

Emergency Operation Cuba 201034

Title: Emergency Food Assistance to Communities Affected by Hurricane Matthew in Cuba	
Number of beneficiaries	179,000
Duration of project	6 months (19 October 2016 to 18 April 2017)
Gender Marker Code	2 A
WFP food tonnage	3,851

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	\$2,969,556
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	\$505,500
DSC	\$367,717
ISC	\$268,994
Total cost to WFP	4,111,767

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hurricane Matthew hit the eastern part of Cuba as a category 4 hurricane on 4 October 2016 causing significant destruction, severe flooding and extensive population displacements. Initial government reports indicate that the provinces of Guantánamo and Holguín have been hit the hardest. As the magnitude of this disaster continues to unfold, an estimated 500,000 people are currently reported as directly affected. Of those, WFP estimates that 179,000 people will require immediate food assistance.

The Government of Cuba launched its response mechanism to hurricane Matthew on 30 September: it reached alarm level on 3 October, which was upgraded to the Governments' recovery phase on 5 October, the day after Matthew crossed the Cuban territory. This phase includes the provision of immediate and multi-sectorial response and increased assistance to populations in affected areas.

Through this emergency operation, WFP, together with partner agencies will support the Government of Cuba to provide an initial six-month assistance to 179,000 people vulnerable to food insecurity and highly affected by the hurricane in the provinces of Guantánamo and Holguín. WFP assistance will complement that of the government to ensure adequate food rations are provided to the most vulnerable populations to meet their daily food and nutritional needs. Interventions will also include blanket supplementary feeding for children

aged 6 to 36 months and pregnant and lactating women, to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status. Assistance will be primarily provided through existing government social protection programmes targeting women, children, the elderly and households impacted by the storm.

The overall objective of this operation is to “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies” in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP’s Strategic Plan (2014-2017), which states two specific goals to i) meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels; and ii) protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men.

The Government of Cuba takes the lead in conducting rapid and sectorial assessments. Based on the findings of these and other assessments, WFP may revise the planning assumptions for this operation and make adjustments to the targeting and response strategy.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Hurricane Matthew has hit Cuba as a category 4 hurricane on 4 October 2016, causing significant destruction of homes and livelihoods, and resulting in population displacements. Initial government reports, complemented by satellite imagery, indicate that the areas of Guantanamo and Holguin are the worst affected, with the city of Baracoa in the Guantánamo province having incurred significant damages.
2. Infrastructure has been significantly damaged. Hundreds of homes, shops, roads and bridges have been washed away, and communications networks have been destroyed. Roads and bridges may require repairs in order to reach affected communities in need of support and communications with affected areas remain a challenge. At the time this emergency operation (EMOP) was prepared, the main regional airports in Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo were open. The main sea port in Santiago de Cuba is functioning, however it is likely that the secondary port of Baracoa at the heart of the affected areas will need to be further assessed.
3. The security situation in the affected areas is stable with the Government maintaining law and order. The Government has a strong emergency preparedness and response capacity and took measures before, during and after the storm, to ensure the well-being of the population. More than 1 million people were evacuated by the Government prior to the arrival of the storm, which has significantly prevented casualties.
4. Rapid needs assessments by the Government 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 suggests that an estimated 500,000 people are directly affected in eight municipalities. Of these, 179,000 people are in need of food assistance, primarily within the two most affected provinces. As their main livelihood has been critically affected by the hurricane, farmers will need at least four months to plant and harvest short-cycle crops, and up to six months for a new harvest of basic staples, such as rice and beans.
5. It is assumed that the affected population will have the ability to safely cook food at either the household or community level, given the role of the Government in ensuring multi-sectorial support to disaster-affected communities.
6. The Government of Cuba launched its response mechanism to hurricane Matthew on 30 September and reached alarm level on 3 October. The response mechanism includes a number of interventions aimed to save lives, including the evacuation of

communities that could be directly hit by the hurricane. This mechanism shifted to the Governments' recovery phase on 5 October: the day after Matthew crossed the Cuban territory. This phase includes immediate and multi-sectoral response and increased assistance in affected areas. Immediate priorities include medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food, nutrition, emergency shelter, logistics and repairs of key infrastructure, depending on the impact of the hurricane.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. Cuba imports between 70 and 80 percent of its food needs, paying high global food prices and transportation costs. A significant part of these commodities is to support government social protection programmes. Prior to the hurricane, the eastern provinces were already vulnerable to food insecurity accentuated by the intense drought affecting the region. The five eastern provinces – Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas and Santiago de Cuba – are highly prone to natural disasters and register the highest levels on anaemia, which is considered the most important public health issue in the country. The situation is further exacerbated by difficult agricultural conditions and past extreme weather events that severely impacted the food security and nutrition of populations.
8. The government social protection system includes important food security and nutrition programmes, including: i) a highly subsidized monthly ration of staple foods for the entire population; ii) a nationwide school meals programme; and iii) a comprehensive mother and child health care programme.
9. The subsidized monthly food ration covers 42 percent of household needs. With increased costs of imports over recent years, further complicated by the ongoing embargo, the monthly food basket has reduced from previous levels of coverage of household needs.
10. In normal times, households meet more than 60 percent of their food needs from their own production, social protection programmes, and non-subsidized food markets characterized by high prices and irregular supplies. Cubans spend 60 to 75 percent of their incomes on food.¹ The predicted needs for food assistance in the aftermath of the hurricane will increase as households ability to access food reduces due to loss of own production and economic resources to purchase food from the markets, as well as very limited availability of food in local markets.
11. Although the government took significant measures to promote early harvests and the evacuation of livestock from the affected areas, Hurricane Matthew has caused crop losses, negatively impacting food availability and access.
12. Markets are reportedly functioning on a very limited scale at the moment, but the situation is expected to normalize in main cities of the affected area in the coming days or weeks. Limited food availability and logistics constraints have put the most vulnerable at risk of food insecurity and will likely impact the availability and cost of non-subsidized food commodities in local markets.
13. WFP is concerned that the most vulnerable populations have been cut-off from their regular sources of food and livelihoods, negatively impacting on food availability and access. Given their reliance on government programmes, complemented by own production and limited income sources, affected populations do not have sufficient

¹ Centro de Estudios de la Economía Cubana. 2013. *Gastos básicos de una familia cubana urbana en 2011*.

food stocks at household level: the elderly, women and children being particularly vulnerable.

14. Cuba's comprehensive approach to mother and child health has ensured low rates of morbidity, mortality and malnutrition. The prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 years old is low, with 7.8 percent for stunting and 2.3 percent for wasting. Dietary diversity has declined with changes in the subsidized food basket, including reduced provision of pulses and eggs. In eastern provinces, the prevalence of anaemia is 39.5 percent in children aged 6–23 months and 17 percent in children aged 24–59 months.² There is no significant difference between anaemia rates for boys and girls. The prevalence of anaemia among women in the third trimester of their pregnancy is 21.4 percent. The gender inequality index for Cuba, focusing on reproductive health, empowerment and economic status, is 0.356.
15. The reduced food availability and access are likely to result in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation among affected populations who were already vulnerable to food insecurity prior to the shock. WFP estimates that 179,000 people will require immediate food assistance as a complement to government response.

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

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

16. The Government launched its response protocol on 30 September, using its well-established mechanisms led by the National Civil Defence. Before the hurricane, the Government already distributed the monthly food ration to mitigate the hurricane's impact on food security, and to ensure that households can cope during the first few days after the shock.
17. However, given the magnitude of the disaster, the Government faces major challenges in responding to the crisis and has, therefore, welcomed WFP assistance to further complement its programmes.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

18. The United Nations system, including WFP, has provided immediate support to the government response, making available in-country resources to the affected population. Through its country programme (CP 200703), WFP has developed, in coordination with and in support of the Government, a contingency stock to support government responses to shocks.
19. Response is provided in various sectors, including: water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, shelter and early recovery, health, education, and logistics. A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application is being prepared under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, to ensure multi-sectorial support.
20. The country programme focuses on the five eastern provinces of Cuba, including the two most affected by hurricane Matthew, and aims to improve the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations by working with national and local governments to improve the sustainability and targeting of social protection systems.

Coordination

21. WFP works closely with many stakeholders, including the Government, other United Nations agencies and donors. Effective coordination mechanisms are in place to avoid duplication of the government efforts with those of the humanitarian community. Therefore, assistance provided by WFP and the international community is

² Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene. 2014. Anaemia in Children under Five Years Old in Eastern Cuba 2005–2011. *Medic. Review*, 16(1):16–23.

specifically designed to bolster government response mechanisms. At the national level, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX) provides overall coordination and leads government activities.

22. WFP is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response capacity in Cuba. While the cluster system is not activated in Cuba as responses to shocks are fully led by the government, WFP is recognized as a key agency for food security, logistics and telecommunications.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

23. In line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies), this EMOP aims to:
- contribute to adequate access to food of vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Matthew; and
 - prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 12-23 months and prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women.
24. The EMOP will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.”
25. This EMOP will respect the principles laid out in WFP's humanitarian protection and gender policies.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

26. This EMOP will assist up to 179,000 beneficiaries in eastern Cuba for an initial period of six months. Assistance will be targeted at the regions' hardest hit municipalities, including the provinces of Guantanamo and Holguin. Within those provinces, WFP will focus on the most vulnerable population groups, including those who have lost their livelihoods, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months and the elderly.
27. General food distributions: WFP will provide immediate assistance designed to complement government rations made available through social protection programmes. All WFP assistance will be provided within the framework of the Government's extensive social protection programmes in order to ensure adequate food access to affected households.
28. In the most affected municipalities (Baracoa, Imías, Maisí y San Antonio del Sur), general food distributions (GFD) will be provided for four months, followed by assistance to vulnerable groups for two months. In the second group of municipalities (Caimanera, Manuel Tames, Yateras, Moa), only vulnerable groups will receive assistance, for a period of six months. Initial assistance will be provided using commodity loans from CP 200703, including rice and beans. From the second month onwards, vegetable oil will also be provided.³
29. Prevention of malnutrition: To prevent a deterioration in the nutrition status of affected populations, WFP will complement general food distributions by providing micronutrient powders (MNP) to children aged 12-23 months and Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women for a period of six months. The nutritious food products will be distributed through government distribution mechanisms at the health facilities

³ In four out of the eight targeted municipalities under the EMOP (Baracoa, Imias, Maisi and Manuel Tames), children aged 12 to 23 months and PLW are already receiving food assistance in the framework of the Cuba Country Programme (CP200703). Therefore, they have been excluded from the provision of MNP/Super Cereal under the EMOP.

or, if necessary, together with GFD rations at the onset of the response. The initial response to prevent malnutrition will also be supported through loans from the CP 200703.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	TOTAL
GFD / TFD	90,000	89,000	179,000
Vulnerable groups	21,000	29,000	50,000
Children aged 12-23 months (prevention of micronutrient deficiencies - MNP)	1,000	850	1,850
PLW (prevention of malnutrition - CSB)		2,000	2,000
TOTAL	90,000	89,000	179,000

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to account for beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity.

30. 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 further government assessments. If needed, a budget revision will be processed to adjust planning figures.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

31. The WFP ration will cover 31 percent of the recommended daily dietary intake to complement the assistance provided by the government. WFP will provide rice and beans, which are the key staple foods in Cuba, as well as vegetable oil to increase the nutritional value of the ration. As the situation of affected communities evolves, and if recommended by further assessments, the composition of the complementary food basket may be adjusted.
32. Cash transfers were not considered in the context of Cuba: as WFP assistance is particularly designed to feed into existing food-based social protection programmes, in-kind transfers are the most appropriate modality.
33. In line with WFP's nutrition policy, nutritional products have been selected according to programme objective (prevention) and age/population group (children or pregnant and lactating women). Children aged 12-23 months will receive micronutrient powders (MNP) to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, while pregnant and lactating women will receive Super Cereal and vegetable oil to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status. Commodity choice follows national protocol and accounts for in-country availability through loans and borrowing from the CP to facilitate a rapid response.
34. During MNP distribution, families will be provided with guidance material on how to use this product when preparing meals at their homes. Guidance material will also be distributed to doctors, nurses, and health promoters. The distribution of Super Cereal will be accompanied by a recipe book. In addition, posters will be located at final distribution points to guide beneficiaries on the use and storage of this commodity.
35. Table 2 below outlines the food rations for each activity. All food rations follow WFP nutrition guidelines.

Commodity	GFD		Vulnerable groups	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 12-23 months	Prevention of malnutrition in PLW
	first month of operation	months 2-4 of operation			
Rice	75	75	75		
Pulses	70	70	70		
Vegetable oil	-	15.33	15.33		
Super Cereal					50
MNP				1	
Total					
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	509	641	641	-	188
% kcal from protein	15.8	12.5	12.5	-	16,3
% kcal from fat	2.5	23.1	23.1	-	19,2
Number of feeding days (total)	30	90	180	180	180

36. A total of 3,851 mt of food commodities are required as shown in Table 3 below.

Commodity Type	General food distributions	Prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies	Prevention of nutritional deterioration of PLWs	Total MT
Cereals (Rice)	1,831			1,831
Vegetable oil	292			292
Pulses	1,709			1,709
Super Cereal			18	18
Micronutrient Powder (MNP)		0.11		0.11
TOTAL (mt)	3,832	0.11	18	3,851

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

37. WFP will implement the EMOP in close collaboration with the Government who will lead the response. A pre-existing memorandum of understanding with MINCEX will facilitate the immediate start of the EMOP.

38. Participation: The Government, through its local representatives and well-established social protection programmes, will work with the communities to ensure all entitled people receive food assistance. Food distributions will be carried out using existing social protection mechanisms. Women will be involved in all stages of the operation. This includes the participation of women in the management of food distribution.

39. Partners: Prior to the crisis, WFP's main partner was MINCEX with established partnerships with key line ministries and entities (public health, agriculture, food

industry, domestic trade, education, and transport; the Civil Defence and the National Association of Small Farmers and the Federation of Cuban Women). The Civil Defence plays a critical role in response to disasters, while the Ministry of Internal Trade (MINCIN) leads the delivery and distribution of food assistance country wide. WFP will rely on these partnerships and sign additional agreements as needed in order to implement the operation at the planned scale.

40. Capacities: In order to strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners, WFP will provide basic equipment as well as technical assistance on food management and logistics. In particular, WFP will support the rehabilitation of warehouses, provide mobile storage units (MSUs) and trucks to support the overall response.
41. Non-food inputs: Required non-food items, such as cooking fuel, water containers and shelter materials, will be provided by the Government and other actors. The Government will ensure an appropriate prioritization of both food and non-food assistance to the affected people.
42. Procurement: The delivery of internationally purchased commodities (rice, beans, vegetable oil, Super Cereal and MNPs) can take several weeks. However, WFP has strategically pre-positioned food supplies (rice and beans) through its CP 200703, which will also provide loans for Super Cereal and MNP requirements. Replacement of borrowed commodities as well as the procurement of additional commodities will rely on all available sources, including regional suppliers and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). When possible, WFP will procure food regionally to shorten the delivery lead-times and reduce transport costs.
43. Logistics arrangements: Deliveries of internationally procured food will be organized through the port of Santiago de Cuba and the Government will arrange for the onward transportation of food commodities. The port of Baracoa, at the heart of the affected area, will require further assessments in order to determine the potential use of this secondary port.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

44. 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. Data will eventually be captured through WFP's corporate tool to design, implement and monitor programmes (COMET). The M&E plan will be jointly developed with the Government to define roles and responsibilities for outcome, output and process monitoring, data collection frequency and sources.
45. The measurement of key output indicators on beneficiaries and the amount of food distributed will be provided by the Government and monitored by WFP. Indicator target values are specified in the logical framework (Annex II). WFP monitors will assist the Government as possible to oversee food distributions, undertake beneficiary contact monitoring as well as post-distribution monitoring to measure operational performance. Systems are already in place in Cuba for beneficiary feedback through government social protection programmes and community organizations.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

46. Upon completion of the EMOP, WFP will continue to work with MINCEX and technical ministries to further strengthen shock preparedness and response mechanisms as outlined in the CP 200703. The CP is implemented in the affected provinces and normal operations will continue as soon as the situation is stabilized.

RISK MANAGEMENT

47. Risk assessments have been carried out in the affected areas to gauge the implementation of CP 200703. Risks will be reviewed prior to implementing and scaling this operation. WFP Cuba 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.
48. WFP has a risk register that is reviewed periodically. Among the most significant contextual risks is the sudden onset of natural disaster. Cuba is highly prone to tropical cyclones which further stress response capacity. Moreover, there is also a high risk of earthquake, which is even higher in the eastern region of the country due to a tectonic fault that crosses the region. WFP will continue to work closely with the National Civil Defence and relevant authorities to monitor and prepare for further crisis. WFP will also continue to rigorously follow the protocols established by its Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP).
49. *Contextual risks:* As the full extent of damage becomes known, logistics constraints due to damaged infrastructure could emerge beyond what is anticipated. To mitigate this risk, WFP will provide additional logistics support and expertise to the Government as needed.
50. *Programmatic risks:* As WFP's assistance is part of a broader package of support to affected populations, deliveries and distributions are integrated into Government systems which reduces the ability to tailor programmes to specific needs or to measure outcomes attributable directly to WFP assistance. The risks associated to targeting is mitigated by the strong and well established social protection system of the Government of Cuba and by additional monitoring by WFP.
51. *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 the risk of a delayed response, advanced financing mechanisms have been activated in order to ensure that WFP responds effectively to this large-scale emergency.

Security Risk Management

52. Prior to the hurricane, the provinces of Guantanamo and Holguin were classified as security level 1. A further deterioration of the situation is not anticipated given the organization of a rapid and comprehensive response to the hurricane by the Government. There are no security restrictions for travel of United Nations staff to and within these regions.
53. The WFP country office is staffed with a 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).

54. 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

55. The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer is requested to approve the proposed Cuba Emergency Operation 201034 under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

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Date:

Jim Harvey
Chief of Staff

Cleared by: Laura Melo Country Office
Reviewed by: Vera Mayer Regional Bureau
Cleared by: Regis Chapman Regional Bureau
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	1,831	879,045	
Pulses	1,709	1,222,116	
Oil and fats	292	365,189	
Mixed and blended food	18	9,618	
Others	0.11	1,632	
Total Food Transfers	3,851	2,477,599	
External Transport		380,554	
LTSH		-	
ODOC Food		111,403	
Food and Related Costs ⁴			2,969,556
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			
Capacity Development & Augmentation			505,500
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			3,475,056
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			367,717
Total Direct Project Costs			3,842,773
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ⁵			268,994
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4,111,767

⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁵ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	7,720
General service staff **	55,268
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	62,988
Recurring and Other	63,285
Capital Equipment	119,400
Security	675
Travel and transportation	97,869
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁶	23,500
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	367,717

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of EMOP 201034		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<i>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</i> Target > 90 %	
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<i>Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women²</i>	<i>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</i> Target > 90 %	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The beneficiaries receive and consume food and fortified foods in the desired quantity and frequency.</i> 2. <i>Implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPPCA) uninterrupted</i> 3. <i>Government counterparts have the capacity, resources and interest for data collection</i> 4. <i>NFI availability of timely and favorable logistical conditions.</i>
<i>Output SO1.1: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> • <i>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</i> • <i>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</i> 	
<i>Outcome SO1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</i>	<i>Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head</i> Target: 80% <i>Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head</i> Target: TBD	

<p><i>Output SO1.2: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> • <i>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</i> • <i>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</i> 	
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ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS

COMET	WFP tool to design, implement and monitor programmes
EMOP	emergency operation
GFD	general food distribution
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MIST	minimum security telecommunications standards
MOSS	minimum operational security standards
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
WFP	World Food Programme

ANNEX IV - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Statistics](#)