

**Burkina Faso PRRO 200509
B/R No. 4**

16 June 2014

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Director
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Director

PROJECT: Building resilience and reducing malnutrition			
Start date: 01/04/2013	End date: 31/12/2014	Extension period: N/A	New end date: N/A
<u>Cost (United States dollars)</u>			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food related costs	27 046 339	3 707 010	30 753 349
Cash and vouchers and related costs	16 800 412	0	16 800 412
Capacity development & augmentation	0	225 043	225 043
Direct support cost	4 359 465	820 279	5 179 744
Indirect support cost	3 374 436	332 663	3 707 099
Total cost to WFP	51 580 652	5 084 995	56 665 647

CHANGES TO:			
Food Tool	C&V Tool	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CD&A	Project Rates
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MT	<input type="checkbox"/> C&V Transfers	<input type="checkbox"/> DSC	<input type="checkbox"/> LTSH (USD/MT)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity Value	<input type="checkbox"/> C&V Related Costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Project duration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODOC (USD/MT)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External Transport		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> C&V Related (%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LTSH			<input type="checkbox"/> DSC (%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODOC			

DISTRIBUTION:
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Programme Officer, RMBP
Programming Assistant, RMBP
Liaison Officer, OMD

Chief, OSZP
Regional Director
RB Programme Advisor
RB Programme Assistant
RB Chrono

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200509 (PRRO) was designed to respond to chronically high levels of malnutrition exacerbated by the 2012 food and nutrition crisis, and to support recovery of vulnerable households and strengthen their resilience to future shocks. In the original project design, blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) was budgeted for 2013 only, with monitoring planned to determine whether BSF would be needed in 2014. This budget revision proposes addition of BSF in 2014 for the prevention of acute malnutrition, targeting 65,000 children aged 6–23 months from the most vulnerable households in six regions most affected by food insecurity, including female-headed households.
2. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - Increase 1,950 mt of food valued at USD 2.5 million;
 - Provide associated costs of USD 1.1 million, including external transport, landside transport storage and handling (LTSH), and other direct operational costs (ODOC);
 - Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 225,043; and
 - Provide required indirect support costs (ISC) of USD 332,663.
3. The budget revision includes an increase in direct support costs (DSC). Some fixed costs have been transferred into capacity development and augmentation to reflect assistance provided by WFP to the Government, including one professional and one local staff tasked with strengthening national capacity.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

4. The PRRO supports transition towards a more comprehensive resilience strategy by building reliable and predictable social safety nets for strengthening the resilience of communities to future shocks. It aims to improve the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through BSF and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF). As the project was designed in 2012, WFP decided to only plan for BSF in 2013 and then assess the food security and nutrition situation during the project to determine whether BSF would be needed in 2014.
5. TSF covers ten regions with global acute malnutrition (GAM) close to or above the 10 percent serious threshold: Boucle de Mouhoun, Central Plateau, Centre, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North, Sahel and South-West. In 2013, BSF targeted six of these regions with serious GAM and high food insecurity: Sahel, North, Centre North, East, Centre East, and Centre West. In communities targeted with nutrition activities, health workers and local NGO staff are trained in nutrition, hygiene and care practices to promote nutrition awareness and education among women and men.
6. Retention of children with severe acute malnutrition admitted into specialized in-patient treatment centres is supported by providing food rations to caretakers, mostly women, to allow them to remain with their children.
7. The PRRO also strengthens the resilience of households and communities to withstand shocks through asset creation supporting agricultural livelihoods and restoring and rebuilding livelihoods of temporarily food-insecure households recovering from shocks. These objectives are supported through cash-based food assistance for assets (FFA) and training. Through FFA, the PRRO encourages creation and preservation of community and household assets in shock-prone marginal and degraded agropastoral areas with focus on soil and water rehabilitation. Training activities reflect the socio-economic needs of each region, and also the differential needs of beneficiaries within regions, as a result of their socio-economic specializations and

other influential factors including gender and age. All of these factors will be considered in designing and providing materials for building technical skills that enable participants to diversify income sources.¹ FFA and training activities target the same six regions as BSF, and support households with members who are able to work and acquire new skills. Household members unable to engage in hard work because of status, gender, age, or physical state may participate in FFA through less physically challenging work, such as attending to younger children of working parents.

8. The PRRO also aims to reinforce national capacities to reduce malnutrition and food insecurity. In 2013, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to revise the nutrition protocol and also supported the Government through training of health centre staff.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

9. While this year's cereal production is 4.6 percent higher than last year's and 21.4 percent higher than the five-year average, the Government has identified 55 communes in 8 regions that are at risk of food insecurity.² According to the Government's 2014 response plan, more than 1.3 million people are vulnerable to food insecurity, and 114,000 children aged 6–23 months will need supplementary feeding activities to prevent acute malnutrition during the 2014 lean season.³ WFP supported the Government in elaborating the response plan both at the data collection and analysis phases.
10. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey preliminary results published in October 2013 showed that the global acute malnutrition rate (GAM) in Burkina Faso is high, with 8.2 percent of children under five suffering from MAM or SAM nationally and 5.5 to 9.5 percent in regions targeted for BSF, with high variation at the provincial and communal level.⁴ In areas that the Government has assessed as vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition rates among children aged 6–59 months are likely to increase during the lean season. The Government has determined the at-risk areas through an integrated approach, carrying out food security analysis based on the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, a household economic assessment, and the SMART survey.

Purpose of budget increase

11. The budget revision will enable WFP to provide BSF assistance in 2014 in support of the Government's national response plan. A total of 65,000 children aged 6–23 months in communes at risk of food insecurity in the six regions previously covered—Sahel, East, North, Centre North, Centre West, and Centre East—will be provided with a preventative supplementary feeding ration.⁵ BSF will take place from May to September, during the lean season when household food stocks are running low and the harvest period has not yet arrived. Due to the difficult food security situation during these months, malnutrition rates are prone to increase and children aged 6–23 months are particularly vulnerable. BSF aims to prevent deterioration in these children's nutrition status. BSF will be implemented as in previous years through local and international NGOs at the community level to assure comprehensive coverage of the targeted population.

¹ Examples of technical skills training to diversify income sources include forage production and rice cultivation.

² Sahel, North, East, Centre, Centre East, Centre North, Centre West, and South West.

³ Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. *Plan de résilience et de soutien aux populations vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnel 2014*.

⁴ GAM prevalence in regions targeted for BSF: Centre East (5.5%); Centre-North (7.6%); North (7.6%); Centre West (9.5%); East (9.3%); and Sahel (8.8%).

⁵ Although there are two communes at risk in the South West region, these will not be covered by BSF because WFP is not supporting other programmes in that region.

12. The BSF ration remains unchanged from 2013 with each child receiving a daily ration of 200 g of Supercereal Plus. Children will be screened monthly for acute malnutrition and referred to appropriate health centres for treatment of MAM or SAM. The number of children targeted is based on estimates of current population size and coverage rates, taking into account implementation capacity.
13. Budgeting for capacity development and augmentation includes salaries for one professional and one local staff assigned to work with the *Ministère de l'agriculture et sécurité alimentaire* and *Ministère de l'action sociale et solidarité nationale* in strengthening existing food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms, including the *Conseil national de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnel* and the *Conseil national de secours d'urgence*. They will contribute to developing the national food insecurity response plan and a national database for vulnerable households. They will also support the Government to collect agriculture statistics and other food security early warning system data.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of Beneficiaries	Present	Revised	Total
BSF	Children aged 6–23 months	105 000	65 000	170 000
TSF	Children aged 6–59 months	551 000	-	551 000
	Pregnant/lactating women	105 000	-	105 000
Support to therapeutic feeding centres	Caretakers	25 000	-	25 000
FFA	Vulnerable households	576 000		576 000
Skills training	Vulnerable households	60 000	-	60 000
Total		1 422 000	65 000	1 487 000

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

14. The budget revision will require an additional 1,950 mt of Supercereal Plus valued at USD 2,501,850.

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENTS				
		Food (<i>mt</i>) and cash (<i>USD</i>) requirements		
Activity	Commodity/ Cash	Present	Increase	Revised
BSF	Commodity	3 154	1 950	5 140
TSF	Commodity	6 911	-	6 911
Support to therapeutic feeding centres	Commodity	193	-	193
FFA	Cash	13 824 000	-	13 824 000
Skills training	Cash	240 000	-	240 000
Total (<i>mt</i>)		10 258	1 950	12 208
Total (<i>USD</i>)		14 064 000	-	14 064 000