risks faced by the most vulnerable. This is being implemented through coordinated efforts to set up a food security monitoring system (FSMS) with partners such as the National Statistics Committee and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
4. Development project 200176 (January 2013-June 2014) aims to optimise the school meals programme through government capacity development, creation of a policy and strategy environment, and rehabilitating/constructing school canteens and water and sanitation facilities<sup>4</sup> at pilot schools.

### Conclusion and recommendations of the re-assessment

5. The Kyrgyz Republic is affected by several weather-related hazards, including floods, landslides, droughts, and glacier-melt – all of which affect food security and livelihoods.<sup>5</sup> Domestic cereal output was sharply reduced in 2012 due to a cold winter followed by an exceptionally hot summer with widespread drought. The cereal output in 2012 was 1.3 million mt, about 19 percent lower than in 2011. The output of wheat, the main staple food for most Kyrgyz people, was estimated to be 31 percent lower than in 2011.
6. Most of the population lives in the foothills of the mountains, two-thirds of whom are engaged in agricultural activities, where they are especially vulnerable to weather-related hazards – most recently the 2012 drought. Vulnerable people spend more than 60 percent of their household income on food and routinely resort to negative coping strategies
7. Since June 2012, the price of wheat flour has increased by 56 percent in rural areas and 48 percent in urban areas, and by an average of 52 percent across the country. It is likely that prices will continue to remain high in the months ahead.<sup>6</sup> Price increases are over and above the normal seasonal variations, and have not been matched by a corresponding rise in wages, pensions and allowances, leading to a deterioration of household purchasing power.
8. The most recent Household Food Security Assessment (HFSA) in September 2012 showed 25 percent of households nationwide (1.3 million people) were food-insecure, of which 9 percent were severely food-insecure and 16 percent were moderately food-insecure (using the food

<sup>3</sup> In FFA, food assistance relates to both food transfer and cash transfer modalities.

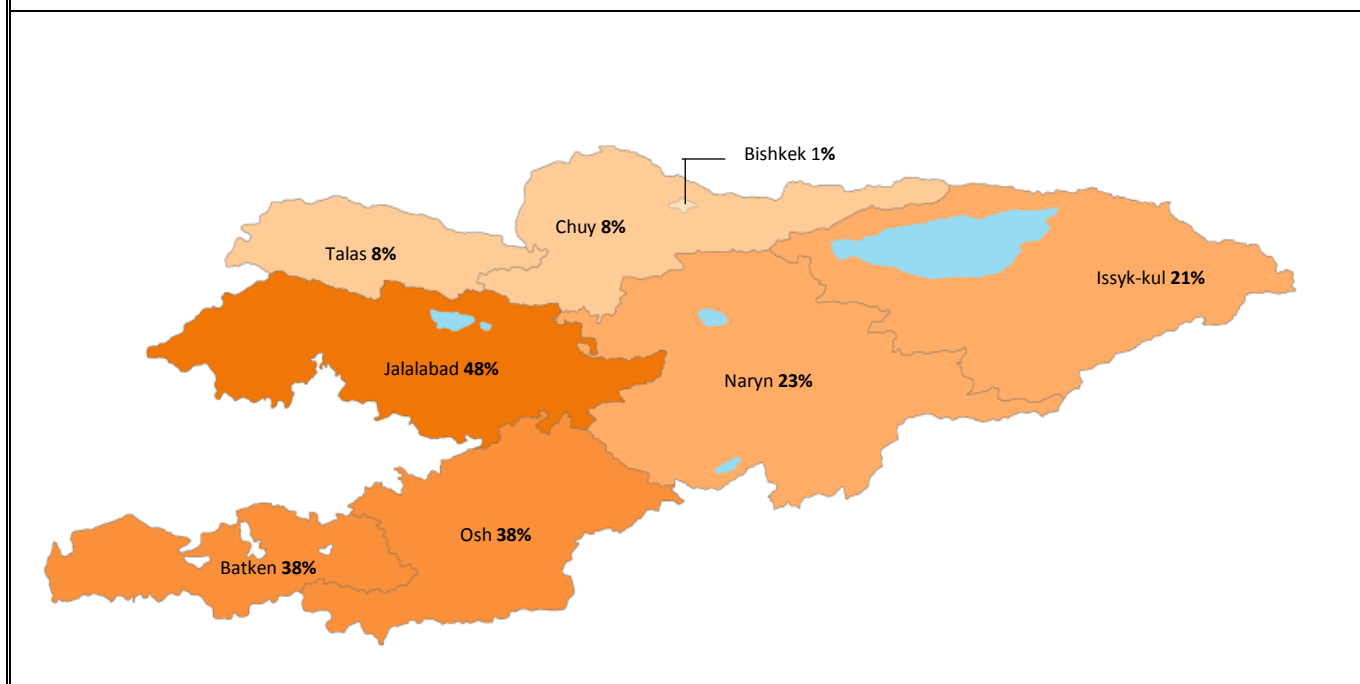
<sup>4</sup> These activities will not be implemented as FFA or FFT activities.

<sup>5</sup> The Second National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic (2009) reported four vulnerabilities: (i) increased flood and drought frequency; (ii) changes in rainfall patterns; (iii) reduced agricultural productivity; and (iv) glacier melt.

<sup>6</sup> WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping market team forecast that 2013 wheat flour prices may reach 30 Kyrgyz som (KGS)/kg in Bishkek, falling slightly in May and thereafter reaching up to 32.80 KGS/kg in October.

consumption score<sup>7</sup>). This reflects deterioration in household food security compared to both August 2011 and March 2012 when food insecurity prevalence was 18 percent. A further 547,000 people are identified as “at risk” of becoming food-insecure.<sup>8</sup> The September 2012 HFSA was conducted just after the main harvest (potatoes, wheat and other vegetables) when seasonal food insecurity for the year was least.

**FIGURE I: ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF FOOD-INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION SEPTEMBER 2012**



9. A comparison of data on the nutritional status of children in 2006 with the 2009 multiple-indicator cluster survey (MICS) points to an increase in the prevalence of stunting (13.7 to 22.6 percent) and underweight (3.4 to 4.7 percent). Regional disparities in global acute malnutrition prevalence are pronounced, with Batken, Issyk-Kul and Talas regions the most affected.<sup>9</sup> Significant decreases in micronutrient deficiencies have been achieved due to national eradication campaigns: vitamin A (from 50-60 percent to 4.2 percent)<sup>10</sup> and iron-deficiency anaemia (from 50 percent<sup>11</sup> to 18<sup>11</sup> percent).<sup>12</sup> The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is addressing chronic undernutrition through activities nationwide supporting activities in: salt iodization, flour fortification; elaboration of a nutrition strategy and other regulative and policy documents; promotion of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement through ensuring multi-

<sup>7</sup> Food insecurity: 25 percent of households (9 percent severely food-insecure, estimated at 500,000 persons and 16 percent moderately food-insecure, estimated 881,000 persons) were found to be food insecure, with an urban population of 171,000 people and a rural population of 1.2 million people (WFP HFSA September 2012).

<sup>8</sup> Food-secure but vulnerable: 246,000 urban and 301,000 rural people (WFP HFSA, September 2012).

<sup>9</sup> Global acute malnutrition: the 2006 MICS reports Issyk-Kul (12 percent) had a prevalence that is six times higher than Batken (2 percent). The prevalence of stunting was three times higher in Talas (46 percent) than in Bishkek (16 percent), while Batken (37 percent) and Issyk-Kul (38) are almost twice those of Jalalabad and Naryn (16 and 21 percent respectively).

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF. National Survey of the Nutritional Status of Children 6-59 months of age and their mothers, Kyrgyzstan, 2009 (unpublished – final draft reviewed June 7, 2012).

<sup>11</sup> DHS. 1997, Kyrgyz Republic; prevalence refers to 6-36 months age group and does not distinguish between anaemia and iron-deficiency anaemia

<sup>12</sup> 80 percent of children surveyed (UNICEF 2009) received vitamin A supplements within the last six months. As vitamin A is a fat-soluble vitamin, the low prevalence of vitamin A deficiency may be a result of high vitamin A stores in the body from the last vitamin A campaign.

sectorial stakeholders engagement; home fortification (MNPs); and infant and young child feeding.

10. The Kyrgyz Republic's political fragility has affected the investment climate and undermined advancements in development. The Government's 2012 gross domestic product growth estimate fell from 7.5 percent to 1.8 percent. On-going political and economic uncertainty, the lack of investment, and worsening food insecurity are threats to the country's most vulnerable population.
11. The CPE of WFP activities in the Kyrgyz Republic found that while the portfolio has gradually moved from 2008 to 2012 towards a better strategic positioning and alignment with government priorities (notably FFA and the new school feeding programme), the food assistance programme can improve its position within national social protection efforts and support more structural safety net reforms.

### **Purpose of extension and budget increase**

12. This budget revision proposes that WFP continues to respond to the relief and recovery needs of severely food-insecure vulnerable groups affected by the financial crisis, rising food prices and the consequences of the 2010 civil strife for an additional 12 months.
13. The extension-in-time will also provide an opportunity for WFP to develop a new strategic vision (country strategy document) through a consultative review. This will examine potential areas of engagement to build government capacity within the food security sector and better position WFP's food assistance within the national social protection efforts.
14. WFP will conduct a comprehensive review of safety nets and social policy to aid the mid-term repositioning of activities and deeper engagement with the Government. WFP will realign programme activities, enhance targeting and transition towards an increased policy and advocacy support role, as recommended by the CPE report.
15. In line with the current PRRO strategy, recommendations of the CPE, the actions and priorities of the Government and the Kyrgyz Republic's United Nations Development Assistance Framework, during the extension period, WFP will implement the following activities:
  - **Vulnerable Group Feeding** distributions (winter pre-stocking and spring cycle) for 100,000 beneficiaries in Jalalabad, Batken, Osh and Naryn regions,<sup>13</sup> as recommended by the September 2012 HFSA. While WFP will continue implementing VGF, albeit at a considerably reduced level, capacity development will assist the Government to fill the remaining gaps from bilateral and other resources.
  - **Food assistance for assets/training with food transfers** for 20,000 rural participants (100,000 beneficiaries)<sup>14</sup> to reinforce rural communities' resilience to food insecurity. FFA/T will pay particular attention to gender issues, especially as the Kyrgyz Republic is a pilot country for the Rural Women Economic Empowerment initiative.<sup>15</sup> Community-based participatory planning will be used to identify, design, implement and manage projects.
  - **Food assistance for assets with cash transfers** will be introduced for up to 10,000 beneficiaries in rural areas, who will receive cash and be able to select their own food items in return for their labour on community infrastructure projects. Implementation will be

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<sup>13</sup> Due to lower food insecurity in Issyk-Kul and Talas compared to other regions, assistance to food-insecure households in these areas will be provided through FFA/FFT. The Government will similarly switch assistance from VGF to FFA/FFT.

<sup>14</sup> FFA/FFT will cover 58,000 beneficiaries during the period July-December 2013 and 42,000 beneficiaries during January-June 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Together with FAO, United Nations Women, and International Fund for Agricultural Development.

during critical times of the year when household cash resources are stretched. The cash injection will not only serve to provide a more diverse range of commodities for beneficiaries but will also help support local markets. It is envisaged that 3,000 beneficiaries will benefit between July and December 2013 with an additional 7,000 beneficiaries from December 2013 to June 2014. An evaluation of the cash transfer activity will provide WFP with a concrete basis for future assistance using cash transfers.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current (July 2011- 30 June 2013)</b>	<b>Revised (July 2013 - June 2014)</b>
Vulnerable group feeding	370,000 <sup>16</sup>	100,000
Food assistance for assets: Food transfers	133,000	88,000
Food assistance for assets: Cash transfers	0	10,000
Food for training	12,000	12,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>

16. CFA will be implemented in Talas and Batken regions, where preliminary assessments have indicated that cash transfers are appropriate and more cost effective than food deliveries. Cash transfer values will be based on the market price of wheat flour and vegetable oil, both staple foods in the country. Cash transfers will be implemented through cooperating partners, which will work with banks and microfinance companies. Targeting will continue to follow the established vulnerability selection criteria. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will include: (i) continued price monitoring of staple foods; (ii) post-distribution monitoring; and (iii) community level monitoring.
17. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the National Statistics Committee to improve its capacity to provide periodic and timely updates on food security. HFSAs twice per year will monitor food security conditions, support targeting of food assistance provided by WFP, and will be gradually embedded into the national FSMS. The HFSAs will also serve to gauge the effectiveness, targeting and capacity of social protection safety nets to respond to needs, including food insecurity and undernutrition.
18. WFP will initiate work with the Government to design and set up a monitoring system for the distribution of government-subsidized food, which is currently absent from the national response and policy environment. This will include capacity development for registering and monitoring in-coming humanitarian support, targeting vulnerable populations, and guidance on organizing distributions by the Government.
19. WFP will work with partners to incorporate food security considerations in the Third National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, specifically with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. WFP's livelihood profiling and related

<sup>16</sup> The overall number of beneficiaries under the PRRO 200036 for VGF will not change as the 100,000 beneficiaries for the two additional two VGF cycles to be assisted have already been included in the overall planning for 515,000 people.

climate risk analysis will provide a better understanding of the impact of climate-related shocks on food security in the Kyrgyz Republic. The findings will also help design and target WFP activities, including resilience-building, to address the adverse effects of climate-related shocks on food security and serve as a platform to advocate for national policies to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate-related shocks on food security using the findings of the analysis as an evidence base.

20. For further implementation of the government law on fortification, WFP, UNICEF and other partners, including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, will provide support to government and local millers. As well as advocating for the implementation of existing laws on fortification<sup>17</sup> there will be support to an amendment for fortification to be extended to all wheat flour milled in the country. This may include the provision of technical support, including non-food items where appropriate, to medium-scale and small-scale millers in food-insecure rural areas.
21. WFP, together with FAO, will initiate work with the Government during the extension period to reinforce and update the national policy on food security.<sup>18</sup> The revised policy would align with the Government's new Sustainable Development Strategy and reflect the demands placed on the Government to support and expand social safety nets.
22. The rations and distribution modalities for the VGF and FFA/T activities remain unchanged. The FFA cash transfer value is calculated on the basis of the retail market prices for the FFA/T ration (average national price for wheat flour is 30.17 KGS per kg and for vegetable oil 114.74 KGS per kg).<sup>19</sup> WFP will use the "immediate cash" distribution model: a financial service provider will be competitively selected and contracted to distribute cash every two weeks.

<b>TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (person/day)</b>			
	<b>VGF (g)</b>	<b>FFA/T food (g)</b>	<b>FFA cash (US\$)</b>
Wheat flour	167	682	0.43
Vegetable oil	17	64	0.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>2,100</b>	
% Kcal from protein	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	
% kcal from fat	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	180	22	22 <sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> UNICEF has taken the lead on fortification but has not managed to change current practices at mills. The World Bank has provided funding to government to procure fortificants and WFP will work with medium-scale and small-scale millers to provide feeders, training, and technical assistance where appropriate.

<sup>18</sup> The Government adopted a National Policy on Food Security in 1999 but it has not kept pace with food security realities given the shocks the country has experienced in the last 14 years.

<sup>19</sup> March 2013, United Nations operational rate of exchange: US\$1 = 47.53 Kyrgyz Som (KGS).

<sup>20</sup> The calculation of the required requirements for FFA/T is based on the average duration of the work cycle i.e. 90 days.

## FOOD AND CASH REQUIREMENTS

23. Proposed extensions-in-time of activities through this budget revision will require: an additional 8,224 mt of food, increasing the food transfer requirements over the full duration of the PRRO to 36,816 mt; and (ii) the requirements for cash transfers are US\$531,000 (see Table 3).

Activity	Modality of transfer	Food requirements (mt)/ Cash (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Total
Vulnerable Group Feeding	Commodity	21,452	3,300	24,752
Food for Asset/Training	Commodity	7,140	4,924	12,064
Cash for Work	Cash	-	531,000	531,000
<b>TOTAL (mt)</b>		<b>28,592</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>36,816</b>
<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>			<b>531,000</b>	<b>531,000</b>

### Hazard / risk assessment and preparedness planning

24. The Kyrgyz Republic has experienced political tensions following the 2010 ethnic violence - the worst in Central Asia for two decades. Stability in the near future will depend greatly on political developments and the ability of the Government to address key issues in the social and economic sectors. A further disintegration of the political process into violent unrest would cause further socio-economic distress and the likelihood of the need for WFP to scale-up relief interventions. Such events would also complicate efforts by WFP to build government capacity and implement the hand-over strategy. The country office plays an active role in inter-agency contingency planning. The main scenario envisaged is population displacement due to political instability or interethnic tensions.
25. Due to its geographic location in a seismically active and mountainous region, the Kyrgyz Republic is highly susceptible to natural disasters with frequent earthquakes, flooding, mud slides, avalanches, snow storms, and mountain lake spills. More than 14,000 areas are ranked as “high-risk” and this vulnerability could be exacerbated by limited state and local government resources for disaster reduction and response. WFP will work with partners and local authorities to ensure FFA/T activities are targeted to these high-risk areas to help protect communities from these calamities.
26. Risks associated with cash transfers include: volatile staple food prices; political instability and related security constraints; and cash transfers not being spent by the beneficiaries on food commodities. To mitigate these risks, WFP will closely monitor the cash intervention and adjust the activities as required. If food prices increase, WFP will either increase the value of the cash transfer or exchange part of the cash for food support if stocks permit. WFP will also engage in an advocacy campaign to encourage beneficiaries to spend their cash on essential food items to meet the nutritional needs of their families.

## Security considerations

27. The current United Nations security levels of 2 for the north and 3 for the south are primarily linked to the unstable political situation.<sup>21</sup> To date, security incidents have not been targeted at the United Nations, its staff or facilities. Security regulations for United Nations staff are in place. WFP's offices in the Kyrgyz Republic comply with United Nations minimum operating security standards.

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## RECOMMENDATION

This budget revision to Kyrgyz Republic PRRO 2000036 "Support to Food-Insecure Households" for an increase of US\$11.8 million is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

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## APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

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Date

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<sup>21</sup> The United Nations security level system has six levels going from 1 (least dangerous environment) to 6 (most dangerous environment). Each level has a specific name as follows: 1 – Minimal, 2 – Low, 3 – Moderate, 4 – substantial, 5 – High, and 6 – Extreme.



## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food</b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	7,500	6,953,981	
Oil and fats	724	1,062,108	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>8,016,089</b>	
Cash transfers		531,000	
Total food and cash transfers			<b>8,547,089</b>
External transport			50,000
Landside transport, storage and handling			616,446
Other direct operational costs			346,612
Direct support costs (Annex I-B)			1,455,815
Total WFP direct costs			<b>11,015,962</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			771,117
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>11,787,079</b>

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	339,179
Local staff - national officers	71,754
Local staff - general service	230,207
International consultants	201,288
Local consultants	11,967
Commercial consultancy services	164,904
Staff duty travel	206,145
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,225,445</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	24,780
Utilities	2,400
Office supplies and other consumables	22,800
Communications services	67,500
Equipment repair and maintenance	2,400
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	25,200
Office set-up and repairs	21,600
United Nations organization services	7,200
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>173,880</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	51,000
Local security costs	5,490
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56,490</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>1,455,815</b>



## ANNEX II LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 2:<sup>22</sup> Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b> Goal: To support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change		
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger.  <b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities <sup>23</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score.</li> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> </ul> Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Score exceeds threshold for 80% of targeted households.</li> <li>➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets increased for 80% of targeted communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ WFP's ability to implement planned activities and to respond to an emergency and feed hungry people on time</li> <li>➤ Regular contact and relation-building with donors</li> <li>➤ Appropriate reporting on use of funds to donors</li> <li>➤ Political buy-in of the local government</li> <li>➤ Insecurity does not affect WFP ability to reach the most vulnerable</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> The presented logical framework presents no changes to the logical framework annexed to the original PRRO document with the exception of the output indicators for food for assets cash transfers. Outcome indicators for cash transfers will be the same for food transfers in food assistance-for-work activities.

<sup>23</sup> The same outcome for food assistance for work cash transfers.

**ANNEX II LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Food items/cash distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food/cash and non-food assistance, by category and as a % of planned beneficiaries.</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food/cash distributed, by type as % of planned tonnage for distribution/value transfer.</li> </ul> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 44,000 beneficiaries received food assistance by category for FFA<sup>24</sup></li> <li>➤ 5,000 beneficiaries for FFA cash transfers</li> <li>➤ 2,462 mt for FFA/T</li> <li>➤ US\$265,500 for FFA cash transfers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate capacity of cooperating partners and government counterparts to deliver programmes</li> <li>➤ Preparedness and mitigation activities for natural disasters at national level adequate</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Built or restored disaster mitigation assets by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure (hectares protected/improved; number of trees planted; dams constructed, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Restore lives and livelihoods in post conflict, post disaster or transition situations</b>            Goal 2: To assist in establishing or rebuilding food supply or delivery capacities of countries and communities affected by shocks and help to avoid the resumption of conflict</p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> </ul> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Functioning useful productive assets increased for 80% of targeted communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ WFP's ability to implement planned activities and to respond to an emergency and feed hungry people on time</li> <li>➤ Regular contact and relation-building with donors</li> <li>➤ Appropriate reporting on use of</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> Targets for beneficiaries and tonnage is indicated only for extension period of 12 months (July 2013 – June 2014).

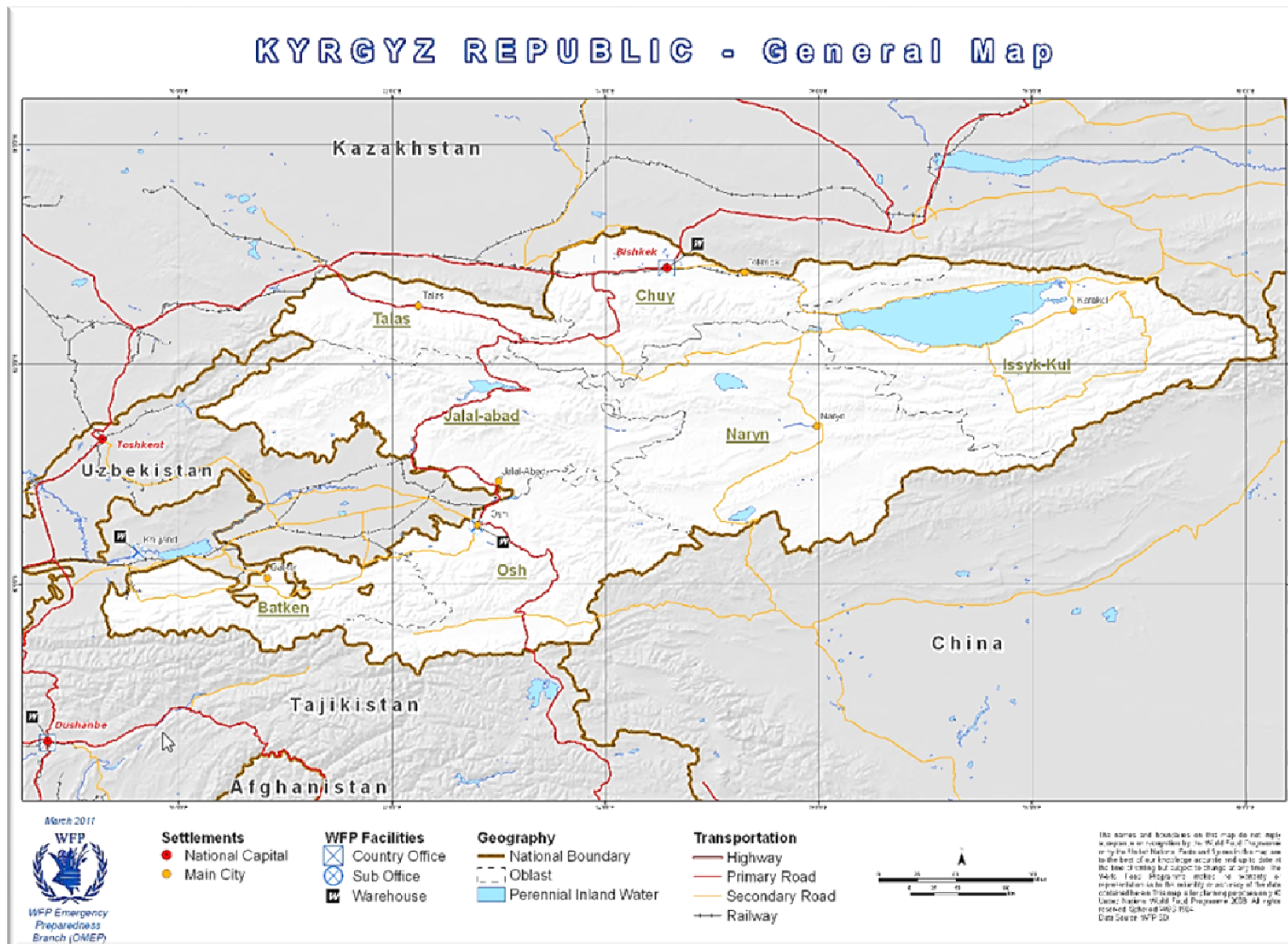
## ANNEX II LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Food/cash and non-food items (NFIs) distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, boys and girls under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food/cash and NFIs, by category and as % of planned figure</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food/cash distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Quantity of NFIs distributed by type, as % of planned distribution</li> </ul> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 100,000 beneficiaries received food assistance by category under VGF</li> <li>➤ 44,000 beneficiaries received food and non-food assistance by category for FFA food transfers</li> <li>➤ 5,000 beneficiaries for FFA cash transfers</li> <li>➤ 3,300 mt distributed under VGF</li> <li>➤ 2,462 mt for FFA/T</li> <li>➤ US\$265,500 for FFA cash transfers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ funds to donors</li> <li>➤ Political buy-in of the local Government</li> <li>➤ Insecurity does not affect WFP ability to reach the most vulnerable</li> <li>➤ Adequate capacity of cooperating partners and government counterparts to deliver programmes</li> <li>➤ Preparedness and mitigation activities for natural disasters at national level adequate</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals</li> <li>➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood support thematic</li> </ul> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Target for the number of community assets will be identified upon approval of the PRRO extension and fine-tuned based on the individual project proposals.</li> <li>➤ 12,000 beneficiaries received food and non-food assistance by category for FFT</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through handover strategies and local purchase.</b>            Goal 1: To strengthen the capacities of countries to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger</p>		
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> Progress made towards nationally owned FSMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National Capacity Index (NCI) for implementation of FSMS</li> </ul> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ NCI score above 15 in 50% of WFP-supported programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ WFP's ability to implement planned activities and to respond to an emergency and feed hungry people on time</li> <li>➤ Regular contact and relation</li> </ul>

**ANNEX II LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 5:</b> Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of people trained in food security analysis, targeting, food management in terms of quality and quantity, market analysis, information management, local tendering processes, disaggregated by gender and category (WFP, the Government and partner staff.</li> </ul> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 110 government and non-government partners received training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building with donors</li> <li>➤ Appropriate reporting on use of funds to donors</li> <li>➤ Political buy-in of the local government</li> <li>➤ Insecurity does not affect WFP ability to reach the most vulnerable</li> <li>➤ Adequate capacity of cooperating partners and government counterparts to deliver programmes</li> <li>➤ Adequate staffing levels/capacity (difficulties to recruit local staff with adequate expertise for key positions)</li> </ul>

## ANNEX II: MAP







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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EMOP	emergency operation
HFSA	Household Food Security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance-for-assets (covers food transfers and cash transfers)
FFT	food for training
FSMS	food security monitoring system
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MICS	multiple-indicator cluster survey
NFIs	non-food item
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VGf	vulnerable group feeding
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme