

Emergency Operation Dominica 201109

Emergency Food Assistance to Communities Affected by Hurricane Maria in Dominica

Number of beneficiaries	25,000
Duration of project	5 months (30 October 2017 to 29 March 2018)
Gender Marker Code	2 A
WFP food tonnage	235 mt

Cost (United States dollars)

Food and Related Costs	310,005
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	2,455,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation	282,280
DSC	737,493
ISC	264,935
Total cost to WFP	4,049,713

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 18 September 2017, Hurricane Maria hit the eastern part of Dominica as a category 5 hurricane causing massive destruction. On 25 September, the UN estimated that up to 65,000 people, almost 90 percent of the population, have suffered damage to their housing and livelihoods. WFP estimates that the majority of the population will require immediate food assistance until markets are re-established at which point an estimated 25,000 would require continued support.

The Government of Dominica has requested international assistance and has approached WFP for support in logistics, emergency telecommunication and food assistance. The immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201105) for the Eastern Caribbean as well as the Special Operation (SO 201106) for the entire Caribbean approved following Hurricane Irma, ensured an immediate response when Hurricane Maria struck Dominica. WFP's overall response through the SO, IR EMOP and this EMOP has been incorporated in a joint UN appeal.

Through this emergency operation, WFP, together with partner agencies, will support the Government of Dominica to provide further assistance to 25,000 people vulnerable to food insecurity and highly affected by the hurricane, and offer continued technical assistance to reinforce the Government's overall response and early recovery efforts. WFP food 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. Where feasible, assistance will be provided through existing government social protection programmes, with particular attention to the needs of women, children, the elderly impacted by the hurricane.

The overall objective of this operation is to end hunger by protecting access to food, in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021). WFP relief assistance will ensure access to food (Strategic Result 1) with the aim to save lives and protect the livelihoods of hurricane-affected people in Dominica.”

The Government of Dominica, in close collaboration with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), takes the lead in conducting rapid and sectorial needs assessments. Based on the findings of these and other assessments, WFP may revise the planning assumptions for this operation and adjust the targeting and response strategy.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Dominica is an upper middle-income country and ranks 96 out of 188 countries with a Human Development Index value of 0.726.¹ Poverty and vulnerability to poverty of the population and inequality remain concerns. The poverty rate is estimated at 28.8 percent, whereas the vulnerability rate (share of population with an income below the vulnerability line, but above the poverty line) is estimated at a further 11.5 percent.² There are no significant differences in the prevalence of poverty between men and women.³ Dominica has a Gini coefficient of 0.44, with the wealthiest decile of the population accounting for 37.2 percent of total consumption expenditures, compared to 2 percent for the poorest decile of the population⁴.
2. The agricultural sector significantly contributes to socio-economic development in Dominica. Over the past five years, the sector contributed 15 percent to GDP on average and is a major source of jobs in the country. The agricultural sector is dominated by men: Women account for just under 20 percent of the workers.⁵ Dominica's crop production system is largely rain fed. The rainy season, which coincides with the hurricane season, generates the main annual farmer earnings. Hurricane Maria decimated Dominica's agricultural sector and fishery, affecting the income, food security and nutrition of a large proportion of the island's population.
3. On 18 September, Hurricane Maria evolved from a category 1 to a category 5 storm in less than 18 hours, just before it hit Dominica with extreme winds and rain and destroyed everything in its path. At the time of landfall, sustained winds, reported at 260 km/h, affected the entire population. This is the fifth time on record that Dominica has been directly hit by a hurricane, but never has it faced a storm of such ferocity and strength. The hurricane brought life in Dominica to a standstill.
4. Hurricane Maria caused widespread damage and destruction in Dominica, one of the poorest countries in the Caribbean. On 25 September, the UN estimated that up to 65,000 people have suffered direct damage to their housing and livelihoods. Food and water are the most urgent needs. People lack access to safe drinking water due to damaged pipes in many parts of the country. The hurricane also caused widespread damage to the power grid and telecommunication, leaving the entire country without electricity and causing a total communications blackout. The cellular network has since

¹ The Human Development Report 2016 'Human Development for Everyone', UNDP, 2016.

² Country Poverty Assessment (CPA), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) 2008/09

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Caribbean Development Bank, 2014

been unreliable throughout the country. For the first days following the hurricane, most of the roads were blocked with debris and many of the bridges were damaged. Road clearance and temporary repairs have improved access by road to most of the island.

5. Due to the significant damage of infrastructure, roads and bridges will require repairs to reach affected communities in need of support. Communication with affected areas remains a challenge. At the time this EMOP was prepared, commercial flights were beginning to arrive at the the main airport in the north of the island with humanitarian flights continuing to operate into the capital Roseau. The main sea port is functioning following the clearance of debris, however there remain limitations.
6. CDEMA estimates that 98 percent of roofs have been damaged, leaving entire communities homeless. About 50 percent of houses have sustained damage to their frames.
7. Hurricane Maria caused severe damage to farm housing, irrigation infrastructure, feeder roads, as well as crop and livestock production in addition to forest reserves and coastal fishery. To date, many feeder and farm roads are impassable resulting in further loss of available food for both consumption and sales.
8. The security situation in the affected areas was unstable in the aftermath of the hurricane, but is now stabilizing. The Government is taking the lead in the emergency response with assistance from CDEMA, humanitarian actors, bilateral support from neighboring countries and civil and military defence assets.
9. Rapid needs assessments by the Government and humanitarian actors are underway and will provide more accurate data on the structural damage and the number of affected people. However, preliminary information suggests that the most urgent humanitarian needs are food, water, electricity, tarpaulins and building materials.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

10. Dominica is highly prone to natural disasters and, as a remote island, pays high global food prices and transportation costs. The situation is further exacerbated by harsh agricultural conditions and extreme weather events that severely affect the food security and nutrition of populations.
11. Dominica ranked as the second most affected country globally in the Germanwatch Climate Risk Index for 2015, a year when Tropical Storm Erika significantly affected the country. Its non-diversified agricultural economy presents an eminent risk to food insecurity given the country's vulnerability to shocks. Women are at more than double of risk to be affected by shocks than men.⁶ Increasing exposure to natural disasters represents a real threat to development prospects in the Caribbean, and countries like Dominica are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.
12. Markets have collapsed with no resupply vessels having reportedly arrived since before Hurricane Irma. Damage to infrastructure resulted in the closure of supermarkets and shops. Given the uncertain security situation, there has not yet been a significant resupply of the island by the private sector. Institutional mechanisms for managing the country were also disrupted due to the personal loss of government employees coupled with the damage to infrastructure.
13. A significant portion of the population still lacks food, water, shelter, basic services and security. The situation is expected to normalize in main cities in the coming weeks, however, limited food availability and logistics constraints have put the most vulnerable at risk of food insecurity and will likely affect the availability and cost of food and other commodities in local markets. Even in the main urban areas, the impact of the hurricane

⁶ Country Poverty Assessment (CPA), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) 2008/09.

has reduced the population's ability to access food due to the economic impact and loss of livelihoods.

14. The most-affected communities are those along Dominica's east coast around Good Hope, San Sauveur and Petite Soufriere; Petite Savanne and Dubique on the south-east coast, ; Pichelin on the southern interior; Bath Estate (Paradise Valley) and Campbell on the west coast; and Coulibistrie on the north-west coast.
15. CDEMA estimates that vulnerable communities worst affected by Tropical Storm Erika in 2015 have probably faced the brunt of Hurricane Maria. Dominica is still recovering from Erika. Sixty percent of roads became inaccessible. The total damage and loss were estimated at 1.3 billion Eastern Caribbean Dollars (USD 483 million), equivalent to approximately 90 percent of Dominica's 2015 GDP.
16. The indigenous Caribs or the Kalinago are the most vulnerable to natural hazards, according to CDEMA. Reports indicate that several communities in the western and southern parts of the country remain cut off and are still awaiting assistance. CDEMA is particularly concerned about access to some communities in the southern parts of Dominica that were cut off following the passage of Tropical Storm Erika two years ago and are likely to be isolated once more. The fishing communities along the coast are also of concern as their boats and fishing gear were destroyed.
17. The reduced food availability and access are likely to result in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition of affected populations who were already vulnerable to food insecurity prior to the shock. Based on available secondary data and in coordination with government counterparts, WFP estimates that 25,000 people will require immediate food assistance from WFP as a complement to government response.
18. Financial services providers are beginning to re-establish their premises and activities. In preparation for the delivery of cash-based transfers, WFP is monitoring the situation and will conduct micro-financial assessments. Furthermore, WFP is collaborating with various actors conducting market assessments and is participating in cash-based transfer coordination mechanisms.

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

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

19. In response to Hurricane Maria, the Government immediately activated its emergency management mechanisms. With support from CDEMA, the Government provides the overall leadership in the response and recovery efforts.
20. However, given the magnitude of the disaster, the Government faces major challenges in responding to the crisis and requested international assistance, including support from WFP, to complement its response.
21. The extensive social protection system in Dominica consists of a number of contributory and non-contributory programmes, including cash allowances for the elderly, employment programmes and other public assistance programmes. In 2015, in response to Tropical Storm Erika, three new temporary cash grants were established, consisting of loss of household contents allowance, rental allowance and displacement grant. The government lacks a unique register of vulnerable people and beneficiary targeting is done at community level through village councils. Village councils receive checks for payments and then pay benefits to entitled women, men and households.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

22. The United Nations system, including WFP, has provided immediate support to the government response. Given the scale up of international response following the arrival of Hurricane Irma, the UN and other actors had mobilized a variety of resources, which were quickly re-directed towards Dominica. WFP provided immediate support through a combination of high energy biscuits and technical assistance to meet immediate food needs, logistics support (including establishing passenger flights between Antigua and Dominica and the establishment of storage facilities), and telecommunications support to ensure connectivity for first responders.
23. Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the UN launched a flash appeal on 29 September outlining the multi-sectoral support of the international community to the government response. The appeal included response in various sectors, including water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, shelter and early recovery, health, education, and logistics.

Coordination

24. WFP collaborates with various stakeholders, including the Government, CDEMA, other United Nations agencies and donors. Effective coordination mechanisms will be put in place to avoid duplication of government efforts with those of the humanitarian community as well as among the humanitarian community. The assistance provided by WFP and the international community is specifically designed to bolster government response mechanisms.
25. WFP is participating or playing a leading role in a number of government-led coordination fora, including the food security and livelihoods, cash-based response and logistics and emergency telecommunications sectors. Cash transfers will be coordinated with a variety of humanitarian and development actors, including the World Bank, the Dominican Red Cross/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The World Bank has provided extensive support to the Government on their social protection programmes, including in initiatives to strengthen their use for shock response.
26. WFP is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response capacity in Dominica. While the cluster system is not activated in Dominica, 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

27. The EMOP will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.”
28. In line with Strategic Objective 1 and Strategic Result 1 of WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021, this EMOP aims to contribute to adequate access to food of vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Maria.
29. This EMOP will respect the principles laid out in WFP's humanitarian protection and gender policies.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

30. This EMOP will directly assist 25,000 beneficiaries in Dominica for an initial period of three and a half months and will provide support to the overall government response to the entire affected population for the five-month period of the operation.
31. Assistance will be targeted to the most affected areas and households through a combination of geographic and community level targeting, in coordination with the response by the Government and other actors. Geographic targeting will take into account pre-crisis data coupled with rapid surveys in the aftermath of the hurricane, to determine the assistance needed in each area. WFP will support the Government collaboration with district development officers, village councils and civil society representatives to select and register households based on agreed vulnerability criteria.
32. Unconditional Resource Transfers: WFP will provide direct assistance through an initial in-kind food ration followed by CBT designed to meet immediate needs and to support the recovery of the local economy.
33. Recognizing that food markets may take some time to resume functioning, WFP will provide an initial two-week in-kind ration to complement Government resources with the aim of assisting the entire population. This approach provides a continuation to the emergency food distributions of high energy biscuits and staple foods rations under the IR-EMOP 201105. Should markets re-establish sooner than expected, the current emergency operation will only provide CBT.
34. Where feasible, all transfers will complement assistance from the Government and other actors. CBT will be provided in order to ensure adequate food access to affected households through the Government's extensive social protection system. At the same time, this approach will strengthen government mechanisms to link social protection with emergency response, by facilitating their vertical (by increasing transfers) and horizontal expansion (by increasing the numbers of beneficiaries) and by introducing new cash transfer programmes that rely on the administrative structures of existing programmes.
35. WFP transfers will complement government support to the affected populations to ensure access to basic food. CBT mechanisms will be rapidly developed with the Government and partners according to the assessed situation. Where relevant, WFP will advocate for complementary resources from other actors and coordinate to ensure multipurpose cash transfers are provided to beneficiaries.
36. Limited direct support through asset creation initiatives in coordination with FAO are also planned following the initial response. This will be contingent upon resources, further requests from the government and a strong technical support of FAO. Activities would focus on the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	TOTAL
Unconditional Resource transfers	13,000	12,000	25,000
Asset Creation & Livelihood Support	1,300	1,200	2,500
TOTAL	13,000	12,000	25,000

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

37. During the course of the implementation of this EMOP, beneficiary figures and targeting mechanisms will be adjusted as necessary using findings of further assessments. If needed, a budget revision will be processed to adjust planning figures.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

38. CBT will be provided to 25,000 people (or 5,000 households) for three months to ensure adequate access to food during the acute phase of the crisis. Each household will receive a monthly transfer of USD 150 covering a significant proportion of the costs of a locally purchased nutritious food basket. The transfer size might be adjusted once more information on the responses of other actors becomes available. Regular monitoring of market prices will take place to ensure that the transfers do not lead to an increase in food prices and to ensure beneficiaries maintain their purchasing power and can meet their needs.
39. The market is expected to respond positively in terms of availability and price stability. However, in the initial phase of the response, in-kind food assistance is envisaged in order to complement and stabilize market supply, particularly in the capital Roseau, enhancing market functionality.
40. The in-kind ration will cover 100 percent of the recommended daily dietary intake and will be coordinated with assistance provided by the government to ensure greater coverage of the affected population. Wherever possible, in-kind distributions will be coordinated with the distribution of other relief items, such as water, shelter materials and kitchen, hygiene and dignity kits, among others. Should market functionality resume by the start-up of the EMOP, WFP would rely on CBT for the provision of food assistance.
41. Table 2 below outlines the rations for each activity.

	Unconditional Resource transfers (in-kind)	Unconditional Resource transfers (CBT)	Asset Creation & livelihood Support
Rice	467		
Pulses	67		
Vegetable oil	27		
Canned fish	67		
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)		1.0	1.0
TOTAL	627		
Total kcal/day	2,267		
% kcal from protein	10.7		
% kcal from fat	14.8		
Number of feeding days per month	15	30	30

42. A total of 235 mt of food commodities are required as shown in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)	
Commodity Type	GFD (contingency)
Rice	175
Pulses	25
Vegetable oil	10
Canned fish	25
TOTAL (mt)	235

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

43. WFP will implement the EMOP in close collaboration with the Government who will provide overall leadership and strategic direction of the response.
44. As WFP does not have a permanent presence in Dominica, a temporary office will be established under the supervision of the Regional Bureau (RB). The RB is currently exploring options to use local bank accounts, hire national staff and make other necessary operational arrangements.
45. Participation: The Government, through its local representatives at community level and well-established social protection programmes, will work with the communities to ensure all entitled people receive food assistance. Food assistance will be provided using existing social protection mechanisms wherever possible. Women will be consulted and involved in all stages of the operation. This includes the equal participation of women in the management of distributions.
46. Capacities: In order to strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners, WFP has provided basic equipment and technical assistance on food management and logistics through the SO and the IR EMOP 201105. In particular, WFP has provided mobile storage units (MSUs) and facilitated the organization of relief item distributions. Throughout the EMOP, WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the government and CDEMA to support the response to Hurricane Maria as well as strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities.
47. 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 food and non-food assistance to the affected people.
48. Procurement: If in-kind food distributions were to take place, WFP will procure food regionally to reduce delivery times and deliver to the port in Roseau, the capital of Dominica.
49. Logistics arrangements: Deliveries of internationally procured food will be organized through the main port of Roseau. The initial response will benefit from the utilization of international military assets to reach the most remote locations as well as the WFP managed logistics and telecommunications assets through SO 201106.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

50. As WFP does not have a permanent office in Dominica, monitoring systems will need to be developed and implemented in coordination with the Government and other actors. The WFP Regional Bureau will provide additional oversight of the operation, ensure an adequate level of monitoring and provide support in the use of corporate systems, such as WFP's corporate tool for programme design, implementation and performance management (COMET). As the majority of the operation envisions using government social protection programme mechanisms to deliver assistance, WFP will rely largely on government M&E systems. An M&E plan will be jointly developed with the Government to define roles and responsibilities for outcome, output and process monitoring.
51. Given the duration of the EMOP, performance measurement will focus on output and process level. The measurement of key output indicators related to the number of beneficiaries reached and the amount of food and CBT distributed will be provided by the Government and monitored by WFP. In order to measure operational performance, WFP will assist the Government to oversee activities, undertake beneficiary contact monitoring and post-distribution monitoring. Beneficiary feedback will be collected through existing mechanisms within government social protection programmes and community organizations.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

52. Upon completion of direct assistance to beneficiaries, WFP will continue to work with the Government of Dominica as well as CDEMA to strengthen shock preparedness and response mechanisms in countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States with an emphasis on Dominica.

RISK MANAGEMENT

53. *Contextual risks:* Among the most significant contextual risks is the sudden onset of another natural disaster. Dominica is highly prone to tropical cyclones which further stress response capacity. WFP will continue to work closely with authorities to monitor and prepare for future crises.
54. 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.
55. *Programmatic risks:* As WFP 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 beneficiary targeting are mitigated by the strong and well-established social protection system of the Government of Dominica and by additional monitoring by WFP.
56. *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, advance financing mechanisms will be activated in order to ensure timely WFP response to this large-scale emergency.

Security Risk Management

57. Prior to the hurricane, Dominica was classified at security level 1. A further deterioration of the situation is not anticipated. There are no security restrictions for travel of United Nations staff to and within the country.

RECOMMENDATION

58. The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer is requested to approve the proposed Dominica Emergency Operation 201109 under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

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Date:

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	175	140,000	
Pulses	25	41,000	
Oil and fats	10	14,000	
Mixed and blended food	-	0	
Others	25	46,250	
Total Food Transfers	235	241,250	
External Transport		16,450	
LTSH		27,326	
ODOC Food		24,979	
Food and Related Costs ⁷			310,005
C&V Transfers		2,325,000	
C&V Related costs		130,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			2,455,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation			282,280
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			3,047,285
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			737,493
Total Direct Project Costs			3,784,778
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ⁸			264,935
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4,049,713

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

⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	135,386
General service staff **	54,550
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	189,936
Recurring and Other	164,500
Capital Equipment	12,000
Security	15,000
Travel and transportation	356,057
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁹	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	737,493

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of EMOP 201109

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in targeted areas affected by the hurricane are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of the shock¹⁰		
Activity: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households ¹¹		
<i>Outcome SO1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food over assistance period</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head • Food expenditure share • Coping Strategy Index 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The beneficiaries receive and consume food and fortified foods in the desired quantity and frequency. 2. Government counterparts have the capacity, resources and interest for data collection
<i>Output SO1.1: Shock-affected populations benefit from immediate food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs¹²</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food and cash transfers, as % of planned (A1) • Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned. (A2) • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (A3) 	
Cross-cutting Indicators¹³		

¹⁰ Outcome Category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food. Tags: - Emergency Response - Focus: Crisis Response

¹¹ URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food. Tags: Emergency Response - Focus: Crisis Response

¹² Category: A: Resources transferred

¹³ Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality

C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	<i>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (C.1.1).</i>	
C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	<i>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges¹⁴ (C.2.1)</i>	
C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	<i>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality (C.3.1) Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity (C.3.3)</i>	

¹⁴ WFP activities for minimizing the protection challenges of its beneficiaries include, among others, promoting equal participation by women and men, protecting beneficiaries from gender-based violence and choosing appropriate and easy-to-cook rations to reduce the need for firewood collection in unsafe environments.

ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBT	Cash Based Transfers
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
COMET	WFP CO tool for managing programme operations effectively
EMOP	emergency operation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	general food distribution
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IR EMOP	Immediate-response emergency operation
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
SO	Special Operation
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
WFP	World Food Programme

ANNEX IV - [Project Budget Plan](#)