

## BUDGET REVISION 1 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION HAITI

### “Food Assistance to Earthquake-affected Populations in Haiti”

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	176,384,750	71,229,244	247,613,995
External transport	14,339,164	27,830,919	42,170,083
LTSH	16,654,812	30,718,026	47,372,838
ODOC	6,050,000	29,905,242	35,955,242
DSC	16,514,320	54,569,165	71,083,485
ISC (7%)	16,097,013	14,997,681	31,093,695
Total cost to WFP	<b>246,039,060</b>	<b>229,250,278</b>	<b>475,289,338</b>

#### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. A budget revision to emergency operation (EMOP) 200110 “Food Assistance to Earthquake-affected Populations in Haiti” is proposed to:
  - i) extend the EMOP until 31 December 2010;
  - ii) provide an additional 171,542 mt of food (or the equivalent cash value where cash or voucher transfers are used), valued at US\$71 million;
  - iii) provide additional associated costs of US\$143 million, consisting of external transport (including airlift), landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), direct support costs (DSC) and;
  - iv) provide additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$15 million.
2. While thorough assessments are still in process, initial assessments indicate that the level of devastation and disruption of livelihoods caused by the earthquake will require sustained emergency response efforts, introducing activities to facilitate early recovery as quickly as possible. The United Nations Flash Appeal is therefore being revised against estimated requirements for a 12-month period, and will include both WFP’s revised food assistance requirements (through this EMOP) as well as expanded logistics and telecommunications support under the two complementary Special Operations. Through this budget revision to EMOP 200110, WFP will include scaled up action to support 2 million earthquake-affected, vulnerable and food-insecure people until 31 December 2010, in both urban and rural areas, including activities to ensure that food assistance provided is tailored to best meet the nutritional needs of particularly vulnerable young children.

---

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

### Summary of existing project activities

3. The EMOP 200110 was approved on 15 January for an initial six months of assistance for up to 2 million people affected by the devastating earthquake that shook Haiti on 12 January. The EMOP targeted the areas most affected by the earthquake, including Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, Delmas and Jacmel.
4. The original EMOP outlined a three-pronged strategy to meet the urgent food needs of affected Haitians. In the first phase, WFP sought to distribute ready-to-eat meals and high-energy biscuits through mobile distributions, while it worked with partners to establish fixed distribution points in key locations in Port au Prince, near to where large numbers of people were congregating. Community kitchens were also planned to provide hot meals while populations had limited access to cooking facilities. As a second phase, in parts of the city where people could more easily cook food independently, and in areas outside the capital where they were already able to do so, WFP planned to provide rations of staple foods such as rice, beans and oil. The third phase involved shifting to more targeted distributions and food or cash-for-work activities, supporting efforts to clear and rehabilitate streets, schools and other public spaces damaged by the earthquake.
5. Since the earthquake on 12 January, WFP has steadily increased the number of beneficiaries in need of life-saving food assistance from 3,000 people in Jacmel on the night of the earthquake to an estimated two million beneficiaries one month later. Within Port-au-Prince, these food distributions have transitioned from ad-hoc distributions to populations congregating in accessible areas to a more organized system providing a two-week ration to pre-identified populations. Wet feeding has also been established in Jacmel and Leogane. Major challenges to establishing a reliable and consistent food distribution network have included the personal trauma faced by staff, most of whom lost family members, housing and most of their possessions during the earthquake, heavy damage to the road infrastructure, commercial trucking network, port, telecommunications infrastructure and WFP's own warehouses, and prevailing tensions and insecurity in parts of the capital.
6. On 30 January, WFP launched the first systematic food distribution network in Port-au-Prince since the earthquake, working closely with Government and a network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the food cluster and with support from the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and U.S. forces deployed to support the humanitarian effort in Haiti. Through the network, WFP provided an initial, two-week food ration to an estimated 2 million Haitians through 16 fixed sites. This distribution network is now being used to meet additional food and non-food needs of the affected population, and will be further refined moving forward.
7. In addition to the current EMOP and two Special Operations, WFP has an ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO Haiti 108440) "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed Recurrent Shocks", 2010-2011. Haiti is a corridor for major tropical storms and hurricanes and its topography, combining steep and deforested hillsides with flood-prone areas, makes it particularly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. The PRRO response strategy currently has the following components: (i) Emergency preparedness and relief (rapid responses to new shocks by pre-positioning food stocks and expanding early-warning systems and capacity development); (ii) Supplementary feeding

(for underweight children 6 to 59 months and undernourished pregnant and lactating women in areas with high undernutrition rates and for people living with HIV/tuberculosis to optimize treatment effectiveness and adherence); (iii) School feeding (daily meals and micronutrient powder to children in schools in areas most affected by recurrent shocks); (iv) Seasonal support and transitional safety nets (to mitigate seasonal food insecurity to targeted vulnerable communities and households); and (v) Labour-intensive productive safety nets (food-for-assets activities to rebuild community and household assets in areas affected by shocks). Activities in earthquake-affected areas assisted under the EMOP, including rural areas accommodating people displaced from the capital, will be planned and implemented in close cooperation with the PRRO activities.

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

8. Even before the earthquake, food insecurity was significant and widespread in the country. National food production only covers 43 percent of Haiti's food requirements, requiring significant food imports. The earthquake has destroyed the major port in the country in Port-au-Prince, which has been partially restored to allow some humanitarian cargo to pass through the port but is not yet sufficiently rehabilitated to resume normal food import and distribution systems. Food and shelter have been identified as the priority requirements among the affected population in Port-au-Prince. Outside the capital, rural communities are strained by the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking shelter and refuge with relatives or friends in rural areas; according to Government, nearly 500,000 people who lost their homes and most of their possessions have left Port-au-Prince for rural areas since the earthquake.
9. While meeting urgent requirements, the Government and United Nations agencies have already agreed to introduce early recovery activities as quickly as possible in order to facilitate the recovery of the population. Urgent efforts are needed to clear debris from priority infrastructure, and there are opportunities to engage the earthquake-affected population in this through combined food- and cash-for-work activities. Also, the re-opening of schools will engage the city's youth, prevent further disruption to their education and help restore a sense of normalcy. Steps are also needed to prevent a further deterioration of the fragile nutritional situation in country, and to support rural livelihoods in areas facing an influx of people from the city. WFP will build on its experience and comparative advantage in Haiti in supporting relief and early recovery, and is participating with Government, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors in a series of assessments, including an Emergency Food Security Assessment and a Post Disaster Needs Assessment, which will further shape the future direction of WFP operations.
10. Over 90 percent of the population of Haiti relies on firewood and charcoal for cooking – firewood being the most common in rural areas, and charcoal the most common in Port-au-Prince. The drive for cooking fuel has exacerbated deforestation in a country that is already confronting severe problems of environmental degradation and challenges in agricultural productivity (Haiti only has 2 percent forest cover). Since the earthquake, there are reports of the population burning furniture and debris as a means to cook what food is available. The risk in the coming months is that the population will not have means to cook food and that the remaining forest will be depleted, undermining future recovery efforts. Also, beneficiaries - and in particular women - may face protection risks as a result of the need to provide firewood for their families.

## Purpose of extension and budget increase

11. WFP intends to expand its EMOP until end-2010 in order to continue to assist vulnerable Haitians, including young children at risk of malnutrition, while also supporting essential stabilization and early recovery measures. The expansion of the operation will require an additional US\$229 million, bringing the total cost of the EMOP to US\$475 million (275,902 mt equivalent) until 31 December 2010.
12. The overall goal of this operation, as originally defined, is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”. Through this budget revision, the EMOP will also support WFP Strategic Objective 3 (“restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-disaster situations”). The geographical scope of WFP interventions will focus on the urban and rural areas impacted by the quake and the rural areas facing an influx of IDPs. The following interventions are planned (paragraphs 13-17):
13. **Meet immediate food needs and increase household consumption** – WFP will initially reach an estimated 2 million people through general food distributions (GFD), targeting earthquake-affected populations in the capital and those who have moved to rural areas. Initially, these rations may include meals-ready-to-eat and may not comprise a full food basket, given limitations imposed by the environment, but as soon as possible WFP will provide rations that ensure that nutritional needs are met, taking into account other available food sources. These activities will support WFP Strategic Objective 1, “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, in particular Goal 3, “reach internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks.” Food stocks will also be prepositioned in preparation for the hurricane season, which could deal an additional blow to earthquake affected populations. While GFD is planned during the initial months, WFP will introduce cash or voucher transfers as market availability stabilizes and will transition the bulk of the assisted population, as soon as possible, to food-for-work and/or cash-for-work (FFW/CFW) recovery activities (see paragraph 14). Combined efforts involving general food distributions, food for work and cash for work will reach approximately 2 million people for January-June and 1 million people for July-December 2010.
14. **Support recovery through the restoration of key infrastructure** - within the coming months, general food distributions will shift to FFW/CFW recovery activities. These will be dedicated to the immediate restoration and protection of livelihoods, including the removal of debris from schools, dwellings, streets, drainage lines, as well as labour support to the separation of debris at dumping sites; and repair of roads and other broken infrastructure in both urban and rural settings. Such activities, which are being planned in close consultation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as government authorities, will also contribute to improved access to food through the restoration of key social and economic infrastructure. Beneficiaries targeted under FFW/CFW activities will include the neediest able-bodied households previously supported through general food distributions. Households that do not have a member who is able to participate in work activities may continue receiving free food support. While also contributing to Strategic Objective 1, these activities will primarily support Strategic Objective 3, “restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-disaster or transition situations, in particular Goal 2, “support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks”.
15. **Reduce and prevent child malnutrition** - WFP will ensure appropriate complementary feeding programmes for nutritionally at risk populations. This will involve: i) provision of a

blanket ration of Plumpy'Doz<sup>®1</sup> to an estimated 200,000 children aged 6-23 months to prevent an increase in acute malnutrition and to support growth; ii) treatment of an estimated 159,000 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months through a supplementary feeding ration consisting of a ready to use supplementary food, Supplementary Plumpy<sup>TM,2</sup>; iii) distribution of micronutrient powder (MNP) to children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women for 9 months, to supplement their daily diet in order to support micronutrient requirements. Nutrition activities are planned and implemented in close collaboration with the UNICEF-led nutrition cluster on which WFP actively participates. These activities will contribute towards WFP Strategic Objective 1, “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies,” in particular Goal 3 “to reach IDPs and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks.”

16. **Facilitate social stabilization and strengthen rural livelihoods** – WFP will undertake emergency school feeding to ensure that an estimated 800,000 primary school children have access to food. This will contribute to a stabilization of the situation and a sense of return to normalcy, and is a high priority of government, including the Ministry of Education. WFP will also work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), NGOs and local communities to support rural livelihoods for displaced families that were directly hit by the earthquake and who left the cities, and their hosting communities. Target areas will include those affected by recurring shocks and those in shock-prone watershed areas where populations already have low resilience and will be hard-pressed to support an influx of returnees. A combination of food/cash-for-work focused on land preparation and rehabilitation of basic rural infrastructure essential for livelihoods is planned, including rural roads, irrigation facilities, food storage and farm infrastructure.
17. For all its food-supported activities, WFP will exploit possibilities for local purchase, mindful to avoiding any negative impact on the food market. A market assessment being undertaken together with Oxfam and other partners is underway and will further inform possibilities for local purchase as well as planned cash or voucher transfers. Where possible, partnerships that contribute to disaster risk reduction, impact mitigation and adaptation through these activities will also be pursued. These social stabilization and rural livelihood activities will support WFP Strategic Objective 3, “restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post disaster or transition situations”, in particular Goal 2, “support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks.”

---

<sup>1</sup> Plumpy'Doz<sup>®</sup> is a ready-to-use supplementary food that can be used in supplementary feeding programmes where the goals are to increase children's weight, prevent illness, and promote growth and development.

<sup>2</sup> Supplementary Plumpy<sup>TM</sup> is a ready-to-use supplementary food developed for children with moderate malnutrition. It is similar to Plumpy'Nut<sup>®</sup>.

**Table 1. Beneficiaries by activity type\***

Activity	Beneficiaries		
	Present	Increase	Revised
GFD/FFW/CFW**	2,000,000	-	2,000,000 (Jan-June) 1,000,000 (July-Dec)
Mobile distributions (HDR/MRE)	2,000,000	(1,300,000)	700,000
Treatment SFP – children aged 6-59 months	-	159,000	159,000
Preventive SFP – children aged 6-23 months	-	200,000	200,000
Micronutrient supplementation – children aged 24-59 months	-	88,000	88,000
Micronutrient supplementation – pregnant/lactating women	-	120,000	120,000
School feeding	-	800,000	800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

\* The number of beneficiaries under the school feeding and nutritional activities has been estimated applying ratios of Haitian demographic and nutritional data on the total caseload. The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries targeted under GFD/FFW/CFW and nutrition activities or school feeding. Beneficiaries targeted under the nutrition activities will also be assisted through GFD/FFW/CFW.

\*\* For budget estimate purposes, FFW/CFW is estimated at the food ration equivalent value. Actual payment terms and proportions of food versus cash to be provided to be agreed with Government and partner(s).

---

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

18. The food or cash requirement in relation to work activities is equivalent to the general food distribution ration for planning purposes, but will be refined as needed based on assessments and using work and payment norms to be agreed in consultation with government and the Food and Early Recovery Cluster partners. Where possible and appropriate, food will be purchased locally. Supplementary plumpy™ will be used to treat malnutrition among children, while prevention of malnutrition activities will be supported by supplementary plumpy™ and micronutrient powders (MNP). For school-based support, high-energy biscuits (HEB) may initially be used in urban areas, while a cooked meal of corn-soya blend, sugar and vegetable oil will be used in areas where adequate water and cooking facilities can be made available without risking further environmental degradation. WFP is supporting the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator in an appeal for fuel-efficient stoves to support Haiti relief and recovery efforts.

**Table 2: Food rations by activity type**

Commodity (g/p/day)	GFD/FFW/CFW*	Blanket SFP Children 6-23 months**	Targeted SFP Children 6-59 months**	MNP for children 24-59 months	MNP for pregnant and lactating women	School feeding
Cereals	300					
Pulses	60					
Veg. Oil	30					10
Corn-Soya Blend						100
Salt	5					
Sugar	15					10
Plumpy'Doz <sup>®</sup>		46.3				
Supplementary Plumpy <sup>™</sup>			92			
HEB	50					
Micronutrient powder (MNP)				1	1	
Energy (kcal)	1,832	247	500	-	-	505

\* For budget estimate purposes, FFW/CFW is estimated at the food ration equivalent value. Actual payment terms to be agreed with Government and partner(s)

\*\* The blanket and targeted SFP rations were designed assuming that SFP beneficiaries will also be assisted through GFD/FFW/CFW. Until the 1,800 kcal general food ration is fully in place, the blanket SFP ration will also include supplementary plumpy, bringing its energy content to 500 kcal per person per day.

19. Table 3 shows the total food requirements by activity type. The increase in overall food cost has been partially offset by a reduction in the requirement for some commodities: humanitarian daily rations (HDRs) and meals ready-to-eat (MREs).

**Table 3. Food requirements by activity type**

Activity	Total food requirements (mt)		
	Present	Increase	Revised
GFD/FFW/CFW*	88,960	159,990	248,950
Mobile distributions (HDR/MRE)	15,400	(10,000)	5,400
Treatment SFP – children aged 6-59 months		1,316	1,316
Preventive SFP – children aged 6-23 months		3,380	3,380
Micronutrient supplementation – children aged 24-59 months		24	24
Micronutrient supplementation – pregnant/lactating women		32	32
School feeding		16,800	16,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,360</b>	<b>171,542</b>	<b>275,902</b>

\* For budget estimate purposes, FFW/CFW is estimated at the food ration equivalent value. Actual payment terms and proportions of food versus cash provided to be agreed with Government and partner(s).

20. *Partnerships*: General food distribution will be implemented in collaboration with World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Save the Children (SCF), Samaritans Purse, GOAL and other international and national NGO partners. Under the FFW/CFW activity, WFP will partner with agencies engaged in debris clearance and assets restoration such as the UNDP, the International Labour Organization (ILO), MINUSTAH, and various NGOs (OXFAM, CARE, SCF, World Vision, ACDI VOCA among others). Government partners will include the Direction de la Protection Civile (DNC), the Ministère de l’Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles, et du Développement Rural (MARNDR), Ministry of Education and the Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports et des Communications (MTPTC). WFP has budgeted appropriate operation cost support for cooperating partners.
21. *Non-food items*: WFP has made some provisions in the EMOP to enable purchase of key non-food items (NFIs) to support activities under the EMOP. This includes tools such as shovels, wheelbarrows, crowbars, pickaxes, and sledgehammers for the FFW/CFW activities. Where these can be procured from other partners engaged in this joint activity, WFP will reduce its requirements accordingly. Cooking and eating utensils are also needed for the targeted schools and supplementary feeding centres to allow the communities to prepare the food. A combination of imported or locally produced fuel (ethanol, biomass pellets) and fuel-efficient stoves will be required in the initial year of the crisis in order to help mitigate the potential environmental, health and protection threats associated with the cooking requirements of the targeted beneficiaries. Programme interventions in this area will be informed by a Safe Access to Alternative Firewood and Fuel (SAFE) assessment led by the Women’s Refugee Committee and involving WFP and other partners, which is currently in process.
22. *Direct Support Costs*: The DSC budget under this budget revision will increase by US\$54.6 million, bringing the total DSC requirements to US\$71 million which represents 16 percent of the total EMOP requirements. This substantial increase is due to a number of factors such as strengthening the existing staffing structure to ensure an efficient implementation of the operation in a challenging and difficult environment. In mid-2010, a staffing review will be conducted to re-assess the operation’s staffing needs. Furthermore, to ensure proper monitoring, WFP plans to open additional sub-offices at key distribution sites. Existing and new WFP offices will require security upgrade measures to ensure compliance with minimum operating security standards.
23. *Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications*: Given the significant damage to key transport infrastructure, there is an urgent need to augment the logistics capacity in order to provide humanitarian assistance. WFP in its capacity as Logistics Cluster lead and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster lead is supporting the relief efforts of the humanitarian community and of the Haitian authorities through two Special Operations which will also be extended until 31 December 2010.<sup>3</sup> Under the two complementary Special Operations, WFP will continue to provide the following services:
- Providing operational support, including temporary inter-agency storage and humanitarian base camps, strategic airlifts and chartering of coastal vessels.
  - Coordinating information on logistics matters to prevent bottlenecks and overlap.

---

<sup>3</sup> Special Operation 200108 “Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Community in Haiti”, and Special Operation 200109 “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Response to the Victims Affected during the earthquake in Haiti”.



- Providing the telecommunications capability required for the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis.



**RECOMMENDATION**

24. This budget revision for EMOP “Food Assistance to Earthquake-affected Populations in Haiti” of an extension-in-time to 31 December 2010 and an increase of US\$229 million is recommended for approval within the budget in Annexes 1A and 1B.

**Approved by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director, WFP

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jacques Diouf  
Director-General, FAO

Date: .....

Date: .....

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Average Cost per Ton</b>	<b>Value (dollars)</b>
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity <sup>4</sup>			
-Cereals	96,000.00	561	\$53,880,405
-Pulses	33,300.00	912	\$30,386,184
-Oils and Fats	18,050.00	1,162	\$20,983,135
-Mixed and Blended Food	8,000.00	447	\$4,380,020
-Other	16,192.00		-38,400,500
-Cash transfer to beneficiaries*	TBD	TBD	TBD
-Voucher transfer to beneficiaries*	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total commodities	<b>171,542</b>		<b>\$71,229,244</b>
External transport			<b>\$27,830,919</b>
Landside transport			
Subtotal for ITSH			
Total LTSH			<b>\$30,718,026</b>
Other direct operational costs			<b>\$29,905,242</b>
Total direct operational costs			<b>\$159,683,431</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			
Total direct support costs			<b>\$54,569,165</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)</b>			
			<b>\$14,997,681</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>\$229,250,278</b>

\* For budget estimate purposes, cash or vouchers transfer is estimated at the food ration equivalent value. Actual payment terms to be agreed with Government and partner(s).

<sup>4</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff</b>	
International professional staff	\$22,099,395
International general service staff	\$310,450
Local staff – national officers	\$625,000
Local staff - general service	\$750,000
Local staff - Temporary assistance	\$7,700,000
Local staff - Overtime	\$130,000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	\$2,970,600
International consultants	\$1,700,000
Local consultants	\$0
Non staff HR: UNV	\$0
Commercial consultancy services	\$0
Staff duty travel	\$10,510,720
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$46,796,165</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	\$385,000
Utilities general	\$525,000
Office supplies and other consumables	\$200,000
Communications and IT services	\$875,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	\$750,000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	\$1,260,000
Office set-up and repairs	\$950,000
UN organization services	\$0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$4,945,000</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	\$1,428,000
TC/IT equipment	\$700,000
Local security costs	\$700,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,828,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>\$54,569,165</b>

ANNEX II - Logical Framework Summary of Haiti EMOP Food assistance to earthquake affected populations in Haiti

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<p><b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>  <b>Goal 3, “reach internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks.”</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 1</b>  Adequate food consumption of affected populations over assistance period, with special attention to school children, pregnant and lactating mothers, children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score.</li> </ul>	<p>The political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles  No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs  No major pipeline break occurs  Other causal problems of malnutrition are addressed by partners and Government (i.e. water and sanitation, health, training, etc.)</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b>  Stabilize acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weight for Height as % or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.1</b>  1.1. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries in disaster affected areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Actual amount of food distributed by commodity type and activity as a percentage of planned distributions,</li> <li>➤ Actual number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non food assistance by activity as percentage of planned beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<p>Strong partner and government distribution support is available  No major endemic outbreak occurs</p>

**Strategic Objective 3: Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations**  
**Goal 2: “support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks”**

<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score. Food consumption score stabilized at or greater than 40 for 75% of the targeted population</li> </ul>	<p>The political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles          No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs          No major pipeline break occurs          Other causal problems of malnutrition are addressed by partners and Government (i.e. water and sanitation, health, training, etc.)</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Targeted communities have increased access to assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.3:</b> Enrolment of girls and boys in schools assisted through school feeding stabilized at pre-crisis levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enrolment rate increased by 6% a year</li> <li>➤ Retention rate of 90% for girls and boys in post-crisis situations</li> <li>➤ Continuation rate of 50% or more for girls and boys</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys through FFW/CFW and ESF under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food assistance, by category, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents during food distributions</li> </ul>	<p>Strong partner and government distribution support is available          No major endemic outbreak occurs</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Livelihood assets restored by targeted communities and individuals through FFW and CFW activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Volume of debris cleared from disaster stricken settlements (roads, houses, schools, etc)</li> <li>➤ Numbers of community assets restored by targeted communities and individuals</li> </ul>	