

Emergency Operation: Vanuatu 200833

Title: Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Cyclone Pam	
Number of beneficiaries	57,300
Duration of project (starting date – end date)	4 April - 20 June 2015
Gender Marker Code	1
WFP food tonnage	1,674 MT

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	2,578,024
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-
DSC	712,665
ISC	230,348
Total cost to WFP	3,521,037

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 13 March 2015, Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall on the islands of Vanuatu with sustained wind speeds of around 250 km/h. Initial estimates of humanitarian impact have indicated large devastation over a wide geographic scale and severe crop damage. The country's logistics infrastructure and communications network sustained severe damage, rendering access to the affected population a significant challenge. On 21 March, the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu officially declared a state of emergency, covering all affected provinces, including the capital, Port Vila, which was close to the eye of the cyclone.

A Government-led joint initial rapid needs assessment, completed on 20 March, and covering 15 islands and several island groups, confirmed the most urgent needs as water, food, shelter and health. The assessments also confirmed extensive damage to food crops, especially root crops and fruit plantations, which will have significant longer-term impact on both food availability and livelihoods.

Under an acute emergency response phase, 166,600 people are being assisted by the Government with extensive support from the international community, including WFP. An IR-EMOP, launched on 20 March, within 36 hours of WFP receiving a request from the Government, has already provided rice and high-energy biscuits to supplement the Government's emergency rations. Under a Special Operation, launched on 18 March 2015,

WFP, in its capacity as lead agency in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, is helping to reinforce logistics coordination, augment local transport to the affected islands, address severe shortfalls in local storage capacity for relief items and re-establish communications with remote island locations.

This EMOP is launched with a view to providing further assistance to the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu in meeting critical emergency needs during the period 4 April to 20 June 2015. The UN Flash Appeal, launched on Tuesday, 24 March, has made it clear that if the international humanitarian community fails to support the Government in providing immediate life-saving rations of food and water, lives will be greatly and unnecessarily threatened and a second emergency will emerge for survivors of Tropical Cyclone Pam.

On the basis of assessments carried out by the Food Security Cluster and VAM, WFP will target households having very few other viable means of subsistence during this period. Some 57,300 individuals (10,800 households), whose food security is most immediately threatened, will be the focus of this EMOP. They are predominantly rural households, who lived on subsistence farming before the cyclone and who have lost the vast majority of their household food stocks, crops and livestock.

In line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the overall goal of this EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods (Strategic Objective 1). The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu is coordinating the overall humanitarian response through its National Disaster Management Office and relevant local authorities in the affected islands. A UN Humanitarian Coordinator has been appointed and coordination support is being provided by the Pacific Humanitarian Team. Preliminary WFP requirements, which were included under the UN Flash Appeal of 24 March, are being launched through this Emergency Operation.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Vanuatu is a country made up of 83 islands with a population of an estimated 270,000¹. Vanuatu has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.616 (2013)², placing it in the medium human development category. Vanuatu's HDI falls below average for countries in East Asia and the Pacific. Despite significant gains made in Gross National Income (GNI) per capita up to 2010, Vanuatu's GNI per capita has actually declined slightly over the last 5 years, the main factor keeping its HDI from increasing.
2. Vanuatu is prone to natural disasters which create devastation and loss of livelihoods. The localised nature and significant scale of these disasters means that they tend to overwhelm the local coping capacity and mutual assistance capabilities of extended families and relatives living on other islands.
3. Tropical Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu on 13 March 2015. The Category 5 cyclone caused extensive damage to all six provinces of the country – Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea and Torba. Wind speeds were around 250 km / hour, with gusts peaking at 320 km / hour. The Government declared that 166,600 people have been affected, a figure corroborating WFP's 72-hour remote impact assessment, and representing more than half the country's population. Shefa and Tafea provinces were the hardest hit.
4. Vanuatu's population relies heavily on subsistence farming. Approximately two-thirds of food consumed is from own production, mainly roots and tubers, fruits and vegetables and small livestock cultivated in the homestead. Following the cyclone, the Food Security

¹ Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2015

² UNDP Human Development Report, 2014

Cluster/VAM assessments found that root and tuber crops were widely uprooted and others inundated; that cabbage and other leafy vegetable plants were destroyed; that the vast majority of fruit trees were stripped; that the banana crop was entirely destroyed; that small livestock, including chickens and pigs were killed and pens and shelters destroyed.

5. Vanuatu's urban areas tend to be poorer than rural ones. The worst affected islands, Tanna and Erromango, have relatively high poverty levels (10-33 percent). In Efate, poverty is 10 percent, except in Port Vila city, where rates are much higher (18 percent)³. People in urban areas are mostly dependent on wage or salaried income or small businesses. In rural areas, own home production and household enterprise are the main income sources. Despite lower poverty in rural areas, the rural subsistence type of livelihoods has been impacted more severely by the cyclone.
6. A gender inequality index is not available for Vanuatu. However, the gender-related development index shows disparities, with the female to male ratio of HDI being 0.9. As the Protection Cluster has underscored, vulnerable groups or communities face immense difficulties in protecting their rights and dignity, and are at high risk of being excluded or overlooked in the provision of emergency assistance. Further, the turmoil that follows from monumental levels of destruction and disruption of livelihoods is known to escalate the risk of violence, exploitation and abuse within affected populations, particularly children, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women and marginalised people.
7. Vanuatu is a mountainous archipelago of 83 islands, 22 of which have sustained severe damage. The country's geography presents a major challenge for humanitarian operations. Maritime transport is the principal means of inter-island freight transport. Not all islands have wharfs or landing sites. Road access is generally good in Vanuatu, with two thirds of the population living less than ten minutes from a main road. However, roads continue to be blocked, and electricity and telecommunications on the islands remain limited. These logistical challenges are putting under strain the overall capacity of actors to respond.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

8. In areas impacted by Tropical Cyclone Pam, about half of the population directly depended on subsistence farming for their sustenance, supplemented by hunting and fishing. Cash income was generated through the sale of cash crops such as copra (kernel of coconut from which oil is extracted) and kava (a herbal ground root). In addition, many rural households would gain remittances through seasonal work in neighbouring countries.
9. Extensive damage to home-gardens and forests has meant that significantly less self-produced food is available for rural households. In addition, longer-term income sources have been affectively negatively with the loss of coconut plantations and kava plants.
10. No market activity is currently taking place in any of the affected areas due to unavailability of surplus food, damaged market infrastructure and limited purchasing power. In less affected areas and larger communities, the number of sellers has reduced drastically, with currently only a handful of traders present. In Port Vila, supermarkets are open and well-stocked and while the prices of imported goods remain stable, they are not affordable for many of the city's residents. Locally produced food is very limited in supply and prices have increased significantly.
11. Despite limited market activity, cash programming would be feasible in areas with less urgent food needs and re-established transport routes with the capital, particularly east Efate and the urban slums in Port Vila. Both are areas which WFP does not target.

³ Census 2009.

12. Since the cyclone, strategies such as skipping lunch meals and limiting food intake have been commonly practiced, especially by the most vulnerable. With roots crops, fruits and vegetables mostly destroyed, dietary changes have occurred and many people are relying completely on distributed food and imported food items. More severe coping strategies such as selling of assets, extensive borrowing are not taking place.
13. The extent of the food gap is directly linked to the damage on crops, dependence on subsistence farming and household resilience. The findings of the Food Security Cluster / VAM assessment confirm that the most urgent food needs are in the islands of Tanna, Erromango, Shepherd, East Epi, Paama and South East Ambrym. In these islands, households' ability to recover depends in part on the diversity of livelihoods and income sources, the extent to which crops were destroyed and the time required to regrow.
14. The pre-emergency data on nutritional status indicates that 29 percent of children in Vanuatu are stunted, with 10 percent being severely stunted. The wasting rate is 4 percent, nationally, and 10 percent of children are underweight. The impact of cyclone Pam on the nutrition of children and women is potentially serious as a consequence of food shortages, changing diets, increases in waterborne diseases, and reduced access to health care.
15. Despite significant damage to water and sanitation systems throughout the affected areas, the number of diarrhoea cases have remained under control and health centres are open. The destruction of food crops may, however, have significant implications for nutrition over the coming year. The most urgent needs for nutrition are to protect and promote breastfeeding; identify and treat children who are severely wasted; deliver communication on child and maternal nutrition in emergencies; and ensure that the food ration is nutritionally adequate and accessible by children and pregnant and lactating women.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

16. The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu requested international humanitarian assistance within two days of the cyclone, on 15 March. On 17 March 2015, the Government accepted WFP's offer to provide logistics and emergency telecommunications services. On 18 March 2015, the Government wrote to WFP, formally requesting international food assistance.
17. There are four main social assistance programs in the Republic of Vanuatu. The existing social assistance programmes include the home island passage allowance, the scholarship allowance, the family assistance support program, and disaster assistance. The Government's disaster assistance programme has been providing the mainstay of the response to the emergency, including the in-kind food packages to the affected population.
18. During the period of the EMOP, the Government will continue to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 100,000 people in areas not covered by WFP.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

19. A UN Flash Appeal was launched on 24 March 2015, requesting US\$29.9 million to cover the emergency needs of 166,600 affected people. The appeal indicates that the most immediate threats to life are: lack of safe drinking water, insufficient access to food, need for emergency shelter, need for medical facilities and supplies and insufficient access to

people in need on account of the challenging geography of the country. WFP's food assistance needs represent 20% of the appeal.

20. Within the appeal, Save the Children has the only other significant food assistance programme and WFP's geographical areas have been designated so as not to overlap with it. UNICEF is providing urgent nutrition support to treat and prevent deterioration of the nutritional status, through the delivery of infant and young child feeding support, treatment of severe acute malnutrition and provision of micronutrients.
21. FAO and several international NGOs are supporting the rapid resumption of agricultural production through the provision of seeds, equipment and animal feed. FAO seeds have been distributed along with WFP food to date.

Coordination

22. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is coordinating the overall relief effort, reporting directly to the Council of Ministers. The country has a National Disaster Plan and a National Cyclone Support Plan that focuses on the preparedness and response arrangements, which have governed the response. As part of this, the Government has invoked the following clusters: food security and agriculture, logistics, emergency telecommunications, education, health and nutrition, WASH, gender and protection. WFP is co-leading, with the Government and FAO, the food security and agriculture cluster. WFP is also co-leading, with the Government, the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.
23. A UN Humanitarian Coordinator was appointed on 17 March 2015 and coordination support is being provided by the Pacific Humanitarian Team – a network of partners assisting Pacific Island countries in disaster preparedness and response.
24. WFP is heavily involved in supporting the Government on distribution planning, logistics and the dispatching of food. This support will continue, ensuring that the overall programme, spanning government, WFP and NGO food assistance, is well coordinated, appropriately prioritised, and free from duplication.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

25. The overall goal of this EMOP is to save the lives and protect the livelihoods of the population affected by the cyclone. This is in line with Strategic Objective 1. The EMOP has the following objectives:
 - To meet urgent food needs of people having very few other viable means of subsistence;
 - To protect livelihoods, limit negative coping strategies and contribute to an accelerated return to normalcy.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

26. The following populations will be targeted under the EMOP:

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
General Food Distribution	28,080	29,220	57,300
TOTAL	28,080	29,220	57,300

27. The target figure of 57,300 beneficiaries is based on the geographic analysis conducted by VAM. Revisions to the selected beneficiary population were made based on updated information about the cyclone's impact. Target beneficiaries are mostly subsistence farmers who have suffered serious damage to their crops and livestock. For these households, the cyclone has negatively affected both their livelihoods and food intake.
28. Vulnerability is most acute among beneficiaries living in Tanna, Erromango and most of the Shepherd Islands. Collectively, these beneficiaries account for 67 percent of the population in these islands. The prevalence of subsistence farmers is very high in these islands, and they will have suffered the highest levels of damage to agriculture. Food needs exist in other areas affected by the cyclone, but residents in these areas sustained less damage/impact to their livelihoods and are considered less vulnerable.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

29. Obesity, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes are significant problems, particularly amongst urban populations. There is less than 5 percent wasting among children 6 to 59 months, but approximately 5 percent are overweight. Almost 30 percent of children 6 to 59 months are stunted. Less than 5 percent of women are underweight, while maternal overweight or obesity is approximately 50 percent. As such, Vanuatu faces a double burden of malnutrition, which cannot be addressed in the context of a 2.5 month emergency operation. Other actors with a permanent presence have longer-term programmes aimed at addressing this serious public health problem.
30. There is a large disparity between urban and rural diets. Rural populations rely mostly on self-grown root crops such as yam, manioc and taro, starchy fruits such as plantain, breadfruit and banana, fresh fish, and coconut products; two-thirds of their food derives from own production. Most food is boiled or grilled, food is rarely fried, and vegetable oil is rarely used. Urban populations, on the other hand, buy most of their food and have a less traditional diet, with imported items such as rice, instant noodles, oils/ fats and canned fish being commonly consumed.
31. The Government's emergency rations – consisting of rice, canned meat and fish and instant noodles – reflect more the normal urban diet. That said, the acceptance of these commodities by rural populations in an emergency context has been established. The WFP commodities and ration have been chosen to align with the Government's approach and the desire expressed by the Government not to have an inequality in the package provided to populations in similar situations in different parts of the country.
32. In the immediate aftermath of the cyclone, certain populations were lacking in clean water and dry firewood and were finding it difficult to cook; they were accordingly prioritized for WFP high-energy biscuits. These problems are considered to be short term and will have been largely resolved by the time this EMOP commences. The provision by WFP of food which requires cooking is therefore is believed to be appropriate.

33. The WFP ration will provide 1,347 kilocalories per person per day. This is below the minimum recommended level because assessments have shown that the affected population have the means, through collecting fallen fruits and harvesting remaining root crops, to contribute to their own food intake during the EMOP period.

	General Food Distribution
Rice	333g/day
Canned Fish	50g/day
Instant Noodles	15g/day
TOTAL	398g/day
Total kcal/day	1,347
% kcal from protein	10.2
% kcal from fat	4.9
Number of feeding days per month	30

Commodity Type	General Food Distribution (mt)
Rice	1,434
Canned Fish	215
Instant Noodles	25
TOTAL	1,674

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

34. The main Government counterpart for WFP will be the NDMO, in close collaboration with authorities of the affected islands. Distributions will be coordinated through the Food Security Cluster which the Government leads. In addition to Government counterparts, WFP is also working with other Cooperating Partners, especially in areas where the presence of Government partners is limited. These Cooperating Partners have extensive experience working in the affected areas, and will operate in support of local government structures and arrangements.
35. WFP's Cooperating Partners will be responsible for the monitoring of the WFP-supplied commodities and will be assisted by WFP staff during distributions.
36. General food distributions 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. Assistance to vulnerable women and men will be based on WFP's commitment to ensuring gender equality across its services. While there are no security concerns in the operating environment, distributions will be implemented with particular attention to the protection of the population and accountability to the people WFP seeks to assist. As part of the agreement with Cooperating Partners, WFP will provide guidelines and SOPs to ensure that women, children and vulnerable population are prioritised during distribution.

37. Emergency food rations will be provided to areas where food needs are most urgent. Food rations will be distributed based on household numbers, with the head of the household receiving entitlements. Community-based women's associations will also be encouraged to participate in the food distributions to ensure that food rations are provided to female members of households, where appropriate.
38. Seeds distributions, arranged by FAO, to the affected population and subsistence farmers will coincide with arranged food distributions in the targeted areas, using same Cooperating Partners and logistics arrangements.
39. Food is available for purchase both locally and regionally. WFP will use a strategy that prioritises speed of supply and ensures that gaps in the supply chain are avoided. Food is available for purchase in limited quantities and there is only one sizeable supplier of food commodities in Vanuatu. Moreover, the Government has requested the international community to import food to the extent possible, rather than put increased pressure on food stocks available domestically. WFP may procure small quantities locally to avoid serious gaps in its supply chain, but will look principally to regional markets for its food purchases.
40. The logistics network will continue to rely on deliveries by sea, utilising existing local commercial transport capacity. A main logistics hub has been established by WFP at the capital, Port Vila, catering for cargo from WFP and most other responding actors. Secondary hubs are being established on Tanna Island, for deliveries to southern islands and Luganville, on Espiritu Santo island, for deliveries to northern islands.
41. WFP is working with local transporters to establish two complementary systems for sea deliveries. The first will be a regular schedule for coastal deliveries to the affected islands, using ferries, tugs and barges. The second will involve ad hoc deliveries to affected islands in cases where urgent deliveries are required. Commodity tracking will be carried out manually with COMPAS entry carried out in the Regional Bureau.
42. This EMOP is planned for a period of 2.5 months during which life-saving support will be provided to the affected population and lives and livelihoods will be protected for those households whose houses and livelihoods were totally destroyed.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

44. The appointed Emergency Coordinator, based in Vanuatu, will oversee and manage the overall emergency operation.
45. Programme implementation will be monitored by WFP's Cooperating Partners. WFP plans to monitor a reasonable percentage of its distributions, despite the very challenging access conditions.
46. The essential indicator to be tracked during the implementation period of the EMOP is ensuring that food rations are received by the intended beneficiaries. For this purpose, a beneficiary card system or verified beneficiary household lists will be introduced to correctly register entitlements received by beneficiaries and avoid double counting.
47. The distribution of assistance will be monitored through both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the distribution and monitoring reports submitted by Cooperating Partners on a monthly basis. Cooperating Partners' progress reports will be compared against WFP's own monitoring data, which will be collected by WFP monitoring staff where possible.

48. Food security information has been gathered through field assessment conducted by NDMO/UNDAC and VAM on agricultural and livelihood impact, market functioning, water and sanitation, housing and food needs.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

- 43. WFP did not have a presence in Vanuatu prior to the Cyclone and underlying food security problems do not justify establishing one permanently. WFP therefore plans to withdraw from the country at the end of June 2015 following the full implementation of this EMOP. This withdrawal and the length of this EMOP are predicated on the assumption that affected communities will be in a position to feed themselves with locally grown food by that time. Support to resume agricultural activities at homesteads and in small communities is being provided by the Government, FAO and a number of NGOs and includes seeds with a short growth cycle. WFP and FAO are distributing food and seeds together to ensure that WFP beneficiaries are able to resume agricultural activities within the shortest possible timeframe. Towards the end of the EMOP, WFP will monitor affected communities to ensure that they are able to meet their own food needs.
- 44. WFP is capturing lessons learned from the operation so that a longer-term strategy for enhanced preparedness in the Pacific may be formulated.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- 45. The security level in Vanuatu was minimal (level one) prior to the disaster and all reports received in the aftermath of the cyclone indicate that it has remained the same. At this stage, there are no signs that the security situation might deteriorate in the near future.
- 46. The main concerns, though limited, are in relation to safety issues and primarily with regards to air safety. To manage these, WFP is relying on regular UNDSS capacity as well as an internal security management structure to implement security-related decisions.

Security Risk Management

- 47. WFP and UNDSS will continue to monitor the security situation in the areas affected by the cyclone. Identified air safety issues are being managed as per WFP CARE policy for the use of commercial aircraft and are in accordance with the United Nations Designated Official decisions with regards to the use of military aircraft.
- 48. WFP will continue to monitor weather-related risks and take all necessary precautions.

RECOMMENDATION

- 45. The Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation “Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Cyclone Pam” (Vanuatu EMOP 200833).

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	1,459	1,155,174	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	215	624,225	
Total Food Transfers	1674	1,779,399	
External Transport		167,381	
LTSH		284,549	
ODOC Food		346,695	
Food and Related Costs ¹		2,578,024	2,578,024
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			2,578,024
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			712,665
Total Direct Project Costs			3,290,689
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			230,348
TOTAL WFP COSTS			3,521,037

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

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	217,528
General service staff **	41,041
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	258,569
Recurring and Other	105,500
Capital Equipment	10,000
Security	-
Travel and transportation	338,596
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	712,665

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

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: Summary of Logical Framework of (name the country) EMOP or PRRO (WINGS project number)

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<i>[For each cross-cutting result, present associated indicators from the SRF, as applicable]</i> ➤ Target:	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended results?]</i>
Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<i>[For each cross-cutting result, present associated indicators from the SRF, as applicable]</i> ➤ Target:	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended results?]</i>
Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<i>[For each cross-cutting result, present associated indicators from the SRF, as applicable]</i> ➤ Target:	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended results?]</i>
Strategic Objective # [specify the WFP Strategic Objective, from the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan]		
Outcome 1 <i>[Statement of the intended outcome should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outcome]</i>	<i>[For each outcome, present associated outcome indicators from the SRF]</i> ➤ Target: ➤ Baseline:	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project outcome?]</i>
Output 1.1 <i>[Statement of the project outputs should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outputs]</i>	<i>[For each output, present associated output indicators from the SRF]</i>	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project output?]</i>
Output 1.2 <i>[Statement of the project outputs should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outputs]</i>	<i>[For each output, present associated output indicators from the SRF]</i>	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project output?]</i>
Outcome 2 <i>[Statement of the intended outcome should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outcome]</i>	<i>[For each outcome, present associated outcome indicators from the SRF]</i> ➤ Target: ➤ Baseline:	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project outcome?]</i>

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 2.1 <i>[Statement of the project outputs should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outputs]</i>	<i>[For each output, present associated output indicators from the SRF]</i>	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project output?]</i>
Strategic Objective # [specify the WFP Strategic Objective, from the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan]		
Outcome 3 <i>[Statement of the intended outcome should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outcome]</i>	<i>[For each outcome, present associated outcome indicators from the SRF]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: ➤ Baseline: 	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project outcome?]</i>
Output 3.1 <i>[Statement of the project outputs should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outputs]</i>	<i>[For each output, present associated output indicators from the SRF]</i>	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project output?]</i>
Output 3.2 <i>[Statement of the project outputs should be clearly linked to the WFP related SRF Outputs]</i>	<i>[For each output, present associated output indicators from the SRF]</i>	<i>[What are the conditions required in order to achieve the intended project output?]</i>

Check consistency with strategic objectives and appropriateness of indicators (confirm with M&E unit if needed) .

<http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/forms/wfp022350.doc>

ANNEX III

MAP

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GFD	General Food Distribution
HDI	Human Development Index
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ANNEX IV - LTSH-matrix

ANNEX V - Project Budget Plan

ANNEX VI - Project Statistics