

**BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION
MADAGASCAR 200065 BUDGET REVISION NO. 3**

**‘Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food
Insecurity in Madagascar’**

Start date: 1 July 2010 **End date:** 30 June 2012 **Extension period:** 12 months
New end date: 30 June 2013

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	14 060 804	7 716 043	21 776 847
C&V cost		281 532	281 532
External transport	2 578 054	1 249 823	3 827 877
LTSH	5 232 841	2 813 393	8 046 234
ODOC	1 047 308	646 545	1 693 853
DSC	4 435 317	2 601 787	7 037 104
ISC (7.0 percent)	1 914 803	1 071 639	2 986 441
Total cost to WFP	29 269 126	16 380 762	45 649 887

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Madagascar’s protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200065 ‘Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar’ seeks to extend the operation in time by one year until 30 June 2013. This will enable WFP to continue to meet the needs of vulnerable communities affected by (i) recurring natural disasters due to extreme weather related shocks and (ii) the economic downturn due to the three-year political crisis. The extension-in-time will also permit WFP to support government counterparts in developing strategic policies aimed at safeguarding and improving national food security, contributing towards WFP Strategic Objective 5.¹
2. Several adjustments to the response strategy are proposed, including: (i) shifting from general food distributions (GFD) to food-for-assets (FFA) activities to contribute towards disaster mitigation, resilience building and the rehabilitation of essential community assets; (ii) introducing a small cash transfer pilot activity; and (iii) reducing the threshold for the treatment of moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months to regions with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above 8 percent and aggravating factors. While the number of beneficiaries will vary for specific activities, the overall number of people targeted under the PRRO is not expected to change.
3. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - extend the operation in time by one year until 30 June 2013;
 - provide an additional 19,612 mt of food valued at US\$7.7 million;
 - introduce cash transfers for a value of US\$281,500;
 - increase associated costs by US\$7.3 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - increase indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$ 1.1 million.

¹ Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

4. PRRO 200065 responds to the needs of populations affected by the combined effects of tropical cyclones, floods and recurrent droughts through both relief and recovery activities:
 - Under a relief component, WFP pre-positions contingency stocks in disaster-prone areas so that WFP can respond in a timely manner and protect the most vulnerable populations from falling into further destitution, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.²
 - Under an early recovery component WFP responds to both slow and rapid onset disasters with the aim of reducing the emergence of negative coping strategies, mitigating assets' depletion and restoring key livelihood assets, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.³
5. Activities include GFD, FFA, targeted supplementary feeding programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months, and a blanket supplementary feeding programme for pregnant and lactating women.
6. Recent post-distribution monitoring missions indicated that FFA activities were more effective than GFD in preventing vulnerable drought-affected communities in the southern regions from resorting to negative coping mechanisms, avoiding severe asset depletion and the loss of livelihoods while simultaneously rehabilitating community assets.
7. Planned measures to develop the capacity of the Government to (i) establish community-level food security strategic reserves and (ii) create a single food security early warning information system have remained a challenge, as a consequence of the political crisis and ensuing sanctions, including the limitations imposed on all United Nations agencies on collaborative work with national authorities. However, WFP continues to support the national early warning system, which is institutionally anchored to the national office for nutrition, and provides capacity development support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities on the maintenance of community assets.
8. Under its ongoing country programme 103400, WFP has been addressing chronic food insecurity and stunting in the southern and southeastern regions and in urban areas through three components that complement the PRRO interventions: (i) support to basic education; (ii) mitigation of natural disaster and environmental protection; and (iii) prevention of malnutrition through seasonal blanket feeding for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, as well as support to tuberculosis patients and people living with human immunodeficiency virus.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. Madagascar is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country and is among the least developed in the world, ranking 151 out of 187 countries on the 2011 human development index.⁴ Income per capita was US\$400 in 2011 with 76 percent of the country's 20 million inhabitants living below the poverty line. Poverty rates reach 54 percent and 82 percent in urban and rural zones respectively.

² Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

³ Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme. 2011 *Human Development Report*.

10. The *de facto* government in power since March 2009 remains unrecognized by the international community. Most donors have suspended or severely curtailed assistance to development projects, but where possible maintain basic support to humanitarian projects. Foreign aid has decreased by 40 percent, negatively impacting the delivery of basic social services. The United Nations agencies continue to support the provision of essential services in Madagascar but have been adversely affected by reduced funding opportunities since the start of the crisis.
11. Following mediation efforts by the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie (OIF - *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*), Madagascar's main political parties signed a "roadmap" in September 2011 to establish a transitional unity government and organise elections. An electoral commission set up in March 2012 is expected to draw up an election calendar, which could put an end to the three-year political crisis that the country has been facing. United Nations agencies, which previously could not engage in extensive consultations with the Government, have been recently able to resume some level of collaboration with higher levels of the Government.
12. Madagascar's location in the southeastern Indian Ocean renders it highly vulnerable to extreme climate variability. The continual threats posed by cyclones, floods and recurrent drought place significant pressure on livelihoods and food security. The frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones has risen remarkably over the last 15 years:
 - in 2008, a category-4 cyclone affected 525,000 people wreaking socio-economic and environmental havoc at an estimated cost of US\$333 million;
 - in 2011, a category-3 cyclone affected 261,000 individuals;
 - in February 2012, an intense tropical cyclone (Giovanna) was swiftly followed by a moderate tropical storm (Irina) which was then immediately followed by torrential rains brought about by the inter-tropical convergence zone. This affected 332,000 people, with a death toll of 112 and caused significant damage to food and cash crop fields.
 - the southern and southwestern regions suffer from a high degree of climate variability, with significant inter-annual variations in rainfall timing and amounts, resulting in recurrent drought episodes during the past 7 rainfall seasons that have led to widespread crop failures and associated impacts on household food security.
13. With almost a quarter of the population concentrated in areas vulnerable to weather related shocks, large numbers of people are affected, leading to additional hardship for an already economically compromised population. Supporting the livelihoods and food security of poor and vulnerable households to increase their resilience to natural disasters and mitigate losses is now widely recognised as a national strategic priority.⁵
14. The 2011 crop and food security assessment mission reported that 55 percent of the population in the drought-prone southern districts is severely food-insecure and 30 percent is moderately food-insecure, while in the cyclone/floods-prone districts of the east and southeast about 22 percent is severely food-insecure and 37 percent is moderately food-insecure.⁶ Low purchasing power, cereal deficits and recurrent natural disasters are all contributing factors.
15. Rice production in Madagascar is estimated to decrease in 2012, on account of crop damage caused by successive tropical cyclones at the start of 2012, particularly affecting eastern districts, where recent assessments indicate damage of up to 75 percent in some locations. This

⁵ WFP, Consultations with donors and international and national cooperating partners, 2012.

⁶ Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP, *Rapid Crop and Food Security Assessment*, 2011.

is expected to negatively impact on the food security conditions, forcing an earlier than normal start of the lean season in 2012. Vulnerability assessments are scheduled to be conducted in June and will provide a clearer picture of the current and projected food security situation.⁷

16. Markets are reasonably well supplied, particularly after the harvest (January and June), but prices for basic essential products continue to increase: the yearly average price of rice (Madagascar's staple food) has increased by 17 percent compared with 2010,⁸ similarly, the price of cooking oil was 38 percent higher in March 2012 compared with July 2010.
17. As a result, many households lack sufficient purchasing power to adequately meet their food requirements. Most poor households spend over 60 percent of their incomes on food, of which over 80 percent is spent on rice and a proportionately low amount of income is spent on meat, vegetables and fruit. Dietary diversity is therefore limited.
18. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is below 10 percent at national level, though regions in the south and the southeast have a borderline prevalence of 8-9 percent (Atsimo Andrefana and Vatovavy Fitovinany) that can quickly deteriorate in the context of recurrent weather shocks and protracted lean seasons.⁹ Such vulnerability is exacerbated by the deterioration in the delivery of basic health services – partly attributable to the ongoing political and economic crisis.¹⁰ Underweight prevalence is very high (above 20 percent) in the southern regions of Androy and Atsimo Andrefana.¹¹
19. To ensure that WFP food assistance is tailored to the evolving context and beneficiaries' needs, WFP conducted a cash transfer feasibility study in October 2011 in the southern region. The study found that the market conditions were appropriate with adequate quantities of food available following the main harvest season. The study recommended piloting cash transfers to improve food access of food-insecure households right after the harvest, when prices are the lowest.¹² The study recommended retaining in-kind food transfers during the lean season to ensure household food availability.
20. Bekily municipality was identified in the southern region as the most appropriate area to pilot cash transfers for the following reasons:
 - appropriate market conditions immediately after harvest;
 - adequate security;
 - increased opportunities for partnerships due to the presence of NGOs;
 - lessons learned from previous cash-based interventions carried out by other actors in the area, including: limited risks from security issues, no major impact on commodity prices.

⁷ FAO, Southern Africa, A review of the 2011/12 cropping season, 14 May 2012.

⁸ National rice observatory reports

⁹ As was the case in 2009: SMART surveys from UNICEF in 5 districts of southern regions of Madagascar in 2009 showed GAM estimates varying from 11 percent to 14.5 percent.

¹⁰ Between 2008 and 2010-11, operational budgets for health centres have been cut by 30 percent, utilization rates of basic health centres is down by 20 percent and prenatal consultation rates have declined by 12 percentage points (World Bank, 2012).

¹¹ Ministry of Agriculture/FAO/WFP. 2011. Rapid Crop and Food Security Assessment.

¹² WFP. *Cash transfers Madagascar, a feasibility study*, October 2011.

Purpose of extension and budget increase

21. The 12-month extension-in-time of the PRRO will enable WFP to continue to respond to recurring natural disasters and address the needs arising from seasonal food insecurity in the most vulnerable regions of Madagascar.

Relief component

22. Under the relief component, WFP will meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations displaced by natural disasters (cyclones, floods or drought), specifically targeting vulnerable groups including children, pregnant and lactating women and female-headed households.

23. *General food distributions:* In the event of a rapid onset disaster (cyclones and floods), WFP will provide affected communities with a general food ration for 25 days. Food stocks will be prepositioned ahead of the cyclone season in locations that are at high risks of cyclones and flood damage. In some isolated and hard to reach areas, WFP will provide high-energy biscuits (HEB) for the first five days.

24. In the drought-affected areas, all major local partners have emphasised the need to enhance support to the rehabilitation of essential community assets during the relief phase in order to increase the communities' resilience to natural disasters. Therefore, WFP will reduce the duration of GFD to 5 days, immediately followed by FFA support for 20 days. Basic low-tech FFA initiatives, including sand removal, digging of ponds and feeder road clearing, will be supported. FFA will be implemented through cooperating partners such as the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), *Secours Islamique Français* (Islamic Relief France) and Manao.

25. *Nutrition interventions:* The PRRO initially included a blanket supplementary feeding programme aiming at preventing malnutrition rates from sliding back to critical levels during the lean period of October through December. This activity, targeting 5,400 pregnant and lactating women, will be shifted to the country programme. Nutrition interventions under the PRRO will focus on the treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months. To respond to the borderline GAM prevalence in the south and southeast, WFP will reduce the threshold for the treatment of MAM. Originally planned in the regions where the GAM prevalence was above 10 percent, the treatment of MAM will now be supported in regions with a GAM prevalence above 8 percent and aggravating factors.¹³ Based on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and population estimates, WFP expects to reach 27,500 children per year.

26. In line with the national protocol, children suffering from MAM will be assisted for 3 months.¹⁴ To ensure sustainability, WFP will anchor nutritional rehabilitation activities to government health centres which are responsible for medical follow-up. This will also build synergies with the existing programme for the treatment of severe malnutrition. WFP's partners will work alongside government health agents to bolster insufficient human resources and capacity where needed. Targeting will be done at community level, using the existing network of community health and nutrition workers, who will also be responsible for educational nutrition. NGO partners will be responsible for reporting on commodity distribution and nutritional rehabilitation outputs.

¹³ Aggravating factors include recurrent cyclones and floods in the south east as well as chronic drought and protracted lean seasons in the south, and the overall increased vulnerability linked to the deterioration in the delivery of basic health services observed in recent years as a consequence of the ongoing political and economic crisis.

¹⁴ National protocol states that children who have not reached anthropometric exit criteria within three months will be discharged and referred to health centres in order to identify other underlying causes of malnutrition.

Recovery component

27. *Food for assets:* Under the recovery component and in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, WFP will continue supporting FFA projects enabling food-insecure families to increase the availability of agricultural land, enhance food production and ultimately mitigate the effects of future natural disasters, thus building the resilience of vulnerable households and communities. As with the relief component, FFA activities under the recovery component will also aim at the rehabilitation of essential community assets, but recovery activities will require more technical rigour and additional inputs to ensure sustainability. Examples of activities that will be supported include the restoration and protection of small-scale draining and irrigation systems, main access roads, water harvesting schemes, building of warehouses and reforestation. Communities will be targeted according to their level of exposure to natural disasters, levels of food insecurity¹⁵ and the presence of cooperating partners with adequate technical capacity. Households that have limited labour capacity who benefited from GFD under the recovery phase will now be involved in FFA activities requiring light work such as tree nurseries. The duration of FFA activities will be extended from 60 to 100 days to provide additional support during the extended lean season and additional time to complete the assets created.
28. *Cash for assets:* A seasonal programming approach using a combination of food and cash transfers will be piloted in Bekily municipality for beneficiaries targeted under FFA activities, to increase their access to food and diversify their diet. Cash-for-assets (CFA) activities will be implemented for 25 days just after each harvest season (July/August and February/March) for 5,000 participants (25,000 beneficiaries). FFA will continue to be carried out during the lean season (between November and January) when food is traditionally scarce.
29. WFP's cooperating partners (Manao and CARE) will transfer cash entitlements to beneficiaries on a weekly basis, based on defined work norms.¹⁶ Activities will be selected in consultation with beneficiary groups, with a strong emphasis on women's participation, and will focus on small road rehabilitation, water harvesting and small scale irrigation systems. Technical training directly related to these activities will be provided by partners. The transfer value has been determined on the basis of the price of essential food items and is aligned with the wage rates established by the food security and livelihoods cluster for cash transfer activities.
30. Cooperating partners will maintain all payment and cash transactions records and will submit monthly reports to WFP for replenishments. Standard operating procedures and safeguards will be established to prevent fraud or misappropriation, including the appointment of a payment supervisor, the use of beneficiary identity cards, and appropriate reporting procedures. WFP monitors will verify beneficiary lists, cash received and will monitor the subsequent use of cash transfers. An evaluation will comparatively assess the efficacy and impact of both cash and in-kind food transfers. A protection analysis will also look at the potential impact of cash transfers on gender-based violence. A broader intervention may be planned for other municipalities, depending on the findings from those evaluations.

¹⁵ Priority will be given to households with weak human capital, headed by woman or by an elderly person, high percentage of dependents, and farmers with less than 1 hectare of land.

¹⁶ 5 days of work and 5 hours of work per day.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE					
Component	Type of disaster	Activity	Annual average beneficiaries		
			Current	Increase	Revised
RELIEF	Drought	GFD	24,200	(2,180)	22,020
		FFA	72,300	(52,300)	20,000
	Cyclone	GFD	289,000	(261,800)	27,200
	Prevention of MAM - Pregnant and lactating women		5,400	(5,400)	0
	Treatment of MAM - Children 6-59 months		21,600	5,900	27,500
SUB-TOTAL RELIEF			412,500	(315,780)	96,720
RECOVERY	Drought	GFD	26,000	(26,000)	0
		FFA	77,500	62,000	140,500
		CFA	0	25,000	25,000
	Cyclone	FFA	120,000	134,280	254,280
SUB-TOTAL RECOVERY			223,500	196,280	419,780
ADJUSTED TOTAL			516,000¹⁷	-	516,000

Capacity development

31. WFP's re-engagement with high level authorities is expected to advance once democratic elections have taken place and institutions have been re-established. A national plan will be developed and WFP will help the Government in establishing sustainable mechanisms for responding to the natural disasters that the country is confronted with on a yearly basis. In particular, WFP will seek to develop the capacity of local authorities through the creation of local risk management committees in collaboration with the National Office for the Management of Risks and Disasters. WFP will also provide training in the areas of contingency planning, beneficiary targeting and post-disaster needs assessment.
32. WFP's local purchases will also support the production capacity of local farmers in surplus areas like the northern regions. In 2012, WFP expects to locally procure 20 percent of its food requirements, and will aim to foster partnerships with local NGOs that enhance the productivity of local farmers. In particular, WFP and its cooperating partners will provide technical support and training to farmers associations on commodity handling, food quality control and storage. In addition, WFP will support the logistics of local purchases by collecting food from various locations, while contributing to the improvement of small farmers' access to the market.

¹⁷ The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double counting of 120,000 people who will be targeted under both the relief and recovery components.

Risk assessment

33. WFP recently conducted a macro- and micro- risk analysis which highlighted the following potential risks:

- *Contextual risks:* The intensification of the ongoing political crisis in Madagascar could have security implications, endangering WFP staff and compromising the smooth implementation of this operation. It would also limit WFP's relations with high-level government officials. Whenever possible, WFP strives to maintain a collaborative approach with governmental institutions and enhances collaboration with communities, local authorities and NGOs.
- *Programmatic risks:* Pipeline breaks due to funding constraints and delayed food deliveries may affect the continuity of WFP operations. WFP will ensure appropriate management of the pipeline to mitigate this risk. The shift from in-kind food transfers to cash transfers could distort prices on local markets. However, given the limited scale of the cash pilot intervention, local market prices are not expected to be affected.
- *Institutional risks:* Lack of funding may necessitate a scaling-down of the operation. Lifesaving activities such as GFDs after a cyclonic event would be prioritised, followed by nutrition interventions and early recovery activities. WFP continues to provide regular updates to donors in Madagascar.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

34. In line with WFP's nutrition policy, Supercereal plus will replace Supercereal for nutritional rehabilitation activities. Supercereal plus is preferred to lipid-based nutrient supplements as fortified blended food have proven in the past to be widely accepted by the targeted populations. There is also scope for producing locally Supercereal plus.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)								
	Relief					Recovery		
	GFD (HEB) cyclones	GFD cyclones	GFD drought	FFA drought	Treatment of MAM	FFA cyclones	FFA drought	CFA
Maize	–	–	450	480	–	–	480	–
Rice	–	450	–	–	–	450	–	–
Pulses	–	100	100	60	–	60	60	–
Veg. oil	–	35	35	–	–	–	–	–
HEB	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supercereal plus	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–
Cash (US\$)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$1.12
TOTAL	450	585	585	540	200	510	540	
Total kcal/day	2 025	2 265	2 220	1 880	788	1 820	1 880	
% Kcal from protein	10.7	9.1	11.7	12.8	17	9.6	12.8	
% Kcal from fat	30	15.3	22	9.5	23	1.5	9.5	
Number of feeding days per year	5	25	5	20	90	100	100	50

35. Local purchases of maize and pulses will be pursued and intensified whenever possible. Provided that there are sufficient quantities of food available on the market and that quality standards are met, WFP will procure commodities directly from local farmers associations who have the capacity to manage collective sales. Specific analysis will be carried out in order to gauge the appropriateness of local purchases.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (mt/US\$)					
Component	Type of disaster	Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
RELIEF	Drought	GFD	2,548	64	2,612
		FFA	4,685	216	4,901
	Cyclone	GFD	10,084	318	10,402
	Prevention of MAM - Pregnant and lactating women		219	-	219
	Treatment of MAM - Children 6-59 months		875	297	1,172
SUB-TOTAL RELIEF			18,411	895	19,306
RECOVERY	Drought	GFD	2,738	-	2,738
		FFA	5,022	7,020	12,042
	Cyclone	FFA	6,624	11,697	18,321
SUB-TOTAL RECOVERY			14,384	18,717	33,101
Total food requirements (mt)			32,795	19,612	52,407
Cash requirements (Recovery - CFA)			-	US\$281,532	US\$281,532

RECOMMENDATION

This proposed budget revision for an additional commitment of food and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for Madagascar PRRO 200065 is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹⁸	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	16 880	6 161 992	
Pulses	2 391	1 148 754	
Oil and fats	21	24 933	
Mixed and blended food	297	352 240	
Others	23	28 125	
Total food	19 612	7 716 043	
Cash transfers		281 532	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			7 997 575
External transport			1 249 823
Landside transport, storage and handling			2 813 393
Other direct operational costs			646 545
Direct support costs ¹⁹ (see Annex I-B)			2 601 787
Total WFP direct costs			15 309 123
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²⁰			1 071 639
TOTAL WFP COSTS			16 380 762

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

¹⁹ Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allotment is reviewed annually.

²⁰ The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	703 656
Local staff - national officers	151 267
Local staff - general service	330 320
Local staff - temporary assistance	10 000
International consultants	207 792
United Nations volunteers	28 680
Staff duty travel	440 872
Subtotal	1 872 587
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	54 640
Utilities	24 697
Office supplies and other consumables	12 348
Communications services	61 742
Equipment repair and maintenance	4 939
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	96 000
United Nations organization services	61 742
Subtotal	316 108
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	108 800
Communications equipment	120 262
Local security costs	184 030
Subtotal	413 092
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 601 787

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
WFP Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Goals :		
1. To save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels 2. To protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery		
Outcome 1: Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted emergency-affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %). Target: Decrease below 8% the prevalence of W/H during the life of project in the intervention areas. ➤ Supplementary Feeding performance rates Target: Recovery rate > 75% Defaulting rate < 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effective coordination between MOH, partners, health centres and WFP to provide nutrition rehabilitation to targeted children. ➤ Possible reduction of MOH efficiency due to budget constraints if current political situation is not solved.
Output 1.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures. Target: 100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target: 100% ➤ Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) Target: 840 kcal/day/person ➤ Number of health centres assisted Target: TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely delivery of commodities. ➤ Natural disasters occur during the implementation period and are of a "manageable" scale. ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners in newly affected areas. ➤ Timely and sufficient resources are available.
Outcome 2: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households through GFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: FCS>21 for 80% of targeted households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to shock affected areas



Output 2.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted emergency-affected households through GFD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures. Target: 100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target: 100% of planned distributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources
WFP Strategic Objective 3: restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-disaster situations		
Goal: To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks		
Outcome 3: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households through FFA activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: FCS>35 for 80% of targeted households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources ➤ Access to shock affected areas
Output 3.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys through FFA activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures. Target: 100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources (cash and food)
Output 3.2: Cash transferred to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys benefiting <i>from cash transfers</i>. Target: 100% of planned (25,000 beneficiaries) ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries. Target: 100% 	
Output 3.3: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals by type and by unit of measure. Target: TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners to ensure FFA activities quality in newly affected areas.



WFP Strategic Objective 5: strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Goal: To use purchasing power to support the sustainable development of food and nutrition security systems, and transform food and nutrition assistance into a productive investment in local communities		
Outcome 4: Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost- effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country Target: 13% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local purchases will only be considered if appropriate quality criteria are met
Output 4.1: Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type Target: 3,300 mt (cereals 18%, pulses 13%) ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of total food purchased. Target: 17% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding not provided in time to confirm local purchase process within the required period (harvest season)



ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFA	cash for assets
DSC	direct support costs
FFA	food for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
ISC	indirect support costs
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

ANNEX IV – MAP

