

# BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION: CHAD PRRO 200713 BR No.5

## Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable People

**Start date:** 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2018 **Extension/Reduction period:** N/A.

**New end date:** N/A.

Total revised number of beneficiaries	<b>3,370,766</b>		
Duration of entire project	48 months, 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018		
Extension/Reduction period	Not applicable		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	<b>260,377</b>		
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>
Food and Related Costs	282,820,909	16,880,883	299,701,792
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	131,931,351	8,392,606	140,323,957
Capacity Development & Augmentation	5,201,153	6,143	5,207,296
DSC	85,958,422	-	85,958,422
ISC	34,776,360	1,643,176	36,419,535
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>540,688,195</b>	<b>26,922,808</b>	<b>567,611,003</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) N°5 to the Chad Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200713 will address new needs coming from i) a recent influx of both refugee households and Chadian returnees from C.A.R through December 2018, and ii) an increased seasonal assistance caseload in the Sahel belt. This BR 5 also complements the increased lean season General Food Distribution (GFD) assistance in the Lake and Kanem regions addressed under the Regional EMOP 200777 (BR 13) through integrated Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) for children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women as well as Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) for children (aged 6 to 59 months) of new arrival refugees and host populations. Existing project strategy and activities remain unchanged.
2. Specifically, the budget revision will:
  - Increase food transfers by 17,717 MT, valued at US\$ 8,243,816;
  - Increase C&V transfers, C&V related costs by US\$ 8,392,606;
  - Increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling costs and other direct operational costs related to food by US\$ 8,637,067;
  - Increase CD&A by US\$ 6,143 costs; and
  - Increase indirect support costs US\$ 1,643,176.
3. In parallel and in consultation with the Government of Chad and partners, the country office is developing a Country Strategic Plan, underpinned by a Zero Hunger Strategic Review, to take effect 1 January 2019.

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

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. PRRO 200713 activities include: i) GFD to food-insecure refugee households from Sudan and C.A.R., Chadian returnees from C.A.R., and vulnerable households in the Sahel, during the lean season ; ii) TSF for children aged 6 to 59 months for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG);<sup>1</sup> iii) BSF for prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6 to 23 months and PLWG; iv) asset creation activities for chronically food-insecure households; and v) technical assistance to strengthen Government capacity in early-warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.
5. The PRRO supports the Government of Chad's strategy for improved food security and is aligned with national nutrition policies, the UNDAF, the UN joint nutrition strategy and the Joint FAO-UNICEF-WFP- position paper on early action and scaling up the emergency response in the Sahel, issued in February 2018.

### ➤ Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

6. With a population of 14.7 million, Chad is a low-income, landlocked country in the Sahel region, afflicted by multiple external and internal security threats, climate change shocks, and a recent economic downturn, resulting from the decline in oil production and export prices and heightened security concerns. The country ranks in the bottom ten of the Human Development Index, the Global Hunger Index, the Fragile State Index, the Climate Change Vulnerability Index and the Gender Inequality Index. The severe economic and fiscal crisis is an immediate and elevated risk for food security and access to social services.
7. The 2017 the poor distribution of rains over time and space resulted in a pasture deficit of 25 to 50 percent in Eastern Chad, evidenced by satellite imagery<sup>2</sup> and early transhumant movements (by over 3 months). The livestock market is dominated by an oversupply and the sharp decline in prices due to weak export demand and deteriorating physical conditions of livestock. In February 2018, the price of a cow was 25 percent lower compared to the same period last year, and 23 percent lower than the last 5-year average in Bol, in the Lake region.
8. The poor rainy season in the Sahelian belt also led to a steep decline in food production. In addition, low-land and off-season production was affected by crop pests and by the ongoing economic crisis preventing agricultural support from the Government, thus reducing the capacity of farming households to recover from the insufficient rainfed production. The cereal production resulting from the 2017/2018 agricultural campaign is 2.1 percent lower compared to the average of the last 5 years and 5 percent lower compared to the previous season. The largest decreases in cereal production compared with the five-year average were registered in the Wadi Fira (-39 percent), Kanem (-27.7 percent), Bahr El Ghazal (-20.5 percent) and Batha (-9.4 percent) regions. Because of the decline in cereal production, food is largely purchased by households, and market supply levels are now generally below the norm.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> TSF is implemented jointly with UNICEF.

<sup>2</sup> The regional export market is restricted by the security situation

<sup>3</sup> According to the findings of a market survey conducted by SISAAP and its partners in February 2018

9. The results of the last *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) of March 2018, indicated that in Chad 990,700 persons (of which 938,800 in the Sahelian belt)<sup>4</sup> will be moderately and severely food-insecure (CH Phase 3 and 4,) and another 2.9 million will be under stress (CH Phase 2)<sup>5</sup> during the lean season (June to September). The low purchasing power of households in the context of the financial and economic crisis, and the disrupted markets and trade due to insecurity in neighboring countries are other important contributing factors to the prevailing high levels of food insecurity<sup>6</sup>. The regions mostly affected by food insecurity also exhibit the highest vulnerability (Integrated Context Analysis level 1): Kanem, Barh El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Northern Guera and Ouaddai.
10. The nutrition situation is alarming: all malnutrition indicators have increased since 2016. The July 2017 national nutrition survey indicated a national GAM rate of 13,9 percent, very close to WHO emergency threshold, associated with huge regional disparities. Twelve of the twenty-three regions recorded a GAM prevalence above the WHO critical threshold of 15 percent. Level of stunting remains critical in most of the regions, as the national prevalence of chronic malnutrition is at 32.4 percent with prevalence exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 40 percent in five regions. The nutrition situation is characterized by high levels of micronutrient deficiencies such as anemia, widespread among children under 5 and women and girls of reproductive age. According to the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), anemia affect more than 75 percent of children under five and 50 percent women and adolescent girls.
11. The Cost of Hunger in Africa study, carried out by the Government in 2016 with support from WFP and in collaboration with the African Union, concluded that 43 percent of child mortality is related to malnutrition<sup>7</sup> and that annual costs of child undernutrition are equivalent to 9.5 percent of GDP. The challenges in the country are compounded by the HIV infection rate at 2 percent among adults aged 15-49.
12. Chad hosts the 10<sup>th</sup> largest population of refugees in the world. As of 31 March 2018, the total refugee population in Chad was 441,510 (329,100 from Sudan, 101,430 from C.A.R., 9,930 from Nigeria and 1,050 from other countries). Over 55.5 percent of the refugee population is female, with 146,550 of reproductive age. The poor agricultural season that the country experienced last year had a compounding negative impact on the production of women, who generally own small farms and exploit marginal lands. This led to a low diversity of their food consumption. In addition, the last food security survey (ENSA, Oct 2018) showed that households headed by women recorded higher food expenditures than those headed by men, leading women to use more emergency coping strategies. This in turn, resulted in higher levels of food insecurity compared to households headed by men. Furthermore, petty trading, in which women are traditionally active, has also been severely affected by the recent economic downturn exacerbating the problem.
13. From December 2017, to April 2018, some 30,000 Central Africans have crossed the border, fleeing a recent violence escalation in the C.A.R. Most of them have settled among the host communities. Though its intensity has decreased, this influx continues, as around 75,000 Central Africans are internally displaced in the northern part of their country and could cross the border

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<sup>4</sup> Lac, Kanem, Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Wadi-Fira, Ouadai, Guera, Sila

<sup>5</sup> Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH) – Analyse régionale de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aigüe – Situation courante (Mars-Mai 2018) et projetée (juin-août 2018)

<sup>6</sup> See also WFP Mission Report on the Economic Situation in Chad and its impact on Food Security, July 2017

<sup>7</sup> Cost of Hunger Chad country study 2016

if security conditions allow it. The February 2018 EFSA<sup>8</sup> shows that refugees and host communities in Chad are highly food insecure: refugee households live in isolation in the host villages, and 81.5 percent are food insecure (of which 22 percent severely). Also, two thirds of households hosting refugees are food insecure, with 2.1 percent severely affected.

14. Prevalence of GAM<sup>9</sup> among children in Sudanese refugee camps in the north-east is above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, while in camps in the east over 40 percent suffer from chronic malnutrition. Factors associated with the high malnutrition rates are poor child nutrition and care practices and limited access to basic social services including health services, water, hygiene and sanitation.
15. Jointly with UNHCR, WFP conducted an update of the socio-economic profiling of refugees<sup>10</sup> that indicated both persisting structural vulnerability and opportunities for self-reliance. The socio-economic profiling identified categories by combining different dimensions of household vulnerability including human capital, natural capital, economic capital, assets, etc. Vulnerability levels remain high overall but vary from one camp to another, depending on the geographical location, opportunities for refugees to engage or not in economic activities and the nature of the support already provided. Overall, 13.2 percent of refugees are categorized as least vulnerable, 39.9 percent as middle-level of vulnerability and 46.9 percent who currently almost entirely depend on food assistance, as most vulnerable. WFP and UNHCR are developing a joint strategy and contextualized action plans, based on the results of the socio-economic profiling and other recently conducted surveys. This includes a gap analysis that will determine the rations to provide each category. More than 69 percent of refugee households in Chad are headed by women (respectively 71 percent in Sudanese camps and 58 percent in Central African camps). Access to land is one of the main constraints hampering self-reliance, particularly for women.
16. The voluntary repatriation process for Chadian refugees began in December 2017, resulting in 256 Chadian families being voluntary repatriated back from Sudan. UNHCR expects to repatriate another 4,000 families from Sudan by the end of 2018, and WFP will be providing a repatriation package to all.

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

17. The project activities, focus, implementation strategy, expected outcomes, contextual, programmatic, institutional risks and monitoring and evaluation arrangements remain unchanged. Changes to the budget will address lean season assistance and refugee and returnee assistance.
18. Lean season assistance:

Based on the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2018, the increase in lean season assistance is detailed as follows:

- GFD nutrition sensitive lean season assistance caseload in Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Guera and Ouaddai regions will increase by 119,834 from 390,000 to 509,834 (180,636 on CBT and 329,198 on in-kind assistance), nutrition prevention beneficiaries will increase by 59,619 children and by 34,821 pregnant and lactating mothers (including the Lake and Kanem regions' caseloads), to ensure a more adequate coverage of needs, as

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<sup>8</sup> République du TCHAD : Evaluation rapide de la sécurité alimentaire au Sud du pays, suite à l'afflux de nouveaux réfugiés centrafricains—Février 2018

<sup>9</sup> Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) 2017 UNHCR

<sup>10</sup> TCHAD : Profilage socioéconomique des réfugiés soudanais, centrafricains et nigériens- Septembre 2017

per the recommendations of the Food Security Cluster, and in line with the Sahel Shock Response Scoping Mission's recommendations<sup>11</sup>.

- The integrated food security and nutrition approach will be maintained, with food or cash-based transfers to severely food insecure households combined with preventive nutritional support for vulnerable children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs.
- Food rations or equivalent in cash or value vouchers (see table 2) will be provided to “very poor” and “poor” households,<sup>12</sup> during five months in the most affected Wadi-Fira region and four months in other affected regions in the Sahel.
- Overall number of in-kind beneficiaries will increase while beneficiaries assisted through CBT will decrease.
- The nutrition component will include: i) the distribution of specialized nutritious food (Supercereal plus) to children aged 6 to 23 months and PLWGs, in targeted households; and ii) the promotion of key family practices for health and nutrition.
- The nutrition component of the lean season assistance will be integrated in the ongoing MAM and SAM management programme through the screening of acute malnutrition among children under 2 through the BSP platform.
- SBBC activities to promote IYCF and key family practices for health and nutrition practices will be strengthened throughout all nutrition activities.
- For the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, Supercereal plus and Super cereal and oil will be used respectively for children aged 6 to 59 months and PLWGs.
- A monthly ration of Supercereal will be provided to children living among IDPs population to prevent chronic malnutrition. Complementary services including WASH and disease prevention have been integrated to the programme.

#### 19. Refugee and returnee assistance.

CBT will be provided to:

- 40,000 additional new Central African Refugees;
- 70,000 beneficiaries from host communities;
- 4,000 Chadian returnees from Sudan

Furthermore,

- 2,025 additional children 6-59 months will receive TSFP;
- High Energetic Biscuits (HEB) will be made available to 20,000 people as a contingency in order to improve CO's reactivity in assisting persons affected by sudden onset shock.
- As part of the new inter-agency Multi-purpose cash project, 17,550 CAR refugees and 24,000 CAR returnees will continue to receive CBT with an increased ration of USD 0.346 per person, per day;

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<sup>11</sup> A Sahel Shock Response Scoping Mission was conducted in Chad in December 2017

<sup>12</sup> Based on the Household Economy Approach induced targeting approach and terminology

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Revision			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General Food Distribution	Refugees (Sudanese and CAR)	253,472	259,629	<b>513,101</b>	18,305	21,695	<b>40,000</b>	271,777	281,324	<b>553,101</b>
	Returnees	49,140	53,235	<b>102,375</b>			-	49,140	53,235	<b>102,375</b>
	Repatriated				1,923	2,077	<b>4,000</b>	1,923	2,077	<b>4,000</b>
	HOST	-	-	-	33,561	36,439	<b>70,000</b>	33,561	36,439	<b>70,000</b>
Seasonal assistance	Vulnerable populations	438,169	474,683	<b>912,852</b>	54,839	64,995	<b>119,834*</b>	493,008	539,678	<b>1,032,686</b>
Asset creation	Displaced and host populations	260,640	282,360	<b>543,000</b>	-	-	-	260,640	282,360	<b>543,000</b>
Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF)	Children 6-23 months	128,960	131,040	<b>260,000</b>	29,571	30,048	<b>59,619</b>	158,531	161,088	<b>319,619</b>
	PLW	-	142,000	<b>142,000</b>	-	34,821	<b>34,821</b>	-	176,821	<b>176,821</b>
MAM Treatment (TSF)	Children 6-59 months	294,440	310,160	<b>604,600</b>	985	1,040	<b>2,025</b>	295,425	311,200	<b>606,625</b>
	PLW	-	72,000	<b>72,000</b>	-	-	-	-	72,000	<b>72,000</b>
	Caregivers & volunteers	5,760	29,240	<b>35,000</b>	-	-	-	5,760	29,240	<b>35,000</b>
Prevention of chronic malnutrition	Children 6-23 months	60,000	65,000	<b>125,000</b>	-	-	-	60,000	65,000	<b>125,000</b>
	PLW	-	13,000	<b>13,000</b>	-	-	-	-	13,000	<b>13,000</b>
Fortification	Children 6-23 months	26,259	26,682	<b>52,941</b>	-	-	-	26,259	26,682	<b>52,941</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,516,840</b>	<b>1,859,029</b>	<b>3,375,869</b>	<b>139,184</b>	<b>191,115</b>	<b>330,299</b>	<b>1,656,024</b>	<b>2,050,144</b>	<b>3,706,168</b>
<b>TOTAL (excluding overlap)</b>		<b>1,394,036</b>	<b>1,579,833</b>	<b>2,973,869</b>	<b>109,613</b>	<b>126,246</b>	<b>235,859</b>	<b>1,503,649</b>	<b>1,706,079</b>	<b>3,209,728</b>

\*increase in GFD nutrition sensitive lean season assistance in Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Guera and Ouaddai regions

20. Both in-kind and cash transfers will continue to be considered for unconditional and conditional assistance, cash transfers being used where market conditions are favourable (supported by market studies)<sup>13, 14, 15</sup> and can absorb additional demands without creating disruptions and when funding allows.

21. Changes in modalities of in-kind/cash transfer to beneficiaries include the following:  
Based on funding prospects and market conditions, number of beneficiaries assisted with in-kind will increase by 265,663 and number of beneficiaries assisted with CBT will increase by 64,636. WFP actively participates in the cash working group under the Inter Cluster Coordination (ICC) and will continue to play a leading role on harmonisation of approaches to cash based transfers.

<sup>13</sup> Etude des Marchés en lien avec la Sécurité Alimentaire au Tchad, février 2016

<sup>14</sup> Etude des Marchés en lien avec la Sécurité Alimentaire au Tchad, mars 2017

<sup>15</sup> TCHAD\_Rapport Evaluation Conjointe des Marches 2017

**TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)**

Beneficiary type	GFD Sudanese/Car Refugees and Returnees *		GFD Local Vulnerable	Prevention BSF Children 6-23	Prevention Chronic Children 6-23	Prevention BSF PLW	Prevention Chronic PLW	TSFP Children 6-59	TSFP PLW	TSF Volunteers & caregivers	FFA insecure HH	Fortification Children 6-23
	Full ration	50% ration										
cereals	425	250	425								450	
Pulses	90	25	100								100	
oil	30	15	35			25	25		25		25	
salt	5		5								5	
sugar						20	20		20			
Supercereal	25					200	200		200			
Supercereal Plus					200			200				
Plumpy Doz				47								
micronutrient powder												0.4
Total kcal/day	2,100	1,065	2,100	247	787	1,050	1,050	787	1,050		580	NA
% kcal from protein	13.6	12.7	13	10	17	12	12	17	12		14	NA
% kcal from fat	20.1	19.9	24	58	23	35	35	23	35		18	NA
Cash (US\$/person/day)	0.375	0.188	0.375							0.4	0.4	
Number of feeding days	240	240	150 days for Wadi Fira and 120 days others	120	180	120	180	90	180	240 10	60	365

\*The refugees and returnees' beneficiaries under the new MPC intervention receive USD 0.346/pers/day for 30 feeding days

\* Full ration of USD 0.375/pers/day will be distributed in the most affected region of Wadi Fira and half ration of USD 0.188/pers/day elsewhere.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

22. Additional and total food quantity needed for achieving revised project.

<b>TABLE 3: FOOD/CBT REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity / CBT</b>	<b>Food requirements (mt) / CBT (USD)</b>		
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase / (Decrease)</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
General food distribution Refugees /Returnees	Food	183 205	(7,619)	175,586
	CBT	71, 413,037	2,987,636	74,400,673
General Food distribution - Vulnerable groups	Food	19,594	21,232	40,826
	CBT	14,349,708	4,247,370	18,597,078
Asset creation	Food	10 548	0	10 548
	CBT	17,075,000	-	17,075,000
Treatment of MAM	Food	17,454	17	17,471
Prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition (BSF)	Food	11 244	4,087	15,331
Volunteers and caregivers	Food	609	-	609
	CBT	6,440,000	-	6,440,000
Fortification	Food	8	0	8
<b>Total Food (mt)</b>		<b>242,661</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>260,379</b>
<b>Total CBT (USD)</b>		<b>109,277,745</b>	<b>7,235,006</b>	<b>116,512,751</b>

### Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

23. An additional risk is the protracted economic crisis affecting the country since mid-2015, forcing the Government to adopt severe adjustment measures and reducing its ability to face social and production related expenditures. A risk of social unrest is also associated with the ongoing institutional reforms. The country office has reinforced its risk management processes to ensure close monitoring of risks, timely implementation of all mitigation / preparedness actions and availability of a business continuity plan.
24. CO will reinforce resource mobilization efforts, including through developing and implementing a partnership action plan. In case of resource constraints, lifesaving activities will be prioritized and rations reduced, in addition to implementing vulnerability based assistance which was extended to all long-term refugees and returnees.

Approved by:

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David M. Beasley  
Executive Director, WFP

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Date

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## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	11,651	3,411,753	
Pulses	3,870	2,036,978	
Oil and fats	1,317	1,499,688	
Mixed and blended food	2,194	2,084,534	
Others	(1,316)	(789,137)	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>8,243,816</b>	
External Transport		1,431,919	
LTSH		7,098,879	
ODOC Food		106,270	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>16</sup></b>		<b>16,880,883</b>	<b>16,880,883</b>
C&V Transfers		7,235,006	
C&V Related costs		1,157,601	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>8,392,606</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>6,143</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			0
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>25,279,632</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>17</sup>			1,643,176
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>26,922,808</b>

<sup>16</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>17</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	0
General service staff **	0
Danger pay and local allowances	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>0</b>

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## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Chad PRRO 200713 BR5

### Logframe for Chad 200713

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#### GOAL 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

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#### OBJECTIVE 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

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#### RESULT 1: Everyone has access to food

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**OUTCOME : Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food**

Outcome Category:  
Maintained/enhanced  
individual and  
household access to  
adequate food

Assumptions:  
N/a

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Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score

#### ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS

**Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)**

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Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (A: Resources transferred)

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#### OBJECTIVE 2: Improve nutrition

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## RESULT 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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**OUTCOME : Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals**

Outcome Category:  
Improved  
consumption of high-  
quality, nutrient-  
dense foods among  
targeted individuals

Assumptions:  
N/A

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Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

### ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS

#### Malnutrition prevention activities (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

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Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (A: Resources transferred)

Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively (E: Advocacy and education provided)

Targeted vulnerable groups receive malnutrition prevention/or treatment services to improve nutrition status (B: Nutritious foods provided)

#### Nutrition treatment activities (NTA: Nutrition treatment activities)

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Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted vulnerable groups receive malnutrition prevention/or treatment services to improve nutrition status (B: Nutritious foods provided)

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## **OBJECTIVE 3: Achieve food security**

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### **RESULT 4: Food systems are sustainable**

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**OUTCOME : Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks**

Outcome Category:  
Improved household  
adaptation and  
resilience to climate  
and other shocks

Assumptions:  
N/A

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Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

#### **ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS**

##### **Asset creation and livelihood support activities (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)**

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Community or livelihood assets built,  
restored or maintained by targeted households and communities (D: Assets created)

Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (A: Resources transferred)

National safety nets for food security,  
nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

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## **GOAL 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**

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## **C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

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### **CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

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## **C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**

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### **CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.2.1: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

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## **C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

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### **CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

- 
- Shaded area covering Columns 1 and 2 and Row 1 indicate that this information is available in the UNDAF document of the Country. This shows a linkage of UNDAF and WFP Dev. Project's assistance in the country and should be mentioned in the Dev. Project documents.

## **MAP**

Please ensure that:

- The map is fully legible at this scale (i.e. A4).
- The map is legible in black and white.

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## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

[Note: Include acronyms for UN agencies, MDGs and UNDAF even if they appear only once in the document.]

**ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)**

**ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)**

**ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)**