

ECUADOR CORPORATE EMERGENCY OPERATION

200665

Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquakes in Ecuador	
Number of beneficiaries	260,000
Duration of project	3 months (21 April to 20 July 2016)
Food tonnage	32.9 mt
Cost (United States dollars) ¹	
WFP food cost	US\$ 183,911
WFP cash/voucher cost	US\$ 9,059,700
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 11,374,263

¹ The budget only covers the first month of the Corporate Response EMOP. The planned budget revision during the first 30 days of the operation will provide a more detailed budget for subsequent months.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An earthquake hit Ecuador on 16 April 2016 causing significant destruction. Initial government/United Nations reports indicate that the areas of Esmeraldas and Manabí have been hit the hardest. Although the magnitude of this disaster continues to unfold, WFP currently estimates that 260,000 will require immediate food assistance.

On 17 April, the Government declared a state of emergency in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos and Santa Elena and requested WFP assistance. Immediate priorities in affected areas include search and rescue, medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food, nutrition, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications.

Through this emergency operation, WFP, together with its partners, will support 260,000 vulnerable and food-insecure people in affected areas over an initial period of three months. WFP will undertake general distributions of food assistance targeting earth-quake affected vulnerable people who are unable to access food.

The overall objective of this 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 aim to i) Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels; and ii) Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men.

As part of its global cluster lead responsibilities, WFP is also deploying staff and equipment to support the international humanitarian community in logistics.

A United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination team has been deployed to undertake a rapid needs assessment to inform a multi-sectoral response. Subsequently, WFP will conduct an emergency food security assessment in coordination with the Government and partners. Based on the findings of this assessment, WFP will review the planning assumptions for this operation and make adjustments to the targeting and response strategy accordingly. A budget revision to this emergency operation will be processed within 30 days to adjust WFP planned beneficiary figures.

While this EMOP presents an overall operational plan for three months, the US\$ 11.4 million budget requirements only represent the first month of the operation. The estimated requirements for the three months based on the current planning assumptions would equate to approximately US\$ 34 million.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Overall Context

1. An earthquake has hit Ecuador on 16 April 2016, causing significant loss of life, destruction of homes and livelihoods, and resulting in massive population displacements. Initial government/United Nations reports indicate that the areas of Esmeraldas and Manabí are the worst affected, with a death toll exceeding 500 people.
2. Infrastructure has been significantly damaged. Hundreds of homes, shops, roads and bridges have destroyed. Roads and bridges will require repairs in order to reach affected communities in need of support. At the time this emergency operation (EMOP) was prepared, the Quito international airport and main ports were functioning. The Manta airport in the affected area is receiving humanitarian assistance despite being severely damaged. Government reports indicate 545 people killed, 107 missing and 4,600 injured, 805 buildings destroyed, 608 buildings and 146 schools affected. 23,500 people in shelters.
3. The security situation in the affected areas is volatile, particularly in the poor neighborhoods of urban areas. Incidents of lootings have been reported. Scarcity of food and water may result in security problems in the affected areas.
4. Rapid needs assessments are underway and will provide more accurate data on the structural damage and the total number of affected people. However, preliminary information from the Government/partner agencies suggests that an estimated 520,000 people are currently reported as directly affected. Of these, 21,000 people are currently staying in shelters. Most of them are located in Esmeraldas and Manabí.
5. On 17 April, the Government declared a state of emergency in affected areas and requested WFP assistance. Immediate priorities include search and rescue, medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications. An urgent humanitarian response is warranted.
6. EMOP and SO requirements will be part of a UN Flash Appeal, however only 1.5 months of WFP CR EMOP requirements were reflected in the final three month appeal presented by the UN Undersecretary General and the Resident Coordinator on 20 April 2016.

Food security and nutrition situation

7. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, markets are reportedly functioning on a very limited scale at the moment but the situation is expected to normalize in the main cities upon 30 days of the onset of the crisis. Limited food supplies available and logistics constraints experienced by traders in transporting food supplies could lead to an increase in market prices.
8. WFP is concerned that most people displaced from their homes have been cut-off from their regular sources of food and income negatively impacting on food accessibility. Reports from partners indicate that affected populations have very limited food stocks that are likely to be exhausted within the next few days.

9. According to the most recent national nutrition survey (2012 Health and Nutrition Survey), 20 percent of children under five are stunted in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí, while the acute malnutrition rate is at 4.8 percent in Esmeraldas and 2.6 in Manabí, below the WHO emergency threshold.
10. The reduced food availability and accessibility are likely to result in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation among affected populations who were already chronically food insecure. Based on the preliminary information from the Government and partner agencies, WFP estimates that 518,000 people do not have alternate coping mechanisms to meet their immediate food needs and will require immediate food assistance in the two most affected provinces.
11. A forthcoming emergency food security assessment (EFSA) led by WFP and nutritional assessments conducted by other actors will provide a clearer picture of the impact of the earthquake and determine more accurately the food security and nutrition situation. The health sector is strengthening epidemiological and nutritional surveillance with a focus on children. Findings are expected to be available within the next 30 days.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

12. A state of emergency has been declared in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos and Santa Elena. Pedernales in the Manabi province is declared “disaster zone”, while a state of exception was declared nationwide to preserve security.
13. Government emergency protocols have been activated. The National Operations Center (COE) is coordinating actions of all key government institutions. Most initial efforts have been geared and search and rescue efforts.
14. However, given the magnitude of the disaster, the Government faces major challenges in responding to the crisis and has, therefore, requested WFP assistance on 17 April.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

15. The United Nations system, including WFP, disbursed immediate response funds, and sent non-food and food assistance to the country to support and complement the Government’s response. An initial Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application was approved for a total of US\$ 7 million. A Flash Appeal will be issued within the next few days covering the following sectors:
 - Food;
 - Health;
 - Shelter;
 - WASH;
 - Protection;
 - Education;
 - Logistics;
 - Early recovery; and
 - Coordination.
16. WFP’s ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200701” Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by Conflict in Colombia” has an emergency

preparedness and relief component which is being used to support the initial WFP response. The PRRO is targeting provinces along the border with Colombia and is providing assistance to conflict-affected refugee populations and host communities.

Coordination

17. WFP works closely with many stakeholders, including the Government, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors. Effective coordination mechanisms are in place to avoid duplication of the Government's own efforts with those of the humanitarian community. At the national level, the National Operations Center provides overall coordination and leads government activities. Field-level coordination falls under the mandate of provincial authorities, which work closely with all humanitarian actors.
18. WFP is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response capacity in Ecuador. The following WFP led/co-led inter-agency groups are activated, including Food Security and Logistics. WFP is also an active participant in other relevant groups, including the nutrition group led by UNICEF, which meet regularly to ensure effective and timely joint responses, avoid overlaps and pursue complementarities among multiple interventions.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. In line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies), this EMOP aims to:
 - ensure that vulnerable people affected by the earthquake have adequate access to food; and
 - prevent deterioration of nutritional status of the population.
20. The EMOP will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
21. This EMOP will respect the principles laid out in the WFP humanitarian protection and gender policies.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

22. This Corporate Response EMOP will assist up to 260,000 beneficiaries in the hardest hit areas in Esmeraldas and Manabí for an initial period of three months. Assistance will target the most vulnerable earthquake affected households, who have lost their homes and livelihoods. The government will provide assistance to the remaining population in need.
23. *General food/voucher/CBT distributions:* During the first month, WFP will immediately provide a 5-day ration of 400 g of high-energy-biscuits (HEBs) to 16,500 people and general food assistance for up to 260,000 people through vouchers and cash-based transfers in areas where markets are functioning. In order to address the issue of market availability, the supermarkets are utilizing chains in Quito and food is being transported to the affected areas in order to facilitate the use of commodity vouchers. It is expected that markets will be functioning in the urban areas upon 30 days of the onset of the crisis. CBT will be used in areas where markets continue to be functional. In the coming weeks, WFP will undertake market analysis to determine whether the use of cash based transfers can be expanded further. This will depend on the extent to which markets, financial and

telecommunication services are functioning, and partners with previous experience in cash programmes are present. Cash and voucher transfers will follow WFP guidelines.¹

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
Activity	Male	Female	Total
Immediate response – HEB	8,200	8,300	16,500
General food distribution – Cash-based transfers/voucher transfers	130,000	130,000	260,000
Total*	130,000	130,000	260,000

24. Given the low levels of GAM in the affected areas, coupled with the availability of appropriate commodities, no nutrition specific intervention is foreseen in the immediate response. WFP is exploring options of including a locally available fortified blended food within vouchers in coordination with the government and contracted supermarkets. Nutrition assessments are planned by UNICEF and other actors and their results will inform any potential changes in the planned activities. The vouchers include a nutritionally balanced ration.
25. During the course of the implementation of this EMOP, beneficiary figures and targeting mechanisms will be adjusted as necessary on the basis of the findings from the upcoming EFSA as well as ongoing project monitoring. As soon as the assessment findings are available, WFP will process a budget revision to adjust its beneficiary planning figures upwards or downwards within the first 30 days of implementation.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

26. Given that the affected population has very limited access to other food sources, the GFD ration will cover 100 percent of daily energy requirements (total of 2,100 kcal per day per person), which corresponds to the ‘recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake. WFP will strive to provide rice - the key staple food in Ecuador, as part of the kit provided through commodity vouchers. As the situation of affected communities evolves, and if recommended by further assessments, the composition of the food basket may be adjusted.
27. Where cash transfers are implemented, beneficiaries will receive US\$1.01 per person per day to purchase food on local markets. The value is equivalent to the value of the GFD food basket on local markets.
28. Table 2 below outlines the food rations and cash transfer value for each activity. All food rations follow WFP nutrition guidelines.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (<i>g or US\$/person/day</i>)			
Commodity/cash	General food distributions		
	HEB	voucher	CBT
HEB	400		

¹ A plan of operations will be prepared outlining detailed procedures, steps, processes, assumptions, risks and limits governing the implementation of the cash and voucher component. It will clearly articulate the roles and responsibilities of WFP and its partners with regard to key operational arrangements.

Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)		1.01	1.01
Total		1.01	1.01
Number of feeding days (per month)	5	30	30

29. A total of 32.9 mt of food commodities and US\$ 7.8 million in cash transfers are needed to implement the EMOP, as shown in Table 3 below. The food and associated costs are shown in Annex 1-A.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)			
Commodity Type/ Cash & voucher	HEB	Vouchers / CBT	Total (mt or US\$)
USD		7,878,000	7,878,000
HEB	32.9		32.9
Total food (mt)	32.9		32.9
Cash/voucher (US\$)		7,878,000	7,878,000

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

30. WFP will implement the EMOP in close collaboration with the Government. An existing memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES) will facilitate the immediate start of the EMOP.
31. *Participation:* Cooperating partners will work with community representatives to ensure that the neediest households receive support. Women will be involved in all aspects of the operation. This includes the participation of women in food distribution and/or work planning committees, as well as the provision of family rations in the name of the women, whenever possible.
32. *Partners:* Prior to the crisis, WFP had established partnerships with the Ministry for Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES) and the municipalities for the delivery and distribution of food assistance. WFP will seek to broaden these partnerships and sign additional field-level agreements with other capable partners in order to implement the operation at the planned scale.
33. *Capacities:* In order to strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners, WFP will identify and address any capacity gaps by providing basic equipment as well as technical assistance on food management and logistics.
34. *Non-food inputs:* NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide blankets, water containers, shelter materials. WFP will liaise closely with partners to ensure that priority for non-food assistance is given to the most-affected people.
35. *Procurement:* The delivery of internationally purchased commodities (HEB) can take several weeks. However, WFP has strategically purchased and pre-positioned food

supplies through its global forward purchasing facility (FPF). The FPF has been activated and HEB will be shipped/airlifted immediately from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD) in Dubai.

36. *Logistics arrangements:* Deliveries of internationally procured HEB will be organized through the use of airlift to reach the country.
37. Given the significant damage to key transport infrastructure, there is an urgent need to augment the logistics capacity of the humanitarian community. WFP in its capacity as Logistics sector co-lead will support the relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government through a special operations for logistics augmentation and inter-agency coordination is currently under preparation.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

38. WFP existing monitoring and reporting system will be adjusted to cover key emergency activities and harmonized where possible with the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities of other agencies. The M&E plan will be jointly developed with partners to define roles and responsibilities for outcome, output and process monitoring, frequency, sources etc.
39. Key output indicators information on beneficiary figures and amount of food, cash and vouchers distributed will be provided by cooperating partners and verified by WFP. Targets have been set and are specified in the logical framework (Annex II). WFP monitors will assist as possible during food and/or cash distributions and undertake beneficiary contact monitoring as well as post-distribution monitoring to measure operational performance and maximize accountability. A beneficiary feedback mechanism appropriate to the context will be established taking into account access and protection issues.
40. The forthcoming EFSA will provide baseline information for key performance indicators such as the food consumption score, dietary diversity score, indicating the quality and frequency of the diet, against which WFP will be able to measure progress and results upon a final survey among targeted beneficiaries at termination of the EMOP.
41. Given the short duration of this Corporate Response EMOP it is not expected that nutritional outcomes can be measured. However, if this EMOP will be extended beyond the initial three months duration, then nutrition indicators might be included to assess success of the programmes.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

42. Towards the end of the EMOP, more robust food security and nutrition data is expected to be available. WFP will participate with the Government and United Nations agencies in the formulation of a reconstruction plan for the affected areas and to strengthen capacities on emergency preparedness and response, especially to recurring emergencies.
43. This assessment will determine evolving needs in the affected areas and will be the basis for a review of WFP portfolio of activities in Ecuador and the strategic direction for next year, in order to ensure that any additional needs following the termination of this EMOP are addressed in the most adequate manner.

RISK MANAGEMENT

44. Arrangements will be made to ensure that timely risk assessments are carried out prior to implementing and scaling the operation. WFP country office will conduct periodic risk assessments and communicate regularly progress towards implementing risk mitigation actions to its key stakeholders. Timely communication to partners and other stakeholders on revisions to programme response, increase in beneficiary numbers, etc., will be ensured to maintain high credibility of WFP's response. Particular attention will be paid to contextual risks related to security, as well as anticipated escalation in food assistance caseload due to deteriorating operational conditions.
45. *Contextual risks*: Increasing levels of insecurity might affect WFP's ability to reach the most vulnerable people. To mitigate this risk, is coordinating with a variety of government actors and has the ability to assist beneficiaries through a variety of transfers including CBT, vouchers and in-kind HEBs. The LTA in place with supermarkets will reduce the long lead-times to procure and deliver food and improve on-time deliveries.
46. *Programmatic risks*: Speed of emerging events could impede choosing the right intervention and achieving the desired level of coverage. WFP will continue to use satellite imagery, remote sensing data and geographic information system technology in order to monitor and forecast the progress of the crisis to enable timely informed decision making. Cash and voucher interventions might face challenges that currently undermine markets from efficiently functioning such as high price volatility, market segmentation and unreliable supplies. WFP country office, through its vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit, will continue to closely monitor food prices on local markets and adjust the transfer value or the modality as needed.
47. Disrespect of the "Do no harm" principle: If not designed and implemented with a protection focus, activities may also – although unintentionally – jeopardize people's safety and dignity (eg. beneficiaries assaulted at the distribution point or while en route to/from the distribution point) or exacerbate discontent between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, particularly in large displacement context between displaced persons and host population.
48. *Institutional risks*: The lack of immediate and adequate funding will hinder WFP's ability to meet the needs of the targeted population under this EMOP. To mitigate this risk of a timely response, advanced financing mechanisms have been activated in order to ensure that WFP responds effectively to this large-scale emergency.

Security Risk Management

49. Prior to the crisis, the regions of Esmeraldas and Manabí, were classified as security level 2, with the exception of northern Esmeraldas (level 3).
50. The WFP country office is staffed with a National Officer designated and trained as Security Focal Point who is responsible for the liaison with UNDSS. WFP is committed to comply with the minimum operational security standards (MOSS) and with the minimum security telecommunications standards (MIST). The sub-office premises will need to be assessed and possibly a new location will need to be identified following the earthquake.

51. In line with WFP corporate emergency preparedness and response package, WFP has completed its minimum preparedness actions and emergency readiness actions to ensure that the minimum level of preparedness is in place and to enhance its operational capacity for a response.

RECOMMENDATION

52. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation Ecuador 200665.

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals			
Pulses			
Oil and fats			
Mixed and blended food	32.9	46,060	
Others			
Total Food Transfers	32.9	46,060	
External Transport		131,600	
LTSH		3,784	
ODOC Food		2,468	
Food and Related Costs ¹			183,911
C&V Transfers		7,878,000	
C&V Related costs		1,181,700	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			9,059,700
Capacity Development & Augmentation			0
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			9,243,611
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,386,542
Total Direct Project Costs			10,630,153
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			744,111
TOTAL WFP COSTS			11,374,263

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\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	00 000
International general service staff	00 000
Local staff - national officers	00 000
Local staff - general service	00 000
Local staff - temporary assistance	00 000
Local staff – overtime	00 000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	00 000
International consultants	00 000
Local consultants	00 000
United Nations volunteers	00 000
Commercial consultancy services	00 000
Staff duty travel	00 000
Subtotal	693 271
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	00 000
Utilities	00 000
Office supplies and other consumables	00 000
Communications services	00 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	00 000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	00 000
Office set-up and repairs	00 000
United Nations organization services	00 000
Subtotal	485 290
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	00 000
Communications equipment	00 000
Local security costs	00 000
Subtotal	207 981
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 386 542

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food.</p> <p>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food.</p>	<p>Gender awareness prevails over local traditions and culture.</p> <p>Counterparts are sensitized to gender issues.</p>
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p>	
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p>	<p>Support of counterparts in the dissemination of project information. E-voucher distributions can be carried out in secure locations at all shelters and do not cause any major upheaval.</p>

	<p>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p>	
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome SO1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) 	<p>Enough resources are available to contract a consulting firm.</p> <p>No new major emergency occurs in the area.</p> <p>No major changes occur in food prices and food stocks in supermarkets.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ▸ CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average) ▸ CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) ▸ Diet Diversity Score ▸ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) ▸ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) 	
<p>Output SO1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	

ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS

COMET	corporate monitoring and evaluation tool
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPF	forward purchasing facility
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuit
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MOSS	minimum operational security standards
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHDR	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis mapping
WFP	World Food Programme