

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)
PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO) 200167**

B/R No.: 01

**PROJECT REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF:
Deputy Executive Director and COO - Operations Department**

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Regional Director
Project Budget and Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, ODLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)
Director and Deputy CFO, RMB
Director, ODX
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
Deputy Executive Director and COO - OD

PROJECT	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
Food cost	US\$ 108,617,662	US\$ (552,443)	US\$ 108,065,219
Voucher transfer to beneficiaries	US\$ 0	US\$ 913,805	US\$ 913,805
External transport	US\$ 22,843,062	US\$ (120,864)	US\$ 22,722,198
LTSH	US\$ 98,716,349	US\$ (4,247,509)	US\$ 94,468,840
ODOC	US\$ 15,792,551	US\$ 346,516	US\$ 16,139,067
DSC	US\$ 56,724,017	US\$ 194,992	US\$ 56,919,009
ISC (7%)	US\$ 21,188,555	US\$ (242,585)	US\$ 20,945,969
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$ 323,882,196	US\$ (3,708,089)	US\$ 320,174,107
<u>TYPE OF REVISION</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional commodity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional DSC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional ODOC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction in LTSH
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional external transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (de-earmark)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-orientation	<input type="checkbox"/> Extension or Reduction in tim

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief, ODLT
Country Director
OD Registry
ERD

DED & COO
Chief, ODXP & RMBP & ODXR
Programme Officer, RMBP
Programming Assistant, RMBP
RMB

Regional Director
RB Programme Advisor
RB Programme Assistant
RB Chrono
Liaison Officer, ODJ

NATURE OF THE BUDGET REVISION

1. A budget revision to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200167 is proposed to i) include a voucher pilot project, which will benefit about 25,000 beneficiaries; and ii) reduce the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate from US\$420.68 per mt to US\$397.44 per mt. More specifically, the budget revision will:
 - Introduce voucher transfers valued at US\$913,805;
 - Reduce the PRRO food requirements for 2011 by 1,169 mt, valued at US\$552,443;
 - Reduce the external transport and LTSH costs by US\$4,368,373;
 - Provide an additional US\$541,508 for other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - Reduce the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$242,585.
2. The overall budget of the PRRO will be reduced from US\$323.9 million to US\$320.2 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

3. Seventeen years of complex armed conflict have severely damaged the economy and infrastructure of the DRC and exacerbated an already precarious food security situation. Eighty percent of the population live below the poverty line,¹ and high food prices have had a particularly significant impact on the most vulnerable.
4. The PRRO 200167, which was launched in January 2011 for a two-year duration, responds to two main shocks: conflict in eastern DRC and the Equateur region; and the effects of the 2008/09 financial crisis on the west, which decimated the mining industry, resulting in unemployment and high level of acute malnutrition. The operation addresses WFP Strategic Objective 1 ('save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies'), Strategic Objective 3 ('restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster and transition situations') and Strategic Objective 5 ('strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase'). Relief activities include mainly general food distributions (GFD) to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host families and treatment of malnutrition. Increased emphasis is put on early recovery, including nutrition interventions, school meals and asset rehabilitation. WFP is strengthening the Government's capacity for policies and structures that address hunger. This includes developing a national food security policy and nutrition guidelines as well as supporting agriculture through local procurement and Purchase for Progress (P4P).
5. A cash and voucher feasibility study was commissioned in April 2010 to analyze the appropriateness and feasibility of introducing cash and voucher transfer modalities in DRC.² The report concluded that vouchers (as opposed to cash)³ are an appropriate tool to address food insecurity in DRC and that WFP offers a sound operational base for the management of a voucher intervention. The report also noted that the relatively stable market conditions in the provincial capitals would ensure that markets respond to the increased demand. Following this

¹ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2009*. New York.

² DRC Cash & Voucher Feasibility Assessment, May 2010.

³ The poor financial infrastructure, in a context of poor governance, high corruption and insecurity occasioned by the long running conflict, make cash, a highly fungible commodity, in appropriate for most of the intervention areas in DRC.

study, a voucher pilot project was introduced through a budget revision to the previous PRRO 106080 for a 3-month implementation period (October-December 2010).

6. The voucher pilot targeted 24,465 beneficiaries through three different activities implemented in three distinct geographical areas:
 - **Activity 1:** General food distribution for IDPs in North Kivu;
 - **Activity 2:** Nutrition support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in Goma (North Kivu); and
 - **Activity 3:** Assets rehabilitation activity in Katanga.

7. **Activity 1 - General food distribution for IDPs (North Kivu):** WFP has been assisting IDPs living in camps in Kiwanja and Kichanga and registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Most displaced households cannot return home due to insecurity,⁴ have lost all their assets and have no access to land. As a result, they rely on WFP food assistance to meet their basic food needs. Under the pilot project, about 8,400 IDPs out of 11,300 targeted initially received value-based vouchers to access a wide variety of food commodities from pre-selected vendors during the monthly food fairs organized by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARITAS.⁵ The value of the voucher was based on both local market prices and the UNHCR registered beneficiary's vulnerability status.

8. **Activity 2 - Nutrition support to PLHIV on ART in Goma (North Kivu):** WFP has been providing conditional support to malnourished and socio-economically vulnerable PLHIV on ART and tuberculosis (TB) patients enrolled in directly observed treatment with short-course chemotherapy (DOTS). WFP, in partnership with *Médecins du Monde*, provided in-kind corn-soya blend (CSB) as well as commodity-based vouchers to 4,695 beneficiaries, including 939 PLHIV (out of 1,170 targeted) and 3,756 family members. The vouchers were designed for a defined food basket from pre-selected shops in Goma.

9. **Activity 3 - Assets rehabilitation activity in Katanga:** Given the high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in parts of Katanga region (with GAM rates exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 percent), the Ministry of Health (MoH), National Programme for Nutrition (PRONANUT – *Programme national de nutrition*), WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have embarked on a collaborative effort to tackle the rise of malnutrition. To complement these efforts and address some of the underlying causes of malnutrition, WFP has been supporting food-insecure families of malnourished children who were discharged from supplementary feeding centres. Following an initial training on market gardening techniques, participants were provided with seeds and tools to cultivate small pieces of land. Under the voucher pilot project, WFP, in partnership with VIPATU, a national NGO, distributed monthly commodity-based vouchers to about 1,500 food-insecure families of malnourished children (totaling 7,315 beneficiaries). Beneficiaries were able to redeem the vouchers against food at pre-selected local retail outlets. The Ministry of Health, PRONANUT and World Vision, WFP's cooperating partners in the nutrition centre, were responsible for identifying these families, while VIPATU was responsible for providing the agricultural inputs and technical support. The commodity-based

⁴ Displaced camps of different sizes were selected in order to test the capacity of local markets to supply food to a wider population under the voucher/fair approach.

⁵ Food fairs are organized marked days where preselected and invited vendors bring their goods for sale to preselected beneficiaries under predetermined conditions. It is akin to a "special market" offering a set number of goods to a set number of beneficiaries. Vendors were selected by the cooperating partners in consultations with the local authorities and vendor associations. A vendor contract clarified the role of the vendors, payment modalities and other implementation issues.

vouchers ensured that these food-insecure families received an adequate food and nutritional intake. Following the 3-month support, families either consumed their own food production or sold it, and were able to cultivate their parcels of land with no external assistance required, resulting in a sustainable improved food security based on self-reliance.

Conclusion and recommendation of the assessment

10. As a result of the worsening security situation in North Kivu, where various armed groups are recovering their previous positions, renewed population displacements have been reported. The recent arrivals of IDPs fleeing their villages in remote and insecure areas have contributed to the protracted food insecurity in the targeted areas, notably Kichanga and Kiwanja. In February 2011, WFP's monitoring reports indicate that 63 percent of IDPs in the camps are food-insecure, which represents a 45 percent increase compared with February 2010. The reports also found that IDPs have developed negative and unsustainable coping strategies due to lack of incomes. This includes reducing the number of meals and the quantity of food being consumed.
11. Monitoring visits to the three voucher pilot activities conducted by the partners, WFP and donors observed preliminary success and stated positive feedback from the beneficiaries and the stakeholders. The beneficiaries appreciated being allowed to choose the commodities they purchase through the fairs to better meet their needs and preferences and to diversify their meals. With commodity-based vouchers in urban areas, beneficiaries enjoyed getting food in the regular shops in the city and purchasing the same products as the rest of the community. Behaving as standard consumers, beneficiaries felt less stigmatized. As a result, the beneficiaries expressed a strong preference to receive vouchers rather than in-kind food rations.
12. Another success is the boost to markets and trading in the areas of intervention, as particularly shown during the food fairs where traders trade their merchandise with IDPs in the Kichanga and Kiwanja camps in North Kivu. Local traders and producers also reported a positive effect on community integration since they now perceive beneficiaries as a source of revenue. While the short-term and micro-level effects of the pilot could be observed as mentioned above, the 3-month period was not sufficient to measure its overall impact and relevance, and pilot outcomes may have been compromised by its implementation during the lean season and rising food prices.

Purpose of the budget revision

13. This budget revision will extend-in-time two out of the three voucher pilot projects under PRRO 200167. This will allow WFP to continue meeting beneficiary needs and interest during the extended pilot period while at the same time collecting information on the following learning objectives:
 - Suitability of different voucher transfer modalities in the DRC context;
 - Efficiency of voucher-based assistance compared to in-kind food assistance in addressing household food security;
 - Assessment of the market response to increased demand;
 - Determination of beneficiaries' dietary preferences when given choice, and the corresponding nutritional and cash value of preferred diets;
 - Design a monitoring and evaluation system that captures household food security data as well as market and general community dynamics.

14. WFP will conduct an after-action review and a comprehensive internal evaluation, analyzing the impact of voucher transfers on food security and local markets based on sound information and analysis of the pilot projects. They will inform the feasibility of scaling up voucher transfers under the current PRRO.
15. The same voucher transfer modalities, implementation arrangements and cooperating partners will be maintained during the extension period. The extended pilots will target 24,948 beneficiaries as follows:
- 10,318 beneficiaries through food fairs in IDP camps in North Kivu (Kichanga and Kiwanja) using value-based vouchers until May 2011;⁶ and
 - 14,630 beneficiaries in asset rehabilitation activities in Likasi (Katanga Province) using commodity-based vouchers until June 2011.⁷
16. The pilot activity targeting 1,170 PLHIV on ART and TB-DOTS patients and their family members in Goma will be discontinued due to a change in programme orientation under PRRO 200167.⁸ Those beneficiaries will receive in-kind food rations. The food security and nutrition status of the family members of the beneficiaries will be regularly assessed. Assistance will be provided through assets rehabilitation activities if required.⁹

⁶ According to the latest UNHCR monthly census in IDPs camps – December 2010.

⁷ 1,463 households (7,315 individuals) are benefitting from the 3-month activity. 2 project cycles will be run from January to June 2011 resulting in 14,630 beneficiaries.

⁸ The voucher used in the pilot was covering the household's needs in maize meal, pulses, oil, sugar and salt. CSB was distributed in-kind.

⁹ HIV/ART and TB-DOTS clients' families who are structurally food-insecure households fit in the beneficiary category targeted for food-for-work/food-for-training activities under PRRO 200167.

17. Table 1 shows the adjustment in the beneficiary numbers by activity for 2011. Since the pilot project will target beneficiaries who were already receiving in-kind food assistance under the PRRO 200167, the overall number of beneficiaries will remain the same.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE - 2011				
Activity	Present (food transfers)	Revised		
		Food transfers	Voucher transfers	Total
RELIEF				
General food distributions				
IDPs and vulnerable host populations	356,900	346,582	10,318	356,900
Victims of natural disasters/Returnee IDPs/ Refugee returnees/ Repatriating Refugees/ Victims of Sexual Violence and demobilized child soldiers	508,110	508,110		508,110
Nutrition interventions				
Supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children 6-59 months/ Pregnant & lactating women/ HIV & TB patients/ Pregnant & lactating women in PMTCT/ Support to therapeutic feeding/ Blanket Supplementary feeding to children 6-23 months	300,719	300,719		300,719
EARLY RECOVERY				
Asset rehabilitation	581,473	566,843	14,630	581,473
FFT / MCHN for Pregnant and lactating women & Children / School meals	1,369,369	1,369,369		1,369,369
TOTAL	3,116,571	3,091,623	24,948	3,116,571

18. Table 2 shows the daily food rations and monthly voucher entitlements:

TABLE 2: PROPOSED DAILY AND MONTHLY FOOD OR VOUCHER ENTITLEMENTS					
Activity		Monthly value ¹⁰ (in US\$, per individual)	Commodity	Daily individual ration (gram)	Monthly voucher ration (per household ¹¹)
Food fairs in IDP camps - Kiwanja	Value-based voucher	14.38			
Food Fairs in IDP camps - Kichanga	Value-based voucher	9.7			
Vouchers for asset rehabilitation in Likasi	Commodity-based voucher		Maize meal	400	52.00 kg
			Pulses	120	15.60 kg
			Vegetable oil	30	3.90 kg
			Salt	5	0.65g

¹⁰ Value based on latest VAM market price analysis in Kiwanja and Kichanga, January 2011

¹¹ Average household ration size = 5 individuals

19. In addition to the voucher pilot extension, a change in the LTSH rate from US\$420.68 per mt to US\$397.44 per mt is being proposed under this budget revision, resulting in a decrease of the LTSH budget by US\$4.2 million. The revised LTSH rate results from new assumptions, the most significant being the possibility of moving 50 percent of the food commodities that were initially planned to be from Mombasa port via Kampala directly to DRC.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

20. Table 3 shows the total voucher transfer requirements under the PRRO 200167.

TABLE 3: TOTAL VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS				
Activity	Beneficiary numbers¹²	Monthly voucher entitlement (US\$)	Number of months	Total voucher requirements (US\$)
Food fairs in IDP camps - Kiwanja				
Recently arrived IDPs ¹³	186	14.38	5	13,373
IDPs assisted for over 3 months	430	7.19	5	15,459
Food fairs in IDP camps - Kichanga				
Recently arrived IDPs	2,369	9.70	5	114,897
IDPs assisted for over 3 months	7,333	4.85	5	177,825
Assets rehabilitation in Likasi				
Vouchers for assets	14,630	13.49	3	592,252
TOTAL	24,948			913,805

¹² IDP beneficiary numbers are based on the latest UNHCR monthly census in Kichanga and Kiwanja camps – December 2010.

¹³ This category also includes IDPs who have been assisted for over 3 months but who are either mentally disabled persons, people affected by chronic disease, elderly, unaccompanied children, persons with protection needs or physically handicapped.

TABLE 4 : REVISED FOOD REQUIREMENTS (Year 2011) (mt)			
Commodity	Present	Decrease	Revised
Cereals	78,923	(843)	78,080
Pulses	21,543	(253)	21,290
Vegetable oil	7,201	(63)	7,138
Salt	1,760	(10)	1,750
CSB	11,065		11,065
Sugar	1,080		1,080
RUSF	316		316
TOTAL	121,888	(1,169)	120,719

21. The extension-in-time of the voucher pilot project will allow for a more comprehensive analysis of the vouchers as a transfer modality, which will then provide a solid basis for the scale-up of voucher-based interventions through a second budget revision to PRRO 200167 in 2011.

ANNEX IA

BUDGET REVISION COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹⁴	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	(842.68)	(349,473)	
Pulses	(252.80)	(122,520)	
Oil and fats	(63.20)	(79,611)	
Mixed and blended food			
Others	(10.53)	(839)	
Total food	(1,169.21)	(552,443)	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		913,805	
Subtotal food and transfers			361,362
External transport			(110,441)
Landside transport, storage and handling			(5,448,720)
Other direct operational costs			346,516
Direct support costs ¹⁵ (see Annex I-B)			194,992
Total WFP direct costs			(3,465,503)
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁶			(242,585)
TOTAL WFP COSTS			(3,708,088)

¹⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁵ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	0
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	0
Local staff - general service	0
Local staff - temporary assistance	23,992
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	6,000
International consultants	20,000
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	34,500
Subtotal	84,492
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	0
Utilities	0
Office supplies and other consumables	82,500
Communications services	0
Equipment repair and maintenance	0
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	10,000
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	0
Subtotal	92,500
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	0
Communications equipment	18,000
Local security costs	0
Subtotal	18,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	194,992

ANNEX II

VOUCHER PILOT PROJECT COMMODITY TYPES AND QUANTITIES TO BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH VOUCHERS						
Commodities	Daily individual full ration	Number of beneficiaries	Monthly individual full ration	Monthly needed food	Duration of the activity (month)	Pilot extension project tonnage
Activity n°1 : Food value voucher fairs in IDPs camps (EQUIVALENT MT)						
MML	400 g	6,437	12 kg	77,244 kg	5	386.220mt
Pulses	120 g	6,437	3.6 kg	23,173.2 kg	5	115.866 mt
Oil	30 g	6,437	0.9 kg	5,793.3 kg	5	28.967 mt
Salt	5 g	6,437	0.15 kg	965.6 kg	5	4.828 mt
Activity n°2 : Commodity vouchers for Assets (ACTUAL MT)						
MML	2,000 g	2,926	52 kg	76,076 kg	3	456.456 mt
Pulses	600 g	2,926	15.6 kg	22,822.8 kg	3	136.937 mt
Oil	150 g	2,926	3.9 kg	5,705.7 kg	3	34.234 mt
Salt	25 g	2,926	0.65 kg	950.95 kg	3	5.706 mt
SYNTHETIS PER COMMODITY (TOTAL)						
MML	-	-	-	187,484 kg	-	842.676 mt
Pulses	-	-	-	54,841 kg	-	252.803 mt
Oil	-	-	-	15,641 kg	-	63.201 mt
Salt	-	-	-	2,695 kg	-	10.534 mt
TOTAL						1169.214 mt

ANNEX III

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Result chain	Performance indicators	Risk & assumptions
Strategic objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized acute malnutrition among children under 5 and vulnerable adults in targeted emergency-affected populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition Target : reduction by 2 percentage points for children under 5 in targeted populations. ➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). ➤ Target: Low MUAC prevalence stabilized in targeted populations. 	Complementarities of services : partners focus on mitigating other factors that can affect nutrition status.
Outcome 1.2: Improved nutrition status of patients in ART and TB treatment programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintained access to services for ART measured through the default rate. . 	
Outcome 1.3 Reduced or stabilized mortality in children under 5 and adults in targeted, emergency-affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crude mortality rate. Target: reduced/stabilized for 100% of targeted populations ➤ Age-specific mortality rate for children under 5 	Insecurity and dilapidated infrastructure make targeted zones inaccessible
Outcome 1.4 : Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households. (activity: food voucher fairs in IDP camps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score. ➤ Target : exceeds 28 for 80% of targeted households. 	Targeting zones are inaccessible. Limited funding for surveys and assessments.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Result chain	Performance indicators	Risk & assumptions
<p>Output 1.1a: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed , by type and as % of planned. ➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type and as % of planned. ➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type and as % of total distribution. ➤ Tonnage of food sale on the fair, by type. 	<p>All required food is available and security conditions do not hamper distribution. Presence of cooperating partners with adequate capacities.</p>
<p>Output 1.1b: Value-based vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and timely by targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions. (activity: food voucher fairs in IDP camps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving vouchers, by category, as % of planned figures. ➤ Value of vouchers distributed, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Value of vouchers redeemed, as % of actual distributions. ➤ Value of vouchers paid, as % of redeemed vouchers. ➤ Value of vouchers paid, as % of distributed vouchers. ➤ Percentage of vouchers distributed on time. ➤ Percentage of vouchers redeemed on time. ➤ Percentage of vouchers paid on time. 	<p>All food items are available in sufficient quantity and security conditions do not hamper fairs. Food meeting quality standards. Presence of cooperating partner with adequate capacities.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP. 	<p>Security situation remains stable. Timely food deliveries in necessary quantities.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Clear insights obtained on pros and cons of voucher versus food distributions (cost efficiency analysis) (activity: food voucher fairs in IDP camps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ US\$ actually saved through voucher modality. ➤ Number of potential additional beneficiaries assisted from actual cost savings. 	<p>WFP financial system captures and calculates actual cost savings.</p>
<p>Strategic objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster and transition situations</p>		

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Result chain	Performance indicators	Risk & assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households. (activity: Voucher for assets)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score. ➤ Target : score > 28 for 80% of targeted households. ➤ Coping strategy index. ➤ Target : negative coping mechanisms decreased in 80% of targeted communities. 	<p>Security situation remains stable. Food meeting quality standards is available in sufficient quantities on the market. Availability of non-food items through cooperating partners. No pipeline breaks.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile transition situations. (activity: Voucher for assets)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score ➤ Target : functioning, useful productive assets increased for 80% of targeted communities. 	<p>Security situation remains stable. Food meeting quality standards is available in sufficient quantities on the market. Non-food items are available (arable land, tools and seeds).</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3: Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate. ➤ Target : pre-crisis retention rate met 80% of sample schools. 	<p>Security situation remains stable. No pipeline breaks. School infrastructure useable, teachers present, school accessories available.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.a: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed , by type and as % of planned. ➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type and as % of planned. ➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type and as % of total distribution. ➤ Tonnage of food sale in shops on the fair, by type and as % of planned. 	<p>All required food is available and security conditions do not hamper distribution. Presence of cooperating partners with adequate capacities.</p>

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Result chain	Performance indicators	Risk & assumptions
Output 3.1.b: Commodity-based vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and timely to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions (activity: Voucher for assets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving vouchers, as % of planned figures. ➤ Quantity and type of vouchers distributed, as percentage of planned distribution. ➤ Quantity and type of vouchers redeemed, as percentage of actual distributions. ➤ Quantity and type of vouchers paid, as % of redeemed vouchers. ➤ Quantity and type of vouchers paid, as % of distributed vouchers. ➤ Percentage of vouchers distributed on time. ➤ Percentage of vouchers redeemed on time. ➤ Percentage of vouchers paid on time. 	Food meeting quality standards is available in the market and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.
Output 3.2: Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals. ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas. 	Availability and use of all components required for asset rehabilitations. Security situation remains stable.
Output 3.3: School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP. 	Security situation remains stable. Timely food deliveries in necessary quantities.
Strategic objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 5.1: Increased marketing opportunities at the national level through cost-effective WFP local purchases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country. 	Local market sufficiently stable to allow in-country purchase.
Outcome 5.2: Broader national policy frameworks incorporate hunger solutions.		Stable political context.