

BUDGET REVISION TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200668 – EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2,037,000
Duration of entire project	8 months 4 Days
Extension/Reduction period	28 July 2015-31 December 2015
Gender marker code	n.a
WFP food tonnage	21,430

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase/ Decrease	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	78,800,210	(45,668,494)	33,131,716
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	11,975,600	17,537,146	29,512,746
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	18,155,162	(5,670,908)	12,484,254
ISC	7,625,168	(2,366,157)	5,259,011
Total cost to WFP	116,556,140	(36,168,413)	80,387,727

Title of the project: Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Nepal 200668

Start date: April 27, 2015 End date: July 27, 2015 Extension period: 5 months 4 days New end date: December 31, 2015

Additional table to be filled only if project is to be approved by EB

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	27,613,600	(17,465,368)	10,148,232
C&V Transfer	9,212,000	13,825,760	23,037,760

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This revision provides for the extension of this emergency operation (EMOP) to 31 December 2015 to enable the implementation of a three-phase response plan agreed with the Government, including reaching hard to access people in high-mountain areas ("Operation Mountain Express"¹).
2. The revision incorporates findings from the latest emergency needs assessments and food security phase classification, resulting in a change in the number of beneficiaries from the original Corporate Response (CR) EMOP.
3. It more precisely outlines WFP's response activities, in line with the Government plans, to meet immediate needs through general food distributions, unconditional cash transfers, conditional cash and food transfers, and nutrition interventions for children between 6 and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women.
4. This revision introduces emergency early recovery activities to help communities re-establish their livelihoods and food security through conditional cash and food transfers.
5. In total, this revision entails decreases of US\$17,465,368 in commodity, US\$11,743,024 for external transport, US\$14,015,417 for land transport storage and handling, US\$2,444,685 for other direct operation cost and US\$5,670,908 for direct support costs; and increases in US\$13,825,760 in cash transfer and US\$ 3,711,386 in C&V related cost.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

6. On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with its epicenter in Gorkha District, northwest of Kathmandu. An estimated 9,000 people were killed, and more than 19,000 injured, the Government reports that almost half a million houses were fully destroyed. Many powerful aftershocks ranging in magnitude from 4.1 to 6.7 took place in the days following the earthquake. The Government reported that 39 out of 75 districts were affected in the Western and Central Regions, including Kathmandu Valley. It was the worst natural disaster to strike Nepal since the 1934 Nepal-Bihar earthquake. Initially an estimated 6.5 million people were reported as directly affected of those, WFP estimated that 1.4 million would require immediate food assistance.
7. The worst-affected areas were villages in sparsely-populated mountainous and hilly areas, and more densely-populated district centers. Access has been a major challenge, owing to the widespread destruction of transportation infrastructure, and recurrent landslides that continue to block roads and mountain passes.
8. On 26th April the Government appealed for international assistance. Immediate needs included search and rescue, medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food, nutrition, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications.

¹ To reach people living in the most remote locations, WFP has developed a five-tiered strategy—'Operation Mountain Express'. This includes using up to 20,000 porters to establish a common logistics supply chain.

9. Further compounding the relief response, on 12 May 2015, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Dolakha, northeast of Kathmandu, killing at least 125 people and injuring more than 2,500 people. This second seismic event exacerbated damage to already weakened structures, and triggered further landslides and road blockages, which delayed some field operations.
10. Through CR EMOP 200668, WFP and partner agencies aimed to support vulnerable and food-insecure people in the Western and Central regions over an initial period of three months. WFP immediately started general food distributions and planned cash transfers where markets were showing appropriate recovery, targeting the worst affected who are unable to access food through their normal livelihood means. The interventions also included blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status. As of 23 May, WFP and its partners have distributed about 3,300 mt of food to about 1.75 million people in the seven worst affected districts.
11. Working with many stakeholders, including the Government at both central and local levels, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors, WFP has worked to ensure that effective coordination mechanisms are in place to avoid duplication of the Government's own efforts with those of the broader humanitarian community. At the national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has provided overall coordination and leads government interventions. Field-level coordination falls under the mandate of regional and district authorities, which work closely with all humanitarian clusters.
12. WFP's operation is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response plan in Nepal. WFP leads or co-leads the following clusters: Food Security Cluster, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Logistics; and Emergency Telecommunications. Furthermore, WFP has been actively participating in the Nutrition Cluster, in close collaboration with UNICEF, the Education Cluster, the Early Recovery Cluster, in close collaboration with UNDP, the Gender Task Force, and the Cash Coordination Group.
13. As part of its global cluster lead responsibilities, WFP has also deployed staff and equipment to establish and support the humanitarian and logistics hubs set up in Gorkha (East Operation) and Sindhupalchok (West Operation) as well as provided logistics, emergency IT, and aviation support to the broader humanitarian community through two separate Special Operations, the UN Humanitarian Service SO and Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation SO.
14. The overall objective of the operation is to "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" in line with Strategic Objective 1 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017). More specifically, the proposed activities aimed to:
 - i) Meet the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels;
 - ii) Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men.
 - iii) Prevent deterioration of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

15. Following the initial 72-hour assessment on 25-26 April, WFP worked with the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) between 27-30 April and 3-7 May to conduct more-detailed emergency needs assessments in the worst-affected districts. Based on this work, WFP identified three priority areas in 11 districts and an estimated 1.9 million people in need of immediate food assistance. In the highest priority areas, more than 80 percent of houses were destroyed, particularly in mountainous areas where stone and mud houses are common. In these areas food needs were found to be extremely urgent due to widespread loss of food stocks, limited income and livelihood opportunities and disruption of markets.
16. Furthermore, disparities exist based on sex. Previous data shows that in the year after a natural disaster significantly more girls than boys are likely to be stunted and there is an overall increase in stunting prevalence; in the two years after, significantly more girls than boys are likely to die and that, in general, shocks can have a negative impact maternal health increasing mortality and low birth weight².
17. As part of a more systematic and comprehensive assessment to inform the next stage of the EMOP, and to take stock of changes since the second major seismic event on 12 May, WFP and local authorities convened NeKSAP district food security network meetings in 14 districts to conduct a food security phase classification exercise. Based on this exercise, VAM identified critical, severe and high areas of food insecurity at the VDC level with an estimated 1.4 million people in need of food assistance. WFP and FAO in coordination with the Food Security Cluster and under the umbrella of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, conducted a household survey in the 11 worst-affected districts to better understand the impact at the household level. Initial results confirm the worsening food insecurity situation in the identified areas.
18. Overall, the earthquake has had a significant impact on livelihoods and incomes, particularly in the areas concentrated within the seismic belt, and in the remote mountainous areas just north. The dominant livelihoods – crop production and livestock rearing³ – have been severely impacted across all affected areas with food and seed stock losses high due to the collapse of family homes where grains are typically stored. According to the assessment conducted with FAO, the most urgent seed needs are paddy rice, millet and potato, with the planting window for these narrowing due to the upcoming monsoon season. Households dependent on daily labour (both agricultural and non-agricultural) and trade have also been severely affected with reported income losses for both groups of over 30 percent for two thirds of people. In addition, many traders have suffered a dramatic drop in demand from households due to a combination of market inaccessibility, lack of cash, and provision of humanitarian assistance. Markets are now functional in the less affected areas and fast recovering along the earthquake belt, but remain largely closed in the remote mountain areas.
19. The budget revision recommends an extension in time and revision of budget as it reflects results of the most up to date assessments, actions of other partners, and the Government

² RAND Center (2011). The Impact of Natural Disasters on Child Health and Investments in Rural India. J.K. Antilla – Hughes & S.M. Hsiang (2013). Destruction, Divestment and Death: Economic and Human Losses Following Environmental Disaster

³ Almost two thirds of households surveyed in the Food Security Cluster household assessment are engaged in one or both of these activities, WFP Food Security Cluster Household Assessment, (May 2015).

strategy to phase out unconditional assistance before the monsoon. This will result in a smaller caseload of beneficiaries, but for a longer period of time, than initially planned in the CR EMOP. The budget revision will ensure the most vulnerable and worst affected people by the earthquake are able to draw upon food and cash assistance through the monsoon season (June to September) and beyond, to prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies until they can rely on the autumn harvest (October/November). The nutritional status of the most vulnerable will be safeguarded against further deterioration through targeted assistance. It will also contribute to providing beneficiaries with the opportunity to begin to rebuild their homes, livelihoods and community infrastructure, before the winter season begins in late November. Finally this strategy aligns WFP's activities with the broader government emergency relief strategy and vision set forth by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

20. At the end of the project, the Country Office plans to undertake an external evaluation focusing, in particular, on the lessons learned from the preparedness experience and subsequent humanitarian response. The findings and recommendations of this evaluation will help identify and formulate the possible capacity development activities to strengthen in the future.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

21. The budget revision will extend CR EMOP 200668 from 28 July 2015 to 31 December 2015, to take account of assessed needs following the initial CR EMOP, which was approved in April 2015 in the wake of the first earthquake.
22. The overall budget has declined for two main reasons. First, the duration and size of the general food distribution has been significantly reduced from 90 days to 30 days (10 days in phase 1 plus 20 days in phase 2) In phase 3, WFP will also only target the most affected households with 40 days of work. This is in line with the Government's plan to provide only conditional assistance after the first eight weeks or so in order to discourage dependency and allow families to concentrate on their traditional livelihoods activities. Secondly, LTSH rates have been cut by approximately 30 percent due to the use of resources generated by the two parallel Special Operations ("Logistics and telecommunications augmentation and coordination in response to the earthquake in Nepal", and "Provision of humanitarian air service in Nepal", managed by UNHAS).
23. The budget revision takes account of a revised number of beneficiaries, as well as three interconnected response phases which include (i) a more-inclusive response for general food distribution to include both easily-accessible and difficult-to-reach areas, particularly high-mountain communities, (ii) partial shift of nutrition objectives and implementation; including cash-based activities in districts where markets have recovered sufficiently to enable conditional transfers in phase two in return for light work, such as rubble clearance; and (iii) the introduction of a conditional food assistance for assets programmes to promote early recovery and rehabilitation in the third phase in line with market assessments and Government plans. Specifically the three phases include:
 - A) Phase 1: Immediate Relief (April -May). Total beneficiaries: 1.9 million people.
WFP is working to reach all affected people in the nine most affected districts with basic emergency food rations to help sustain their caloric intake, while also undertaking activities to refine targeting and establish the extent of the earthquake's impact on food security and people's nutrition status. Within this period, WFP will continue the roll out of a more

structured relief operation by (a) purchasing and positioning commodities needed for the response, and (b) identifying partnerships for the second phase.

Distributions will be organized for women, elderly, and the disabled using separate priority queues, whenever possible, to take account of their physical condition, age, and household demands (childcare, firewood and water collecting), cooking etc.

During this phase, WFP will collaborate with the Nepal Red Cross, MSF, ACTED, IOM, and other cooperating partners, under the overall guidance and leadership of the Government of Nepal.

B) Phase 2: Structured Relief (tentatively from May to July) Total Beneficiaries: 1.15 million people

During this phase, WFP will aim to reach nine districts outside the Kathmandu Valley with more-structured in-kind relief (rice, pulses, oil) or cash transfers (conditional or unconditional) targeted to the most-affected Village Development Committees (VDC), particularly those in hard to reach villages and high-mountain areas. This will require multi-faceted logistics arrangements using pack animals, porters, mountaineers, and air assets. Phase 2 activities will also include food assistance for assets (FFA), using cash, which will include trail repair and rehabilitation so that trade and tourism can be re-established quickly. Asset creation activities will be based on the priorities of the Government and communities, and will be planned and implemented in accordance with Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development emergency cash for work guidelines. Cash transfer values will be based on the labour rates stipulated in the Government of Nepal's Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development Emergency Cash guidelines, while planning figures for conditional and unconditional transfers are made on the basis of a 70 percent and 30 percent split that will be refined during the beneficiary identification and validation period depending on household labour capacity. During this second phase of operational response, WFP will lay the foundations to introduce the corporate beneficiary management system (SCOPE) into the third phase of activities aimed at rebuilding livelihoods and community assets.

To ensure that FFA/cash for work activities do not interfere with households' daily agricultural activities, WFP will work closely with local district officials and cooperating partners to plan activities when households are not busy with their fields. WFP also has access to Ministry of Agriculture and FAO cropping calendars (including by agro-ecological domain) for all affected areas and will use these to coordinate activities appropriately.

Nepal is one of the thirty-four countries representing 90 percent of the global burden of malnutrition⁴. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is estimated at 11.6% and 10.4% in the Central and Western regions of Nepal respectively, with rates as high as 15% at the district level⁵. Disparities exist and the prevalence of stunting and wasting is inversely related to wealth quintile and mother's educational status. Complementary feeding practices are sub-optimal with only one out of four children 6 to 23 months fed according to recommended IYCF practices. Low birth weight is high and maternal nutrition is poor with 18% of women underweight, 13.5% overweight or obese, and 35% anaemic. To address the nutrition needs, WFP will support a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) through the provision of a medium-dose lipid nutrient supplement (LNS) to children 6 – 23 months, Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and education on optimal infant and young child feeding practices, paying particular attention to the needs of boys and girls.

⁴ Lancet Series 2013: Executive Brief

⁵ Nepal Demographic Health Survey 2011

During this phase WFP will collaborate with Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, World Vision, and other national NGOs and financial institutions for the cash distributions.

C) Phase 3: Emergency Early Recovery (July to December). Total Beneficiaries: 938,000 people

This phase will ensure that affected households continue to receive vital assistance until the next harvest, while building the foundation for -- and enabling work to begin on -- the rehabilitation of critical assets (such as houses, roads, trails, schools, health centres, irrigation canals, and other agriculture-related assets) and the restoration of basic livelihoods. WFP's goal during this phase will be to ensure that relief operations transition smoothly into rehabilitation and recovery activities that will continue after completion of this project. WFP will establish partnerships and effective systems to expanded food assistance for assets programmes (using cash and or food) in the seven most-affected districts, building on its previous experience and expertise in Nepal and in line with the early recovery plans outlined by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. The transfer modality will be determined by levels of market access and functionality. The number of days that people will be engaged with the construction of the asset will not exceed 10 days a month, for a total of 40 days until December. This will allow the programme participants to concentrate on their traditional livelihoods tasks, including those that are more agriculturally based.

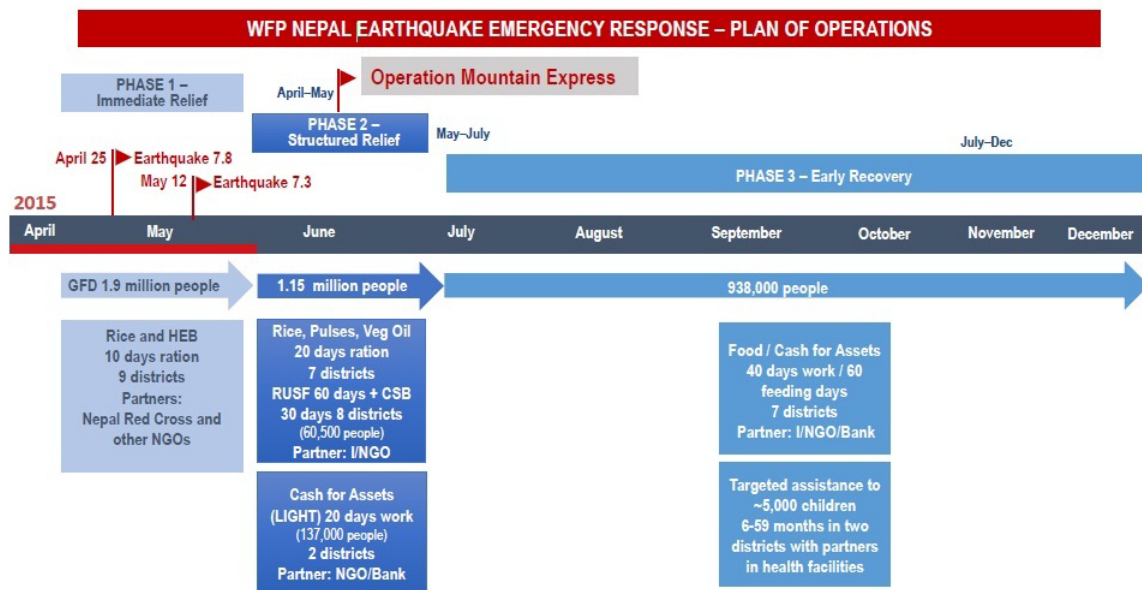
Women in Nepal have a high workload relative to global average. In addition to child care and maintaining the household, women's livelihoods often include care of livestock, vegetable gardening, petty trade to raise cash for school fees, clothing, medicine, etc. Many of these livelihoods have been seriously disrupted or lost as a result of the earthquakes. WFP interventions will ensure that people are fed in the immediate term, while helping to restore women's livelihoods and not just those of men, by involving women in the discussions related to the selection of the assets to build in the planning phase, ensuring representation of women in all of the project implementation committees and food distribution mechanisms, as well as participation in actual construction, offering equal wages. WFP staff will regularly monitor these activities to ensure that women are able to actively participate in all aspects of the project, in line with the Corporate Gender Policy and the Protection Policy. These aspects will be stressed during the discussions with Cooperating Partners for the implementation phases.

In addition to these interventions, using the guidelines prepared in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, WFP will support a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children 6 – 59 months in select districts through the provision of a large – dose lipid nutrient supplement, Plumpy'Sup, and infant and young child feeding counselling.⁶ In fact, exposure to natural disasters negatively impacts the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, particularly children under five, increasing morbidity and mortality risks. The TSFP will be introduced to reduce these risks in children under five, to treat children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and to prevent children with MAM from slipping into severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF will implement Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs)s for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and provide multiple micronutrient powders (MNPs) to children 6-59 months as a preventive measure. These plans have been discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Health during the Emergency Nutrition cluster meetings.

⁶ Target groups were determined based on Government consultation

24. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable segments of the population, such as unaccompanied teenagers and children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and single-headed households with children. These people are particularly at risk of resorting to negative coping strategies, such as sale of remaining assets, reduced food consumption, survival sex, family separation (sending family members elsewhere for work) or begging. Through the cash/food for work activities, these particularly vulnerable families without capacity to work will receive unconditional transfers as part of the programme.
25. Women and girls in Nepal are disadvantaged by many traditional practices. Among these are the dowry system, early marriage, son-preference, stigmatization of widows, seclusion of women (*purdah*), family violence, polygamy, and the segregation of women and girls during menstruation (*chhaupadi*). WFP interventions will take these practices into account without unnecessarily condoning them or perpetuating them if it can be avoided. For example, women heads of household who are segregated during menstruation will be able to have alternative means of collecting and receiving assistance, and WFP and its partners will pay particular attention to the identification and participation of widows who are disenfranchised through normal cultural mechanisms.

26. The diagram below illustrate this operational plan:



27. Under the third phase of food assistance for assets programmes (using cash and or food), appropriate activities will be designed to ensure all affected community members will be able to participate in activities, including lighter options for vulnerable groups. Close monitoring and a beneficiary feedback mechanism will be put in place. A risk analysis has been conducted and actionable mitigation measures will be incorporated into the programme design (such as staggering distributions, clear sensitisation, and agent outreach to VDC level).

28. Process monitoring activities, including beneficiary outreach monitoring and on-site monitoring will be continued during phases 2 and 3. Phase 2 will include the introduction of a phased Post Distribution Monitoring tool across all operational districts (to be repeated towards the end of phase 3); and the inclusion of the Community Asset Score to measure activities created as part of the conditional cash programme. Phase 3 will include the introduction of programme performance and coverage indicators for Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). An evaluation will be conducted at the conclusion of Phase 3. Whenever possible, WFP and its partners will report sex disaggregated data.
29. In Nepal, the greatest causal factor for gender-based violence (GBV) are economic arguments between wife and husband; WFP program activities will be designed and monitored very carefully to ensure that the planned interventions in no way exacerbate this tension, and mitigate it wherever possible.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY										
Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD	Women and men	695,000	705,000	1,400,000	254,000	246,000	500,000	949,000	951,000	1,900,000
BSFP	Children 6 – 23 months	45,000	45,000	90,000	26,870	26,130	53,000	18,130	18,870	37,000
BSFP	PLW		50,000	50,000		-26,000	-26,000		24,000	24,000
TSFP	Children 6 – 59 months	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
Food assistance for assets	Women and men				149,000	148,000	297,000	149,000	148,000	297,000
Cash Assistance for assets	Women and men	300,000	300,000	600,000	97,000	96,600	193,600	397,000	396,600	793,600
TOTAL (excluding overlapping)		695,000	705,000	1,400,000	323,000	314,000	637,000	1,018,000	1,019,000	2,037,000

* 793,600 beneficiaries will receive cash and vouchers.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)								
	Phase 1: Immediate Relief	Phase 2: Structured Relief				Phase 3: Emergency Early Recovery		
	GFD	GFD	BSFP		CFA	TSFP	FCFA	
	Revised	Revised	Revised		Revised	Revised	Revised	
			PLW	Children			Food	Cash

Rice	200	400					400	
Pulses		60					60	
Oil		25						
Sugar								
High Energy Biscuits	75							
Super Cereal			100					
Plumpy Doz				46				
Plumpy Sup						92		
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)					0.74			0.53
TOTAL	275	485	100	46	0.74	92	460	0.53
Total kcal/day	1,058	1,866	381	258		492	1645	
% kcal from protein	8.5%	8.8%	17.2%	8.6%		10.5%	10%	
% kcal from fat	10.6%	13.5%	14.2%	55.3%		59%	1.7%	
Number of feeding days per phase	10	20	30	75	20	90	60	60

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity [or Component]	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
General Food Distribution (Phase-I)	Commodity	4,463	488	4,951
General Food Distribution (Phase-II)	Commodity	45,146	-36,676	8,470
Blanket Supplementary Feeding (Phase-II)	Commodity	630	-431	199
Food assistance for assets (Phase-II)	Cash	9,212,000	-7,185,440	2,026,560
Food assistance for assets (Phase-III)	Cash		21,011,200	21,011,200
Food Assistance for assets Phase-III)	Commodity		7,768	7,768
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (Phase-III)	Commodity		42	42
TOTAL	Commodity	50,239	-28,809	21,430
	Cash	9,212,000	13,825,760	23,037,760

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning (if applicable)

30. This operational plan will be revised if other major natural calamities, ie powerful aftershocks or monsoon floods, impact affected populations. Furthermore, continuous markets and road assessments will be carried out and their results might require a revision in the type of transfer modality.

31. Late or inadequate funding could impact WFP's ability to realise all objectives laid out in this Budget Revision. To mitigate this, WFP is maximising its efforts to engage donors fully on all phases of the response and to secure the necessary resources to meet the identified humanitarian needs.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

Drafted by: [Marco Cavalcante, Michael Huggins and team] Country Office
Cleared by: [Richard Ragan, Pippa Bradford] Country Office on [24-05-2015]
Reviewed by: [Peter Guest] Regional Bureau
Cleared by: [John Aylieff] Regional Bureau on [25-05-2015]
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	18,394	7,339,574	
Pulses	2,061	1,348,265	
Oil and fats	437	437,000	
Mixed and blended food	538	1,023,393	
Others	0 00		
Total Food Transfers	21,430	10,148,232	
External Transport		2,266,726	
LTSH		18,639,933	
ODOC Food		2,076,825	
Food and Related Costs ⁷			33,131,716
C&V Transfers		23,037,760	
C&V Related costs		6,474,986	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			29,512,746
Capacity Development & Augmentation			0
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			62,644,462
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			12,484,254
Total Direct Project Costs			75,128,716
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁸			5,259,011
TOTAL WFP COSTS			80,387,727

⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁸ 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 *	5,418,407
General service staff **	1,412,095
Danger pay and local allowances	
Subtotal	6,830,502
Recurring and Other	618,863
Capital Equipment	621,664
Security	150,000
Travel and transportation	4,063,225
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	200,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	12,484,254

* 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	<p>Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household</p> <p>Proportion of assessment activities collecting sex and age disaggregated data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women are able to access food distribution centres and receive food ➤ Family hierarchies that place women in a leading role as mothers and caretakers exist ➤ Women are not prevented socially from holding positions of leadership
Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 80% <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Target: 70%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undue influence of a political or social nature is not applied to the targeting and registration process ➤ Cooperation of national authorities
Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd <p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Target: tbd</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate humanitarian space is available in the emergency political and social context. ➤ Partner organizations are willing to provide significant inputs ➤ All the project activities will be implemented with the engagement of complementary partners
Strategic Objective # <i>[specify the WFP Strategic Objective, from the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan]</i>		

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions ➤ Target: > 66% Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) BSFP ➤ Target: > 70% Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates ➤ Targets: mortality rate < 3%; recovery rate > 75%; non-response rate < 15%; default rate < 15% Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) TSFP ➤ Target: > 50%	➤ No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters occur. ➤ Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. ➤ Resources and inputs are available when required. Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions.
Output 1.1 <i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i>	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)	
Output 1.2 <i>Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</i>	Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned	
Outcome 2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head ➤ Target: tbd Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head ➤ Target: tbd Community Asset Score ➤ Target: tbd	➤ Access is possible to the earthquake affected areas ➤ Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. ➤ Resources and inputs are available when required. Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 2.1 <i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i>	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned	
Outcome 3 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets	Community Asset Score ➤ Target: tbd	
Output 3.1 <i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i>	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned ➤ Target: tbd	
Output 3.2 <i>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</i>	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure ➤ Target: tbd	

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>

MAP

Please ensure that:

- The map is fully legible at this scale (i.e. A4).
- The map is legible in black and white.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

[Note: Include acronyms for UN agencies, MDGs and UNDAF even if they appear only once in the document.]

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)