

BUDGET REVISION 2 TO THE PHILIPPINES PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200296

Support to Returnees and Other Conflict-Affected Households in Central Mindanao and National Capacity Development on Disaster Preparedness and Response

Start date: 1 May 2012 **End date:** 30 April 2014

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food (& Cash) cost	30 555 015	9 502 076	40 057 091
External transport	2 399 699	926 104	3 325 803
LTSH	2 458 725	925 226	3 383 951
ODOC	5 156 489	5 134 895	10 291 384
DSC	9 086 216	2 024 369	11 110 585
ISC (7.0 percent)	3 475 930	1 295 887	4 771 817
Total cost to WFP	53 132 074	19 808 557¹	72 940 631

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This revision to the Philippines protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200926, “Support to Returnees and Other Conflict-Affected Households in Central Mindanao and National Capacity Development on Disaster Preparedness and Response”, is to respond to Typhoon Bopha, proposing to:
 - provide emergency food assistance to meet the needs of populations affected by the typhoon;
 - increase the geographic coverage of the PRRO to include people who have been affected by the typhoon;
 - use emergency cash and voucher transfers appropriate to the context of affected communities;
 - replenish the contingency food stock of rice and high-energy biscuits; and
 - expand the WFP-supported disaster preparedness and response capacity-building for the national Government and local governments in highly disaster-prone areas.

2. Typhoon Bopha (locally named “Pablo”) made landfall on 4 December 2012 in Davao Oriental (Mindanao) and traversed Mindanao, Visayas and Palawan, leaving severe damage and destruction in its wake – particularly in Eastern Mindanao. It was the strongest storm to hit

¹ The overall amount planned under the WFP-supported DPR initiative is US\$4.5 million. Of this amount, other direct operational costs (ODOC) account for US\$3.6 million; direct support costs (DSC) for US\$600,000; and indirect support costs (ISC) for US\$300,000.

Mindanao since 1912 and the most powerful typhoon to strike the Philippines in 2012: 6.2 million people² in seven regions have been affected by Typhoon Bopha. The provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur and Lanao Del Sur are reported as being the most affected.

3. In response, WFP is planning to provide an additional 15,331 mt of food commodities and US\$2 million for cash and voucher transfers to meet the most urgent needs until June 2013. The cash and voucher component is relatively modest given the limited capacities of traders and damage to market infrastructure.
4. The specific changes for the budget are to:
 - provide additional commodities at a cost of US\$7.5 million;
 - increase cash and voucher-based programmes of an additional US\$2 million;
 - provide for additional external transport costs of US\$0.9 million;
 - increase landside transport, shipping and handling (LTSH) by US\$0.9 million and other direct operational costs (ODOC) by US\$5.1 million; and
 - increase direct support costs (DSC) by US\$2 million and indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$1.3 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. Central Mindanao has been exposed to a four-decade long conflict, which has greatly undermined peoples' lives and livelihoods. WFP has undertaken periodic food security assessments that indicate the need for continued support to targeted populations who are exposed to greater risk of conflict and natural disasters in this area. Based on this background, WFP's main operational focus under the current PRRO continues to be in Central Mindanao, while maintaining flexibility to respond to any significant natural disasters anywhere in the country.
6. PRRO 200296, which started in May 2012, aims to consolidate the livelihood recovery of food-insecure, conflict-affected communities in five selected provinces of Central Mindanao (Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato), strengthening resilience to other shocks and thus contributing to peace-building. Targeted support is also being provided to develop the capacity of national and local-level actors to improve disaster preparedness and response (DPR).
7. The current operation has been aiming to support 1.1 million people in conflict-affected areas of Central Mindanao over a two-year period through cash-for-assets (CFA) and food-for-assets (FFA) schemes, emergency cash or voucher transfers, on-site school feeding, and nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5.
8. The PRRO also has a dedicated DPR component focusing on capacity-building in selected highly disaster-prone provinces and cities to enhance resilience of the communities and disaster response capacities of the local governments.

² Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Situation Report No. 12 (as of 31 December 2012).

9. WFP established an in-country contingency stock to respond to natural disasters, consisting of 1,500 mt of rice and 200 mt of high-energy biscuits, as an integral part of the operation, which proved to be highly effective in enabling the country office to immediately support the Government's food relief efforts in Typhoon Bopha-affected areas. The immediate joint response in partnership with the Government in the hardest-hit areas served 250,000 beneficiaries when it was most critically needed.
10. A revision to the PRRO in June 2012 included (i) additional beneficiaries requiring continued assistance after Tropical Storm Washi (which struck in December 2011) in northern Mindanao; and (ii) additional activities under a DPR capacity-building initiative for selected disaster-prone urban areas.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

11. As of 31 December, the death toll from Typhoon Bopha stood at 1,067 people, with another 834 people missing;³ 1.2 million people are living in evacuation centres or with relatives and friends. Property, infrastructure, and livelihood assets - such as bridges, houses, roads, power lines, crops and livestock - were destroyed by strong winds, flash floods, landslides and overflowing rivers; 217,000 houses have been totally or partially damaged.
12. While WFP has no primary data for the Typhoon Bopha-affected provinces, in late-November, just before the onset of this disaster, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) jointly undertook a food security analysis for the entire Mindanao group of islands in partnership with the national and local governments. This analysis used the integrated food security phase classification approach. The analysis clearly highlights the pre-crisis vulnerability of the Typhoon Bopha-affected provinces, including extremely high levels of poverty and undernutrition, fragile environments, and exposure to insurgencies.
13. Between 5-7 December 2012, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council and the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team completed a joint rapid needs assessment in three regions initially identified as critically affected by Typhoon Bopha: Davao (Region XI – Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley), Northern Mindanao (Region X – Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon) and Caraga (Region XIII – Surogao del Sur and Agusan del Sur). The assessment highlighted the dire need for food, water, shelter, medicines, non-food items (such as generators), and protection support. Access constraints and communication difficulties – due to fallen power lines, damaged or destroyed roads and bridges, storm debris, landslides, disrupted flights and telecommunications failures - have made it difficult to capture a complete picture of the typhoon's impact and to initiate the relief response in some areas. The United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination Centre is compiling a full joint assessment report.
14. With losses of agricultural assets estimated at over US\$400 million, of which 92 percent are high-value commercial crops including coconuts, vegetables, coffee, rubber, cocoa and bananas, the effects on agricultural livelihoods and food security are substantial. Fisherfolk from the coastal communities lost their boats and other fishing equipment. People currently unable to return home may remain displaced for weeks or months and will be prone to food insecurity, disease and increased risk of malnutrition, particularly children aged 6-59 months. With houses, household assets and livelihood assets often completely destroyed, it is likely that many households will take years to fully recover. In the interim, these families will need to adopt alternative livelihood strategies.

³ National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, Government of Philippines, Sitrep. 25 December 2012.

15. Information related to post-disaster food and nutrition security is still incomplete, with new reports on a daily basis. However, WFP is planning a comprehensive food security, nutrition, markets and livelihoods assessment scheduled in January 2013 together with the Government, United Nations and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. This assessment will provide a clearer picture of the impact of the typhoon and will assist WFP in developing a more comprehensive response plan beyond the initial emergency phase.
16. The Government, through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), officially requested WFP to provide food and logistics support to complement government-led relief and recovery efforts on 7 December. In accepting the offer of international support, the Government indicated that food and non-food item support were among the highest humanitarian priorities. The Government and the Humanitarian Country Team launched the “Bopha Action Plan for Response and Recovery” on 10 December as part of the Philippines Humanitarian Action Plan 2013, requesting US\$65 million to reach 481,000 of the most affected people. This budget revision to the PRRO is part of the Bopha Action Plan.
17. The Government is assisting the entire affected population through food and non-food assistance, with WFP specifically requested by the Government to focus on the hardest-hit provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley, and selected affected municipalities in Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Sur and Lanao del Sur provinces. WFP’s relief and early recovery support is to target 80,000 worst-affected households (400,000 beneficiaries) in those communities, while the Government would continue to provide support to other affected communities. Priority is given to those who are living in evacuation centres or in makeshift tents and those being hosted by other families. At present, relief distribution targeting is done jointly with government partners.
18. The markets in the worst hit areas of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental will not be fully functional for some time, making any cash or voucher-based interventions in those areas unfeasible. However, some other affected areas do have functional markets, particularly in Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur, where CFA could be immediately initiated.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

19. The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, and hence the current PRRO was designed to be flexible enough to respond to emergencies in any part of the country; it includes a contingency food stock for immediate response. Thus WFP will revise the PRRO to include new geographic areas and beneficiaries and to address immediate emergency food needs. This enables WFP to use existing PRRO stocks and mechanisms for cash interventions, facilitating a more timely response to the ongoing crisis. This same approach has been adopted in the revision to the United Nations Humanitarian Action Plan for the Philippines.
20. Based on the above background and rationale, the main purpose and objectives of this budget revision are to:
 - provide life-saving and early recovery food assistance to meet the needs of populations most affected by Typhoon Bopha, while other PRRO activities in Central Mindanao and the DPR component continue uninterrupted;
 - increase the geographic coverage of the PRRO to include people who have been affected by the typhoon;
 - provide targeted feeding to school-age children in affected areas through an emergency school feeding activity;
 - assist with supplementary food for treatment and prevention of malnutrition targeting children aged 6-59 months;

- prevent deterioration of nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women in the affected areas, as recommended by the Nutrition Cluster;
 - use a combination of food and cash or voucher transfers to affected communities;
 - replenish the contingency food stock of rice and high-energy biscuits; and
 - expand and extend the DPR initiative.
21. As immediate response options, WFP will pursue the following strategies for Typhoon Bopha relief and recovery response in the provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur and Lanao del Sur⁴:
- general food rations of rice will be provided for two months to 400,000 beneficiaries, with high-energy biscuits for the first month to all beneficiaries;
 - blanket supplementary feeding to 21,500 children for prevention of acute malnutrition for three months;
 - targeted feeding for 7,000 children aged 6-59 months for three months to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM);
 - supplementary rations (rice, mung beans) for 40,000 pregnant and lactating women for six months in line with the recommendation of the Nutrition Cluster;
 - CFA/FFA activities to restore livelihoods and damaged infrastructure targeting 50,000 households/participants; and
 - targeted feeding for 80,000 schoolchildren through hot meals (rice, beans and vegetable oil) in targeted elementary schools.
22. The Nutrition Cluster advised that blanket feeding is an appropriate “emergency response” measure, and it is also important to focus on the treatment of MAM. The cluster has requested that WFP engage in these nutrition activities in typhoon-affected areas where the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other nutrition partners are addressing severe acute malnutrition. The school meals activity is “emergency school feeding” with the objective of restoring normalcy and offering another platform to meet immediate food needs of vulnerable households. WFP support for the targeted nutrition activity and the emergency school feeding activity is not expected to extend beyond the duration of this budget revision.
23. Beyond the immediate emergency phase, in the context of broader government response plans for livelihood recovery, WFP will work with government partners to assess the possibilities to implement FFA and CFA activities in areas affected by Typhoon Bopha. For households and individuals who would not be able to participate in asset-creation activities due to vulnerability or inability to work, transfers that are not conditional on work could be considered.
24. As eastern Mindanao has not been previously assisted by WFP, the country office will further assess and monitor the market recovery to make an informed decision on the choice between cash and vouchers for immediate emergency response. Some information will derive from an in-depth food security and nutrition assessment planned for January 2013. Considering the scale and variability of the disaster and the different impacts in each area, flexibility is required. Vouchers are currently the preferred option, mainly to: i) allow for more options as the nature of the response evolves; ii) build on the successful experience of using vouchers during the Typhoon Washi response in early-2012; and iii) enable WFP to monitor trader supplies, commodity prices, beneficiary expenditures and improved food consumption.
25. Delivery mechanisms being reviewed for immediate implementation include cash-in-hand/envelopes via an NGO partner, cash accounts through remittance service providers where accessible, and paper vouchers. The use of pre-paid cards appears problematic due to the lack of withdrawal facilities.

⁴ Lanao del Sur already has on-going nutrition, school feeding and asset-creation activities in this PRRO.

26. While this revision seeks primarily to meet current emergency needs, WFP will also expand its DPR initiative to develop the Government's capacity to prepare for and respond to recurrent natural disasters.⁵ New geographic areas for DPR will be introduced for support through this budget revision at an additional cost of US\$4.5 million.⁶ Expanded activities will focus on building the DPR capacities of local government officials, academic institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations, and communities in disaster-affected cities and other high-risk areas.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY/COMPONENT

Activity	Current	Increase	Revised (Adjusted)
School feeding	150 000	80 000	230 000
Supplementary feeding – children			
➤ Prevention (children between 6-23 months)	23 000	21 500	44 500
➤ Treatment (children between 6-59 months)	7 000	7 000	14 000
Supplementary feeding – pregnant/lactating women	10 000	40 000	50 000
General food distributions*		400 000	400 000
Micronutrient powder for children 6-24 months	26 100		26 100
Food for training	95 472		95 472
Food for assets	933 540	250 000	1 183 540
Cash/vouchers for assets	300 000	250 000	550 000
TOTAL	1 080 112	400 000	1 480 112

* It is expected that part of the GFD beneficiaries may also participate in FFA and CFA activities at different stages.

⁵ The WFP-supported DPR component focuses on: i) implementation of small-scale community projects to mitigate specific hazards and to enhance communities' resilience; ii) capacity-building of selected local governments through training on emergency simulations, incident command system, geographic information systems, damage and needs assessment, nutrition in emergencies and related issues, and modest hardware support to strengthen the provincial and municipal disaster risk reduction and management offices, and iii) strengthening the Government's logistics capacity as part of DPR. Additionally, WFP has been working with selected NGOs and academic institutions to further bolster DPR capacity at the local level through citizens' participation and application of innovative disaster mitigation solutions at the grassroots level. All these activities are implemented with significant complementary resource contributions from the national and local governments as counterpart funding.

⁶ Of this, US\$3.6 million is budgeted under ODOC, hence the higher ODOC proportion in the overall budget.

REQUIREMENTS

27. The food rations and cash transfer values are outlined in Tables 2, 3 and 4 below. The general food rations are comprised of rice (and high-energy biscuits for the first month) provided by WFP and complementary foods provided by the Government of the Philippines. The food rations provided cover around two-thirds of beneficiaries' energy and protein requirements because they have some access to other sources of food.

Ration contents	Ration	Energy	Protein	Fat	Iron	Vit. A
	g/person/day	Kcal	g	g	Mg	µg RE
Rice, polished	286	1 030	20.0	1.4	4.9	0
High-energy biscuits	57	257	6.8	8.6	6.3	143
Corned beef, canned	26	61	6.6	3.6	1.0	0
Instant noodles, fortified	9	25	0.0	1.2	0	2
Sardines, canned	27	19	1.5	4.2	0.0	10
Total	405	1 391	35.0	19.0	12.2	155
<i>Average daily per capita requirement</i>		2 100	52.5	40.0	22	500
<i>% supplied by ration</i>		66%	67%	48%	22%	31%

Ration/household of 5 members	Per week	Source
Rice	10 kg	WFP
High-energy biscuits (1 st month only)	2 kg	
Canned sardines in tomato sauce	3 cans	Government of the Philippines
Canned corned beef	3 cans	
Fortified instant noodles	3 packs	

	Person/day	Per month (expected work - around 8 days)
CFA (WFP)	US\$4.60 to US\$5.20	Average US\$40
CFA (DSWD)	US\$4.60 to US\$5.20	Average US\$40
Minimum labour wage rates	PHP 260 to 300 ⁷ (US\$6.37-US\$7.35)	
Government policy: Provide 75% of minimum wages in asset-based emergency response		
	Amount per household/month	Number of months
Unconditional cash/voucher	US\$25	2 to 3

28. The revised food and cash requirements by activity are shown in Table 5 below. Current, increased and revised costs of the PRRO are shown on page 1, with the details of the increase in Annex II.

TABLE 5: REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt and US\$)			
Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
School feeding	7 035	1 901	8 936
Blanket supplementary feeding - child prevention	778	90	868
Supplementary feeding - child treatment	464	45	509
Supplementary feeding programme – pregnant & lactating women	2 641	2 638	5 279
General food distribution for Typhoon Bopha		6 647	6 647
Food for training	3 182		3 182
Food for assets	24 937	4 010	28 947
Contingency ⁸	1 700		1 700
Micronutrient powder	4		4
Total food (mt)	40 741	15 331	56 072
Cash for assets (US\$)	2 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000

OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

29. WFP’s emergency response is fully integrated within the response of the Government. The WFP food relief is included in the Government’s family pack, with complementary foods contributed by the Government (canned sardines, corned beef and noodles). The Government’s DSWD is in charge of the relief operation and is facilitating the identification of beneficiaries for food support. Daily coordination meetings are being held with DSWD’s regional office in Davao City for operational planning. CFA activities, target locations and entitlements are coordinated by the DSWD and are in line with official emergency response policies and guidelines.
30. The Food Security Cluster has already been activated in Davao and similar coordination meetings have been initiated in Compostella Valley, Davao Oriental and Caraga provinces for improved coordination of food assistance. To ensure a coordinated response, the Government has stressed the need for a single food pipeline for aid effectiveness. WFP has been requested by the Government to co-lead the Food Security Cluster and to establish an information management system detailing “who is doing what and where (3W)”.
31. For emergency school feeding, WFP is working closely with the Department of Education and the Education Cluster. Nutrition support is coordinated through the Nutrition Cluster, co-led by the Department of Health and UNICEF; all nutrition interventions are jointly planned and implemented by the Government, UNICEF, WFP, Save the Children and *Action Contre la Faim*.
32. WFP’s cooperating partner for Central Mindanao, Communities and Family Services International, has expanded its presence in Davao region and WFP plans to utilise its services for distribution and post-distribution monitoring for the typhoon relief and recovery operation.

33. As emergency response and early recovery CFA/FFA activities begin, WFP will undertake beneficiary validation similar to that being conducted in Central Mindanao. WFP will collaborate with other line agencies and, particularly for the cash-based interventions, will also enter into agreements with the appropriate financial service providers.⁹
34. Based on the request of the Government, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster has established three humanitarian hubs in strategic locations for efficient emergency response.
35. WFP is working in close collaboration with key actors, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and executing government agencies as DSWD, the Office of Civil Defence and the Department of Interior and Local Government. An efficient coordination mechanism has already been established in the Davao, Nabunturan and Trento humanitarian hubs. WFP intends to establish a field support office in Cateel as part of the planned United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office for a coordinated response in hard-to-reach municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in Davao Oriental province.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Contextual risks

36. WFP is closely monitoring weather forecasts and coordinating with the WFP regional bureau and HQ for contingency planning in the event of another major natural disaster.
37. A risk for this PRRO revision is delay in the start-up of emergency responses because the geographical areas of implementation are new to the PRRO and local government units are not familiar with WFP operations. In addition to staff from the cooperating partners, WFP has posted 33 staff to oversee the emergency response in the affected areas. The response team, which can be scaled up flexibly if needed, is led by the deputy country director, and supported by senior country office managers.
38. A security risk assessment is underway to ensure the security and safety of staff, especially in areas infiltrated by the communist rebel group, the New People's Army (NPA). The government security forces and the NPA declared a truce until the end of December 2012, and military operations may resume early in 2013.

Programmatic risks

39. Risks that could affect implementation, include: inadequate capacity of partners - especially those qualified to oversee cash or voucher programmes – as well as limited availability of credible cash-disbursement service providers; duplication of efforts due to lack of proper coordination with other stakeholders in the food security and early recovery clusters; and inadequate targeting due to lack of information on transient communities at the local level.
40. To address concerns of potential food or cash diversion, WFP actively participates in the Protection Cluster and is a key player in the OCHA-led beneficiary feedback mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries receive their entitlements and that no affected area is underserved or excluded. To mitigate risks attributed to a lack of coordination, WFP has recruited a senior food security cluster coordinator to work closely with the Government and the humanitarian coordination mechanism, which is being led by the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Institutional risks

41. WFP has identified the following institutional risks: (i) insufficient funding - which may lead to inadequate rations or exclusion of targeted beneficiaries; (ii) negative or inaccurate media coverage of WFP's activities. (iii) politicization of WFP assistance at local level, especially in the run-up to national and local elections in May 2013;
42. WFP will ensure attention to provision of clear messages to all stakeholders, including donor representatives. The communication system for the humanitarian community in the worst-affected areas will be assessed and, if necessary, the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster would be activated to support on-going humanitarian efforts. To mitigate against potential political interference, in addition to strong WFP presence on the ground during all distributions, the Government is committed, as per previous practice, to prevent the politicization of humanitarian assistance.

APPROVAL

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director,
United Nations World Food Programme

Date

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	14 508	6 441 099	
Pulses	449	426 547	
Oil and fats	106	91 161	
Mixed and blended food	268	543 269	
Total food	15 331	7 502 076	
Cash/Voucher Transfers		2 000 000	
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			9 502 076
External transport			926 104
Landside transport, storage and handling			925 226
Other direct operational costs			5 134 895 ²
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2 024 369
Total WFP direct costs			18 512 670
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			1 295 887
TOTAL WFP COSTS			19 808 557

ANNEX I-B

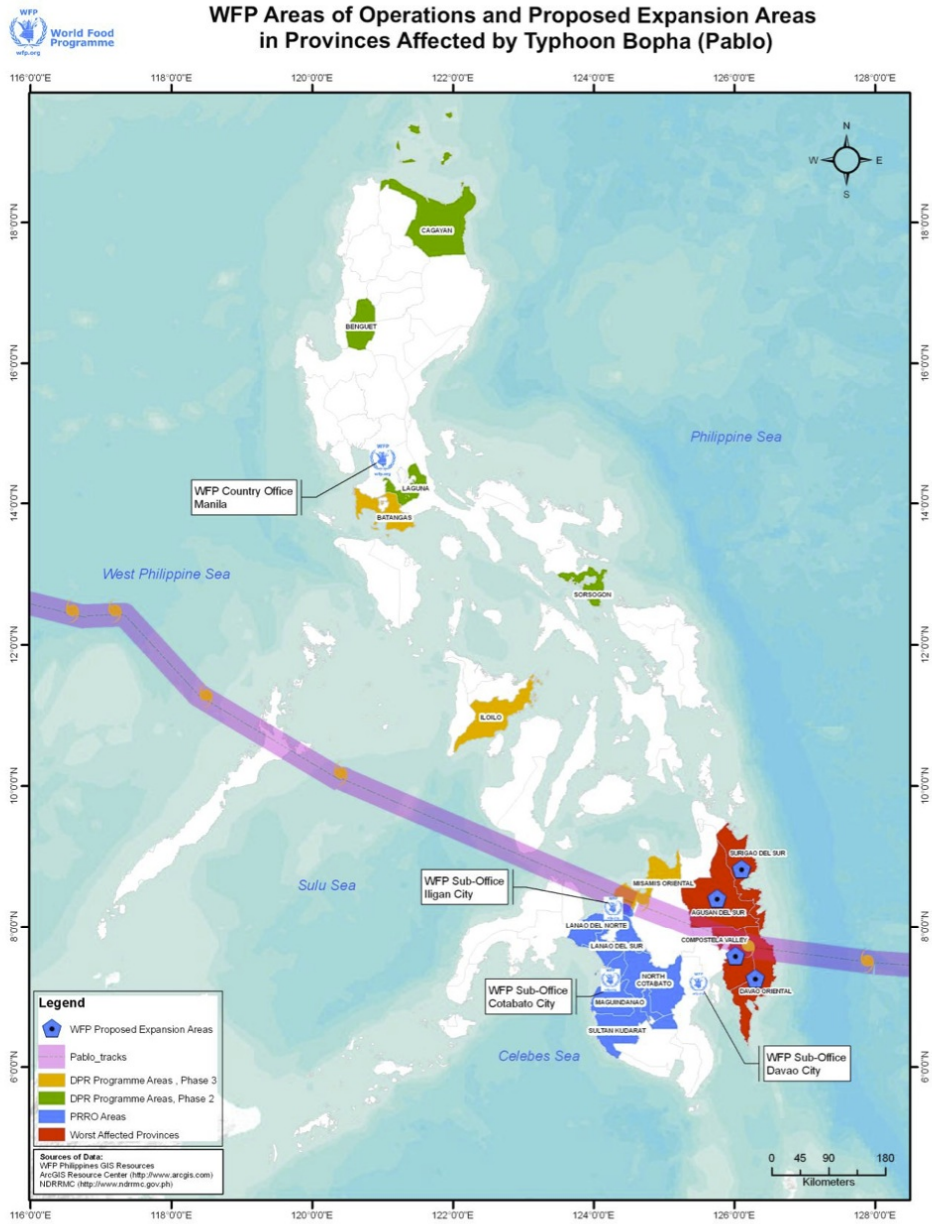
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	- 50 804 ¹³
Local staff - national officers	224 389
Local staff - general service	335 500
Local staff – overtime	4 640
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	72 279
International consultants	209 833
Local consultants	120 000
Staff duty travel	85 935
Subtotal	1 001 772
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	66 000
Utilities	51 500
Office supplies and other consumables	38 857
Communications services	395 090
Equipment repair and maintenance	69 750
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	242 500
United Nations organization services	17 000
Subtotal	880 697
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	54 400
Communications equipment	62 500
Local security costs	25 000
Subtotal	141 900
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 024 369

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Objective 1: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3)		
Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted internally displaced people, food-insecure households participating in GFD/recovery/livelihood programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: 90% with acceptable food consumption score (baseline to be decided after the forthcoming emergency food security assessment for Typhoon-Bopha affected areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP food pipeline is stable ➤ No additional large-scale population displacements occur to the extent that shift the operation's focus ➤ Food reaches the intended beneficiaries
Output 1.1 Food and cash distributed under secure conditions in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women and men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of planned beneficiaries reached, disaggregated by gender under food and cash based interventions Target: 100% (1 480 112 beneficiaries, at least 50% women) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed during project Target: 56 075 mt ➤ Value of cash/vouchers distributed during project under cash for work or training Target: US\$4 million 	
Outcome 2 Returnee and other food-insecure communities have increased access to productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: Useful productive assets increased for 80% of projects ➤ % increase in agricultural production Target: 20–50% increase in production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary resources are provided by partner agencies and government departments
Output 2.1 Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hectares of cropland supported for agricultural production Target: 3 000 ha ➤ Kilometres of farm-to-market roads constructed/rehabilitated Target: 50 km ➤ Kilometres of irrigation canal rehabilitated Target: 300 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land ownership constraints in some areas do not hamper community participation and sustainability of assets created ➤ Essential complementary inputs are provided by local government units and other partners
Outcome 3 Returnee and other food-insecure households have enhanced livelihood skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in household income as a result of acquired skills Target: 15–20% increase in annual household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marketing opportunities do not hinder sustainability
Output 3.1 Developed skills for diversifying and strengthening livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Types of skills acquired by the participants Target: At least five types of major livelihood skills enhanced 	

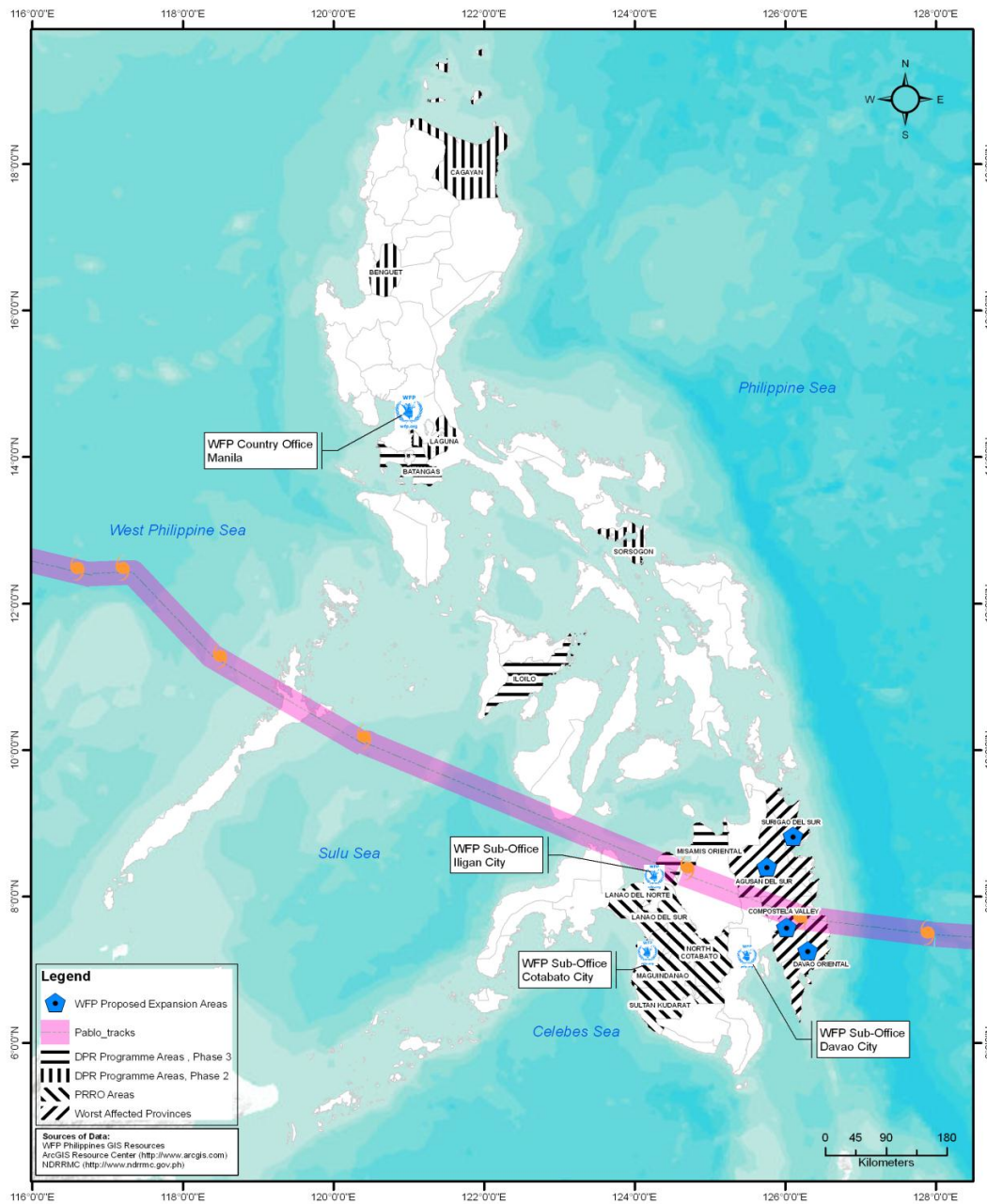
<p>Outcome 4 Enrolment of girls and boys in assisted schools stabilized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rate of retention of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools Target: Retention rate met for 80% of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary inputs are provided by the community and other stakeholders
<p>Output 4.1 Food distributed to girls and boys under secure conditions in sufficient quantity and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of planned girls and boys reached in selected elementary schools Target: 100% (230 000) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed Target: 8 936 mt ➤ Number of schools targeted Target: Over 400 	
<p>Objective 2: Save lives of the most vulnerable individuals whose nutrition security has been adversely affected by the escalation in conflict of 2008/2009 (WFP Strategic Objective 1)</p>		
<p>Outcome 5 Reduced MAM in children aged between 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged between 6–59 months (weight-for-height) and pregnant and lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) Target: to be decided after the forthcoming emergency food security assessment for Typhoon Bopha-affected areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No major outbreak of disease occurs ➤ Complementary resources are provided by UNICEF and the Government for community MAM activities
<p>Output 5.1 Food distributed to children aged between 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in sufficient quantity and quality under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of planned children disaggregated by sex and pregnant and lactating women reached Target: 100% (180 000 children and 50 000 pregnant and lactating women) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed Target: 7 603 mt 	
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures (WFP Strategic Objective 2)</p>		
<p>Outcome 6 Increased DPR capacity at the national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index Target: Government capacity strengthened as planned for 80% of projects supported ➤ Number of local government units using food and nutrition surveillance and early-warning systems Target: 10 units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster risk reduction continues to be a priority ➤ DPR work stays on track ➤ Required resources are generated
<p>Output 6.1 Developed skills in DPR and early-warning systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of skills training sessions in logistics, needs assessment, disaster response coordination, food and nutrition, early warning Target: 25 sessions ➤ No. of participants in training, disaggregated by gender Target: 500 officials, at least 50% women 	

ANNEX III – AREAS OF OPERATIONS AND EXPANSION





WFP Areas of Operations and Proposed Expansion Areas in Provinces Affected by Typhoon Bopha (Pablo)



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFA	cash for assets
DSC	direct support costs
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DPR	disaster preparedness and response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
GFD	general food distribution
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
NPA	New People's Army
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme