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**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 4–7 November 2013

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASES TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES – MALI COUNTRY PROGRAMME 105830

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food transfer	37,056,982	18,293,521	55,350,503
Cash and voucher transfer	7,888,823	9,387,721	17,276,544
Capacity development and augmentation	752,050 ¹	1,679,622	2,431,672
Total cost to WFP	88,468,522	48,792,544	137,261,066

¹ The planning figures for capacity development and augmentation under the current budget are related to the 2013 fiscal year only.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

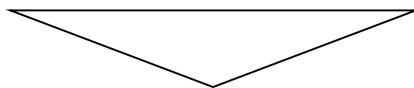
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Dakar (West Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed budget increase of US\$48,792,544 for Mali country programme 105830 (WFP/EB.2/2013/7-B/3), with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes a 12-month extension of Mali country programme (CP) 105830 (2008–2013) from January to December 2014, to enable WFP to continue development activities during a period of political uncertainty. The extension will also allow alignment with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), expected to begin in January 2015, and preparation of a new CP reflecting new priorities.
2. The budget revision aims to assist an additional 1 million food-insecure people by:
 - increasing coverage of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and continuing the nutrition pilot to prevent stunting;
 - expanding food assistance for building assets and resilience; and
 - extending the geographical coverage of school feeding.
3. The budget revision will provide an additional:
 - 25,110 mt in food transfers valued at US\$18.3 million; and US\$9.4 million in cash and voucher transfers;
 - US\$9.3 million in external transport; landside transport, storage and handling costs; and other direct operational costs related to food, cash and voucher transfers;
 - US\$1.7 million for capacity development and augmentation; and
 - US\$10.1 million in direct and indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The country programme 105830 is aligned with the Government of Mali's Plan for the Sustainable Recovery of Mali (2013–2014), the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and the United Nations Joint Framework to Support Transition in Mali (2013-2014). It contributes to Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017)¹ through five components:
 - **Component 1: Support for basic education.** Increase school enrolment and attendance rates through school feeding; provide take-home rations for girls to reduce attendance gender gaps; support the Government in initiating a home-grown school feeding programme, conducting baseline surveys and setting up an essential learning package (Strategic Objective 4; Goals 2 and 3).
 - **Component 2: Support for rural development.** Enhance resilience to natural disasters among vulnerable food-insecure communities; implement food assistance for assets enabling chronically food-insecure communities to create sustainable assets and reduce vulnerability (Strategic Objective 3; Goals 1 and 2).

¹ WFP Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

- **Component 3: Support for food security.** Increase government capacity to prepare and implement programmes that enable food security and food crisis prevention and mitigation. These include support for the Government's *Programme de restructuration du marché céréalier* (Cereal Market Restructuring Programme) and the early-warning system, and identification of areas vulnerable to climate shocks (Strategic Objective 3; Goal 3).
 - **Component 4: Support for health and nutrition.** Provide targeted supplementary feeding for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) affected by MAM in line with the national protocol² (Strategic Objective 4; Goals 1 and 3).
 - **Component 5: Urban cash for assets.** Enhance access to food in a healthy environment and reduce vulnerability of food-insecure urban households through cash-for-assets (CFA) activities. (Strategic Objective 3; Goal 1).
5. In the light of heightened instability in the country, the CP was reoriented towards southern Mali in August 2012. Emergency operation 200525 was launched in January 2013 to address severe vulnerability in northern Mali.
 6. The emergency operation also supports displaced households and host families in the south who were adversely affected by the Sahel drought in 2012. It targets 564,000 beneficiaries from January to December 2013, and is supported by two special operations providing common services to the humanitarian community: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Mali (200521) and Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications in Mali (200534).
 7. The increase in the CP caseload is linked to the crisis in the north. Although resilience activities under the CP are carried out predominantly in the south, some small-scale resilience activities are being undertaken in the north to initiate post-conflict recovery. These government-requested activities are implemented in partnership with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) (German Agency for International Cooperation) and the Canadian International Development Agency.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REASSESSMENT

8. Food insecurity varies across Mali's 13 diverse livelihood zones. At least 40 percent of households are moderately or severely food insecure. Populations in Diema, Kayes, Nioro, Yélémane in Kayes region, Kolokani and Nara in Koulikoro and Bandiagara, Djenné, Douentza, Ténenkou and Youvarou in Mopti are under stress from a series of poor harvests and migration from the north. The *Cadre harmonisé (Harmonized Framework)*³ workshop report estimates that there are 1.2 million food-insecure people in Mali. Of the total population, 8 percent are moderately or severely food insecure (Integrated Food Security Classification Phases 3 and 4); of these, 22 percent are in the south (Ségou, Kayes and Mopti). At the Government's request, WFP will increase food for assets (FFA) to cover 292,500 people in the south and 57,500 in Timbuktu and Gao in collaboration with the

² This component is implemented in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which oversees the implementation of nutrition and health-related activities.

³ The new tool of the Inter-State Committee against Drought in the Sahel for analysing food security.

Canadian International Development Agency, GIZ and Programme Mali Nord.⁴ Coverage in the north will be decided among WFP and its partners.

9. In June 2013, following the start of the lean season, coarse grain prices had not increased as expected in the main markets of Mali. Millet prices, however, were 3 percent to 6 percent higher than the five-year average. Food prices are expected to increase overall during the lean season and following the arrival of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission.
10. Acute malnutrition remains high across the country; 8.9 percent of children are acutely malnourished in the south. Of these, 2.3 percent suffer from severe acute malnutrition and are at increased risk of mortality according to the 2012 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey. This is a reduction compared to the 2011 SMART survey, which indicated that 10 percent of children were acutely malnourished. However, Kayes (10.1 percent) and Ségou (12.2 percent) remain above the emergency threshold, with 660,000 children aged 6–59 months acutely malnourished and 450,000 moderately malnourished according to the Nutrition Cluster’s 2013 estimate. The Government has been unable to continue treating MAM in Bamako, Kayes, Mopti, Koulikoro, Ségou and Sikasso. WFP aims to cover half of these needs, amounting to 222,700 beneficiaries.⁵
11. Preliminary results from the 2012/13 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)⁶ conducted in the south revealed that 38.3 percent of children 6–59 months are stunted. Bamako and Sikasso have seen improvements since the last survey in 2006, but other regions remain above the critical threshold.⁷ In addition, 25.5 percent of children in the south are underweight, well above the country’s Millennium Development Goal 1 indicator of 14 percent. Rates of underweight children are 26.2 percent in Ségou compared with 25.7 percent in 2006; the figures for Mopti are 31.1 percent compared with 28.1 percent in 2006.
12. High chronic malnutrition rates in these regions contrast with high food production. The proportion of household income spent on food is also high, with most expenditures going towards staple foods with poor nutritional value. A livelihoods profile study in Sikasso region showed that among poor or very poor people (55–70 percent of the overall population), few resources were spent on food items that diversify diets, and little was spent on health and education, further compromising nutrition.⁸
13. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a problem. The DHS survey suggests that 82 percent of children aged 6–59 months in the five southern regions are anaemic. Anaemia affects 51 percent of women aged 15–49 – above the 40 percent threshold for a serious public health concern.

⁴ A Government programme funded by Canada and Germany to develop northern Mali.

⁵ As agreed at the joint planning meeting of WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health in February 2013.

⁶ The DHS preliminary report includes Kayes, Koulikoro, Bamako, Ségou, Sikasso and Mopti regions.

⁷ Kayes: 34.3 percent; Koulikoro: 39.5 percent; Ségou: 40.5 percent; and Mopti: 46.5 percent.

⁸ European Commission and Save the Children. 2009. *Profil de Moyens d’Existence: Mali - Région de Sikasso: Cercle de Kolondièba*. Available at: <http://www.heaweb.org/download/file/fid/339> European Commission and Save the Children. 2009.

14. Maternal health and child nutrition indicators remain poor, partly as a consequence of the deteriorating socio-economic situation, but also because of water shortages and poor hygiene. Low levels of exclusive breastfeeding and inadequate complementary feeding practices contribute to the high prevalence of malnutrition among children 6–23 months. Only 33 percent of children in this age group receive the minimum number of recommended meals per day, and 27 percent of the food they receive is adequate to meet their nutritional needs.⁹ Only 15 percent of mothers attend post-natal nutrition consultations.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

15. This budget revision will cover the transition period leading to the next UNDAF cycle. It will allow WFP to continue development activities to preserve gains, build community resilience and enhance the capacities of government ministries and cooperating partners.

⇒ *Component 1: Support for basic education*

16. At the Government's request, WFP will provide hot meals comprising cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for an additional 202,175 children in 402 primary schools in Mopti, Koulikoro, Kayes, Ségou and Sikasso. Quarterly take-home rations (THR) will be provided for 83,026 girls in grades 5 and 6, and their families. Daily THR will be provided for 3,500 volunteer trainee school cooks, reaching 17,500 beneficiaries,¹⁰ and 800 school management committee members will participate in literacy courses provided through food for training in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Each school management committee member will receive a daily THR for five, reaching 4,000 beneficiaries.
17. WFP will continue to provide micronutrient powder to prevent or treat anaemia. Before the crisis, the Government had begun a national school feeding programme targeting 651 schools and 150,000 children. But because of the crisis the transitional Government lost bilateral funding, resulting in cuts to the education budget. In addition to absorbing the schools previously covered by the government programme, WFP will extend school feeding to Ségou and Sikasso.
18. Through the Purchase for Progress initiative and in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will implement the home-grown school feeding approach to support community-level training, paving the way for improved yields and better food quality. Also in partnership with the Government, WFP will support tree planting and the adoption of fuel-efficient stoves; children and their parents will be sensitized to environmental awareness. WFP will continue to reinforce the Government's capacity to manage its own national school feeding programme.

⇒ *Component 2: Support for rural development*

19. The FFA activity will continue in rural areas through food and cash transfers. Women will comprise at least 30 percent of participants and will be involved in all phases from design to implementation and monitoring.

⁹ UNICEF, the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Statistical Institute. 2010. Multiple-indicator cluster survey.

¹⁰ Based on a five-member household.

20. Partnerships have been established with the Government and technical support organizations. Implementing partners were identified on the basis of their field presence and technical expertise. The seasonal livelihood programming approach will strengthen multi-sector coordination and support the identification of other technical partners.
21. Community-based participatory planning is planned for 40 sites. FFA and school feeding will be integrated by involving schoolchildren in reforestation activities to promote environmental awareness. Schoolchildren will also participate in gardening activities and receive training in the construction of smokeless stoves.
22. Asset-creation activities will include: i) natural resource restoration and conservation; ii) water harvesting and management; and iii) activities that diversify livelihood opportunities such as community gardens, fish-pond rehabilitation, irrigation for rice production and the rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges, which improves access to markets.
23. Social and human assets will be developed through skills training. WFP will continue enhancing the capacity of its staff, the Government and other partners through assessments, research, sharing lessons learned and best practices, and technical training implemented with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

⇒ *Component 3: Support for food security*

24. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance for the national food security system, including the *Programme de restructuration du marché céréalier* and early-warning system. WFP will also continue to lead the Food Security Technical Working Group and will lead the food security cluster with FAO. Experience gained through third-party monitoring of the national early-warning system will be utilized to enhance food security monitoring.

⇒ *Component 4: Support for health and nutrition*

25. After a planning exercise with the Government and UNICEF in 2014, WFP will provide MAM treatment for 222,700 children aged 6–59 months and 79,100 PLW in Koulikoro, Ségou, Kayes, Bamako, Mopti and Sikasso, where prevalence of acute malnutrition is high. Children will receive 92 g of Plumpy’Sup per day for 60 days, in line with the national protocol and WFP standards. Malnourished PLW will continue to receive 250 g of micronutrient-enriched SuperCereal with sugar and 20 g oil for 270 days.¹¹
26. WFP will continue stunting prevention activities in Kayes for an additional 24,000 children. Children aged 6–23 months in areas where the stunting rate is above 30 percent will receive complementary Plumpy’Doz. Two intermediate surveys in 2014 will monitor progress before the 2016 final evaluation.
27. An additional 5,000 caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition will receive a one-time cash transfer of US\$15 to cover a week’s stay under the in-patient treatment scheme. This transfer value is based on an average cost of US\$2 for one basic meal per day in clinic canteens.
28. A cash transfer of US\$2.90 per month is planned as an incentive for 15,000 mothers to attend post-natal nutrition consultations. This pilot activity will be evaluated in collaboration with the Institute of Research for Development and the International Food Policy Research Institute.

¹¹ In line with the national protocol.

29. Cooperating partners will focus on screening, distribution, monitoring and local capacity building for community health workers. This will include promoting behaviour change, training and technical assistance to enable eventual hand-over to communities.
30. WFP will work directly with government health facilities to strengthen national health and nutrition monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

⇒ *Component 5: Urban cash for assets*

31. The CFA pilot will continue for 72,500 beneficiaries. From January to June 2014, activities currently under way in Bamako will be expanded to Kayes and Mopti. Vulnerable districts will be selected in collaboration with local authorities and implementing partners. Beneficiary targeting will be based on agreed vulnerability criteria, including households headed by women and the elderly, and low-income households with the capacity to engage in employment.
32. Collection, recycling and marketing of organic and non-organic waste and capacity development of a waste-collection organization will support municipalities in implementing health, sanitation and environmental services. CFA beneficiaries will be integrated into the *groupement d'intérêt économique* (Economic Interest Group) structure for waste collection.
33. Participants will work 22 days per month for US\$63.80 (US\$2.90 per day – the daily minimum wage). Current market prices indicate that this amount will purchase 100 kg of cereals per month. Cash will be distributed through local micro-finance institutions. WFP will provide cooperating partners with technical standards and training; partners will regularly report on outputs and outcomes.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT				
	Beneficiary category	Current	Increase	Revised
Component 1				
School feeding	Schoolchildren	302 000	202 175	504 175
THR girls grades 5–6 and family members	Schoolchildren	153 200	83 026	236 226
Community management committees	Committee members	11 100	4 000	15 100
THR cooks	Employees	21 100	17 500	38 600
Component 2				
FFA/cash transfers	Vulnerable	-	100 000	100 000
FFA/food transfers	Vulnerable	353 890	250 000	603 890
Component 4				
Targeted school feeding (TSF) 6-59 months	Malnourished infants	459 700	222 700	682 400
TSF, PLW	PLW	107 500	79 100	186 600
Complementary feeding 6–23 months	Malnourished infants	24 000	24 000	48 000

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT				
	Beneficiary category	Current	Increase	Revised
Food processing education for mothers	Mothers	98 000	-	98 000
Cash for caregivers	Caregivers	4 900	5 000	9 900
Cash for post-natal nutritional awareness	Mothers	15 000	15 000	30 000
Anti-retroviral therapy/tuberculosis clients	Vulnerable	5 500	-	5 500
Component 5				
Urban cash for assets	Vulnerable	145 000	72 500	217 500
TOTAL		1 700 890	1 075 001	2 775 891

TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT				
		Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
	Food/Cash	Current	Increase	Revised total
Component 1	Food	35 935	8 066	44 001
Component 2	Cash	-	5 142 600	5 142 600
	Food	13 165	11 770	24 935
Component 3	Food	1 000	-	1 000
Component 4	Food	13 554	5 274	18 828
	Cash	597 759	599 589	1 197 348
Component 5	Cash	7 291 064	3 645 532	10 936 596
TOTAL FOOD (mt)		63 654	25 110	88 764
TOTAL CASH (US\$)		7 888 823	9 387 721	17 276 544

Risk Management

34. Contextual risks: political instability and insecurity in Mali pose the greatest risks to WFP's ability to carry out planned activities. WFP will continue to monitor the situation and partner with local organizations that may be less threatened by insecurity.
35. Institutional risks: WFP will use standard systems to: i) manage cash activities; ii) conduct beneficiary verification exercises through cooperating partners, local leaders and community groups; iii) distribute cash through financial institutions; and iv) sensitize local authorities, beneficiaries and others regarding beneficiary-selection criteria.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Food			
Cereals	15 019	6 758 651	
Pulses	2 947	2 533 771	
Oil and fats	2 009	1 844 563	
Mixed and blended food	4 989	6 475 596	
Others	146	680 940	
Total food	25 110	18 293 521	
External transport		1 052 901	
Landside transport, storage and handling		4 728 393	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 279 167	
Food and related costs¹		25 353 982	25 353 982
Cash and vouchers		9 387 721	
Related costs		2 225 675	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		11 613 396	11 613 396
Capacity development and augmentation		1 679 622	1 679 622
Direct operational costs			38 647 000
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			6 953 508
Total direct project costs			45 600 508
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			3 192 036
TOTAL WFP COSTS			48 792 544

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 707 258
General service staff	1 362 905
Danger pay and local allowances	299 664
Subtotal	4 369 827
Recurring and other	502 779
Capital equipment	175 440
Security	100 000
Travel and transportation	1 144 154
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	661 308
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	6 953 508

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP country office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff-Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX I-C

TRANSFERS BY COMPONENT						
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Total
Food transfers (<i>mt</i>)	8 066	11 770	-	5 274	-	25 110
Food transfers (<i>US\$</i>)	5 063 215	6 493 300	-	6 737 006	-	18 293 521
Cash and voucher transfers (<i>US\$</i>)		5 142 600	-	599 589	3 645 532	9 387 721
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>US\$</i>)						1 679 622

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>UNDAF outcome</p> <p>Improved access by the most vulnerable groups to quality basic social services</p> <p>Strengthening of food security and development of employment creation in the most vulnerable rural areas</p> <p>Enhancement of capacity of the Government, local bodies, civil society organizations and private sector in planning, formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national programmes aimed at development and regional and sub-regional integration</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <p>% of children starting the first year and completing the fifth year of the primary syllabus Baseline: 53.2%</p> <p>% of the population living in the most vulnerable areas without the minimum calorie supply agricultural production in the most vulnerable rural areas</p> <p>% of public development aid included in the national budget Baseline: 50%</p> <p>% of aid supplied in the framework of the CP approach</p>	<p>UNICEF's Accelerated Child Survival Initiative is implemented.</p> <p>The Government enhances its capacities and obtains greater budgetary assistance.</p> <p>Technical and financial partners adhere to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.</p>
CP Component 1: Support for basic education		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.2</p> <p>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment of girls and boys Target: Annual rate increase of 6% ➤ Retention rate for girls and boys Target: Retention rate of 85% 	<p>National school feeding programme is developed and resourced to sustain the ongoing programme and expand to additional schools.</p>

¹ The Logical Framework will be finalized upon Board approval of WFP's Strategic Results Framework (2014–2017).

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.2</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality, and in a timely manner, to targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity; food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by age and sex ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution, disaggregated by type 	WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.
<p>Outcome 4.3</p> <p>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National capacity index (school feeding) <p>Baseline: 14/20 (2011) Target: 16/20</p>	National school feeding programme is developed and resourced to sustain ongoing activities and expand to additional schools.
<p>Output Q</p> <p>National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and regulatory frameworks in place with WFP support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of national programmes developed with WFP nutrition, school feeding and safety net support 	WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.
<p>Output S</p> <p>Increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type ➤ No. of regional and national manufacturers producing fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products 	
CP Component 2: Support for rural development		
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience of and reduced risk of disaster and shocks for targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score <p>Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score <p>Target: 100% of targeted households have acceptable consumption</p>	No major disruptions of operations resulting from insecurity or drought exist.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output B</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by age and sex ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and sex 	<p>WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.</p>
<p>Output I</p> <p>Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure ➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type 	<p>No major disruptions of operations resulting from insecurity or drought exist.</p>
<p>CP Component 3: Support for food security</p>		
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Increased marketing opportunities for agricultural products and commodities at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country ➤ Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as a % of regional, national and local purchases <p>Target: 10% of volume of local and regional purchases is procured from pro-smallholder aggregation systems</p>	<p>The country does not experience any natural disasters.</p>
<p>Output K</p> <p>Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets, and smallholder farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder systems 	<p>The activity has sufficient contributions.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
CP Component 4: Support for health and nutrition		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1 Reduced or stabilized undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rate) Targets: Mortality rate <3% Recovery rate >75% Default rate <15% Non-response rate <15%	The functionality of health centres is not affected by external events such as pandemics or insecurity. WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.
Output A Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to children under 5, PLW and school-age children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of children under 5, PLW and school-age children receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity, food, gender, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers ➤ Food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution, disaggregated by type ➤ Non-food items distributed, as % of planned distribution, disaggregated by type ➤ Cash transferred to children under 5, PLW and school-age children, disaggregated by gender 	WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.
CP Component 5: Urban cash for assets		
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced the risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food-insecure communities and households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline level ➤ Food consumption score Target: 100% of targeted households have acceptable consumption 	No major disruptions of operations resulting from insecurity or drought exist.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output B Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance, as % of planned, disaggregated by activity; food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls and boys ➤ Food assistance distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Non-food items distributed, as % of planned, disaggregated by type ➤ Cash transferred to beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and sex 	<p>WFP receives the contributions required to implement the component as planned.</p>
<p>Output I Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure ➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type 	<p>No major disruptions of operations resulting from insecurity or drought exist.</p>



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFA	cash for assets
CP	country programme
DHS	demographic and health survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> (German Agency for International Cooperation)
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (survey)
THR	take-home ration
TSF	targeted school feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund