

**BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND  
RECOVERY OPERATION  
BURKINA FASO 200054  
Budget Revision 2**

**Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso**

**Start date: 1/1/10 End date: 31/5/12 Extension period: 7 months New end date: 31/12/12**

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	17,215,867	14,355,405	31,571,272
Cash amount	0	1,230,615	1,230,615
External transport	1,337,004	541,315	1,878,319
LTSH	4,731,712	2,243,834	6,975,546
ODOC	1,528,338	1,287,918	2,816,256
DSC	3,021,298	2,758,380	5,779,678
ISC (7.0 percent)	1,948,395	1,569,223	3,517,618
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>29,782,614</b>	<b>23,986,690</b>	<b>53,769,304</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200054 responds to the food and nutrition crisis originating from the poor 2011 harvest, which has affected 2.85 million people in 170 districts to date. The influx of refugees from northern Mali seeking refuge in the drought-stricken regions of northern Burkina Faso is further exacerbating the already fragile food security condition of host communities.
2. This budget revision proposes to:
  - extend-in-time the PRRO until December 2012;
  - expand the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women into four additional regions;
  - expand blanket supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months; and
  - introduce targeted food assistance and cash/food-for-work activities to assist food-insecure households in the drought-stricken regions.
3. More specifically, the budget revision will provide:
  - an additional 11,588 mt of food valued at US\$14.4 million, and US\$1.2 million for cash transfers;
  - additional associated costs of US\$6.8 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
  - additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$1.6 million.

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

### Summary of existing project activities

4. PRRO 200054 was launched in January 2010 to respond to the critical nutrition situation in Burkina Faso. The PRRO has aimed to reduce acute malnutrition below emergency levels by focusing on both prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition (WFP Strategic Objective 1 – “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”). Under the relief component, targeted supplementary feeding supports rehabilitation of moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. The recovery component has been focusing on prevention and behavioural change to overcome cultural and social factors that may prevent mothers and children from receiving care. Prevention activities include distribution of a “protective” ration to children under 2 during the lean season. While nutrition activities were initially planned for eight regions, due to resource constraints and pipeline breaks, WFP has had to prioritise the most vulnerable regions – East, North, and Sahel.
5. The PRRO had included activities to strengthen the Government’s capacity to respond to food security crises arising from market shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 2 – “Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures”). However, these activities are now undertaken under WFP’s country programme (CP 200163, 2011–2015).
6. The PRRO complements the country programme, which aims to reduce chronic food insecurity and support disaster-prevention measures, targeting the same three most vulnerable regions of Burkina Faso (East, North and Sahel). The CP has four components: (i) school feeding in 700 primary schools, supporting 90,000 pupils; (ii) nutritional support (targeted supplementary feeding, blanket supplementary feeding and HIV/AIDS support); (iii) food/cash-for-work activities (C/FFW) to improve food availability and strengthen community resilience against natural disasters; and (iv) reinforcement of the agricultural sector and food processing/fortification through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. The PRRO’s nutrition interventions are planned to shift to CP 200163 when the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (wasting) falls below 10 percent.
7. Following insecurity in northern Mali, WFP has been providing general food distributions (GFD) since March 2012 to 25,000 Malian refugees and 7,500 host community members under immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200405. From June, WFP supports the refugees through a regional emergency operation (EMOP 200438), while the host community will continue to receive assistance under this PRRO.

### Conclusions and recommendations of the re-assessment

8. In 2011, irregular and insufficient rains and high grain prices indicated a deterioration of the food security and nutritional situation in Burkina Faso. For the 2011/2012 agricultural season, the country had an unprecedented total cereal deficit of 154,000 mt, 20 percent lower than the previous season and 5 percent less than the five-year average. Moreover, for the ten-most affected regions, cereal production is 35 percent lower than the five-year average.<sup>1</sup> Cereal markets have shown price increases of 60-100 percent above the five-

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Agriculture. February 2012. Crop Assessment Results.

year average. Joint assessments have indicated that vulnerable families would not be able to reinforce their household food security and predicted that the lean season would start as early as March for many households.<sup>2</sup>

9. A government-led household economy approach (HEA) assessment<sup>3</sup> projected that 2 million people in Burkina Faso would be “poor” or “very poor” between April and June, rising to 2.85 million during the lean season.<sup>4</sup>
10. The results of a national Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) nutrition survey in September 2011 highlighted the fragile nutritional situation of the most vulnerable. Wasting prevalence was above the World Health Organization (WHO) 10 percent “serious” threshold in 8 out of the 13 regions of Burkina Faso. Seven of these regions are “at risk of food insecurity”.<sup>5</sup> Wasting prevalence in the ‘at-risk’ zones are: Boucle de Mouhoun (13 percent), Centre-North (12 percent), Sahel (12 percent), East (11 percent), Centre-West (11 percent), North (11 percent) and Centre-East (10 percent).
11. WFP’s October 2011 nutrition follow-up survey to the SMART survey indicated that WFP’s assistance in the North, Sahel and East regions was having a positive impact overall, but confirmed continuing high acute malnutrition prevalence and warned that progress made in reversing undernutrition in these regions could be lost if timely and appropriate assistance were not provided.
12. Through the national early-warning system (SAP - *Système d’Alerte Précoce*), the Government conducted a series of food security surveys between October 2011-February 2012. The results indicated that increasing numbers of people were adopting negative coping mechanisms (reduced meals, reduced diet diversity, excessive livestock trading, and migration to gold-mining sites) with communities in 170 districts (out of 301 districts) in 10 of Burkina Faso’s 13 regions estimated to be affected by food insecurity.
13. To address the deteriorating food and nutrition security, the Government and key partners, including WFP, elaborated a twelve-month response plan framework (January-December 2012), based on the agricultural calendar and prescribing the responses required (disaster mitigation, relief, and recovery). The plan prioritizes three major areas: humanitarian food aid; nutrition and agriculture; and animal resources. The Government, with support from cooperating partners, is mapping-out agency activities (“who will be doing what and where”) in order to progressively identify gaps.
14. The Government has already introduced the sale of subsidized cereals in the affected regions, providing limited food assistance as unconditional transfers to very poor households, and has initiated a national off-season scheme for hybrid maize varieties. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are currently formulating their action plans to complement Government’s response, while the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has started support to severely malnourished children. WFP is currently

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2 Inter- State Standing Committee on the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS - *Comité Inter-Etats pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel*)/ Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET)/the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) /WFP. November 2011. *Joint Assessment*

<sup>3</sup> Government of Burkina Faso, January 2012. *Household Economy Approach Assessment*.

<sup>4</sup> These figures may differ from the number of people facing food insecurity, as the HEA assessment does not take into account the food diversity score or the food consumption score.

<sup>5</sup> Government of Burkina Faso, Released 28 February 2012, Operational support plan to the vulnerable population of the food crisis (*Plan opérationnel de soutien aux populations vulnérables aux crises alimentaires*”).

conducting an emergency food security assessment in the most vulnerable areas and the results will be used to refine the targeting of the PRRO activities, if necessary.

15. The Government's response plan framework estimates the total number of vulnerable population in the ten affected regions<sup>6</sup> will be 2.85 million during the lean season, and the total number of "moderately" and "severely" malnourished children will be 424,300 and 100,000 respectively. With the current response plan's cost estimated at over US\$206 million, the Government declared an emergency and requested international aid in March 2012.

## Purpose of extension and budget increase

16. To support the Government's response plan framework, this budget revision will enable WFP to continue to respond to the crisis by expanding the coverage of its activities and geographical outreach under this PRRO. In addition to activities for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, this budget revision will broaden the scope to include cash-/food-for-work (C/FFW) activities to enhance resource conservation and rehabilitation, mitigate natural disasters, and improve the targeted population's resilience to shocks (aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 3 "Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations"). Reflecting this adjustment, the PRRO title is revised from "Reversing Under-Nutrition in Burkina Faso" to "Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso".
17. WFP anticipates assisting 729,000 beneficiaries to the end of 2012 under this PRRO. Out of the ten affected regions specified in the response plan framework, WFP will target seven regions (Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel) where acute malnutrition rates are above the WHO "serious" threshold of 10 percent.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Category of Beneficiaries	Present	Increase (2012)	Revised January 2010 - December 2012
Targeted food assistance		0	285,000	285,000
Cash/food for work		0	123,000	123,000
Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF)	Children 6-23 months	235,000	253,285	488,285
	Pregnant/lactating women	51,000	0	51,000
Support to therapeutic feeding centres	Accompanying mothers	5,585	0	5,585
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (TSF)	Children aged 6-59 months	553,100	125,350	678,450
	Pregnant/lactating women	186,350	26,750	213,100
<b>Adjusted Total*</b>		<b>1,031,035</b>	<b>729,000</b>	<b>1,703,500</b>

\* It is expected that some families of children reached through TFA will also receive BSF. The total has been adjusted to avoid double-counting beneficiaries participating in more than one activity.

<sup>6</sup> Boucle de Mouhoun, Central Plateau, Centre, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-South, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel.

18. *Targeted food assistance (TFA)*: Targeted food assistance (consisting of a monthly ration for six family members) will be provided during the four-month lean season (July-October). Targeting will be informed by the results of WFP's emergency food security assessment and undertaken in consultation with regional authorities and communities in the seven targeted regions. Host populations of Malian refugees will also be targeted as of June 2012 (following the end of the IR-EMOP).
19. *Cash and Food for Work (C/FFW)*: In the same seven regions targeted for TFA, a mixture of C/FFW will provide an incentive to 20,500 participants (123,000 beneficiaries) to carry out "light" conservation and rehabilitation activities, with the primary aim of covering the food gap of the targeted households. The selection of participating households, as well as the identification and planning of activities will be undertaken in consultation with regional authorities, government local technical staff and communities of the seven selected regions.
20. Activities will include water conservation, soil rehabilitation, and road rehabilitation and will be timed to take into account regional variations in the seasonal calendar, as the rainy season starts at different times in different parts of Burkina Faso. Activities will also contribute to the preservation and rehabilitation of natural resources by promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, while improving the food security and increasing the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households.
21. Based on discussions with potential beneficiaries indicating that a mix of food and cash transfers would be more suited to their needs, a combined transfer modality of cash and food will be used. Each participant will receive 50 percent of the traditional FFW ration (cereals, pulses, and oil) and 50 percent of the standard daily CFW payment (600 CFA, equivalent to US\$1.33) per day. Each participant will work 15 days per month, for a total wage of 9,000 CFA (US\$20) per month, which corresponds to the price of 30-40 kg of cereals, depending on the location and the period.
22. WFP has previous experience in cash-based interventions in Burkina Faso, including under emergency operation 200196 ("Post-Flood Livelihoods Recovery") and the ongoing CP 200163. Lessons learned from these experiences have informed the design of the cash modality for this PRRO. The CP will carry out C/FFW activities in parallel with the PRRO, but in different districts, and it is planned that recovery activities under this PRRO will transition to the CP from January 2013, adapted to a development context.
23. Based on WFP's previous experience, cash payments to beneficiaries will be through microfinance institutions. An operational plan will detail the transfer mechanism. Studies indicate that most markets in the country have the infrastructure capacity to cope with CFW activities. Though food commodities have seen a significant price increase, a market evaluation indicates that food is available in markets and that they are well-functioning; food insecurity stems from a lack of access.<sup>7</sup> The alpha value (0.75) calculated for cereal also indicates the suitability of cash transfers.<sup>8</sup>
24. *Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF)*: To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP will provide a BSF ration to all children aged 6-23 months old for six months in vulnerable communes in all regions where the wasting exceeds the threshold of 10 percent.<sup>9</sup> Reflecting

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<sup>7</sup> CILSS/FAO/FEWS NET/PAM/DGPER/DGPSE/CRS/ACF. January 2012. *Joint market and food security assessment mission in the Sahel*.

<sup>8</sup> *The Coarse Grain Market in the Sahel: Implications for the response to the 2012 food crisis*. Joint market and food security assessment mission in the Sahel.

<sup>9</sup> Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Center-West, East, North and Sahel regions.

operational constraints, WFP estimates that the coverage will reach 70 percent of children in these areas. The planned daily ration will consist of half a sachet (46g) of Plumpy'sup<sup>TM</sup>,<sup>10</sup> or a comparable nutritious product.

25. *Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) to treat moderate acute malnutrition:* This budget revision seeks to scale-up the ongoing TSF activities in the three target regions and expand into four additional regions (Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West) until the end of 2012. In line with the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition, children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished pregnant and lactating women will continue to be assisted with TSF rations consisting of Plumpy'sup<sup>TM</sup> for malnourished children and Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil for pregnant and lactating women. Women and children will be evaluated every two weeks and discharged based on their nutritional status or a maximum three-month duration.<sup>11</sup> The number of targeted women and children is based on estimations of current population size, malnutrition prevalence, and coverage rates based on implementation capacity.

Commodity	Targeted food assistance	Cash/food for work	Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (TSF)	
			Children 6-23 months	Pregnant/lactating women	Children 6-59 months
Cereals	175	88			
Pulses	25	12			
Vegetable oil	12.5	6		15	
Supercereal				233	
Plumpy'sup <sup>TM</sup>			46*		92
Cash (US\$)		1.33**			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>106g US\$1.33**</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>500</b>
% Kcal from protein	11	11	10	14	10
% Kcal from fat	22	22	56	30	56
Number of feeding days per year	120	45	180	90	90

\*Equivalent to half a sachet.

\*\*Cash transfer value is per household per day

<sup>10</sup> Plumpy'sup<sup>TM</sup> will be distributed because Plumpy' doz<sup>TM</sup> or Supercereal Plus are not immediately available.

<sup>11</sup> While the national protocol being revised to reflect international standards, presently the duration of treatment is 90 days for malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

## Monitoring & Evaluation

26. Performance monitoring will be achieved through WFP's comprehensive results-based management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as presented in the attached logical framework (Annex II). A WFP M&E officer coordinates and oversees the work of WFP food monitors in the sub-offices. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping team will proceed with follow-up food security assessments in August and in December.

## Risk Management

27. The main contextual, programmatic and institutional risks identified at the time the PRRO was prepared (in 2009) remain valid. WFP will continue to collaborate with SAP, Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS *Comité Inter-Etats pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel*) and other partners to monitor the food security situation and provide early warning of an impending crisis. A macro risk analysis has identified the main risks for cash-based interventions as inflation, market functionality, insecurity and misuse of cash.
28. The implementation of the Government response plan, combined with the assistance of the international community, is expected to improve food availability. WFP will also work closely with the Government market information system to monitor weekly price trends, which will serve to detect any unintended effects of cash transfers on markets.
29. Following some incidents of unrest in 2011, calm has been restored. While there is the possibility of unrest may erupt sporadically in local communities, mining sites and cotton-farming zones, and within the student community, the security risks to WFP activities are considered low. The Sahel region is at United Nations security level 2 (low). The rest of the country remains at level 1 (minimal).
30. Timely mobilization of resources will be critical to allow WFP to implement activities as planned. WFP maintains close communications with donors. The activation of internal advance funding mechanisms, including the forward purchasing facility, would mitigate the risk of late or inadequate funding during the first phases of this response.

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## REQUIREMENTS

31. This adjustment to the 2012 budget requires an increase in food commodities of 11,588 mt and US\$1.2 million is required for cash transfers.
32. As Burkina Faso is a landlocked country, it can take up to four months for internationally procured commodities to arrive in-country; therefore, WFP will attempt to maximize regional purchases and anticipates international purchases for the nutritional products (Supercereal and Plumpy'sup<sup>TM</sup>). Market assessments will further determine the feasibility and scope for regional procurement.

TABLE 3. FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY					
Activity		Commodity/ Cash	Food (mt) and cash (US\$) requirements		
			Present	Increase	Revised
Targeted food assistance		Commodity	0	7,268	7,268
Food for work		Commodity	0	588	588
Cash for work (US\$)		Cash	0	1,230,615	1,230,615
Prevention of acute malnutrition (BSF)	Children aged 6-59 months	Commodity	10,793	1,038	11,831
	Pregnant and lactating women	Commodity	4,169	598	4,767
Support to therapeutic feeding Centres	accompanying mothers	Commodity	17	0	17
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (TSF)	Children aged 6–23 months	Commodity	4,230	2,096	6,326
	Pregnant and lactating women	Commodity	1,222	0	1,222
<b>Total (mt)</b>			<b>20,431</b>	<b>11,588</b>	<b>32,019</b>

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## RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director is recommended to approve the proposed budget revision for Burkina Faso PRRO 200054 for an extension-in-time of seven months and an increase in cost to WFP of US\$24 million.

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## APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme



## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	6 469	2 458 221	
Pulses	924	887 040	
Oil and fats	498	617 515	
Mixed and blended food	3 697	10 392 629	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>11 588</b>	<b>14 355 405</b>	
Cash transfers		1 230 615	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			15 586 020
External transport			541 315
Landside transport, storage and handling			2 243 834
Other direct operational costs			1 287 918
Direct support costs <sup>13</sup> (see Annex I-B)			2 758 380
Total WFP direct costs			<b>22 417 467</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>14</sup>			1 569 223
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>23 986 690</b>

<sup>12</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>13</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>14</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	1 310 141
Local staff - national officers	74 805
Local staff - general service	187 986
Local staff - temporary assistance	174 252
International consultants	61 500
Staff duty travel	388 715
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 197 399</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	18 900
Utilities	11 000
Office supplies and other consumables	9 400
Communications services	56 173
Equipment repair and maintenance	27 720
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	79 000
Office set-up and repairs	50 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>252 193</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	50 150
Communications equipment	104 950
Local security costs	153 688
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>308 788</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2 758 380</b>

**ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK  
PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION BURKINA FASO 200054 BUDGET REVISION 2**

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1 :Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Reduced acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months in targeted affected regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in the targeted regions Target &lt; 10%, assessed using weight for height as percentage</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference among children 6-59 months old in the targeted regions Baseline 8.1%, Target&lt;3.9.</li> <li>➤ Recovery rate of children 6-59 months old and women treated for malnutrition in the targeted regions Target &gt; 70% alarming if &lt;50%.</li> <li>➤ Defaulting rate for children 6-59 months old and women in the targeted regions Target &lt;15% alarming if &gt;30%.</li> <li>➤ Non-response rate for children 6-59 months old and women in the targeted regions. Target: &lt;5%</li> <li>➤ Death rate for children 6-59 months old and women in the targeted regions Baseline 3.5%, Target &lt;3%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government implementation of poverty reduction strategy</li> <li>➤ Continued socio-political stability</li> <li>➤ No major cereal production shortfall or disease outbreak</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, boys and girls under secure condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of men, women, boys and girls receiving food, by gender and age group as % of planned figures</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted drought-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score in the targeted regions exceeds 21</li> <li>➤ Household and individual food diversity score in the targeted regions (FANTA score exceeds four food groups consumed per day at least)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The operation receives adequate funding from donors and in time to procure/ship before the lean season</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, boys and girls under secure condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of men, women, boys and girls receiving food, by gender and age group as % of planned figures</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate human and technical capacity is available among nutrition cooperating partners</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in the post-disaster and transition period</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted beneficiaries</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Targeted communities have increased access to assets in transition period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household Food Consumption Score Baseline: 41% acceptable (source: 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Study (CFSNS), Target &gt;70% have acceptable % in all targeted counties</li> <li>➤ Coping strategy Index: Baseline 2010 CFSNS - 5.1 Target &lt;3</li> <li>➤ Community Asset Score (baseline and targets will be determined)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued commitment from Government and donor community to allocate resources to the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Food and cash distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p> <p><b>Output 3.2</b> Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category and as a % of planned Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type as a % of planned distribution Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Total cash amount (US\$) distributed as a % of planned distribution disaggregated by gender Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash disaggregated by gender as % of planned Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities of individuals ( e.g. hectares of agricultural land cultivated or rehabilitated by targeted beneficiaries Target: &gt;80% of planned hectares; three grain reserves established</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents during food/cash distributions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Security conditions allow staff members of WFP and implementing partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas</li> <li>➤ Other required non-food resources are available to assisted institutions and projects</li> </ul>

ANNEX III – MAP

