

BUDGET REVISION No 2 TO CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200043

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua

Start date: 1 January 2011 **End date:** 31 December 2012 **Extension period:** 12 months
New end date: 31 December 2013

Cost	Present Budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	18,045,664	7,816,010	25,861,674
External transport	1,565,191	525,249	2,090,440
LTSH	2,865,022	671,446	3,536,468
ODOC	1,550,828	130,256	1,681,084
DSC	3,277,290	1,690,161	4,967,451
Total	27,303,995	10,833,122	38,137,117
ISC (7%)	1,911,280	758,318	2,669,598
Total cost to WFP	29,215,275	11,591,440	40,806,715

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200043 “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua” proposes to extend the operation until 31 December 2013. This will allow sufficient time for the preparation of a new regional PRRO, while ensuring continuity of food assistance to drought-affected communities in Guatemala and El Salvador. It will also enable WFP to pre-position food for the hurricane season in 2013 and adjust the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate for Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.
2. More specifically, the budget revision will provide:
 - An additional 10,282 mt of food, valued at US\$7.8 million;
 - US\$3 million in associated costs, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - US\$0.8 million of indirect support costs (ISC).

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. Regional PRRO 200043 was launched in January 2011 to December 2012 to cover four Central American countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Its overall goal is to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help them to recover before new shocks occur. The specific objectives of the operation are to:

- provide immediate relief and stabilize the prevalence of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters (WFP Strategic Objective 1);¹
 - protect livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery (Strategic Objective 1); and
 - support the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks (Strategic Objective 3).²
4. The PRRO has two main components:
- Under the relief component, WFP provides emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) to the most vulnerable populations in order to save lives, avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies. Among this particularly vulnerable group, WFP originally planned to provide blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) to children aged 6-23 months as a preventive measure to stabilize the prevalence of acute malnutrition.
 - Under the early recovery component, food-for-assets (FFA) activities aim to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities.
5. In 2011, the PRRO provided support to people affected by the devastating effects of the Tropical Depression Twelve-E (TD 12-E) which impacted large parts of Central America in October 2011 – particularly Guatemala and El Salvador. In view of the widespread effects of the storm, WFP provided GFD to the most vulnerable populations, reaching 444,000 people, 27 percent over the planned figures.³ A first budget revision was processed in 2011 to include high-energy biscuits (HEB) in WFP's response to TD 12-E in Guatemala and El Salvador.
6. In early 2012, FFA activities benefited households that had suffered agricultural production losses to help restore livelihoods and build their resilience to future shocks. In mid-2012, the four countries experienced an extended drought to which WFP responded, providing GFD to the most affected communities. In order to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional situation, WFP provided blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months in Guatemala (12,000 children) and El Salvador (1,300). Annex IV provides a global overview of the timeline of different responses and the seasonal calendar in the four countries.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

7. The extended drought that El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua experienced in July and August 2012, affected the harvest of the first agricultural cycle and the initial planting for the second-cycle crops. The moderate presence of *El Niño*-Southern Oscillation⁴ has aggravated the situation, especially in the dry corridor.
8. Agricultural losses, in particular of basic grains, were reported in all four countries. In several parts of the dry corridor, there is only one harvest per year, between September and October. Seasonal hunger affects the population in the months leading up to this harvest, and depending on the area usually starts between March and June and lasts until the harvest of the first planting season in September or October. Crop failure during this season – mainly maize in the first cycle and beans in the second cycle – means that subsistence and small-holder farmers will not have enough food stocks to cover their needs until the 2013 harvest.

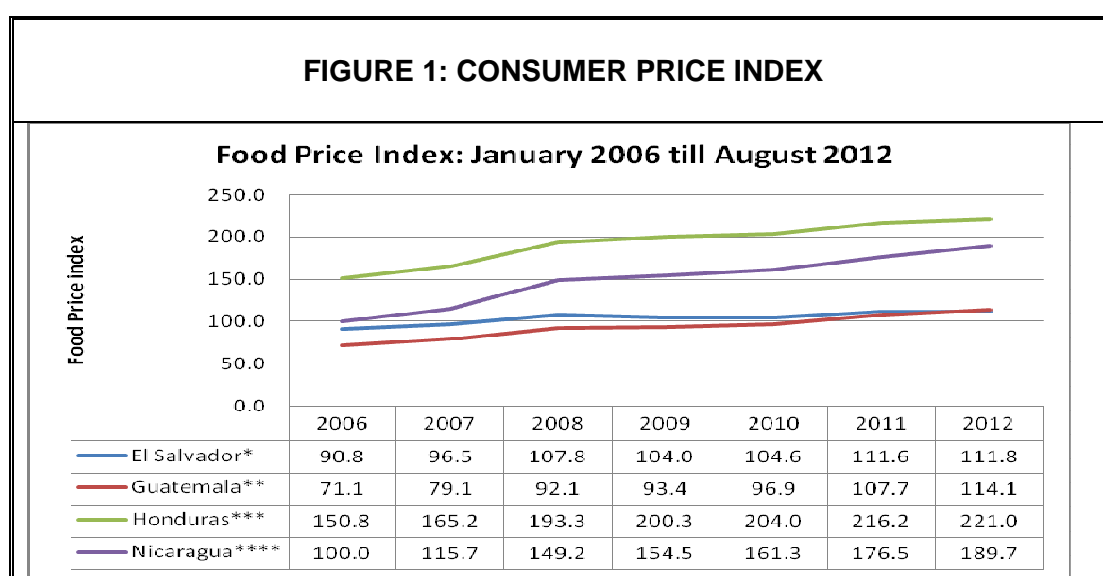
¹ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

² Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

³ Breakdown of beneficiary numbers is as follows: Guatemala 190,000, Honduras 37,000, Nicaragua 102,000, El Salvador 115,000.

⁴ "El Niño and the Southern Oscillation, also known as ENSO is a periodic fluctuation in sea surface temperature (El Niño) and the air pressure of the overlying atmosphere (Southern Oscillation) across the equatorial Pacific Ocean".

9. The prevalence of chronic undernutrition among children under 5 is very high in rural areas recurrently affected by natural disasters, ranging from 25 percent in El Salvador to 38 percent in Nicaragua and Honduras and 57 percent in Guatemala.⁵ Micronutrient deficiencies are a common problem in these areas: anaemia affects one out of three children under 5, and in some areas of El Salvador and Guatemala, the prevalence of anaemia among children under 2 reaches 40 and 55 percent, respectively.⁶ Due to difficulties in identifying the target group for BSF activities and a lack of recent nutrition data to justify this intervention, WFP will not pursue this activity and is exploring alternative options for a future PRRO.
10. Food prices in all four countries have been gradually increasing (Figure 1). Between 2006 and 2012, the national food commodity price index increased by 90 percent in Nicaragua, 61 percent in Guatemala, 46 percent in Honduras and 23 percent in El Salvador. These national averages mask the increases in prices at local level, which are reportedly much higher in all four countries. It is likely that the drought-related agricultural losses coupled with higher international food prices will continue to raise local prices.



* General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC), El Salvador, 2006-2012. Covers departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad, San Salvador, La Paz y San Miguel.

** National Institute of Statistics (INE), Guatemala, 2006-2012.

*** Honduras Central Bank, 2006-2012.

**** Central Bank of Nicaragua, 2006-2012.

Guatemala

11. In Guatemala, the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (*Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología* - INSIVUMEH) confirmed that below normal rainfall and dryness affected 18 out of 22 departments in 2012. Low rainfalls were reported as early as June. The Ministry of Agriculture reported in August 2012 that approximately 25,362 ha of crops were lost and an additional 51,518 ha of crops were damaged – representing at least US\$10.6 million in losses. The drought mainly affected the departments in the dry corridor (Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quiché, Sololá and Totonicapán) and several other departments (Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, Suchitepequez, and Zacapa) with different degrees of severity. The western region (Quiché, Huehuetenango, Sololá and Totonicapán) is particularly vulnerable to such events as it produces

⁵ World Bank Report “Promoción del Crecimiento para Prevenir la Desnutrición Crónica”, 2009. data from World Bank 2007 (Demographic and Health Survey and Centre for Disease Control surveys in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).

⁶ World Health Organization (WHO) database, 2007. According to WHO criteria, top priority areas correspond to prevalence greater than or equal to 40 percent.

only one harvest per year, implying a longer recovery period. During years with extended drought, households exhaust their stocks and face seasonal food shortages between March and August. Vulnerable households are particularly impacted, as they are also affected by seasonal upward fluctuations of basic grain prices in the market every year during the same period. The price of the basic food basket increased at more than double the rate of the Consumer Price Index from June to September 2012.

12. INSIVUMEH forecasts that rain deficits may continue until March 2013, further aggravating food insecurity. There is a high risk that a poor second harvest in December will further affect food insecurity. Data analysis and initial field observations by WFP, the Government and partners revealed that communities in the dry corridor have experienced losses as high as 80 percent for white maize and 89 percent for beans in the first agricultural cycle. Government assessment reports dated October 2012 showed that 236,000 individuals in 15 departments were severely affected and in need of immediate assistance.⁷ The Ministry of Health reported that over 8,300 cases of acute malnutrition were registered in Guatemala between January and September 2012. About 57 percent of these cases are concentrated in the drought-affected areas.⁸ Based on these preliminary findings, WFP and the Government recommended GFD for the most affected households for three months.
13. WFP participated in a joint emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in October 2012 with the Government, *Action Contre la Faim*, Oxfam, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Famine Early-Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET). The current food security and nutrition situation was assessed in drought-affected communities to inform WFP relief and recovery strategy. Preliminary findings suggest that the majority of the affected population will continue to face food shortages until the next harvest season in 2013.⁹ More than half of the population in the affected area depends on agriculture for their livelihoods, either through own production or wage labour. More than half of the assessed households do not have a second source of income. The majority of the affected households (83 percent) reported that they cannot recover the agricultural losses, mainly maize, experienced in the first agricultural cycle. About half of the households (47 percent) cultivated beans and only 8 percent of those households expected a potential recovery within the next six months. The final assessment results will be released shortly.

El Salvador

14. El Salvador experienced irregular rainfall and extended drought conditions during the planting season in July-August 2012.¹⁰ According to the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately 24,000 farming households (120,000 people) were affected by the drought. An assessment conducted by WFP in September 2012 in the departments of La Unión, San Miguel and Usulután confirmed the gravity of the situation.¹¹ Nearly 20,000 households had food stocks for less than three weeks. Furthermore, El Salvador, as a net importer of staple grains, is especially vulnerable to food prices fluctuations. Extensive maize crop losses due to production shortfalls in neighbouring countries also indicate that domestic prices are likely to remain volatile. A national steering committee is monitoring the situation and assessing additional needs for food assistance in the drought-affected areas.
15. An estimated 25,000 vulnerable people will require early recovery support from WFP. Monitoring reports suggest that households that did not plant in the second agricultural cycle exhausted their

⁷ These figures are based on a combination of information from communities as reported from the field by the departmental offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Guatemalan Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN) and field observations carried out during a WFP-led rapid assessment mission.

⁸ Annex VII - *Food Security and Nutrition Forecast*, Guatemala SESAN, August-October 2012.

⁹ These are preliminary findings of a rapid joint EFSA, which apply to the western departments only and will be confirmed once the data analysis has been completed.

¹⁰ Please refer to the seasonal calendar attached as Annex IV for more information on the agricultural cycle.

¹¹ Final evaluation of the response provided through the PRRO in municipalities affected by TD12-E, September- October 2012.

food stocks by November 2012 and therefore remain vulnerable to food insecurity until next harvest season in 2013. Those households that were able to plant during the second agricultural cycle will produce enough to cover their needs until December 2012 or even until March 2013 depending on the extent of repayments for agricultural credits they incurred to plant the second cycle. The Government, Oxfam and World Vision (WVI) are currently gathering information in drought-affected areas, including those areas not covered by the WFP assessment, which should provide more in-depth information on the potential recovery of livelihoods in the short term.

Honduras

16. Crops in many departments in the dry corridor of Honduras were damaged or lost due to lack of rainfall for up to six weeks during the critical development stage. The first harvest in Choluteca, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán and Valle was particularly affected. The estimated production losses for maize and beans in most areas were over 70 percent. Furthermore, food prices in the southern region of Honduras increased by 10-20 percent during July and August 2012.¹²
17. WFP, in collaboration with the Government, Oxfam and FAO, conducted an in-depth EFSA between August and September to identify the most affected areas and inform the response strategy and targeting.¹³ The results showed that 160,000 people were food-insecure in the departments of Choluteca, Comayagua, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, La Paz and Valle. Of those, 20,000 people were in need of immediate food assistance while 140,000 people's livelihoods were at risk. About 55 percent of the affected population had maize reserves, 28 percent had bean reserves and 16 percent had sorghum reserves.
18. The Technical Food and Nutrition Security Unit and its regional southern platform for food and nutrition security of "*Golfo de Fonseca*" led the assessment and response to the drought. Based on the EFSA results, WFP, through the PRRO, has provided emergency food assistance to 20,400 people. It is expected that an additional 77,000 food-insecure people (55 percent of the households identified by the EFSA with livelihoods at risk) will require emergency food assistance for 3 months, after they have exhausted their food reserves.

Nicaragua

19. WFP and the National Institute of Territorial Studies and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response are monitoring the impact of the drought on rural communities in Nicaragua. In September 2012, FEWS-NET reported that losses to the first harvest were concentrated in the northern region of the country and within the dry corridor. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, national production of red beans was 87 percent of the expected production, and there were almost no losses for maize. Through its country programme, WFP was already assisting vulnerable households in the areas currently affected by the drought. No additional assistance is required at this point.

¹² Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System, 27 September 2012. Current statement report. price type analysis: retail.

¹³ The preliminary results of the EFSA have been presented by the Government and are currently used by the Government to target food assistance. The final report is pending official release.

Purpose of the budget increase

20. This budget revision will extend the operation until 31 December 2013 to allow sufficient time to prepare the next regional PRRO, while ensuring continuity of food assistance in 2013. In particular, WFP is in the process of conducting a trend analysis of natural disasters and their impact on food security to better inform WFP's response strategy and targeting for future interventions. An appraisal mission conducted in June 2012 also recommended a sharper focus on monitoring and evaluation, a well-articulated logical framework and a regional targeting approach. Furthermore, an external regional portfolio evaluation is planned for next year, and its findings will be reflected in the design of the next regional PRRO. A study on the feasibility and appropriateness of cash and voucher interventions will also be completed in 2013 to inform the choice of transfer modality.

Scale up of WFP assistance in Guatemala and El Salvador

21. WFP proposes to scale up assistance in Guatemala and El Salvador in view of the deteriorating food security and livelihoods situation for communities severely affected by recent successive shocks (drought in 2012 and TD 12-E in 2011). National response capacities are already stretched. WFP will continue to assist affected populations as well as prepare for potential sudden-onset small emergencies during the forthcoming hurricane season.
22. In **Guatemala**, WFP will meet the needs of vulnerable drought-affected populations in the communities of Chiquimula, Baja Verapaz, El Progreso, Guatemala (rural area), Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, Sololá, Suchitepequez, Totonicapán and Zacapa. At present, the Government and partners have the capacity to assist affected households in eight departments, while WFP will provide GFD for 60 days to about 72,000 beneficiaries in the remaining seven departments (Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Huehuetenango, Quiché, Sololá and Totonicapán). Beneficiaries will be identified using a community-based approach based upon pre-agreed criteria.
23. WFP will also provide FFA to 50,000 beneficiaries who have lost their crops and will be unable to harvest until mid-2013. Activities will be implemented from January to early May to take advantage of the dry season. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Presidential Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition, is developing a strategy to continue providing support through FFA activities for early 2013.
24. In **El Salvador**, WFP will assist 25,000 drought-affected vulnerable people in the departments of La Unión, Usulután, San Miguel and Morazán through a one-month GFD. A FFA intervention will target 25,000 beneficiaries for 90 days to strengthen communities' capacity to cope with future shocks. FFA activities will focus on soil and water conservation as well as rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in the case of floods. FFA activities will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior and the Secretary of Social Inclusion. Cooperating partners may include Oxfam America, Plan International, Save the Children, the Salvadoran Foundation for Health and Human Development, WVI, Catholic Relief Services and the Lutheran World Federation.

Prepositioning of contingency stocks

25. WFP will preposition stocks in all four countries for: (i) sudden-onset natural disasters over the coming months - which are common in the Central America region; and, (ii) the hurricane season, expected in July - November 2013. These contingency plans would allow WFP to reach 230,000 beneficiaries across the region.

26. Furthermore, 27 mt of HEB will be placed in El Salvador to be distributed anywhere within the sub-region when needed. HEBs may be used during the first few days that follow a sudden-onset emergency, while regular GFD commodities are being delivered to the distribution sites. The HEB stock will cover the needs of 30,000 beneficiaries for three days (at a 300 g per day ration).¹⁴
27. Preliminary findings from recent assessments suggest that no major changes from 2012 analysis are expected, WFP's response strategy for 2013 may be revised once the final results from Guatemala and Honduras are released.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND ACTIVITY			
	Current (2011-2012)	Increase	Revised (2011-2013)
Guatemala			
GFD	175,000	135,505	310,505
BSF	7,000		7,000
FFA	43,750	50,305	94,055
El Salvador			
GFD	175,000	88,640	263,640
BSF	7,000		7,000
FFA	43,750	25,000	68,750
Honduras			
GFD	175,000	13,640	188,380
BSF	7,000		7,525
FFA	43,750		43,750
Nicaragua			
GFD	175,000	13,640	188,640
BSF	7,000		7,000
FFA	43,750		43,750
Total*	700,000	326,470**	1,026,470

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity.

**This includes assistance to 96,470 beneficiaries as part of the drought response and to 230,000 beneficiaries as part of contingency plans.

28. Targeting criteria for GFD and FFA include: i) subsistence farmers with access to farmland and who have suffered large production losses of grains (between 50 and 100 percent); ii) households without food stocks; iii) female-headed single-parent households; iv) households without other income opportunities; v) households with a high ratio of vulnerability (children under 5, elderly, pregnant and lactating women); vi) households with children with acute undernutrition; and viii) in the case of floods, people living in shelters and those directly affected by floods.
29. Table 2 below reflects the changes in the overall number of beneficiaries. Half of the additional planned beneficiaries are expected to be women. All activities of the PRRO make every effort to ensure gender balance at all times.

Adjustments to associated costs

30. The overall LTSH rate is adjusted from US\$90.99 to US\$94.91, reflecting a four percent increase. In Honduras, the rate increased by 10 percent mainly due to additional port, handling, customs and primary transport costs resulting from in-kind donation shipments previously not budgeted for. In

¹⁴ This group is not reflected in the beneficiary table as they are already part of the GFD beneficiaries.

Guatemala, the LTSH rate decreased by 8 percent due to downward revisions in logistics operational assumptions for international and local purchases, warehousing and distribution. In El Salvador, the LTSH rate decreased by 15 percent mainly due to a reduction of management operational fixed costs. The LTSH rate in Nicaragua remained the same since there were no significant changes of WFP's in-country supply chain. The external transport budget for Guatemala is increased to cover the additional international transport costs associated with an in-kind contribution.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

31. WFP food basket and rations remain as per the original project and are in line with local preferences. The budget revision will provide an additional 10,282 mt of food. Table 2 below outlines the current and revised PRRO food requirements by activity:

TABLE 2: CURRENT AND REVISED FOOD REQUIREMENTS (mt)			
Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
GFD	23,100	6,867*	29,967
FFA	7,875	3,389	11,264
BSF	454		454
HEB	86	27	113
Total	31,515	10,282	41,797

* Includes 1,800 mt of prepositioning.

32. Food commodity costs have been adjusted to reflect current market prices. Wherever possible, WFP will procure food from small farmers in collaboration with the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. Furthermore, if feasible, commodities will be procured from the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) coordinated by WFP in El Salvador, which is proving to be a valuable and cost-effective tool. For example, vegetable oil, purchased through FPF, costs US\$1,449 per mt as opposed to the current market price of US\$2,000 per mt. Local purchases will follow the usual import parity process as per WFP procurement principles on cost-efficiency, quality and timeliness. WFP may also procure food regionally and internationally to maintain operational flexibility. Direct support costs and other direct operational costs have been reviewed and are in line with recent trends of expenditures.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed budget revision to regional protracted relief and recovery operation 200043.

APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

Date

ANNEX I -A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁵	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	7 875	4 898 025	
Pulses	1 085	1 322 752	
Oil and fats	557	978 100	
Mixed and blended food	712	575 491	
Others	53	41 642	
Total food	10 282	7 816 010	
Cash transfers			7 816 010
Voucher transfers			
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			
External transport			525 249
Landside transport, storage and handling			671 446
Other direct operational costs			130 256
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 690 161
Total WFP direct costs			10 833 122
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁶			758,318
TOTAL WFP COSTS			11 591 440

¹⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

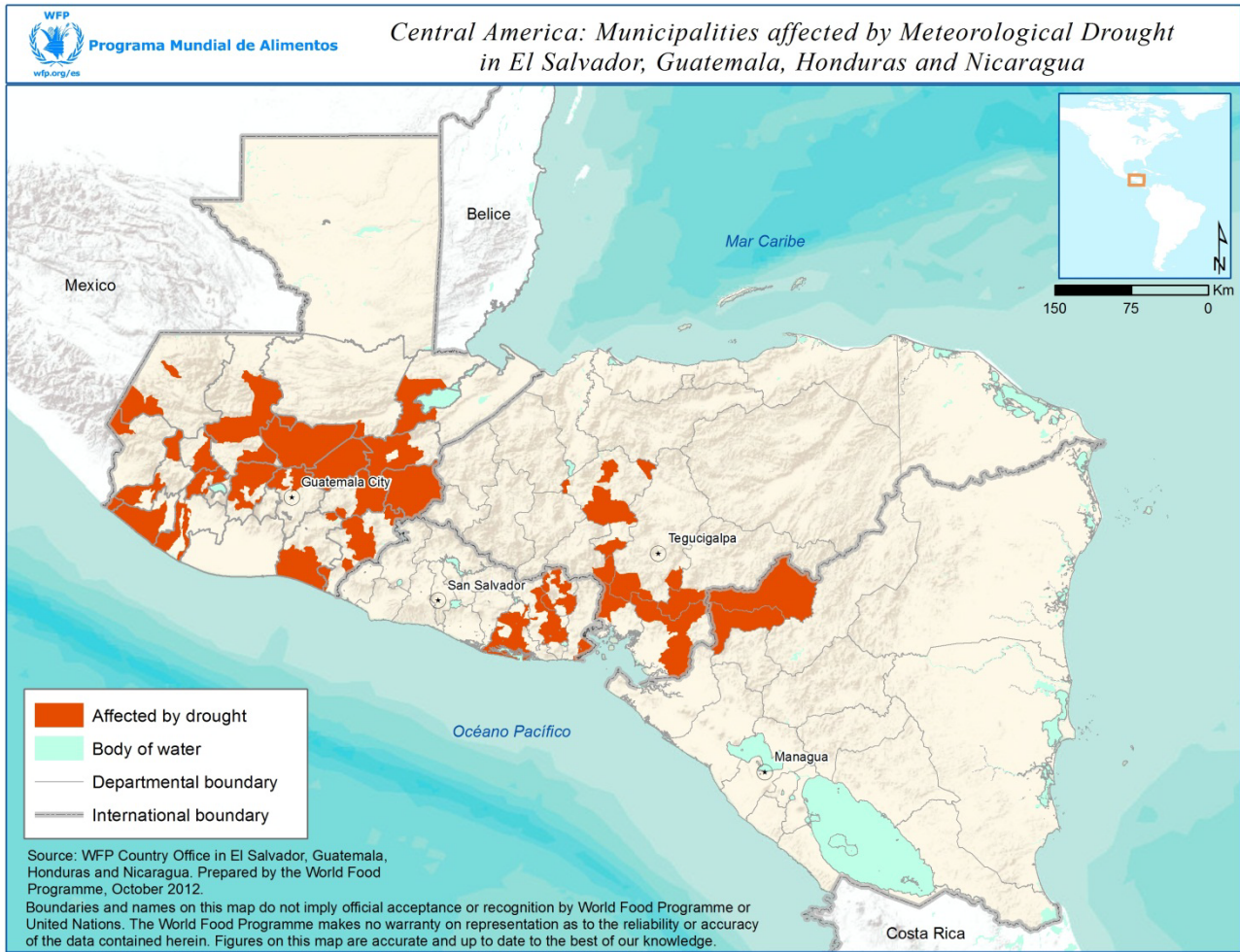
¹⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I – B

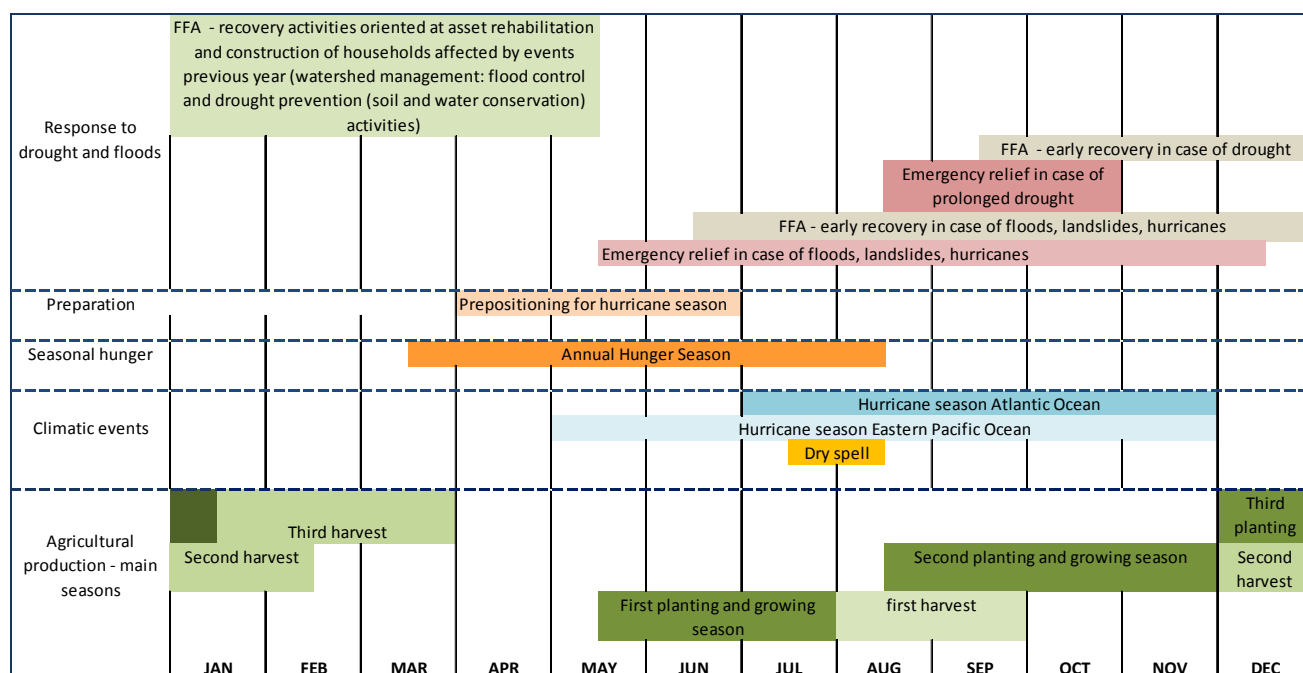
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	-168 361
International general service staff	00 000
Local staff - national officers	295 937
Local staff - general service	627 871
Local staff - temporary assistance	242 670
Local staff – overtime	800
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	00 000
International consultants	170 200
Local consultants	40 433
United Nations volunteers	00 000
Commercial consultancy services	00 000
Staff duty travel	77 100
Subtotal	1 286 650
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	82 226
Utilities	29 960
Office supplies and other consumables	25 524
Communications services	38 300
Equipment repair and maintenance	12 100
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	106 500
Office set-up and repairs	5 900
United Nations organization services	5 900
Subtotal	306 410
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	85 000
Communications equipment	5 200
Local security costs	6 900
Subtotal	97 100
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 690 161

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households assisted through GFD.	➤ Household food consumption score.	➤ No or limited disruption of food distribution due to recurring natural disasters during implementation of the PRRO. ➤ Adequate and timely funding available to maintain healthy food pipeline and to ensure commodities are available on time. ➤ Food prices are stable or reduced. ➤ Adequate human resources are available. ➤ Storage and distribution capacity of partners is adequate.
Output 1.1 Food distributed through GFD in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	➤ Number of women, men girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of security incidents.	
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-disaster situations		
Outcome 2 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households assisted through FFA activities.	➤ Household food consumption score. ➤ Coping Strategy Index.	➤ No or limited disruption of food distribution due to recurring natural disasters during implementation of the PRRO. ➤ Adequate and timely funding available to maintain healthy food pipeline and to ensure commodities are available on time. ➤ Food prices are stable or reduced. ➤ Adequate human resources are available. ➤ Storage and distribution capacity of partners is adequate.
Outcome 3 Targeted communities assisted through FFW/FFT/FFA activities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations.	➤ Community Asset Score.	
Output 2.1/3.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	➤ Number of women, men girls and boys receiving food, by category through FFW and as % of planned figures. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Number of security incidents.	
Output 3.2 Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals.	➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals. ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas.	

ANNEX III - MAP



ANNEX IV - Seasonal calendar and timeline of activities



This calendar is a global summary of main harvest periods, main events and periods in which different responses are most likely to occur. The exact periods of the different agricultural cycles differ by area and some areas have only one production cycle, while others two or three. The timing of the response will depend on when the actual shock occurs and the magnitude of the shock.

ANNEX V - ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
FPF	Forward Purchase Facility
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuits
INETER	Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies
INSIVUMEH	<i>Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología</i> (National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology)
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
P4P	Purchase for Progress
TD 12-E	Tropical Depression Twelve-E
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision