

Emergency Operation – Philippines

Project Country:	Philippines
Number/Title:	10489.0/EMOP-PHL-Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao
Number of beneficiaries:	2,106,000
WFP food tonnage:	40,438 MT
WFP food cost:	US \$ 15,044,280
Total cost to WFP:	US \$ 27,218,615
Total cost to Government:	US \$ 0
Total cost:	US \$ 27,218,615
Duration (months):	12 Months: 01 March 2006 to 28 February 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mindanao has suffered from three decades of conflict and civil war. In 1996, the major rebel group, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) signed a peace agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP), but the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) refused to participate, continuing the conflict. Recent peace talks in Malaysia (2004-2005) indicate that the MILF and the Government may be approaching an agreement which could bring peace to most of Mindanao.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) requested the World Bank to prepare a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) programme in September 2003 in order to facilitate the peace building process and the early rehabilitation of the conflict affected people in Mindanao once the peace agreement is reached. The GRP also requested WFP to provide assistance to the returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to contribute to the expansion of the food based safety net programmes.

WFP joined the Multi-Donor Trust Fund - Joint Needs Assessment mission (MDTF-JNA) to Mindanao in April 2004. The mission assessed the probable post-conflict needs in Mindanao in anticipation of the peace agreement between the GRP and MILF. WFP further conducted an initial field visit to Mindanao in December of 2004; a mission to Manila in July 2005; and a second field visit to Mindanao by Logistics and Security staff in August 2005. The mission met with Government departments, NGOs, UN, and the World Bank.

Mindanao, particularly the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and adjacent provinces are those defined as “conflict affected” areas where people have been affected by successive displacements and these areas share poverty indicators far below national average. Over 50% of the population in the region is living below the poverty line (60 cents/day/ person); approximately 30% of the children under five years of age are stunted, and the rate of children completing primarily school education is at 33% or half the national average of 67%.

The WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) will assist 2,106,000 people for a period of one year and will be implemented through the existing government and NGO delivery

mechanisms in Mindanao. WFP is in a unique position to provide assistance in the autonomous regions under the ARMM and will promote replication of some of the government run food safety net programmes and assist in building the capacity of the officials at the provincial and the district governance structures.

Primarily, this operation would contribute to the resolution of the conflict by assisting the resettlement of 120,000 vulnerable internally displaced people (IDP); 822,000 people living in communities affected by the conflict; 3,000 patients under treatment for tuberculosis (TB); and 4,000 ex-combatants and demobilized soldiers and their family members (24,000 estimated beneficiaries) to facilitate reintegration into their communities.

Secondly, this operation would contribute to longer-term development goals by providing support to 170,000 primary school children and their family members (1,020,000 estimated beneficiaries) through a Food for Education programme; support to a Mother-Child Nutrition Programme for 35,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 52,000 children under two years of age; and support to 5,000 livelihood training participants and their family members (30,000 estimated beneficiaries).

The Executive Director approves, jointly with the Director General of FAO the proposed Emergency Operation for Mindanao, Philippines (EMOP 10489.0).

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

1. A long-standing internal conflict, chronic poverty and economic underdevelopment, along with inter-clan and inter-family violence and natural and geological hazards have contributed to the food insecurity of a vast population in Mindanao. Despite the current optimism over the peace negotiations, the population remains vulnerable to food insecurity.
2. Failure to integrate the Muslim population of Mindanao into the political and institutional fabric of the country has given rise to secessionist movements. Conflicts between these movements and armed forces of the central government have been a barrier to economic development in Mindanao for decades. The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) fought the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) for more than 30 years. In 1996, an agreement between the GRP and the MNLF was signed paving the way for a ceasefire and the creation of a priority development zone (SZOPAD) comprising 14 provinces and 10 cities considered the poorest in the country. Following the signing of the 1996 peace agreement, there was optimism that military activities of the Islamic groups would cease.
3. By 2000, hope for peace had considerably diminished due to clashes between GRP armed forces and fighters belonging to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), which was not party to the 1996 peace agreement. Although an agreement was signed between the MILF and the Government to cease hostilities, it was violated repeatedly.
4. Over 10 million people have been affected by the conflict in Mindanao, with nearly one million suffering displacement from their homes. Following a renewed conflict in 2000 and in 2003, more than a million people were displaced. In large parts of Mindanao, private property and social infrastructure were destroyed. The threat of renewed conflict limits investment and economic growth in this region.
5. Intermittent armed conflict has resulted in large scale evacuations of civilians from their homes and villages. Damage to houses, crops, and livestock has been extensive. The most significant displacement was recorded in Magindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Sur (Marawi City), Lanao del Norte, and Sulu. Most of the internally displaced population returned to their place of origin during 2002 and 2004. However, uncertainty about long term peace has meant that people are reluctant to invest in developmental activities. Private sector investment has been very weak limiting job opportunities. Lack of stable employment feeds further insecurity and contributes to the cycle of violence.
6. Although Government sponsored evacuation centres have been officially closed, an estimated 60,000 people were still displaced as of December 2004, most within the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Recent GRP offensives against Abu Sayaff and other armed groups have displaced people in the ARMM provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. Estimates of the number of internally displaced people have risen to 120,000 as of July 2005, following recent hostilities.
7. Recent peace talks between MILF and GRP, held in Kuala Lumpur offer renewed hope for a true ceasefire and follow-on peace accord. The MILF leader recently announced that nearly all the pending issues between MILF and the GRP had been resolved. A recent meeting of all Muslim leaders and civil society groups reiterated

the message of peace and requested all parties concerned to arrive at a peace accord and focus on the needs of the people.

8. In addition to armed conflict between organized groups, there are frequent incidents of inter-clan and inter-family hostilities, which have resulted in deaths, injuries, and disrupted livelihoods.
9. Mindanao has long been considered the poorest island in the Philippines. Four of the five poorest regions and six of the poorest provinces in the country are in Mindanao. The ARMM has the highest incidence of poverty of any region in the Philippines. Armed conflict aggravates that poverty. In 2000, a year of prolonged intense armed conflict, ARMM suffered a decline in the Gross Regional Domestic Product and an inflation rate of 9.3 percent, more than twice that of Mindanao as a whole.¹
10. Although Mindanao is often considered the food basket of the Philippines, the agriculture sector is under-developed resulting in low productivity. Small farmers have limited access to: land; credit; technology; production facilities and rural infrastructure. Uncertain security has contributed to delays in construction of farm-to-market roads, irrigation facilities, and post-harvest facilities.²
11. Political instability in Mindanao affects food security primarily through reduced access to markets. For poor households, reduced access to market increases vulnerability to food insecurity.
12. The Second Philippines Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals stated that 59% of Philippine households do not have access to 2150 kcal. per capita. Eight regions registered higher percentages than the national figure. Of these eight regions, four are located in Mindanao. In 2003, 13.8% of the population of Mindanao was living below the subsistence food threshold.³
13. Throughout the Philippines, the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children (wasting) under five years is 5.5%; twenty-eight percent (28%) of the children are underweight; and 30% are stunted (chronic malnutrition). Although the prevalence of underweight children declined from 32% to 28% over the past decade in the Philippines, it has increased in parts of Mindanao.
14. High prevalence of malnutrition in school-aged population jeopardizes educational outcomes. In the Philippines, an average of 27% of the children between 6 and 10 years are underweight and 37% are stunted. Prevalence of malnutrition is 15.5% in pre-adolescent and adolescents using BMI for the age indicator. Boys show a higher rate (21%) compared to girls (10%).
15. Micro-nutrient deficiencies are also highly prevalent throughout the country, as indicated by the high prevalence of anaemia. Anaemia is alarmingly high among children aged 6 months to 12 months (66%) and aged 12 to 24 months (53%). Anaemia remains a public health problem among pregnant (43.9%) and lactating women (42.2%)⁴.

¹ A Common Country Assessment of the Philippines, UN Country Team (2004)

² A Common Country Assessment of the Philippines, UN Country Team (2004)

³ Second Philippines Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals (June 2005).

⁴ Maternal and Child Health Survey, Philippine National Statistics Office, 2002.

16. In Mindanao, health and nutrition indicators are far below the national average and these are highest in the provinces of ARMM. While the prevalence of underweight children declined in Northern Mindanao (Region 10) and in Southern Mindanao (Region 11), it remained constant for Zamboanga Peninsular (Region 9) and Socsargen (Region 12). In ARMM areas, the malnutrition rate increased from 28% to 34% from 2001 to 2003⁵.
17. In terms of immunization coverage, ARMM (24%) remains far below the national average (65.2%). ARMM also has the highest infant mortality rate (55 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). Its 2.4 million population is growing by 3.86% per year with most families having an average household size of 6.13.
18. In conflict-affected of Mindanao, educational indicators are far below national average. The net enrolment rate for Mindanao and for ARMM is very low compare to the national net enrolment rate of 81.81 percent. The gender parity index for Mindanao and for ARMM is also very low. The average dropout rate for grades 1 through 6 for Mindanao and for ARMM is low compare to the national average dropout rate of 1.36 percent.⁶ In many areas that the WFP mission visited in December 2004, over 40% of the parents were not sending their children to school. Lack of food was identified as one of the contributing factors.
19. There are several environmental factors affecting vulnerability to food insecurity:
 - Mindanao is vulnerable to drought. Drought associated with the strong 1997-1998 El-Nino / Southern Oscillation event (ENSO) affected over 2 million people in 11 provinces of Mindanao. The drought severely affected the indigenous population, leaving many vulnerable for the foreseeable future.
 - Mindanao is vulnerable to geological hazards, including volcanic eruptions and earthquakes⁷.

2. GOVERNMENT POLICY/ACTIONS

20. The GRP has extensive experience in implementing successful poverty alleviation programmes. This has taken the form of large scale Government programmes; National Food Authority price support programmes; and collaborative international programmes with World Bank, Asian Development Bank, USAID, Japan, Australia and Canada.
21. External assistance programmes in Mindanao have not reached all those in need. This can be attributed to security considerations, the politically tense situation, limited geographical distribution of activities, and budget constraints. The GRP and NGOs implement various programmes in livelihood assistance, including technical training and vocational training. However, many of the poor have not been able to participate in these opportunities due to the need to obtain sufficient food for themselves and their families.

⁵ GRP/UN: Second Philippines Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals, June 2005.

⁶ Department of Education. Basic Education Information System. 2003-4

⁷ The Global Volcanism Program of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (www.volcano.si.edu) lists 15 major volcanoes in the Mindanao sub-region.

22. The GRP and the World Bank (WB) have created a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) in anticipation of a successful conclusion to the peace process. Although the MDTF plans to direct substantial resources to Mindanao, projects will not begin until a formal peace accord is signed.
23. GRP works with bilateral donors (USAID, Japan, Australia, Canada, etc.) in Mindanao with a variety of programmes including food safety net provision, conflict management, education and health programmes. The GRP programmes for food assistance mainly cover primary schools. A small food for work programme is in operation in parts of Mindanao.
24. GRP collaborates extensively with both local and international NGOs in support of civil society programmes. The ACT for Peace programme is the basic unit in the peace and development frame-work. The ACT for Peace is administered through UNDP and implemented through the Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCO), the ARMM and is supported by other UN agencies (UNFPA, FAO, and ILO). ACT for Peace supports community-based health and nutrition services, including training of community health and nutrition workers, rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and construction of safe water and sanitation systems.
25. AUSAID funds the Basic Education Assistance to Mindanao, and is planning to expand their activities to additional regions of ARMM. UNICEF provides support to eight provinces and one city in this region⁸. UNICEF supports the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) including measles elimination campaigns and supplementation programmes to reduce vitamin A, iron, and iodine deficiencies.
26. A national Tuberculosis programme exists, but is not effective in Mindanao. In Magindanao the cure rate for TB patients is less than 50%. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) will soon start a programme to extend TB treatment to communities in all 28 municipalities of Magindanao province (ARMM). The estimated caseload is about 3000 patients.
27. The Government actively encourages community participation in its projects and supports many local NGOs and civil society movements. This creates an environment capable of integrated interventions at local level based on needs identified by the affected population. It also permits implementation through NGOs directly, in those areas where Government structures are less effective.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

The objective of this Emergency Operation is in line with the Development Goals of the GRP and the Millennium Development Goals to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger, to halve malnutrition and to achieve universal primary education.

The main objectives are to:

- Contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Mindanao by addressing the food security needs of vulnerable populations living in conflict-affected areas.
- Support the reconstruction of household and community assets.

⁸ Zamboanga del Sur, Bukidnon, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Northern Cotabato, Agusan del Sur, Magindanao and Sulu and the cities of Manila.

- Improve the nutritional status of: pregnant and lactating women and children under-two years of age.
- Increase the net enrolment rate and attendance rate for boys and girls in grades 1 through 6.
- Support restoration of livelihoods.
- Support extension of treatment programmes for Tuberculosis (TB);
- Strengthen the Government and NGOs/Civil Society in the implementation of effective food assistance in conflict affect areas in Mindanao.

4. BENEFICIARIES

Programme Component	Beneficiaries	Participants
Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	120,000	20,000
Food-for-Work (FFW) for households in conflict-affected areas, including IDP returnees and food insecure families.	822,000	137,000
School Feeding (FFE)	1,020,000	170,000
Mother Child Nutrition (MCN) programme for children under two (2) years of age	52,000	52,000
Mother Child Nutrition (MCN) programme for pregnant and lactating women	35,000	35,000
Food for Training (FFT) for NGO program participants.	30,000	5,000
Food for Tuberculosis (TB) Patients under treatment.	3,000	3000
Reintegration of Ex-combatants / Demobilized Soldiers.	24,000	4,000
Total Beneficiaries, all programme activities	2,106,000	426,000

28. WFP will provide resettlement to 20,000 returning IDP families for a period of three (3) months, assisting an estimated 120,000 beneficiaries. Food aid will be given to the most vulnerable IDP households, including those who have lost most of their assets, widows, and the handicapped. Food assistance will enable the returnees to meet their minimum daily food needs while reconstructing their household assets, including shelter, gardens, etc. IDPs who have already resettled, but who have not yet resumed their livelihoods and are experiencing difficulty meeting their daily food needs, will also be eligible for these resettlement rations. Food assistance will be one component of a reintegration package involving contributions by NGOs and other agencies.

29. WFP will provide food assistance to communities affected by conflict through a food-for-work (FFW) programme. Members of 137,000 households will receive food assistance in exchange for time spent working on selected community projects. The 822,000 beneficiaries of this programme will include internally displaced persons, poor, and other vulnerable groups. The priority for selection of community projects will be construction or rehabilitation of schools buildings, health posts, and other communal assets.

30. WFP will provide assistance to 170,000 primary school students in Grades 1 through Grade 6 through a Food for Education (FFE) programme. Students attending school

will receive a “take-home” ration of five (5) litres of vegetable oil per month. These take-home rations will assist an estimated 1,020,000 beneficiaries.

31. WFP will assist 52,000 children under two years of age and 35,000 pregnant and lactating women through a Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN) programme⁹. WFP rations will consist of fortified blended food, sugar, and vitamin A enriched vegetable oil.
32. Many NGOs implement training activities which support rehabilitation and restoration of people’s livelihood. The skills taught include technology training, literacy classes, psychosocial support, and life skills training. WFP will support these NGO training activities by providing food security to 5,000 poor families while they obtain the much needed livelihood skills through a ‘Food for Training’ (FFT) programme. An estimated 30,000 people will receive food aid through this programme. Special attention will be paid to increasing livelihood skills of women.
33. WFP will provide eight (8) months of food assistance to 3,000 patients who have enrolled in a program to extend the Government tuberculosis (TB) programme to Magindanao province.
34. WFP will also support the reintegration of 4,000 ex-combatants upon the signing of a peace accord. The three month package of food assistance will benefit an estimated 24,000 people. It is expected that World Bank, UN and others will work on a comprehensive package to assist ex-combatants demobilize and integrate into civilian society during the critical transition period. WFP food aid will be an important component of that package.
35. Household ration cards will be issued in a woman's name, except where there is no adult woman in a household. WFP will assess where food distribution points should be established to allow women to collect the rations themselves from the distribution points, minimizing risks and avoiding burdensome and unsafe travel. WFP will also determine if special packaging is required to facilitate the collection and carrying of food rations by women.

5. MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

36. The operation is planned for one year, from 01 March 2006 through 28 February 2007. WFP will carry out the operation in two phases. Phase 1 will consist of setting up the country office and sub-offices and to undertake some key assessments to gather updated data to fine tune targeting and establish a logistics network and partnership with non governmental organisations. This will be completed in three months from March-May 2006. Further, feasibility study on the use of fortified blended food will also be carried out. Phase 2 will commence in June 2006 with distribution of food commodities to the targeted population along with monitoring and training activities for partners. In September of 2006 WFP will conduct an evaluation, in collaboration with GRP. The results of this evaluation will determine the strategic future direction of WFP assistance in Mindanao.
37. The administrative structure used in the Republic of the Philippines is:

- 1st order: Region;

⁹ Pregnant women estimated as 2.4 percent of the total population; lactating women estimated as 2.6% of the total population; and children under 2 years estimated as 7.5% of the total population.

- 2nd order: Province;
 - 3rd order: Municipio (Municipality), which include both rural and urban areas;
 - 4th order: Barangay; and
 - 5th order: Sitio
38. WFP plans to implement this EMOP in the following provinces:
- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) –Magindanao and Lanao Del Sur provinces. WFP will also assist IDP families in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Basilan provinces.
 - Central Mindanao Region - North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat provinces;
 - Northern Mindanao Region - Lanao Del Norte province
39. Within these provinces, WFP has selected Municipalities for the emergency operation based upon a combination of three criteria:
- Conflict-affected Municipalities, as defined by the ceasefire accord between Government and MILF. A list of these municipalities has been provided by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).
 - “Nutritionally Depressed Municipalities¹⁰”, as defined by the National Nutrition Centre (NNC) of the Department of Agriculture.
 - Municipalities which reported the presence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in 2005 were included, even if not included in the other two lists.
40. Within the selected municipalities, the presence of Government or NGO implementing partners will be the determining factor in selecting which Barangays to implement FFW, Mother and child nutrition, and Food for Education programmes. Most vulnerable groups (war widows, handicapped, demobilized soldiers, TB patients under treatment) will be targeted using a combination of the existing Government and NGO identification criteria and additional food security criteria mutually agreed between WFP and the its partners.
41. WFP will provide support to internally displaced families in the smaller island provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi, which are currently under UN Security Phase Three restrictions. In these provinces, WFP assistance will be distributed and monitored by local NGOs participating in the Mindanao Emergency Response Network, under the coordination of Save the Children Foundation (US).
42. Programmes will be implemented in accordance with international standards for humanitarian assistance and in consultation with the Government and NGOs to ensure coherence with the ongoing programmes and to ensure that they are acceptable to the

¹⁰ Prevalence of malnutrition of the municipality was determined using the results of the National Growth Monitoring Programme 2002 or 2001. Per capita municipal income was determined using data on total gross income of the municipality as reported in the 2002 Annual Financial Report prepared by the Commission on Audit (COA), and the NSO's 2002 projected population of the municipality using 1995 municipal census.

beneficiaries. WFP may adjust the food basket, in consultation with the Government and NGOs and based on beneficiary needs.

43. FFW is a well accepted type of intervention within the Philippines. It is widely practiced by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The economic value of the WFP food ration will be slightly below the local daily wage rates in order to prevent competition with the local labour market. This will ensure self-targeting of the assistance, attracting those who cannot find alternative employment.
44. WFP will work with the existing network of Government, bilateral-donor, and NGO programmes to implement its FFW assistance. These groups have the local knowledge and experience needed to select beneficiaries from the IDPs and Vulnerable Groups. In some cases, these partners may be able to provide support in the form of non-food items that contribute to an integrated resettlement package.
45. Highest priority for FFW community asset creation projects will be given to the construction and rehabilitation of schools. If school infrastructure is already sufficient, then projects will address rehabilitation or construction of health centres, small feeder roads, irrigation systems or other communal infrastructure. Complementary inputs and non-food items will come from the Government and bilateral agencies. WFP will coordinate with the Basic Education Assistance to Mindanao (BEAM) project supported by AusAid and the World Bank.
46. The Food for Education programme will be implemented in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). In selected areas NGOs will be responsible or will support the implementation. Within selected municipalities, the plan is to reach 40% of the schools. The School Management Committee and the Parents Teachers Association will retain responsibility for managing the storage and distribution of take-home rations.
47. The mother child nutrition programme (MCN), will be implemented jointly under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health through the National Nutrition Council (NNC) and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) at national level and the Nutrition Action Officer at province and municipality level. The programme will be implemented primarily through the Health Centres at municipality level and the Village Health Stations at village level, providing a take home ration to pregnant women, lactating women, and children age 0 to 23 months. Where the requisite infrastructure and social mobilization exist, on-site feeding at the Supplementary Feeding Centres and Early Child Development Centres can be implemented through DSWD. WFP will coordinate with UNICEF, Helen Keller International, Save the Children and other agencies to ensure that complementary services are provided, such as health and nutrition education, growth monitoring, and health check ups.
48. The 'food for training' programme will primarily be implemented through local and international NGOs, including: Save the Children; Helen Keller International, and CFSI. WFP will establish a committee to review proposals for assistance of this type. The committee will consist of representatives from Government and NGOs, bilateral agencies and WFP. Proposals will be assessed each month and deserving projects will be supported with food for training rations.

49. WFP will support the programme of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to extend the Government's TB programme to 3,000 patients in Magindanao province. WFP may also collaborate with other TB treatment programmes.
50. Provision of food assistance to demobilized soldiers will be implemented in close cooperation with the Multi-Donor Trust Fund programme implemented by the United Nations, World Bank, and Government of the Philippines.

6. NON-FOOD INPUTS

51. WFP envisions most non-food inputs will be provided by implementing partners. WFP will coordinate with Government, bilateral, UN, and NGO programmes to achieve that end. However, a provision has been made for non-food items under ODOC in the EMOP budget to cover situations where our partners cannot provide non-food inputs.
52. Funding may be required for public distribution of information materials related to FFW, Mother Child Nutrition, and the Food for Education activities. These materials could include: ration cards, brochures, and posters explaining the beneficiary selection criteria and process; entitlements and distribution schedules; and the role of food monitors. Posters and training materials for mother and child nutrition care will also be needed.
53. Baseline assessments and periodic monitoring will be required. Targets have been defined and presented in the Logical Framework (See Annex IV for the EMOP Log Frame).

7. FOOD AID STRATEGY

54. WFP programme of assistance will support the peace process in Mindanao by addressing food security needs in conflict-affected areas. WFP has selected its area of operations from the list of 157 conflict-affected municipalities. Among municipalities selected for WFP interventions, priority will be given to areas where partners are available to provide critical non-food inputs and social mobilization.
55. The EMOP will be implemented in two components. The first part is the peace building component that would involve IDPs, returnees, poor households in conflict affected areas, and demobilized soldiers. A combination of resettlement rations to assist people while they reconstruct household assets, food for work to construct community assets, and food for training would be used to reach these groups.
56. The second part of the programme would focus on critical human development needs in conflict affected areas. Food for Education will form the largest component; assisting primary school children in Grade 1 through Grade 6 with take a home ration. A Mother and Child Health programme will assist children less than two years of age, pregnant and lactating women. WFP will provide food support to tuberculosis (TB) patients enrolled in DOTS treatment through Catholic Relief Services (CRS).
57. The cereal production in Mindanao was estimated at 5.2 million tons in 2004¹¹, out of a total estimated national cereal production of about 17 million tons. The 25,140 tons of cereals (out of a total of 40,438 tons of all food commodities) that WFP will provide under this emergency operation constitutes far less than one percent of the

¹¹ MEDCO,2004.

cereal production in Mindanao. Even though Mindanao is a major cereal producing region, that generalization does not apply to the provinces WFP plans to assist with this EMOP. Moreover, the food security problem to be addressed by this EMOP is mainly one of accessibility. The targeted beneficiaries lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food, due to the effects of the conflict.

58. Information dissemination to beneficiaries will be in line with WFP's Enhanced Commitment to Women (ECW). Information will be provided to beneficiaries in a transparent way about all distribution modalities: size and composition of food rations, beneficiary selection criteria, distribution place and time; the fact that no services or favours are to be provided in exchange for receiving rations; and that proper channels are available for reporting cases or attempted cases of exploitation or abuse linked to food distributions.
59. WFP will strive to collect and disseminate information on the impact and the pace of relief and rehabilitation of the conflict-affected beneficiaries. This information will be used as an advocacy tool for promoting effective, transparent food assistance as well as the need for continued work on the sustainable livelihoods. Opportunities for interaction with the media will be used to advocate for both the immediate needs as well as addressing the long-term issues of development and sustainable livelihoods.

8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

60. Three (3) International Programme Officers, three (3) National Programme Officers, and twelve (12) WFP Food Aid Monitors will be posted to Mindanao to implement the project and monitor its performance. Food Aid Monitors will report on the selection of beneficiaries and on the above listed output and progress indicators, including the utilization of the food.
61. WFP will monitor the distribution of assistance through quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the progress reports submitted by implementing partners on a monthly and quarterly basis. Implementing partner progress reports will be compared against WFP's own monitoring data, collected on a regular basis by the WFP Food Monitors. NGOs will assist in the process of identifying high-risk groups. Further cross-checking will also be performed against the Government performance monitoring system data. Outcome indicators will be used to verify the process of rehabilitation and restoration of people's livelihood and the access to food for most vulnerable and targeted population groups.
62. To assess progress for the Mother Child Nutrition programme, a baseline assessment of nutritional status will be required, measuring the prevalence of malnutrition and the prevalence of anaemia. A follow-up or end-line assessment will be required to measure progress against the baseline data. Cost-effective mechanisms for conducting these assessments include: providing technical and financial support to the existing anthropometric data collection programme (Operation Timbang), in collaboration with UNICEF in areas of concern to WFP.
63. WFP will be able to measure progress of the Food for Education programme using data obtained from the educational reporting system. This national system records information on Net Enrolment and Attendance.
64. Output monitoring will be used to verify that the targeted population groups received food assistance in the correct quantity and quality. WFP and its implementing

partners will monitor the provision of the food commodities to beneficiaries, disaggregating data by sex. The main emphasis is placed on utilization of the food commodities provided.

65. WFP will also monitor market indicators to identify areas where accessibility continues to affect household food security.

9. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND FOOD BASKET

Table: Food Ration by Programme Activity

Food Ration by Programme Activity	Time Period	Participants	Maize/Rice	Pulse	Blended Food	Oil	Sugar
IDP	3 month	20,000	50 kg/mo	5 kg /mo	0	0	0
FFW	3 month	137,000	50 kg/mo	5 kg /mo	0	0	0
FFE	9 month	170,000	0	0	0	5 kg /mo	0
MCN Child	270 day	52,000	0	0	200 g/day	20 g/day	15 g/day
MCN Women	180 day	35,000	0	0	250 g/day	25 g/day	20 g/day
FFT	3 month	5,000	50 kg/mo	5 kg /mo	0	0	0
TB patient	8 month	3,000	10 kg/mo	0	0	0	0
Ex-combatants	3 month	4,000	50 kg/mo	5 kg /mo	0	0	0

Table: Commodities by Programme Activity

Commodity by Programme Activity	Beneficiaries	Participants	Maize/Rice (MT)	Pulse (MT)	Blended Food (MT)	Oil (MT)	Sugar (MT)
TOTAL	2,106,000	426,000	25,140	2,490	4,383	8,088	337
IDP	120,000	20,000	3,000	300	0	0	0
FFW	822,000	137,000	20,550	2,055	0	0	0
FFE	1,020,000	170,000	0	0	0	7,650	0
MCN Child	52,000	52,000	0	0	2,808	280	211
MCN Women	35,000	35,000	0	0	1,575	158	126
FFT	30,000	5,000	750	75	0	0	0
TB patient	3,000	3,000	240	0	0	0	0
Ex-combatants	24,000	4,000	600	60	0	0	0

66. Each household qualifying for a family resettlement (IDP) ration will receive 50 kilograms of maize or rice and 5 kilograms of pulses per month for a period of three months.
67. Beneficiaries participating in Food for Work (FFW) activities will receive 2500 grams of maize or rice and 250 grams of pulses per working day, for a maximum of 20 days per month. The maximum monthly ration will be 50 kilograms of maize or rice and 5 kilograms of pulses per month for a period of 3 months. It is expected that the households participating in FFW activities will also be engaged in other productive

activities of their own. The economic value of the family rations will not compete with the local labour market.¹²

68. Beneficiaries of the Food for Education (FFE) activity will receive a “take-home” ration, consisting of five (5) kilograms of vegetable oil per month for the school year (9 months).
69. Under the mother and child nutrition (MCN) programme, children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women will receive a pre-mixed take-home ration from the local health centre on a bi-weekly basis. Children will receive the take-home ration for 270 days. Pregnant and lactating women will receive the take-home ration for 180 days.
70. Participants in NGO organized livelihood skills training activities will receive a Food for Training (FFT) ration consisting of 50 kilograms of maize or rice and 5 kilograms of pulses per month for a period of three (3) months to help them meet household food needs.
71. TB patients under DOTS programme will receive an individual ration of 10 kilograms of maize or rice per month for a period of eight (8) months.
72. Demobilized soldiers and ex-combatants will receive a family food ration consisting of 50 kilograms of maize or rice and 5 kilograms of pulses per month for a period of three (3) months.
73. Maize and rice are commonly consumed staple foods in various parts in Mindanao. With maize being consumed more among poor households, this ratio changes as incomes increase. WFP will, to the extent possible, provide maize, preferably through local purchase. However, rice would also be acceptable, as it would merge with national stocks, and could be swapped for commodities we would need for the operation. WFP will adjust the food basket, as appropriate, providing either maize or rice to the beneficiaries.
74. Fortified blended food is well known throughout the Philippines. Corn Soya Blend has been used and was found to be acceptable for children’s feeding programmes. Less experience is available on the acceptance of Corn Soya Blend by adult women. This will have to be tested before the start of the programme. However, Helen Keller International has the capability and experience to conduct this type of testing within the areas of this emergency operation.
75. It is currently planned to purchase some food commodities locally. However, WFP will need to research the suitability of local food products and availability of stocks in-country. Mindanao has four production plants for blended foods, all producing rice-mungo blend. Their production capacity and potential will require further study. WFP will consider procurement of blended food from the local factories based on the results of the feasibility study carried out in Phase 1 of the operation.

10. LOGISTICS ARRANGEMENTS

76. Food commodities will be delivered to the ports of General Santos City, Davao or Iligan City and where possible, stocks will be drawn from the National Food

¹² Economic value of 1 kg rice is about 22Ps., 4 kgs about 88Ps. Local daily wage rate between 100Ps. and 130Ps.

Authority (NFA) warehouses for distribution. NFA has offered WFP the use of warehouses throughout Mindanao, on a rental basis.

77. WFP will be responsible for local transport of food, in coordination with National Food Authority (NFA) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Overseas Development Association (ODA) of ARMM. NGOs and the ODA of ARMM will also be involved in tertiary transport of food from local warehouses to final distribution points.
78. Food commodities will be distributed through government structures at the local level. NGOs and others will support key elements of the distribution, particularly tasks related to selection of beneficiaries, complementary inputs, and monitoring.

11. STAFFING AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

79. One (1) representative office in Manila and two (2) sub-offices in Mindanao will be required to support this emergency operation. Sub-Offices will be located at: Tacurong, to cover Magindanao (ARMM), North Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat (Central Mindanao); and at Iligan City to cover Lanao Del Sur (ARMM) and Lanao Del Norte (Northern Mindanao). Both locations are within reasonable driving distance from airports with direct flights to Manila.
80. Establishing three (3) offices, recruiting qualified local staff, and training new professional and general service staff in WFP procedures and policies will require seven (7) full-time International Professional Staff. To implement the EMOP, ten (10) National Professional Officers will be required to fulfil responsibilities in the areas of Programme implementation and monitoring; Logistics; Vulnerability, Analysis, and Mapping; Finance/Administration; Human Resources; ICT; and Security.
81. Procurement of vehicles, ICT equipment, and operating three offices are required to implement the project.
82. WFP maintained a country office in the Philippines from 1964 – 1996. This EMOP will be the first time that WFP has provided food assistance to the Philippines since the Country office was closed in 1996. The GRP has not yet identified the form of their contribution to this EMOP. Negotiating the type and value of GRP contribution to the EMOP will be a priority for the management team assigned to the new Country Office. An evaluation will be conducted around September 2006 to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention in Mindanao and to review the requirement for further WFP assistance.

12. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

83. United Nations has declared the following Security Phases for areas in the Philippines:
 - Phase Three in the smaller island provinces of ARMM – Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi,
 - Phase Two in the rest of the Mindanao Island group, except Davao City.
 - Phase One for Davao City on Mindanao and for the rest of the Philippines

WFP is planning to provide support to internally displaced families in the islands listed under Phase Three restrictions. However, WFP assistance will be distributed and monitored by local NGOs.

84. WFP will have a full time international security officer based at the sub-office in Tacurong. It will also have 2 full time national staff in charge of security, one at each Sub-Office.
85. WFP will need to install MOSS telecommunications equipment commensurate with the existing DSS security phases in the areas of operation, as well as all operational ICT equipment necessary to bring the county office and sub-offices on-line for the projected number of staff. Since this is a start-up mission, the initial investment in ICT equipment is substantial (\$410,378). This will include VSAT (country office only), satellite telephones, base station and vehicle VHF and HF radios, hand-held radios, GPS tracking devices, lap-top and desk-top computers, IT servers, power supplies and emergency generators. Existing PSTN land and mobile phone services in Mindanao are not always dependable. WFP will establish communications networks to facilitate both data and voice traffic to/from the sub-offices, country, office, regional bureau, and WFP HQ for Lotus Notes, WINGS (country office only), Internet and COMPAS. In support of the ICT services under this EMOP, one local ICT technician and one local ICT assistant have been planned.
86. All sub-offices and staff will be strictly MOSS compliant. Allocations for MOSS compliance have been included in the EMOP budget.

13. RECOMMENDATION

This Emergency Operation for the Philippines (EMOP 10489.0) covering around 2,106,000 beneficiaries is recommended for joint approval with a total budget of US \$ 27,218,615 for a duration of 12 months, from 01 March 2006 to 28 February 2007.

14. APPROVAL

Signature:

James T. Morris
Executive Director, WFP

Date: _____

Signature:

Jacques Diouf
Director-General, FAO

Date: _____

Annex I – Project Budget Plan

Annex II – Project Statistics

Annex III – Map of Conflict-Affected Areas

Annex IV – EMOP LogFrame

Project Type:	EMOP
Recipient Country:	Philippines
Project Number:	10489.0
Duration (months):	11.9
Start Date:	01-Mar-2006
End Date:	28-Feb-2007

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$ 21,447,580
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$ 3,990,378
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TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$ 25,437,958
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INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$ 1,780,657
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TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$ 27,218,615
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Cost Category	Tonnage	Value
Commodity		
Cereals	25,140	\$ 6,536,400
Pulses	2,490	\$ 796,800
Blended Food (CSB)	4,383	\$ 1,139,580
Oil	8,088	\$ 6,470,400
Sugar	337	\$ 101,100
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
Total Commodities	40,438	\$ 15,044,280
External Transport		\$ 3,532,686
ITSH		\$ 2,305,614
Overland		\$ -
LTSH		\$ 2,305,614
ODOC		\$ 565,000

1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amount for all years.

4/ In the case of a Regional EMOP, this includes total amounts per country for all years.

Different sets of this format have to be filled in per country.

5/ The ISC is indicated here to provide a picture of the overall WFP costs even though they are not Project Costs per se.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.

Commodities	Cost per mt 01/03/2006	Year 1			Year 2		Year 3		TOTAL
		Total Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		(mt)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Cereals	260.00	25,140	19,553	\$ 5,083,780.00	5,587.00	\$ 1,452,620.00	-	\$ -	\$ 6,536,400
Pulses	320.00	2,490	1,937	\$ 619,840.00	553.00	\$ 176,960.00	-	\$ -	\$ 796,800
Blended Food (CSB)	260.00	4,383	3,409	\$ 886,340.00	974.00	\$ 253,240.00	-	\$ -	\$ 1,139,580
Oil	800.00	8,088	6,291	\$ 5,032,800.00	1,797.00	\$ 1,437,600.00	-	\$ -	\$ 6,470,400
Sugar	300.00	337	262	\$ 78,600.00	75.00	\$ 22,500.00	-	\$ -	\$ 101,100
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
Total Commodities		40,438	31,452.00	\$ 11,701,360.00	8,986.00	\$ 3,342,920.00	-	\$ -	\$ 15,044,280

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
	87.36	\$ 2,747,664.08	\$ 785,021.92	\$ -	\$ 3,532,686

LTSH		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ 252,558.00	\$ 72,159.00	\$ -	\$ 324,717
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ 1,047,534.00	\$ 299,295.00	\$ -	\$ 1,346,829
542130 - Air Transport		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs		\$ 288,727.00	\$ 82,494.00	\$ -	\$ 371,221
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542160 - Distribution Costs	ITSH	\$ 57.02	\$ 157,259.00	\$ 44,931.00	\$ 202,190
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	OVERLAND	\$ -	\$ 47,178.00	\$ 13,479.00	\$ 60,657
Total LTSH		57.02	\$ 1,793,256	\$ 512,358	\$ 2,305,614

DSC	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Total DSC	98.68	\$ 3,325,315	\$ 665,063	\$ -	\$ 3,990,378

ODOC	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Total ODOC	13.97	\$ 443,444	\$ 121,556	\$ -	\$ 565,000

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 1
551010	International Consultants (incl.Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	28,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	9,333
551040	UNVs	60,000
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	23,333
553000	Travel	31,111
		-
	Subtotal	151,777

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
28,000	-	28,000
9,333	-	9,333
60,000	-	60,000
23,333	-	23,333
31,111	-	31,111
151,777	-	151,777

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	11,667
554030	Office Supplies	11,667
554040	Communications and IT Services, (inc 4,000 USD for maps and geographic data)	12,444
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	9,333
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	27,222
554080	Contracted Services	9,333
554090	Other Office Expenses	31,111
		-
	Subtotal	112,777

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
11,667	-	11,667
11,667	-	11,667
12,444	-	12,444
-	-	-
9,333	-	9,333
27,222	-	27,222
9,333	-	9,333
31,111	-	31,111
112,777	-	112,777

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	-
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	28,000
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	46,667
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	49,778
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	38,889
556000	Food Transformation Costs	15,556
		-
	Subtotal	178,890

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
28,000	-	28,000
46,667	-	46,667
49,778	-	49,778
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
38,889	-	38,889
15,556	-	15,556
178,890	-	178,890

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	443,444
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443,444	-	443,444
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- 1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country
 2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes
 3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2
551010	International Consultants (incl.Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	8,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	2,667
551040	UNVs	12,000
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	6,667
553000	Travel	8,889
		-
	Subtotal	38,223

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
8,000	-	8,000
2,667	-	2,667
12,000	-	12,000
6,667	-	6,667
8,889	-	8,889
		0
38,223	-	38,223

Recurring Expenses		Year 2
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	3,333
554030	Office Supplies	3,333
554040	Communications and IT Services	3,556
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	2,667
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	7,778
554080	Contracted Services	2,667
554090	Other Office Expenses	8,889
		-
	Subtotal	32,223

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
3,333	-	3,333
3,333	-	3,333
3,556	-	3,556
-	-	-
2,667	-	2,667
7,778	-	7,778
2,667	-	2,667
8,889	-	8,889
		0
32,223	-	32,223

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	-
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	8,000
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	13,333
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	14,222
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	11,111
556000	Food Transformation Costs	4,444
		-
	Subtotal	51,110

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
8,000	-	8,000
13,333	-	13,333
14,222	-	14,222
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
11,111	-	11,111
4,444	-	4,444
		0
51,110	-	51,110

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	121,556
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121,556	-	121,556
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^{1/} Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country

^{2/} This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

^{3/} The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 1
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	953,333
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	233,333
612200	National GS Staff	299,167
613100	Temporary Assistance	41,667
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	-
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants	22,500
621100	National Consultants	54,167
622000	UNVs	-
631000	Staff Duty Travel	562,500
641000	Staff Training and Development	54,167
Subtotal		2,220,833

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
751000	Rental of Facility	62,500
752000	Utilities General	33,333
753000	Office Supplies	41,667
754000	Communications and IT Services	29,167
755000	Insurance	16,667
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	23,333
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	133,333
758000	Other Office Expenses	142,500
782000	UN Organisations Services	13,333
Subtotal		495,833

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
761000	Vehicles	183,333
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	341,982
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	83,333
Subtotal		608,648

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,325,315
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
953,333	232,167	116,083	363,833	241,250
-	-	-	-	-
233,333	46,667	23,333	93,333	70,000
299,167	27,500	10,000	110,000	151,667
41,667	-	8,333	25,000	8,333
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
22,500	-	3,333	16,667	2,500
54,167	-	4,167	16,667	33,333
-	-	-	-	-
562,500	166,667	16,667	333,333	45,833
54,167	8,333	8,333	33,333	4,167
2,220,833	481,333	190,250	992,167	557,083

Recurring Expenses				
62,500	-	-	-	62,500
33,333	-	-	-	33,333
41,667	-	1,667	16,667	23,333
29,167	25,000	-	-	4,167
16,667	12,500	-	-	4,167
23,333	8,333	-	8,333	6,667
133,333	58,333	-	58,333	16,667
142,500	12,500	5,000	41,667	83,333
13,333	11,667	833	-	833
495,833	128,333	7,500	125,000	235,000

Equipment & Capital Costs				
183,333	58,333	-	125,000	-
341,982	291,667	-	50,000	315
83,333	8,333	-	41,667	33,333
608,648	358,333	-	216,667	33,648

3,325,315	968,000	197,750	1,333,833	825,732
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total DSC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	190,667
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	46,667
612200	National GS Staff	59,833
613100	Temporary Assistance	8,333
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	-
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants	4,500
621100	National Consultants	10,833
622000	UNVs	-
631000	Staff Duty Travel	112,500
641000	Staff Training and Development	10,833
		-
	Subtotal	444,167

Recurring Expenses		Year 2
751000	Rental of Facility	12,500
752000	Utilities General	6,667
753000	Office Supplies	8,333
754000	Communications and IT Services	5,833
755000	Insurance	3,333
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	4,667
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	26,667
758000	Other Office Expenses	28,500
782000	UN Organisations Services	2,667
		-
	Subtotal	99,167

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2
761000	Vehicles	36,667
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	68,396
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	16,667
		-
	Subtotal	121,730

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	665,063
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
190,667	46,433	23,217	72,767	48,250
-	-	-	-	-
46,667	9,333	4,667	18,667	14,000
59,833	5,500	2,000	22,000	30,333
8,333	-	1,667	5,000	1,667
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
4,500	-	667	3,333	500
10,833	-	833	3,333	6,667
-	-	-	-	-
112,500	33,333	3,333	66,667	9,167
10,833	1,667	1,667	6,667	833
444,167	96,267	38,050	198,433	111,417

Recurring Expenses				
12,500	-	-	-	12,500
6,667	-	-	-	6,667
8,333	-	333	3,333	4,667
5,833	5,000	-	-	833
3,333	2,500	-	-	833
4,667	1,667	-	1,667	1,333
26,667	11,667	-	11,667	3,333
28,500	2,500	1,000	8,333	16,667
2,667	2,333	167	-	167
99,167	25,667	1,500	25,000	47,000

Equipment & Capital Costs				
36,667	11,667	-	25,000	-
68,396	58,333	-	10,000	63
16,667	1,667	-	8,333	6,667
121,730	71,667	-	43,333	6,730

665,063	193,600	39,550	266,767	165,146
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total DSC for the Project, for the Year.

I. Plan Overview

Explain the project budget plan within the context of the country and regional situations in general and in relation to the budgets of other WFP projects in the country and region.

II. Direct Operational Costs

1. Explain commodity requirements in terms of rations multiplied by the number of beneficiaries multiplied by project duration. [See Text]
2. Make a table (example below) to present gross and net commodity requirements if relevant to demonstrate where you have any resource balance of commodities. [Not applicable]

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Gross Requirements in mt</u>	<u>Resource Balance in mt</u>	<u>Net Requirements in mt</u>
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3. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant for any cost categories within DOC where you have any resource balance of funds. [Not Applicable]
4. State where you planned your budget using standard costs. If you used other costs, state where and explain the reasons and the origin of the planned costs. [Budget planned using standard costs]
5. Explain any government contribution and/or IP cost sharing and how and where the budget totals were thus decreased within DOC. [Not Applicable]
6. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. State total number of vehicles currently in CO resourced as ODOC.
[Staff and equipment needed to open Country Office in Manila plus 2 Sub-Offices in Mindanao.
Need to locate and train implementing partners. Need to establish working relationship with government.
No vehicles currently in CO resourced as ODOC.]
7. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose and destinations of all missions should be detailed. [Not Possible at this time]
8. Highlight areas of DOC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region. [Not Applicable because no WFP resources are currently in country]
9. If your ODOC are not equally distributed over the life of the project (for example, if your worksheets show that you require your NFIs or funds all at once at the beginning of the project), explain why. [Not Applicable]
10. Explain if you are expecting any income from cost recovery. [Not Applicable]

III. Direct Support Costs

1. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant in DSC where you have any resource balance of funds. [Not Applicable]
2. Explain any cost sharing or Trust Funds Projects that lowered budget totals for DSC. [None]
3. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. Where appropriate, justify costs by explaining expected output. State total number of vehicles currently at CO resourced as DSC. [Establishment of a Country Office requires more staff and incurs higher costs for initial purchase of equipment.]
4. Explain the need for any security related costs. [The project area is Phase Two requiring security staff, vehicles, and comms.]
5. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose, destinations and costs of all missions should be detailed. [Not Applicable]
6. Highlight areas of DSC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region. [Not possible due to lack of Country Office.]
7. Explain project activities related to advocacy and their estimated costs. [None]

IV. Overall Budget Justification

Justify the overall budget totals and the relative cost category totals; explain why your budget is appropriate.

10489.0 Philippines EMOP: Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao
BUDGET PLAN EXPLANATION

I. Plan Overview

Explain the project budget plan within the context of the country and regional situations in general and in relation to the budgets of other WFP projects in the country and region.

II. Direct Operational Costs

1. Explain commodity requirements in terms of rations multiplied by the number of beneficiaries multiplied by project duration.

[See Text]

2. Make a table (example below) to present gross and net commodity requirements if relevant to demonstrate where you have any resource balance of commodities.

[Not applicable]

Commodity Gross Requirements in mt Resource Balance in mt Net Requirements in mt

3. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant for any cost categories within DOC where you have any resource balance of funds.

[Not Applicable]

4. State where you planned your budget using standard costs. If you used other costs, state where and explain the reasons and the origin of the planned costs.

[Budget planned using standard costs]

5. Explain any government contribution and/or IP cost sharing and how and where the budget totals were thus decreased within DOC.

[Not Applicable]

6. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. State total number of vehicles currently in CO resourced as ODOC.

[Staff and equipment needed to open Country Office in Manila plus 2 Sub-Offices in Mindanao. Need to locate and train implementing partners. Need to establish working relationship with government. No vehicles currently in CO resourced as ODOC.]

7. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose and destinations of all missions should be detailed.

[Not Possible at this time]

8. Highlight areas of DOC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.

[Not Applicable because no WFP resources are currently in country]

9. If your ODOC are not equally distributed over the life of the project (for example, if your worksheets show that you require your NFIs or funds all at once at the beginning of the project), explain why.

[Not Applicable]

10. Explain if you are expecting any income from cost recovery.

[Not Applicable]

III. Direct Support Costs

1. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant in DSC where you have any resource balance of funds.

[Not Applicable]

2. Explain any cost sharing or Trust Funds Projects that lowered budget totals for DSC.

[None]

3. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. Where appropriate, justify costs by explaining expected output. State total number of vehicles currently at CO resourced as DSC.

[Establishment of a Country Office requires more staff and incurs higher costs for initial purchase of equipment.]

4. Explain the need for any security related costs.

[The project area is Phase Two requiring security staff, vehicles, and comms.]

5. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose, destinations and costs of all missions should be detailed.

[Not Applicable]

6. Highlight areas of DSC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.

[Not possible due to lack of Country Office.]

7. Explain project activities related to advocacy and their estimated costs. [None]

IV. Overall Budget Justification

Justify the overall budget totals and the relative cost category totals; explain why your budget is appropriate.

Project Statistics Planning Formats

Country:	PHILIPPINES
Regional operation: (Yes/No)	
State whether DEV, CP Activity, EMOP, PRRO or SO:	EMOP
Name of operation:	"Food Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao
Number in WINGS:	10489.0
If CP, Name of Activity:	
If CP, Number of Activity:	
Duration:	from: 01.03.06 to: 28.02.07

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
 For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1 - PROJECT BENEFICIARIES & OUTPUTS

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
 For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1A - TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (A beneficiary is defined as a targeted person who is provided with WFP food)	Total number over whole project life (planned)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Boys below 5 years of age	362000	362000	362000	one per family of six
Boys 5 to 18 years of age	336000	336000	336000	one per family of six
Men	337500	337500	337500	one per family of six
Total Male	1035500	1035500	1035500	
Girls below 5 years of age	362000	362000	362000	one per family of six
Girls 5 to 18 years of age	336000	336000	336000	one per family of six
Women	372500	372500	372500	one per family of six
Total Female	1070500	1070500	1070500	
Total number of beneficiaries	2106000	2106000	2106000	

TABLE 1B - BENEFICIARIES - special sub-groups				
Male refugees	0	0	0	
Female refugees	0	0	0	
Total number of refugees	0	0	0	
Male IDPs	0	0	0	
Female IDPs	0	0	0	
Total number of Internally Displaced Persons	0	0	0	
Male returnees	0	0	0	
Female returnees	0	0	0	
Total number of returnees	0	0	0	

TABLE 1C - ENHANCED COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN (ECW) INDICATORS				
Number of men in leadership positions in food management committees				
Number of women in leadership positions in food management committees				
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name in GFD				
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name in GFD				
Number of men receiving household food ration at distribution point in GFD				
Number of women receiving household food ration at distribution point in GFD				

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
 For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1D - OUTPUT INDICATORS	Total number over whole project life (planned)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Number of beneficiaries in General food distribution (GFD)				
Male beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	0	0		
Female beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	0	0		
Total number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	0	0	0	
Number of participants in MCH / Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes				
Boys given food under therapeutic feeding	0	0	0	
Girls given food under therapeutic feeding	0	0	0	
Total number of children given food under therapeutic feeding	0	0	0	
Boys given food under supplementary feeding	26,000	26,000	26,000	
Girls given food under supplementary feeding	26,000	26,000	26,000	
Total number of children given food under supplementary feeding	52,000	52,000	52,000	
Expectant and nursing mothers participating in MCH/suppl. feeding	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Total number of participants in MCH / Suppl. and therap. feeding programmes	87,000	87,000	87,000	
Number of children in school feeding (including pre-schools)				
Boys receiving school meals	0		0	
Girls receiving school meals	0		0	
Total number of children receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Boys receiving take-home rations	85,000	85,000	85,000	50 % female, 50% male
Girls receiving take-home rations	85,000	85,000	85,000	50 % female, 50% male
of whom: Adolescent girls receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	no adolescent in primary
Total number of children receiving take-home rations	170,000	170,000	170,000	
Number of FFW participants				
Male FFW participants	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Female FFW participants	82,000	82,000	82,000	
Total number of FFW participants	137,000	137,000	137,000	
Number of FFT participants (excluding school feeding)				
Male FFT participants	1,250	1,250	1,250	
Female FFT participants	3,750	3,750	3,750	
of whom: Adolescent girls FFT participants	0	0	0	
Total number of FFT participants	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Estimated number of people impacted by HIV/AIDS that are reached through WFP assistance				
Male persons impacted by HIV/AIDS that are reached through WFP assistance	0	0	0	
Female persons impacted by HIV/AIDS that are reached through WFP assistance	0	0	0	
Total estimated number of people impacted by HIV/AIDS that are reached through WFP assistance	0	0	0	

TABLE 2 - GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total. For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

CONTRIBUTION TYPE	Planned in project document (US \$)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)
Commodity contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
External transport type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
LTSH type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODOC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
DSC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0

NB: This form should indicate the Government contribution to the WFP Project. This includes costs for Commodities, External Transport, LTSH, DSC and ODOC type expenses that the Government contributes towards the planned outputs of a WFP project. The basis for calculation should follow the same as that used by WFP to calculate its costs. These costs are in addition to the Government Counterpart Contribution (GCC) which is mandatory for non-LDC recipient countries.

TABLE 3 - CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR UN REPORTING

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total. For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 3A - Percentage Share of Expenditure BY CAUSE - for EMOPs, PRROs & SOs only

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Conflict situation/War	100%	
Economic Failure	0%	
Drought/crop failures	0%	
Flood	0%	
Hurricane/Cyclone	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
Other sudden natural disasters	0%	
Total EMOP/PRRO Classification by Cause	100%	

TABLE 3B - Percentage share of Expenditure BY FAAD PRIORITY - for DEV only

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH	0%	
FAAD 2: Education and training	0%	
FAAD 3: Asset creation	0%	
FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation	0%	
FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/ Natural resource management	0%	
Other	0%	
Total DEV Classification by FAAD Priority	0%	

TABLE 3C - Percentage share of expenditure by SECTOR OF INTERVENTION for EMOPs, PRROs & DEV

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Free relief food assistance:		
Total Free Relief Food Assistance	10%	IDP resettlement, contingency
Human Resources:		
MCH	12%	pregnant, lactating, under 2 years
Public health/ Eradication of diseases (excl. HIV/AIDS)	1%	TB treatment compliance
HIV/AIDS	0%	
Nurseries and kindergartens	0%	
Primary schools	43%	Take Home rations, grades 1-6
Secondary schools	0%	
Literacy and numeracy	0%	
Other FFT	1%	NGO livelihood training
Total Human Resources	57%	
FFW:		
Public Amenities/ Schools/ Housing	20%	Schools, Health Clinics
Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	10%	Rural access roads
Settlement/ Resettlement	0%	
Land or water development and improvement	3%	Irrigation structures
Agricultural/ Crop production promotion	0%	
Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	0%	
Agroforestry projects	0%	
Food reserves	0%	
Other FFW	0%	
Total FFW	33%	
Total Project Classification by Activity	100%	

TABLE 4 - PROJECT PARTNERS

Pls put an "x" in all boxes that apply to the project partner/s as planned in the project document.

Partners can be implementing partners, co-ordinating partners or those that provide complementary inputs or services. Please identify type of partnership.

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.

For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

Implementing	Coordinating	Complementary	
U.N. agencies and International Finance Institutions			
		X	FAO
			IFAD
			ILO
			OCHA
		X	UNDP
			UNESCO
			UNFPA
			UNHCR
		X	UNICEF
			UNOCHA
		X	WHO
		X	WORLD BANK
			Other U.N. Agency OR I.F.I.
N.G.O.s with Global MOUs or Major Operational Partners			
			Action Contre La Faim (France, Spain, UK, US)
			Adventist Development & Relief
			CARE (Australia)
			CARE (Canada)
			CARE (US)
			CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS
X			Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
			CONCERN
			National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Food For The Hungry Int'l (FHI)
			German Agro Action
			Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
			Médecins Sans Frontières (all countries)
			MOVIMONDO - MOLISV
			OXFAM
			Save the Children - UK
X			Save the Children - US
			World Vision International (WVI)
X			Local NGOs (National or community-based)
			Other International NGOs
Other International Organisations and National Entities			
			Danish Refugee Council
			DCDEP
			GTZ
			International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
			International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Norwegian Refugee Council
			Swedish Relief Services Agency
			Swiss Disaster Relief

Logical Framework Summary Philippines 10489.0 (2006)

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building and Livelihood Restoration in the Conflict Affected Areas of Mindanao

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Risks and Assumption
<p>Impact</p> <p>1. Vulnerable people improve their food security and self reliance.</p>	<p>Impact level indicators</p> <p>1.1. Percentage increase in food production.</p> <p>1.2. Percentage increase in household income.</p> <p>1.3. Percentage increase in utilization of social services (health, nutrition and education)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace talks and peace building process continues. • Security situation in Mindanao allows WFP to have a permanent presence and to start the operation. • Identified areas are accessible and inter-clan and inter-family warfare is under control. • Security situation allows partners to implement according to plan. • Co-operation with new partners in conflict affected areas functions as intended. • National and Local Governments fulfill their commitment in supporting the operation.
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Outcome Indicators</p>	
<p>1.1. Identified vulnerable households are able to meet their immediate daily food needs.</p> <p>1.2. Identified vulnerable households have resettled and rehabilitated their household assets.</p> <p>1.3. Access to basic social services (school and health posts, feeder roads, markets) is improved.</p> <p>1.4. Food insecure households diversify their livelihood base.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Percentage increase in the food accessibility of the targeted households by category: IDP, ex-combatant, extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of household units supported in the rehabilitation of their household assets (plan vs actual).</p> <p>1.3.1. % of new/rehabilitated infrastructure used and maintained by the local population.</p> <p>1.4.1. Number of graduates engaged in new livelihoods as a result of the training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political situation allows IDPs to resettle. • Comprehensive demobilization package is effective. • Partners provide complementary resettlement support as planned. • Adequate implementation structured can be mobilized. • Multi-donor trust funds and other development support enable social services to operate adequately, with particular attention to elementary education, nutrition and health services. <p>Conflict situation allows partners to fully operate and provide training courses effectively.</p>
<p>2.1. Reduced levels of malnutrition among targeted children, pregnant and lactating women.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Prevalence of malnutrition in children 6 to 23 months. [acute, chronic and under weight]</p> <p>2.1.2. Percentage of anemia among pregnant and lactating women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict situation will allow a continuous and regular implementation to the mother child nutrition programme. • WFP can financially contribute to allow a municipality level representative assessment results for the targeted areas.

3.1. Improved access to primary school education for girls and boys targeted areas.	3.1.1. Increased Enrolment Rate (for Girls and Boys) 3.1.2. Increased attendance rate (for girls and boys, presented by Grade).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An impact on the enrollment rate is only expected, if the operation would be extended for a minimum of 2.5 years time (PRRO). • Conflict situation will allow a continuous and regular implementation of the programme. • Partner organisations are effective to ensure the provision of elementary education.
Output (s)	Output level Indicators	
1.1.1. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for the targeted beneficiary households through food for work for rehabilitation of household assets.	1.1.1.1. Number of actual beneficiaries receiving food assistance through food for work for household assets (disaggregated by sex as a percentage of planned, by category, identified ex-combatant's, demobilized soldiers, extremely vulnerable IDPs). 1.1.1.2. Actual metric tons of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity as a percentage of planned commodities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and inputs are available when required. • Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required • Local populations are still inclined to return to pre-conflict livelihoods and usual coping mechanisms.
1.2.1. Individual and community assets created through food for work. 1.2.2. Livelihood skill training provided to targeted beneficiaries	1.2.1.1. Number (%) and type of communal infrastructure rehabilitated (schools, health stations, school infrastructure, store, plan vs actual) 1.2.2.1. Number and type of trainings conducted. 1.2.2.2 Number of people trained in asset livelihood skills (labour/training days) presented for female and male.	

<p>2.1.1. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities and quality for the children under-two and pregnant and lactating women in target areas.</p>	<p>2.1.1.1. Number of children under-two receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex, as a percentage of planned beneficiaries.</p> <p>2.1.1.2. Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food assistance as a percentage of planned beneficiaries.</p> <p>2.1.1.3. Actual metric tonnes of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity as a percentage of planned commodities.</p> <p>2.1.1.4. Percentage of micronutrient fortified food delivered as against planned commodities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centres are operational • Partners are supporting complementary activities. • Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required
<p>3.1.1. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for the targeted girls and boys in primary schools.</p> <p>3.1.2. Required NFI sets are provided.</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Number of primary school girls and boys receiving food assistance as a percentage of planned beneficiaries.</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Actual metric tones of food commodity distributed.</p> <p>3.1.2.1. NFI s provided expressed as planned vs actual in percent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools are operational. • Partners fulfill their commitment in term of supporting the rehabilitation process. • Support from partners available, particularly UNICEF, AusAid.

Annex 5: List of Acronyms used in the Project Document

ARMM	Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance to Mindanao
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DepEd	Department of Education
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECW	Enhanced Commitment to Women
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FFE	Food for Education
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
GRP	Government of the Republic of the Philippines
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MCN	Mother Child Nutrition Programme
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MDTF-JNA	Multi-Donor Trust Fund-Joint Need Assessment Mission
MEDCO	Mindanao Economic Development Council
MERN	Mindanao Emergency Response Network
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
NNC	National Nutrition Council
TB	Tuberculosis
WB	World Bank