

Philippines Emergency Operation 200631

Title: Assistance to the people affected by the super typhoon Haiyan	
Number of beneficiaries	2,500,000
Duration of project (starting date – end date)	6 months (13 November 2013 to 13 May 2014)
WFP food tonnage	65,256 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	56,343,025
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	9,726,778
Capacity Development & Augmentation	
Direct Support Cost	16,354,915
Indirect Support Cost	5,769,730
Total cost to WFP	88,194,448

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 8 November 2013, a category 5 typhoon “Haiyan” (local name “Yolanda”) made landfall in the Philippines with devastating effect and left in its wake destruction of unimaginable proportion to both public and private infrastructure. Roads, bridges, buildings, communication facilities, power, water supply, etc. have been partially destroyed thereby limiting access and hindering humanitarian response. The airport at Tacloban is currently operating only for the transport of relief goods and evacuation of the injured and commercial flights have yet to resume. On the basis of a report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) dated 11 November 2013, a total of 9.84 million people (2.1 million families) have been most directly affected by the impact of super typhoon Haiyan¹.

In support of the Government of the Philippines, WFP is launching an Emergency Operation (EMOP) in the areas affected by super typhoon Haiyan to provide life-saving and early recovery food assistance for people whose homes and livelihoods have been destroyed, most of whom are displaced and currently living in evacuation centres and temporary shelters. The proposed duration of this EMOP is six months (13 November 2013 to 13 May 2014). WFP plans to reach a total of 2.5 million people with emergency food assistance, supplementary feeding, food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW), with a specific focus on the families whose houses were totally destroyed by typhoon Haiyan. These activities will be conducted

¹ The detailed breakdown of the percentages of women, men, girls and boys affected are currently not available but the breakdown of beneficiaries by activity, detailed on page 6, has been based on analysis of available population statistics and will be adjusted once a gender-sensitive assessment is conducted in the worst hit areas. This is expected within the next two to three weeks.

taking into account the protection concerns of the affected populations, particularly women and children.

The proposed EMOP is based on preliminary figures; the approach and targeting of WFP's response will be further reviewed and revised as soon as the findings from ongoing assessments become available. Assessments will also determine whether the situation in certain areas will allow for an expansion of planned cash-based interventions.

Accountability to affected populations will be a guiding principle of WFP's response. Joint planning and collaboration with the Government and other partners will ensure no double targeting. The approach will be informed by an understanding of the vulnerabilities of the worst affected women, men, girls and boys, in keeping with WFP's commitment to addressing gender issues from the outset.

In line with the new WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the overall goal of this EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods among the people affected by typhoon Haiyan (Strategic Objective 1).

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Despite recent gains made on the economic front, the Philippines is a lower Middle Income Country that remains 114th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index (March 2013) for the fifth consecutive year. While the country recently reported a promising annual economic growth of 7.5 percent, there is a large disparity of growth between the southern islands of Mindanao, which have suffered decades of protracted conflict and inequitable distribution of resources, and the rest of the country. Additionally, the country faces frequent natural disasters, high population growth and increasing under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The country is among the 36 highest burden countries identified by the Lancet Nutrition Series on maternal and child under-nutrition (2008). Thirty-two percent of its children are stunted and six percent are wasted. The Philippines has the second highest incidence of stunting in Southeast Asia.
2. On 8 November 2013, a category 5 typhoon "Haiyan" (local name "Yolanda") hit the Philippines with wind speeds exceeding 315 km per hour at time of landfall and covered an area of 300 miles. It left in its wake destruction of unimaginable proportions to both public and private infrastructure. Roads, bridges, buildings, communication facilities, power, water supply and other critical infrastructure have been severely impacted, cutting off many critical and basic services, and hindering an immediate humanitarian response.
3. Experts have compared the impact of typhoon Haiyan to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami that claimed 275,000 lives and devastated communities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. CNN experts assert that the strength of the typhoon was 3 to 4 times bigger than hurricane Katrina. Furthermore, the devastation from typhoon Haiyan comes on top of the spike in food insecurity and hardship caused by the Zamboanga conflict and the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck Bohol and the Cebu islands in the central Philippines just one month ago.
4. The affected population is spread across a wide geographical area of nine regions, 41 provinces, 48 cities, 447 towns and 7,488 *barangays*². On 11 November 2013, the DSWD

² A *barangay* is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and is the native term for village, district or ward. In colloquial usage, the term often refers to an inner city neighborhood or a suburb.

projected that some 15 million people have been affected of which 9.84 million people, or 2.1 million families, have been most directly impacted by typhoon Haiyan.

5. According to initial reports from various sources, Tacloban city in Leyte province is the worst hit and likely has suffered the most casualties. Guiuan in Eastern Samar is also severely affected, while Ormoc town also in Leyte sustained more than 50% damage. Various news sources have so far reported the following casualties:
 - a) Leyte: provincial government estimates that over 10,000 have been killed;
 - b) Samar: at least 300 have been killed and 2,000 are missing;
 - c) Eastern Samar: the Governor has stated that over 200 have been killed;
 - d) Iloilo: the estimated number of dead is still unknown;
 - e) Antique: the estimated number of dead is still unknown.
6. Following his visit to Tacloban, the President of the Philippines, Mr. Benigno S. Aquino III, declared a state of national calamity and made the provision of food a priority. In addition to those who have been displaced, rough estimates are that 2.5 million people are in need of immediate food assistance. This coverage may increase during the first weeks of the response as results of assessments better define the impact.
7. This initial estimate is based on the following assumptions: (1) markets are not functioning effectively; (2) food is not accessible; (3) there are high numbers of displaced people; and (4) there is extensive infrastructure damage. In Tacloban and Guiuan, food is only available through family packs distributed by DSWD. All markets and rice warehouses have been looted. As markets re-establish themselves, which will vary from area to area, WFP will monitor market activity and availability of potential cash distribution channels in order to transition from food to cash transfers when and where appropriate.
8. While WFP has presence on the ground in Tacloban, initial rapid food security assessments have been severely hampered by the lack of access to most affected areas and progress has been limited.
9. A total of 1,135 evacuation centres are currently open, providing temporary shelter for 319,868 persons (68,899 families). In addition, 264,774 individuals (60,834 families) are reportedly staying with friends and relatives. The unofficial death toll as of 11 November 2013 is estimated to be over 10,000. These estimates are reportedly based on the estimated population of the affected communities and the scale of reported destruction.
10. Reports from DSWD and other sources, including WFP's staff on the ground, indicate that 28,582 houses were either completely or partially destroyed. As reports continue to be updated, this number is expected to increase significantly. Satellite images shared by the European Union have shown extensive damage to both private and public properties.
11. The Department of Agriculture estimates that typhoon Haiyan resulted in agricultural losses of up to US\$160 million, destroying 134,085 hectares of farmland (mostly rice and coconuts). Damages to irrigation facilities are estimated to exceed PHP 1.01 billion (approximately US\$23 million).
12. Given that the majority of the population's livelihoods rely on tourism, fishing and agriculture, the destruction to tourism related infrastructure and facilities, coupled with reported loss of harvests, underscores the urgent need to ensure immediate food security for the affected population and communities while livelihood support is extended for the medium term.

13. There have been reports of looting and a breakdown of law and order in a number of affected areas. Consequently, relief goods are being subject to military escorts (being provided by local authorities) to areas currently accessible. There are concerns over the safety and protection of the affected population, following reports of sexual and gender-based violence. Many families have been separated by the disaster, and vulnerable women and children are at particular risk.
14. The airport at Tacloban is operating only for the transport of relief goods and evacuation of injured victims. Commercial flights have yet to resume. Transportation and communication channels in many of the affected areas remain unavailable or unreliable, presenting a major challenge to relief operations including the initiation of food distributions.
15. In line with DSWD reports first priority is being given to Tacloban. However WFP will quickly expand operations to a wider geographical area, including Guiuan in Eastern Samar and Ormoc in Leyte. WFP will commence with the delivery of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to those municipalities/communities that have been hardest hit by the typhoon.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

16. The destruction wrought and the extensive damage to livelihoods, infrastructure and agriculture has left whole communities severely vulnerable and food insecure. This will impact on all aspects of life in the affected areas including the ability of local authorities to provide basic social services.
17. Food aid provided by the Government is trickling in to Tacloban but in small and insufficient quantities. Supplies are limited to family packs containing rice, canned food and noodles sufficient for only 2 to 3 days. Out of a total of 139 *barangays* in Tacloban city, DSWD is currently distributing food to only 25 *barangays* covering about 10,000 people. Only 14 *barangays* have been reached so far.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

18. The Government of the Philippines has requested international humanitarian assistance. The Office of the President is leading the coordination of humanitarian relief operations. To enhance coordination, the government has activated the following clusters: Food Security, Logistics, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education, Health (including reproductive health and mental health and psychosocial support), Protection (including child protection and gender based violence), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Inter-cluster coordination meetings are chaired by the DSWD and supported by the Office of Civil Defence (OCD).
19. The government has and has requested WFP to provide food and logistical support including assistance in setting up logistics hubs in Tacloban and Ormoc (Leyte) and Guiuan (Eastern Samar).

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

20. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprising of UN agencies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), multilateral institutions and the civil society has prepared and launched a flash appeal for a total of US\$ 301 million, which will be revisited as more information becomes available in the coming weeks. Members of the HCT are also providing bilateral support to Government cluster lead agencies for the provision of relief supplies, including food, in addition to technical services.

Coordination

21. For coordination purposes, and to support fund raising strategies, the HCT prepared a Typhoon “Yolanda” Action Plan. The Action Plan seeks to address the immediate to medium-term needs of the affected population over the coming six months. The Action Plan estimates the total response requirements by clusters. Based on the results of the on-going WFP-led multi-cluster assessment initiative, it is likely that the Action Plan will be revised in the coming weeks to reflect the exact situation in the affected areas as assessment results become available.

22. WFP is leading the Food Security, Logistics and ICT clusters and is actively involved in other clusters including the Nutrition, Health and the Education clusters.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

23. The goal of this EMOP is to save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance the food and nutrition security of the people whose homes and livelihoods have been totally and/or partially destroyed. This is in line with WFP’s Strategic Objective 1. The EMOP has the objectives:

- To meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people affected by the devastating effects of typhoon Haiyan;
- To prevent an increase in acute malnutrition especially among children aged 6-59 months ;
- To protect lives and livelihoods, contribute to self-reliance and help affected populations to recover more quickly, mindful of the different needs and priorities of affected people according to sex and age.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

Targeting Methodology

24. The initial targeting is based on DSWD reports (*Report #24: effects and services and interventions for victims of typhoon “Yolanda”; November, 11, 2013/12 noon*) which estimated that out of some 15 million people projected to have been impacted, a total of 2.1 million families or 9.84 million people were the most directly affected.

25. Given the complexity of conducting assessments in disaster-affected areas, WFP utilized ITHACA/Politecnico di Torino satellite imagery to follow the path of typhoon Haiyan and identify the most devastated areas. Through this exercise, WFP estimated that 2.5 million people were severely affected by the disaster and in need of immediate assistance.

26. WFP is leading two assessments – the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), an inter-cluster and inter-agency exercise; and a more detailed Emergency Food, Nutrition and Livelihood assessment that will follow. The results of these assessments will inform and refine targeting and response strategies. The approach and targeting of WFP’s response will be further reviewed and revised as necessary through budget revisions as soon as the findings from these assessments become available. Due consideration will be given to the expansion of cash-based interventions, based on assessment findings, assessment of potential distribution channels and taking into account any protection concerns linked to different types of transfer modality.
27. WFP will initially and primarily target those households and communities whose houses have been totally destroyed. It is envisaged that the majority of these households will be relocated to evacuation centres and temporary shelters while awaiting the Government’s rehabilitation programs. The evacuation centres are currently providing temporary shelter to 66,899 families (319,905 persons). DSWD Field Offices continue to validate and account for the displaced families, in coordination with local government units, including those families and individuals seeking shelter outside the evacuation centres or who are community/home-based.

Relief Assistance

28. Emergency food assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups sheltered in evacuation centres as well as those residing with friends and/or relatives. Vulnerable groups will be determined by a number of indicators including malnutrition rates, mortality, disease, food access/availability, dietary diversity, coping strategies, access to water, physical insecurity and prolonged displacement.
29. A joint WFP-DSWD food pipeline has been in place since 2012 for the typhoon Bopha response through which WFP has been providing rice rations for family food packs that DSWD distributes. A complementary set of distribution modalities is being established by WFP to allow rapid expansion to a wider number of geographical areas.
30. WFP plans to deploy both food and cash transfer modalities under this emergency food assistance component, taking into account the other interventions being implemented by the Government and other actors. It is expected that the Government-funded social protection programme (conditional cash transfers) will be revised in the affected areas, enabling a significant reduction of the target number of beneficiaries requiring continued assistance through WFP’s operation.
31. According to the initial assessments of UNICEF, more than 4.3 million children have been affected by typhoon Haiyan. Priority will be given to meeting the needs of women and children in evacuation centres and in the most affected areas. WFP’s nutrition interventions for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women have been defined in collaboration with the Nutrition Cluster and relevant government entities. Interventions will be implemented jointly with the Department of Health, the National Nutrition Council, UNICEF, NGOs and local government units, with the following specific focus during two phases:
 - Phase 1 (weeks 1 – 8): prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6 - 23 month using specialized food, while a rapid nutrition assessment is conducted and preparation for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition(MAM) is undertaken;
 - Phase 2 (weeks 9 – 26): Treatment of MAM for children aged 6-59 months using specialized food.

Livelihood Assistance

32. The response will incorporate focused FFW and CFW schemes to protect lives and livelihoods, contribute to self-reliance and help affected population to recover more quickly. FFW for livelihood assistance will allow WFP to leverage its experience and partnership to help the affected households rebuild their livelihoods and community assets. FFW will target 500,000 people and CFW will target an additional 150,000 people for three months.
33. Past experience shows that traders in the Philippines are extremely innovative and enterprising and WFP expects a rapid revival of markets in the affected areas. A comprehensive market assessment will be undertaken in partnership with Cash Learning Project (CaLP) alongside the planned WFP-led Food, Livelihood and Nutrition assessment. These two assessments will inform strategies and plans for future course of action. WFP will leverage every opportunity to commence cash-based interventions where and when appropriate.
34. In summary, the operation will target the following affected people:

Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
Emergency food assistance ³	1,225,000	1,275,000	2,500,000
Food for work	245,000	255,000	500,000
Cash for Work ⁴	14,329	14,913	29,242
Prevention of acute malnutrition (children aged 6-23 months)	15,000	15,000	30,000
Treatment of MAM (children aged 6-59 months)	6,615	6,885	13,500
Total	1,225,000	1,275,000	2,500,000

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

35. Based on the bilateral government request and as a life saving measure, WFP will provide HEB to the evacuees. This is critical at the onset of displacements because the affected families neither have adequate utensils nor cooking facilities.
36. As WFP's support under this EMOP will target mainly the people sheltered in evacuation centres, with supplemental efforts focusing on the restoration of lost livelihoods through food and cash for work schemes, WFP's ration is comprised mainly of rice. Through the joint pipeline established with DSWD, WFP's rice is complemented by other commodities such as canned food and noodles provided by the government, thereby meeting protein and fat requirements of the beneficiaries⁵. Under WFP's complementary food distribution system, the ration level and food basket may be revised following assessments to ensure that the minimum dietary requirement of the affected population is met.

³ Emergency food assistance includes both food and/or cash. It should be noted that the number of beneficiaries who will receive cash transfers under this modality is still to be determined and the cash transfer component could expand over the course of the operation.

⁴ The number of beneficiaries who will receive cash transfers under CFW is 29,242 people.

⁵ In currently implemented Bohol earthquake Response, as a part of 15 days ration per household, WFP is providing 20 kg rice, while DSWD is providing 10 cans of sardines, 10 cans of beefloaf, 10 packs of noodles, coffee and milo.

37. Under the nutrition intervention, targeted children will be provided with Ready-to-Use-Supplementary-Food (RUSF).

38. The operation will provide the following food rations/transfers:

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)					
Commodity	Emergency food assistance	FFW	Prevention of MAM	Treatment of MAM	Cash
Rice	333.33	150			
RUSF Plumpy'Doz (6-23 months)			43.33		
RUSF Plumpy'Sup (6-59 months)				92	
High Energy Biscuits	100				
Total	433	150			US\$ 52.5 (household /month)
Total kcal/day	1,265	540	247	500	
% kcal from protein	8.6%	7.8%		10.2%	
% kcal from fat	9.1%	1.3%		54.9%	
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30 days/month	30 days/month	30 days/month	6-8 weeks per year	30 days/month

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD AND CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)					
Commodity Type	Emergency food assistance	FFW	Nutrition	Cash (US\$)	Total
Rice	53,938	10,000			63,938
RUSF Plumpy'Doz			220		220
RUSF Plumpy'Sup			98		98
HEB	1,000				1,000
Total	54,938	10,000	318	8,126,778	65,256

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

39. The main Government counterpart for WFP will continue to be the DSWD, in close collaboration with the Department of Health, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Labour and Employment. WFP will also work closely with regional line agencies, and authorities of the affected areas at the provincial, municipal and *barangay* levels. In addition to Government counterparts, WFP will also

explore working with other Cooperating Partners, especially in the areas where the presence of Government partners is limited.

40. WFP's Cooperating Partners will be responsible for the monitoring of the WFP-supplied commodities and cash transfers, and will be assisted by WFP staff during distributions.
41. All programme components will be implemented in accordance with international standards for humanitarian assistance and in coordination with relevant humanitarian clusters to ensure coherence with on-going programmes of the Government, partner agencies including NGOs and other actors. Targeted support to vulnerable women and men will be based on WFP's commitment to ensuring gender equality across its services. Given mounting security concerns in the operating environment, programmes will be implemented with particular attention to the protection of the population and accountability to the people WFP seeks to assist.
42. Food commodities will be dispatched directly from WFP's warehouse to pre-selected distribution sites managed by WFP's cooperating partner. Food will be distributed directly to the beneficiaries with the support of government structures at the local level. With the support of WFP's Field Monitors, WFP's cooperating partner and others will support key elements of the beneficiary selection, distribution and monitoring.
43. Under FFW and CFW schemes, WFP envisions that most non-food inputs will be provided by government at the local level and, once established, through the Government's 'Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan'. WFP will advocate for this through DSWD to ensure availability of non-food items (NFIs) to participating households in the FFW schemes.
44. It is unlikely that the National Food Authority has sufficient rice stocks in place for the relief operation therefore WFP will source all its rice requirements regionally for maximum cost efficiency. In the interim, rice stocks will be borrowed from available in-house stock and from other operations pending the arrival of new consignments. Discussions are on-going with identified sources for the required rice.
45. This EMOP is planned for an initial period of 6 months during which life-saving support will be provided to the affected populations and lives and livelihoods will be protected among households whose houses and livelihoods were totally destroyed. It is envisaged that the Government will assist the affected population after 6 months through its rehabilitation plan.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

46. WFP Representative and Country Director, based in Manila, will oversee and manage the overall emergency operation. Plans are also under way for WFP to establish a sub-office in the affected region for enhanced monitoring of WFP's activities.
47. Program implementation will be monitored by WFP's Cooperating Partners primarily through the already established system under WFP's regular programme. WFP aims to monitor a reasonable percentage of its distributions on a monthly basis despite the extremely challenging security situation.
48. WFP will monitor the distribution of assistance through both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the distribution and monitoring reports submitted by Cooperating Partners on a monthly and quarterly basis. Cooperating

Partners' progress reports will be compared against WFP's own monitoring data, which will be collected regularly by WFP's Field Monitors.

49. Field monitors will report on the targeting and selection of beneficiaries, and on output and process indicators including the utilization of the food and cash distributed. Data collection by Field Monitors will be guided by the project's logical framework and will be based on monitoring checklists that are in line with WFP's results-based management monitoring guideline.
50. Food security information will be collected through a baseline assessment undertaken by a partner at the start of the project. Nutrition data will be gathered to the extent possible in partnership with UNICEF and other NGOs partners. Data on FFW, such as asset recovery, rehabilitation or creation, will be collected from project completion reports and monitoring information. Cooperating Partners will prepare monthly monitoring and food distribution reports and the data collected will be disaggregated by gender and age as appropriate. Monitoring data will be captured and analysed through an existing database. Joint monitoring visits will involve WFP, NGO partner, government counterparts and donors as appropriate. Regular meetings between stakeholders at the sub-office level will take place periodically to discuss results and resolve any implementation challenges.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

51. It is expected that the Government will soon announce a 'Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Plan' to commence as soon as transport and communications facilities are restored and clearing operations have been completed. However, its full implementation is expected to peak once all the evacuation centres have been closed and all internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned and resettled in their homes/places of origin or relocated to temporary "bunk houses" that will take about 6 months to complete. At this point, WFP plans to hand over all its activities to the Government.

RISK MANAGEMENT

52. Insecurity poses the single greatest risk to WFP's operation. This is mainly due to the extent of the devastation and the consequent delay in reaching the affected communities with life-saving assistance. Insecurity also contributes to heightened protection concerns for the affected population.
53. A second considerable risk is the potential for a second typhoon or major storm that could cause further damage, displacements and deaths in the aftermath. The Philippines experiences an average of 20 typhoons every year during the typhoon season that lasts between July and December.
54. In addition, inadequate funding, or funding that is not timely, will hinder the effective implementation of the assistance under this EMOP.

Security Risk Management

55. WFP and UNDSS will continue to monitor the security situation in the areas affected by typhoon Haiyan, with specific focus on the hardest hit municipalities where there are reported incidents of looting. Mitigating factors are in place for all UN to follow, which includes MOSS (Minimum Operating Security Standards) compliance.
56. WFP will continue to monitor weather-related risks and take all necessary precautions. In addition to contingency stocks, WFP will maintain a warehouse in Manila with strategic

stocks of mobile storage units, boats, prefabricated offices, and other NFIs ready for immediate deployment.

57. WFP will continue to approach donors to mobilize funds for this operation.

58. All the above have been reflected in WFP's risk register.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation “**Assistance to the people affected by the super typhoon Haiyan**” (Philippines EMOP 200631).

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:.....

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	63,938	44,808,156	
Pulses			
Oil and fats			
Mixed and blended food	1,318	2,226,492	
Others			
Total Food Transfers	65,256	47,034,648	
External Transport		1,538,197	
LTSH		4,714,777	
ODOC Food		3,055,403	
Food and Related Costs ¹			56,343,025
C&V Transfers		8,126,778	
C&V Related costs		1,600,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			9,726,778
Capacity Development & Augmentation			
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			66,069,803
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			16,354,915
Total Direct Project Costs			82,424,718
Indirect support costs (7 percent)			5,769,730
TOTAL WFP COSTS			88,194,448

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

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	9,756,480
General service staff	1,598,435
Danger pay and local allowances	
Subtotal	
Recurring and Other	2,500,000
Capital Equipment	1,000,000
Security	
Travel and transportation	1,500,000
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	16,354,915

The direct support cost of US\$16.4 million is predominantly to enable and meet significant and rapid augmentation needs of the Country Office capacity including short-term deployment of staff from other Country Offices, Regional Bureaux and HQ.

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>MAM treatment performance</p> <p>Baseline (: To be established after the first month of implementation</p> <p>Targets: Mortality rate < 3%; recovery rate >75%; non-response rate <15%; default rate <15%</p>	<p>No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters occur.</p> <p>Other basic needs that will influence nutritional outcomes are met (i.e. water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.)</p> <p>Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation.</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p> <p>Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions.</p> <p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>Food consumption score, disaggregated by set of household head</p> <p>Baseline: To be established within 3 months since the start of distribution</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted households/individuals have at least borderline food consumption</p>	<p>Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation.</p> <p>Resources and inputs are available when required.</p> <p>Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required.</p> <p>Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions.</p>
<p>Output A Food and nutritional products distributed in</p>	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food as percentage of planned</p>	

sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	A.2. Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned A.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	
Goal 2: Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men		
Outcome 1.3 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets	1.3.4 Community asset score Target: 50% of assets damaged or destroyed during the emergency are restored	Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. Resources and inputs are available when required. Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required. Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions.
Output A Food and nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	A.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food as percentage of planned A.2. Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned A.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	
Output B Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	B.1. Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	
Goal 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations, and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks		

<p>Outcome 1.4 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<p>1.4.1. Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) Target: Increased index, based on initial assessment</p> <p>1.4.2. User satisfaction rate Target: Project-specific</p>	<p>Security conditions allow staff and partners to undertake required actions. Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. Resources and inputs are available when required.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	
<p>Output C Augmented logistics, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service or emergency telecommunications services provided</p>	<p>C.1. United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot items provided against requests, by type C.2. Number of goods and services provided, by type C.3. Number of passengers transported C.4. Metric tons/cubic meters of cargo transported</p>	
<p>Output D Emergency management capacity created and/or supported</p>	<p>D.1. Number of technical assistance provided, by type D.2. Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	

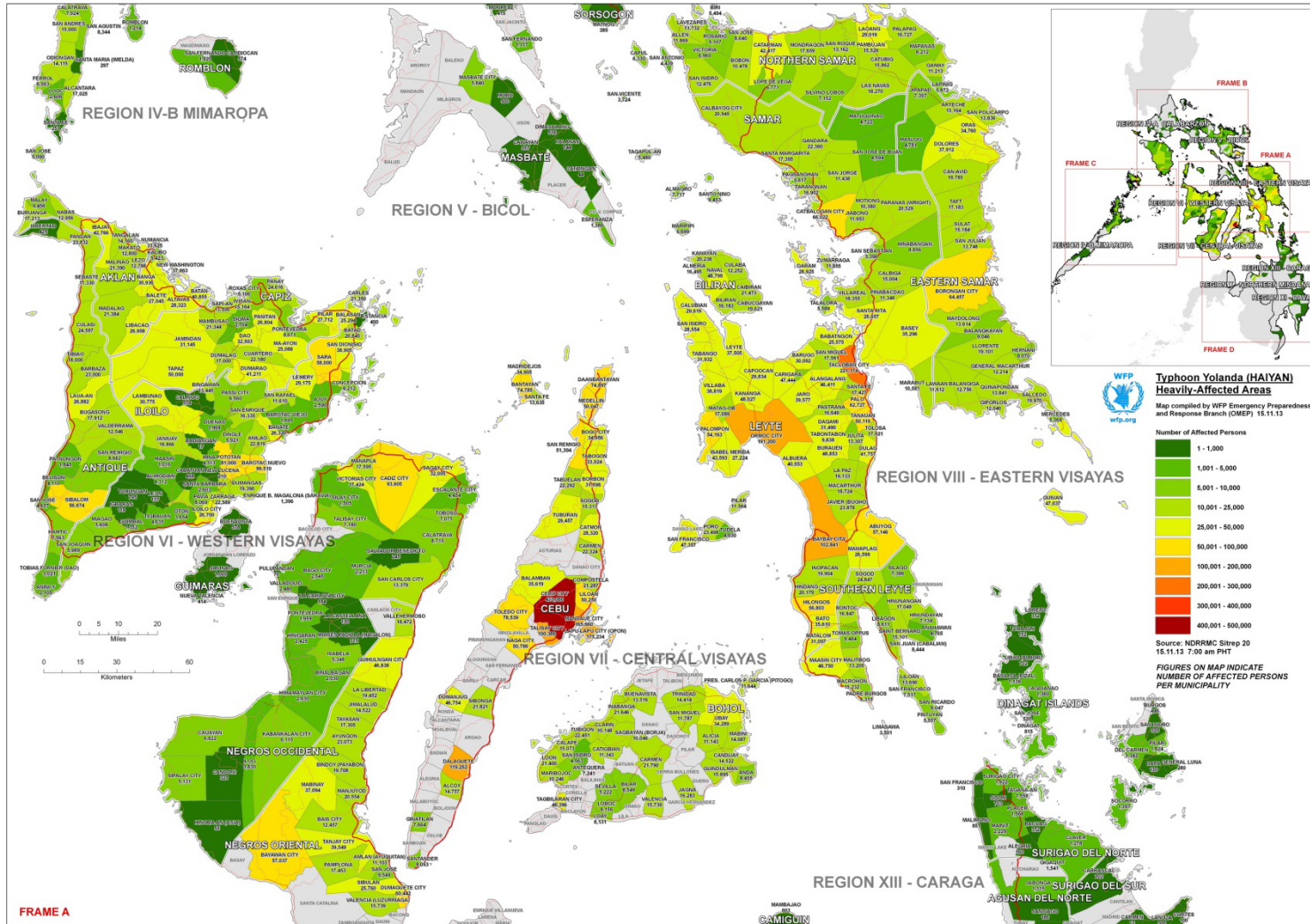
<p>CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS</p>		
<p><u>RESULTS:</u></p>	<p><u>INDICATORS:</u></p>	<p><u>TARGETS:</u></p>
<p>GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of women, men or both women and men, who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household</p> <p>Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees</p>	<p>Target: To be determined (TBD)</p> <p>Target: >50%</p>

<p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p> <p>PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	Target: >60%
	Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to or from and at WFP programme sites	Target: 80%
	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	Target: 70%
	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	Target: TBD
	Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	Target: TBD
	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	Target: TBD

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⁸ The logical framework is aligned to the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014-2017 in view of the proposed duration of the project. Given the nature of the operation, i.e. rapid onset disaster, establishing baseline and measuring and reporting on all indicators – especially at outcome levels – may not be possible. Same applies for cross-cutting indicators and some new indicators that are newly introduced to the SRF 2014-2017.

ANNEX III - MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CaLP	Cash Learning Project
CFW	Cash for Work
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FFW	Food for Work
GoP	Government of the Philippines
GFD	General Food Distribution
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDPs	internally displaced persons
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MIRA	Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
NFIs	Non Food Items
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OCD	Office of Civil Defence
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ANNEX IV - LTSH-matrix

ANNEX V - Project Budget Plan

ANNEX VI - Project Statistics

ANNEX VII - Project Budget Estimate

ANNEX VIII – Macro Risk Analysis and contingency plan (in the case of cash and vouchers)