

**BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION-
PHILIPPINES 200131**

**Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in
Conflict-affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National
Capacity on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response**

Budget Revision 5

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food (& Cash) cost	36,092,572	9,026,915	45,119,487
External transport	3,403,980	836,674	4,240,654
LTSH	3,655,124	553,865	4,208,989
ODOC	3,927,718	790,258	4,717,976
DSC	6,463,961	946,000	7,409,961
ISC (7.0 percent)	3,748,035	850,760	4,598,795
Total cost to WFP	57,291,390	13,004,473	70,295,863

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. In response to the Tropical Storm Washi, which struck the southern Philippines in December 2011, this budget revision to the Philippines protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200131 aims to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to 250,000 of the most vulnerable flood-affected people for three months.
2. Under this budget revision, WFP will also augment an existing food for work project in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) by introducing government-provided cash transfers, which will allow an estimated 75,000 people to benefit from combined food/cash for work.
3. Specific changes proposed under this budget revision are:
 - Increasing food requirements by 10,543 mt, valued at US\$5.6 million.
 - Introducing cash-based programmes amounting to US\$3.4 million.
 - Increasing associated costs by US\$3.1 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC).
 - Increasing indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$851,000.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. Upon the request of the Government, WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines in 2006 to provide support in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. To date, WFP has supported approximately 3.5 million beneficiaries over the past five years through a cumulative budget of around US\$131 million. While the country has put in place strong systems for responding to recurrent natural disasters, the international humanitarian community, including WFP, has provided crucial assistance to complement and augment government relief efforts when the scale of the disasters has overwhelmed national mechanisms and available resources. In such instances, and based on government requests and assessed needs, WFP has provided assistance in areas beyond Mindanao. Main activities implemented to date include general food distributions (GFD) for internally displaced persons (IDPs), emergency school feeding, supplementary feeding, vulnerable group feeding for IDPs, food for work (FFW), and food for training (FFT). WFP has also invested in capacity development for government and non-governmental organization (NGO) counterparts, focusing on disaster preparedness and response, vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), testing the use of multiple micronutrient powder (MNP), and cash transfers using innovative technology. External evaluations have found WFP activities in the Philippines to be relevant, appropriate and positively contributing to livelihood enhancement.
5. The current PRRO “Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in Conflict-affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response” is for the period July 2010-April 2012 with the main goal of supporting peace-building in Mindanao. It focuses on WFP Strategic Objective 1- Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2- Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; and Strategic Objective 3- Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations (see logical framework in Annex II). The PRRO is primarily implemented in five provinces (Lanao Del Sur, Lanao Del Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato) and currently targets 1.5 million food-insecure IDPs, returnees and people facing particular challenges accessing food. The disaster preparedness activities focus on capacity building of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Interior and Local Government and the Office of Civil Defence at the national level, as well as at the Local Government Unit level; the activities target four highly disaster-prone provinces in four regions of Luzon: Cagayan (Region II), Laguna (Region 4A), Benguet (Cordillera Administrative Region) and Sorsogon (Region V).

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. Tropical Storm Washi struck the southern Philippines on 16-18 December 2011, bringing strong winds and extremely heavy rains that caused flash flooding, landslides, and overflowing rivers. These had catastrophic humanitarian consequences, particularly for communities living along or near riverbanks in the densely populated urban centres of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City, and also in rural areas of Lanao del Sur province.
7. In an attempt to assess the scale of the damage and extent of humanitarian needs, rapid assessments led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

(NDRRMC) with the participation of the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team were launched in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City on 19 December 2011.

8. According to the rapid assessments, the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan and some parts of Lanao del Sur Province are the most severely affected. As of 29 December 2011, the official death toll stood at 1,257 people with many more still missing and over 48,000 homes destroyed. Some 722,000 persons have been affected. Among those, 450,000 persons are currently displaced, of whom more than 54,000 persons are in 56 evacuation centres in the affected areas of Cagayan, Iligan and Lanao del Sur, while the others have sought refuge with relatives or temporary shelter in makeshift structures. Most evacuation centres have been established in schools, many of which are highly congested. The Government plans to temporarily relocate the evacuees by January 2012 to allow schools to re-open. In addition, evacuees who were living in low-lying highly flood-prone areas will need to be permanently relocated to safer areas.
9. The priority needs are for: clean water for drinking and bathing; food and shelter; essential household items including clothing, blankets and bedding; hygiene and medical supplies; and cooking utensils. Nutritionally appropriate ready-to-eat foods were identified as being preferred at the onset of the emergency due to the lack of water and cooking utensils and facilities. The risks of water-borne diseases as well as a general deterioration of health and hygiene conditions - especially in the evacuation centres - are of particular concern and need immediate attention: illnesses among children due to poor water and sanitation could lead to an increase in acute malnutrition.
10. People in Cagayan De Oro and Iligan cities normally access food through market purchases and their livelihoods are linked to the formal and informal urban service industry (e.g., wage labour and casual labour, petty trade, small-scale trading). Very little food is sourced through their own production. While food and other goods are available on the market, household livelihoods and incomes have been temporarily disrupted, thereby limiting the possibility of purchasing food. A more in-depth assessment to better understand the food security and livelihood dynamics in the aftermath of the storm is planned by WFP and partners in January 2011.
11. The Government has responded swiftly to the disaster with a wide range of national, regional and local assets. However, the scale of the humanitarian requirements is overwhelming local capacity and additional support is urgently required. The Government declared a state of national calamity and officially requested international humanitarian assistance, coordinated through the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator. DSWD requested WFP to provide emergency food and logistics support to complement ongoing government relief efforts, as WFP already has an operational presence in the affected area.
12. On the basis of the assessment findings, the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team issued a Flash Appeal to revise the Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2012 and reflect the additional needs. Humanitarian clusters have been activated to respond to the emergency in a coordinated manner. As the Logistics Cluster lead, WFP is launching a special operation for logistics support to the Government and the humanitarian community. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are co-leading the Food Security Cluster.
13. In an environment where humanitarian requirements are still increasing as new populations in need are being identified in the most remote areas, WFP has been scaling-up its relief food distributions using its in-country stocks under this PRRO. To date, approximately 160,000 persons have received WFP emergency food support, mainly fortified high-energy biscuits (HEB), as well as ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), rice, and vegetable oil.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

14. While Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces have been covered by the ongoing PRRO, Cagayan de Oro City within Misamis Oriental province was not among the areas originally targeted by the PRRO, as it is not conflict-affected. Given the partial geographic overlap of conflict and flood-affected populations, WFP is opting for a budget revision to the ongoing PRRO 200131, rather than launching a separate emergency operation. Similarly, the Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2012 has also been revised to include the floods response.
15. In line with the government request, WFP plans to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs as follows:
 - Provide general food distributions to 250,000 of the most vulnerable individuals as well as nutritious RUSF (Plumpy'doz®) to some 15,000 children 6-23 months who have been displaced by the tropical storm.
 - When feasible and appropriate, initiate FFW and cash/voucher-based programmes to help clear debris and restore urban livelihoods, targeting 175,000 people.
16. While the initial objectives and activities of the current PRRO remain unchanged and will continue, the specific objectives of the emergency response facilitated by this budget revision are to:
 - Meet the immediate food consumption needs of displaced households, including children and pregnant and lactating women in affected areas.
 - Protect and prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of children.
 - In medium-term, contribute to the restoration of disrupted livelihoods through FFW and cash-based programmes.
17. The duration of the emergency response is provisionally three months, in line with current government plans and the revised Humanitarian Action Plan for Mindanao that includes requirements from the recent United Nations Flash Appeal. WFP will continue to closely monitor the situation as it evolves and will adjust its support to meet immediate and early recovery needs accordingly, including possible support for emergency school feeding. Additional assessed needs for flood-affected populations beyond three months may need to be addressed through an extension of the current PRRO or a budget revision to the new PRRO 200296 (May 2011-April 2014) that is being submitted for WFP Executive Board approval in February 2012.
18. During the three-month period, and in collaboration with the DSWD and WFP cooperating partner Community Family Services International (CFSI), WFP will support the following activities: general food distributions; food for work; blanket supplementary feeding; food for work; unconditional/conditional cash transfers, and combined food/cash for work. The activities are described below.

General food distributions:
19. Some 250,000 food-insecure people who have been highly affected by Tropical Storm Washi in Cagayan De Oro, Iligan and Lanao Del Sur will be targeted through GFD. These people have been identified by the Government, WFP and partners as the most vulnerable individuals among the displaced populations. Other households in need are benefitting from assistance provided by the Government, private sector, and NGOs. In addition to a general food ration of rice, beans and vegetable oil, HEB will be provided as many of the targeted

people lost their cooking utensils. This is in line with the recommendations of the recent rapid needs assessments. At present, distributions have been targeted primarily to displaced people in evacuation centres. However, WFP and CFSI are expanding to reach the displaced people based in houses in urban and rural areas. While GFD is planned for the first month only, WFP will monitor the situation closely to determine whether additional support is required above and beyond that initial month.

Blanket supplementary feeding:

20. RUSF (Plumpy'doz®) for 15,000 children 6-23 months will be distributed in partnership with WFP cooperating partner (CFSI) along with the general food ration. Food will be distributed as a "package" to families to ensure that both children and adults receive the appropriate food items simultaneously to minimize sharing of the RUSF. Children 6-23 months will be assisted throughout the three-month period to prevent an increase of acute malnutrition. The list of targeted children was provided by the Government and is being validated as more information becomes available. The total number of beneficiaries may increase during the validation process.

Food for work:

21. Among the 250,000 most vulnerable individuals receiving GFD, WFP plans to provide continued support to about 115,000 persons through FFW for a period of two months, beginning February 2012. FFW will benefit households living outside urban areas. WFP has been conducting feasibility assessments looking at potential FFW project proposals, including clearing and de-silting of irrigation and drainage canals, rehabilitation of vital access roads, and construction of rehabilitation and evacuation shelters.

Unconditional/conditional cash transfers:

22. Based on the recent experience of testing cash transfers in the areas affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma of Luzon in 2010, WFP will also introduce cash-supported activities as a means to restore urban livelihoods. Although Tropical Storm Washi destroyed housing and basic infrastructure, markets are still functioning and operational. Supply routes were not affected by the storm and the market is expected to be able to ensure an adequate supply of key food items. The Government has also helped reduce the risk of introducing cash transfers by placing a 60-day price-freeze for basic commodities such as rice, sugar, salt, poultry, meat, milk and processed fish. The primary target group for cash transfers will be families living in evacuation centres, as interviews during the assessments indicated that most have lost all their assets, including their homes, as a result of the floods. They also do not have extended family networks on which to rely and are considered to be the most vulnerable households. Approximately 60,000 individuals (the majority living in evacuation centres) in urban areas will benefit from cash transfers for two months following and initial one-month food transfer (GFD). WFP plans to undertake cash transfers totaling around US\$500,000 under the floods response.
23. A detailed operational plan, including criteria for opting between conditional or unconditional cash transfers, targeting methodologies, and transfer mechanisms is being developed and reviewed as more information becomes available. The transfer value is calculated on the basis of the daily wage rate established by the Government, which is Philippine Pesos 170 (US\$4) per household per day (or US\$0.66 per person per day).

Combined food/cash for work:

24. An additional 75,000 people (12,000 households) will benefit from combined food and cash for work in the ARMM. WFP originally intended to initiate this activity under the new PRRO 200296 scheduled to start in May 2012. However, given that a US\$2.9 million contribution from the Government of the Philippines to the PRRO has been recently

confirmed, WFP is using this budget revision to start this activity earlier than originally intended. WFP plans to integrate government-provided cash within an ongoing FFW project that will provide beneficiaries with 50 percent cash transfers (from government resources) and 50 percent in-kind food (from WFP). A memorandum of understanding for this partnership being finalised by WFP and DSWD. A WFP-commissioned feasibility study for cash/voucher programmes in ARMM was undertaken by *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) before Tropical Storm Washi and the preliminary findings will be used to determine the programme implementation details.

25. Cash distributions are expected to be through the electronic mobile phone banking system (“G-Cash REMIT”), preceded by an information sensitization campaign. Cash transfers will be conducted with ACF and a private sector mobile service provider that WFP used for a mobile cash transfer pilot project in Luzon in 2010. The “G-Cash REMIT” system provides a reference number so that beneficiaries can redeem cash at any outlet of the private sector mobile service provider or partner shop.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
General food distributions (including HEB)	0	250,000	250,000
Emergency school feeding	80,000	0	80,000
Supplementary feeding children under 2	30,000	15,000	45,000
Supplementary feeding children under 2 micronutrient powder	26,100	0	26,100
Supplementary feeding pregnant and lactating women	10,000	0	10,000
Food for training	648,000	0	648,000
Food for work/cash for work	552,000	250,000*	802,000
Contingency	184,236	0	184,236
Vulnerable group feeding - evacuation centre	60,000	0	60,000
Vulnerable group feeding – returnee	30,000	0	30,000
Returnee package	60,000	0	60,000
ADJUSTED TOTAL**	1,470,378	250,000	1,720,378

* The increase in beneficiary figure for food for work/cash for work includes: 75,000 people to be assisted through combined food and cash for work in ARMM; 115,000 people to be assisted through food for work and 60,000 people to be assisted through unconditional/conditional cash transfers as part of the floods response.

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

Risk assessment:

26. Given its experience in this area, WFP has approached ACF to be the main partner for cash transfer activities. This will strengthen the design, implementation and monitoring aspects of the initiative and minimize the risks associated with cash transfers. The government freeze on basic commodity prices will help ensure that market prices are not inflated as a result of the cash transfers being implemented by WFP and NGOs. The main risk is that beneficiaries may use the cash transfers for urgently needed non-food items that have yet to

be distributed to flood-affected populations (i.e., emergency shelter, jerry cans, and medicines). WFP and partners will monitor the use of cash transfers by beneficiaries to ensure that they are used to purchase food and will adjust the activity if necessary. In ARMM, possible diversion is the main risk, which WFP and partners will minimize by using “G-Cash REMIT” system under a planned partnership with the private sector mobile service provider. The assumptions related to risks for the PRRO are shown in the logical framework summary (Annex II).

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E):

27. Monitoring tools and a plan for the cash transfer activities will be tailored to the emergency context with the cooperating partner. They will be aligned with the emergency response and included in the regular monitoring system jointly conducted by WFP, cooperating partner and DSWD. The M&E system for CFW will receive information from the cooperating partner, WFP food monitors and DSWD staff. Data from all three sources will be compiled to ensure that cash transfers reach the targeted beneficiaries and are used to meet food needs. A database exists in Cotabato area office where regular monitoring and price data are collected, compiled and analyzed, which can also incorporate the cash data. An evaluation will be conducted at the end of the operation.

REQUIREMENTS

28. The food rations and cash transfer value for individual beneficiaries are shown in Table 2. The additional food and cash requirements for this budget revision are shown in Table 3, with the costs outlined in Annex I-A. A total of 10,543 mt of additional food commodities and US\$3.4 million of cash transfers will be required to meet the additional needs.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (grammes & US\$ per person per day)					
Activity	GFD	RUSF (Plumpy'doz®) for 6-23 months only	FFW	Cash transfers- floods response	Food for Work /Cash for Work FW- ARMM
Rice g	277		550		225
Vegetable oil g	27				
HEB g	33				
Beans g	50				
RUSF (Plumpy'doz®) g		47			
Cash/voucher, US\$				US\$0.66	US\$0.33
TOTAL g or US\$	387	47	550	US\$0.66	
Total kcal/day	1552	247			
% Kcal from protein	9	10			
% Kcal from fat	20	58			
Number of feeding days per month	30 days per month for 1 month		12 days per month for 2 months	12 days per month for 2 months	12 days per month for 2 months

TABLE 3: FOOD AND CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)

Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
General food distributions (including HEB)	-	3,445	3,445
Emergency school feeding	5,224	-	5,224
Supplementary feeding children under 2	1,197	10	1,207
Supplementary feeding children under 2 micronutrient powder	14	-	14
Supplementary feeding pregnant and lactating women	2,407	-	2,407
Food for training	14,340	-	14,340
Food for work	23,784	7,088	30,872
Contingency	3,432	-	3,432
Vulnerable group feeding - evacuation centre	2,560	-	2,560
Vulnerable group feeding – returnee	3,631	-	3,631
Returnee package	1,440	-	1,440
Total food requirements (mt)	58,029	10,543	68,572
Unconditional/ conditional cash transfers – floods response		US\$500,000	US\$500,000
Cash for work – ARMM		US\$2,900,000	US\$2,900,000
Cash transfers (US\$)	-	US\$3,400,000	US\$3,400,000

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APPROVAL

 Josette Sheeran
 Executive Director
 United Nations World Food Programme

 Date

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN

Food ¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	9,171.71	4,127,247	
Pulses	1,125.00	1,181,245	
Oil and fats	183.43	215,530	
Mixed and blended food	62.75	102,894	
Others	0	0	
Total food	10,542.89	5,626,916	
Cash transfers		3,400,000	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			9,026,916
External transport			836,674
Landside transport, storage and handling			553,865
Other direct operational costs			790,258
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			946,000
Total WFP direct costs			12,153,713
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			850,760
TOTAL WFP COSTS			13,004,473

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	331,350
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	33,600
Local staff - general service	106,500
Local staff - temporary assistance	0
Local staff - overtime	1,488
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	45,181
International consultants	30,000
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	143,182
Subtotal	691,300
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	22,000
Utilities	24,000
Office supplies and other consumables	18,850
Communications services	35,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	26,000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	39,000
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	0
Subtotal	164,850
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	17,850
Communications equipment	62,000
Local security costs	10,000
Subtotal	89,850
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	946,000

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY PRRO 200131

ASSISTANCE TO IDP AND RETURNEES IN CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS OF MINDANAO TO SUPPORT PEACE BUILDING AND EARLY RECOVERY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures

<p>Outcome 2.1 Improved government capacity in contingency planning, vulnerability assessment, analysis and mapping through WFP's technical support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of rapid food and logistics needs assessments led by the national/regional DSWD ➤ Number of regional DSWD units utilizing the newly developed warehouse management system 	<p>Availability of sufficient funding for WFP; strong Government interest and commitment to disaster mitigation and response (for example provision of food allocation of FFW/FFT activities)</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Improved government capacity in designing and implementing disaster mitigation FFW/FFT activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of disaster mitigation community projects designed and implemented ➤ Number of community-driven disaster risk reduction activities supported by DSWD that applied new skills acquired from WFP-DSWD collaboration ➤ At least 50% achieved in disaster preparedness index 	<p>Smooth working relationships among key government agencies at the national, regional and local level</p> <p>No politicisation particularly at the local levels</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Improved capacity of the Government to lead contingency planning to disasters, such as: pre-positioning of relief commodities; improved government-generated critical information and baseline data for risk reduction and vulnerability targeting; improved monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of training manuals developed ➤ Number of female and male government staff at various levels trained (topic-wise) ➤ Number of contingency plans developed by the DSWD units at various levels ➤ Number of Geographic Information System-generated maps for contingency planning 	
<p>Output 2.2 Government-led disaster mitigation, labour-intensive FFW/FFT projects are implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of disaster mitigation-focused FFW/FFT activities approved by DSWD based on new guidelines and process established 	

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Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transitional situations		

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<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted returnees/IDP's participating in FFW/FFT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve a household food consumption score of 35 and above 	<p>No resumption of wide-scale conflict</p> <p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p>

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<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 50% increase in Community assets score 	

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY PRRO 200131

ASSISTANCE TO IDP AND RETURNEES IN CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS OF MINDANAO TO SUPPORT PEACE BUILDING AND EARLY RECOVERY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3: Targeted communities have enhanced skills for greater resilience to shocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of FFT participants applying acquired skills for improving livelihood 	

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ASSISTANCE TO IDP AND RETURNEES IN CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS OF MINDANAO TO SUPPORT PEACE BUILDING AND EARLY RECOVERY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4: Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and returnees, in assisted schools stabilised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate: Average annual rate of retention of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools at 90% and above 	<p>Other complementary services are provided by the partner agencies</p>

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ASSISTANCE TO IDP AND RETURNEES IN CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS OF MINDANAO TO SUPPORT PEACE BUILDING AND EARLY RECOVERY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of 28 and above 	<p>Sufficient funding to ensure at least minimal WFP operations</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Output 3.1: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women and men, boys and girls under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women and men, boys and girls receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 	<p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p> <p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p> <p>Local populations are still inclined to return to pre-conflict livelihoods and usual coping mechanisms</p>

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ASSISTANCE TO IDP AND RETURNEES IN CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS OF MINDANAO TO SUPPORT PEACE BUILDING AND EARLY RECOVERY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions related to risks
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant/lactating women in targeted conflict-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant/lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) 	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters</p>
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<p>Output 1.1 and 1.2 Food/cash transfers and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as percentage of planned figures (total 60,000 VGF and returnees, including 60,000 returnee packages and 30,000 returnees receiving VGF) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas 	<p>Cooperating partners and Local Government Units are willing to commit complementary resources</p>

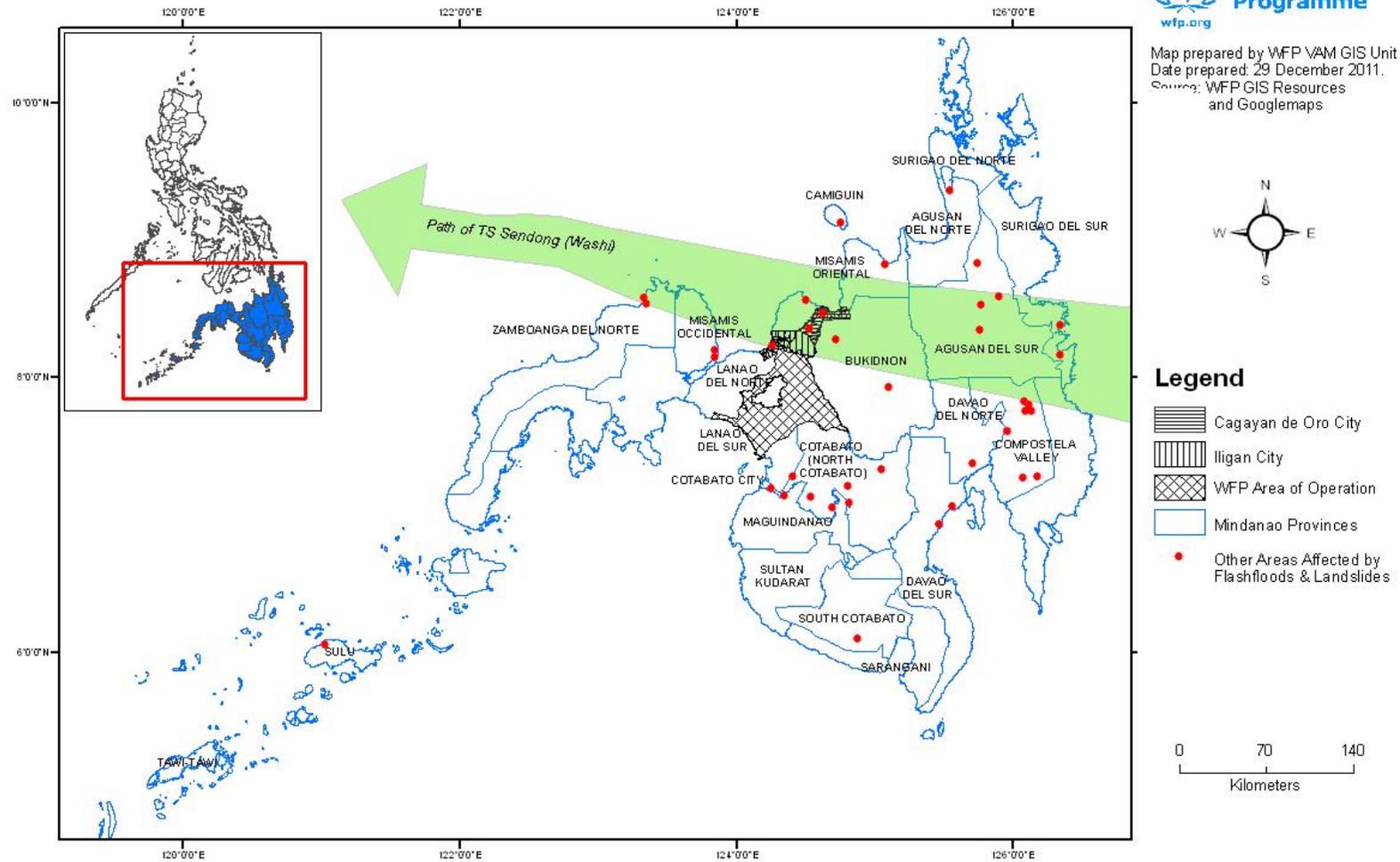
ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
CFSI	Community Family Services International
DSC	direct support costs
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFT	food for training
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	land transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
mt	metric tons
NDRRM	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management (following legislation in 2010)
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SFP	supplementary Feeding Programme
SO	Strategic Objective
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme



ANNEX IV – MAP

Areas Affected by Typhoon Sendong (Washi) in Mindanao



Map prepared by WFP VAM GIS Unit
 Date prepared: 29 December 2011.
 Source: WFP GIS Resources and Googlemaps

- Legend**
- Cagayan de Oro City
 - Iligan City
 - WFP Area of Operation
 - Mindanao Provinces
 - Other Areas Affected by Flashfloods & Landslides

0 70 140
 Kilometers

