

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - Madagascar 200735

Start date: 1 January 2015 **End date:** 30 June 2017 **Extension period:** 1 July - 31 December 2017

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2 069 140		
Duration of entire project	36 Months		
Extension period	6 months		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	92 616		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	54 428 605	7 296 132	61 724 737
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	36 437 330	7 063 247	43 500 576
Capacity Development & Augmentation	2 710 020	0	2 710 020
DSC	11 282 863	2 041 978	13 324 841
ISC	7 340 117	1 148 095	8 488 212
Total cost to WFP	112 198 935	17 549 452	129 748 387

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- This third budget revision to Madagascar Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200735 seeks to extend the period of the operation by six months until the start of the country Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) in January 2018, and to include WFP's relief and early recovery response to the cyclone ENAWO which struck the country in March 2017. Specifically, this budget revision will:
 - Increase food requirements by 8,725 mt to a total of 92,616 mt;
 - Increase food and related costs by USD 7,296,132 to USD 61,724,737;
 - Increase Direct Support Costs (DSC) by USD 2,041,978 to USD 13,324,841;
 - Increase Indirect Support Costs (ISC) by USD 1,148,095 to USD 8,488,212; and
 - Increase the total project budget by USD 17,549,452 to USD 129,748,387.

JUSTIFICATION BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

- PRRO 200735 seeks to contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 ("save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies") and 3 ("reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs"). It comprises the following activities, concentrated in southern and south-eastern parts of the country which suffer from the highest levels of food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks:
 - General Food Distributions (GFD), through the utilisation of both food and cash-based transfers (CBT) modalities, followed by short-term "relief" Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions aimed at restoring critical assets and meeting the immediate food and adequate nutrition needs of

populations affected by slow and sudden-onset disasters¹, with efforts to implement gender-transformative interventions. The provision of nutritional support for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) is also accounted for, in the event of a nutritional emergency;²

- FFA (food and cash modalities)³, will be informed by the three-pronged approach⁴ (3PA) to build the resilience of the most vulnerable and food insecure communities subject to recurrent shocks;
- Provide technical assistance to enhance the capacities of the Government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for, monitor, detect and respond to emergencies.

3. This operation complements the Madagascar Country Programme 200733. Through PRRO 200735, WFP implements a range of relief and recovery activities to meet the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities and build resilience, while medium and longer-term causes of chronic food insecurity in the country are addressed through the Country Programme.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

4. Since the beginning of the 2016/2017 cropping season in last quarter of 2016, a below normal rainfall pattern was observed in most major food producing areas of the central highlands and the western coastal plains. This abnormal water stress will negatively impact the main harvest of May/June 2017 as the course of the cropping season is being jeopardized. In January 2017, the price of cereals and vegetables increased in major markets. The price of rice has increased by 50 percent compared to that of December 2016. About 70,000 mt of rice was imported in the country in January and early February 2017, compared to the 24,000 mt during the same period last year. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, due to the high probability of a deficit in the 2016/2017 cereal production, the country might need to import at least 20 percent more rice than last year.
5. At household level, the effects of a bad cropping season will reduce the availability of food stock, making the lean season difficult. A large proportion of families will have to resort to extreme coping strategies for an extended period time, such as progressively depleting productive assets (selling livestock, utensils, land etc.), further worsening an already precarious situation. The reduced availability of food and especially cereal will lead to a sharp increase in food prices, making access to food ever more difficult for vulnerable households. The household gendered hierarchy, typical of several regions of Madagascar, plays a role in access to food. For example, women are reported to eat the least and eat last. This is exacerbated in the occurrence of a food security crisis: women, including pregnant and lactating ones, are likely to pay a heavier toll in terms of quality and quantity of food they can access within their household. For this reason, pregnant and lactating girls, already often victims of early and forced marriages, are at higher risk of being affected by food insecurity⁵, experiencing a further deterioration of their nutritional status and empowerment situation. Moreover, even in absence of quantitative data, it is recognized that in situations of food insecurity, women and girls are more exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in exchange for food. However, young boys are not excluded by this risk, as they are also affected by specific negative coping strategies, such school abandonment for being exploited as child labour. Due to the food insecurity, men are more likely forced to migrate in search of livelihood opportunities, resulting in heavy consequences for the entire family, with children obliged to abandon school and women often left as heads of household, with limited access, as compared to men, to markets and productive assets.
6. The preliminary findings of an in-depth multi-sectorial assessment conducted in March/April 2017 in the south and south-east reveal that in the south-east, the level of severe food insecurity is high, particularly

¹ Such activities include the clearing of roads to access markets and basic social services, emergency water supply and sanitation, immediate drainage of canals, and the clearing of debris before or during the rainy season to reduce the risk of flooding. Non-able bodied households continue to benefit from GFD or unconditional cash transfers beyond the initial 15-day planning timeframe. As for the resilience component, work norms developed by WFP and partners are monitored for gender considerations.

² GAM rates above 10 percent as per national emergency thresholds.

³ Food Assistance for Assets (cash and food modalities) are designed and implemented using participatory approaches, including processes in which women are given equal opportunity to participate in decision making processes within their communities and ensure that their specific needs and priorities are taken into consideration.

⁴ The 3PA consists of the integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) and community based participatory planning (CBPP).

⁵ According to the INSTAT Madagascar 2008-2009, 48 % of girls aged 20-24 years old were married before 18 years old.

in the district of Vohipeno, similar to that of 2015 (post-tropical storm CHEDZA in January 2015). In the south, the food security situation is found to be relatively stable in most of the districts, particularly areas which benefited from humanitarian assistance (ie. Ambovombe district). Nevertheless, given the persistence of pockets of severe food insecurity, efforts are to be maintained and in the districts of Tsihombe (severe food insecurity: 50 percent), Tulear II (IAS: 38 percent) and Fort Dauphin (IAS: 40 percent). The situation has deteriorated in the district of Betioky (IAS: 59 percent) since July 2016, characterizing a lean season with the absence of humanitarian interventions. The findings of the assessment also reveal that there are gender differences in food insecurity: 31.05 percent of women were reported to be affected by severe food insecurity, against 25.57 percent of men. This condition reflects the disadvantaged position of women in accessing income and production assets. Cultivable land is a denied asset for 27.46 percent of women, against 10.56 percent of men. Even more difficult is access to cattle for women: 67.86 percent of women cannot count on this source of livelihood, compared to 40.89 percent of men. During periods of crisis, these factors result in the adoption of negative coping strategies, particularly by women (29.64 percent of compared to 26.11 percent of men).

7. The deterioration of households' food security also has an impact on the nutritional status of children under five. In a typical year, acute malnutrition decreases during the post-harvest period (April to October). During the El Niño year (2016), due to severe crop losses, rising food prices and poor access to water, an abnormal nutrition trend was observed from routine underweight monitoring data (collected in four out of the seven districts affected by the drought). Underweight in children under two increased from 27 percent to 31 percent. While the number of girls in the community is higher than the number of boys in the community – there is no significant difference noted in the malnourishment of girls and boys. This disparity in girl and boy beneficiaries will be noted to inform gender-transformative future actions. The districts of Tsihombe and Bekily experienced an increase of 5 to 10 percentage in six months. Despite massive nutrition interventions conducted by WFP and other stakeholders since July 2016, some localities in southern districts continue to experience a serious deterioration of the nutrition status in young children if food availability is low due to a bad cropping season. In anticipation, this budget revision will enable WFP to pursue its MAM treatment activities and its nutrition-related monitoring & evaluation activities.
8. The findings of the in-depth market assessment also revealed food products were available on that market all year round, and stability in product flows and prices. The markets of Ambonaivo, Belafike, Kopoky and Tranoroa offer the best guarantees in terms of availability and sufficient quantity of a wide range of products. Those of Behazomanga and Lazarivo present stability in product prices, despite a possible increase in the demand. Poor road conditions and access during the lean season means that some uncertainty remains around the performance of the markets in the Ampanihy District during the lean season, with the exception of Ejeda. While some of those markets can be supplied by other markets from the region, or even from other regions (Antsolo, Ambatomainty, Tsikolaky, Ejeda), others are not self-subsistent in food products, regardless of the time of year.
9. Acknowledging the significant deterioration in community and household livelihoods over the last three years due to an extended dry spell in southern regions, floods and soaring prices in the south-eastern coastal regions, this budget revision will enable WFP to emphasize early recovery, resilience and disaster prevention, and mitigation activities. Specifically, to prioritize the mitigation of the negative effects of an upcoming lean season on household food and nutrition security, and restoring livelihoods to settle the foundations of longer-term resilience-building through the 3PA.
10. The cyclone ENAWO which made landfall on 7 March 2017 caused fatalities and significant damage in the north-western, western and south-western coastal areas of Madagascar. Subsequently, in close coordination with the authorities and the humanitarian community, WFP responded to this emergency through the provision of relief food assistance to the affected populations in temporary accommodation sites, to enable them to meet their basic food needs. Relief food assistance consisted of the provision of a family food basket composed of a cereal, pulses and vegetable oil, while High Energy Biscuits were distributed in two of the highly affected areas. WFP's relief food assistance lasted from the beginning of the cyclone response until the end of April. Since mid-April WFP, in collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Authority (BNGRC) and NGO partners (Care International and WHH), began the implementation of early recovery activities through FFA to enable communities to recover the community assets damaged by the cyclone and flooding. Food was identified as the most appropriate

modality for the ENAWO response as opposed to cash, considering time constraints to conduct market assessments, and the anticipated inflation of food commodity prices as a result of market disruptions.

11. The findings of the Food Security and Livelihoods assessment conducted in the north-east in April 2017 indicate the extent of ENAWO's impact on food security and household livelihoods. The cyclone has damaged over half of the rice field areas, hydro-agricultural infrastructure and other food crops. Cash crops, including coffee, cloves and bananas, have also been affected and livestock and fisheries have been disrupted (poultry losses and fishing materials partially damaged). These damages have decreased household access to food leading to changes in their food consumption habits. Some 41 percent and 26 percent of households have a poor consumption profile in the districts of Maroantsetra and Antalaha respectively. While significant differences were not observed in crops cultivated by men or women in Madagascar, access to cash crops markets is usually easier for men than for women, resulting in higher exposure of women, and particularly women headed households, to food insecurity risks.
12. Agricultural recovery needs in Maroantsetra district account for 71 percent of households, and in Antalaha district, about 21 percent of households. Households have mainly expressed their needs in terms of seeds, cash and other agricultural inputs. Land and hydro-agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation needs are as follows: in Maroantsetra, 74 percent of the infrastructure and 66 percent of the agricultural land requires rehabilitation, as compared to 35 percent of infrastructure and 26 percent of agricultural land in Antalaha.
13. The preliminary findings of the in-depth multi-sectorial assessment in the south and south-east reveal that in the south-east, the level of severe food insecurity is high, particularly in the district of Vohipeno (38 percent severe food insecurity). The south-eastern areas were affected by a two consecutive shocks (drought-like conditions and ENAWO induced floods). Taking into account the levels of food insecurity, these areas require immediate action to prepare the ground for possible assistance.

Purpose of Budget Increase

14. In coordination with the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), WFP is responding to the needs of food insecure and vulnerable populations through the implementation of PRRO 200735 activities. This budget revision is in line with the original PRRO strategy and will allow WFP to enable to continue the implementation of activities that are crucial to the achievement of UNDAF programme outcomes.⁶
15. The WFP Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (CSP) will run from 2019 – 2023 and will be informed by a Zero Hunger Strategic Review. Until the CSP start date, all WFP programmes in the country will be implemented through an 18-month T-ICSP (January 2018 - June 2019). In the meantime, this budget revision will enable WFP to continue supporting vulnerable food insecure populations until end December 2017. The extension of the PRRO will allow WFP to continue its interventions with the aim of reducing the emergence of negative coping strategies for each population group, mitigating assets' depletion and restoring the communities' key livelihood assets. Activities will include general food distribution, food assistance for assets and a nutrition rehabilitation programme for moderately malnourished children.
16. This budget revision includes 157,350 persons affected by the cyclone ENAWO out of which 66,670 persons received relief food assistance (from March to end of April), and the remaining will be assisted through early recovery FFA activities until the end of June 2017. This budget revision also includes an unconditional relief component for 20,000⁷ beneficiaries, starting in October 2017 in southern districts; a conditional early recovery component for 200,000⁸ beneficiaries in southern and south-eastern regions; and a conditional DRR/Resilience component for 145,000⁹ beneficiaries in southern and south-eastern regions. A joint Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, WFP, Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission

⁶ PRRO is directly linked to UNDAF outcome 1 and outcome 3.

⁷ General food distribution 8,000 beneficiaries, Cash Based Transfer 12,000 beneficiaries.

⁸ FFA/In-kind 80,000 beneficiaries, FFA/Cash Based Transfer 120,000 beneficiaries.

⁹ Conditional/In-kind 40,000 beneficiaries, Conditional/Cash Based Transfer 60,000 beneficiaries, Conditional/combination of In-kind and Cash based transfer 45,000 beneficiaries. Sex disaggregated data are specified in the 'Beneficiaries for Activity' matrix below.

(CFSAM) will be conducted in July 2017. The findings of CFSAM will guide and provide recommendations on target areas.

17. In the aftermath of the protracted El Niño-induced emergency, in order to restore livelihoods, coordination has been enhanced with other stakeholders. These include the Government¹⁰, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and a wide range of national and international NGOs. Collaboration with FAO aimed to ensure that the joint response will reduce food consumption gaps, treat acute malnutrition and rebuild livelihoods of vulnerable affected populations with FAO focusing on agricultural and livelihood support.
18. In consultation with the Food Security and Livelihoods and Nutrition Clusters, WFP will target priority communes demonstrating the highest levels of severe food insecurity and malnutrition rates in the southern and south-eastern regions. At the household level, men and women beneficiaries will be selected using a participatory community-based approach accompanied by sensitization efforts and the establishment of a community targeting committee and a community complaints and reconciliation committee. Specific criteria are based on proxy variables of vulnerability, including: female-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women or girls (PLW/G), households with people affected by TB, elderly or disabled members and children under the age of five years, high economic dependency ratio, no labour capacity, little or no land, and households affected by another shock.
19. Considering the increased rates of acute malnutrition over the last six months, this revision will also extend the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to 25,000 children under five, until December 2017. The MAM programme will be linked to the UNICEF severe acute malnutrition (SAM) programme. Children discharged from the SAM programme will be automatically enrolled in the WFP MAM programme. Further, once the lean season is over the children discharged from the MAM programme will be enrolled in a stunting prevention programme through the ICSP to prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
20. Furthermore, effort will be made to implement nutrition support activities and assistance provided through GFD and FFA in the same locations, in order increase synergies between food security and nutritional objectives.
21. General nutrition, WASH and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages will be delivered to beneficiaries of unconditional food assistance and FFA programmes, coupled with messages on gender transformative nutritional practices, with clear directions to the nearest centers for MAM treatment. In addition, cooking demonstrations will be held to inform both male and female beneficiaries and caretakers on the preparation of less frequently consumed food items. Moreover, during cash and food-based distributions, sensitization messages on gender transformative nutrition practices will be transmitted, addressing both men and women beneficiaries.
22. Based on the market assessments and an IT capacity assessment, CBT will be implemented in areas where functioning markets are close to communities, and where there is an appropriate mobile network coverage if mobile money is used as delivery mechanism. While the Omega value is at 1.02, indicating that it is less cost effective to use the CBT modality than food, it is still considered that CBT is a viable option considering that this modality enables beneficiaries to choose their food based on their preferences, has a positive impact on local markets and economies and is a flexible modality that is not contingent upon commodity lead times.
23. WFP foresees the utilization of both CBT and in-kind food modalities for GFD and FFA, as appropriate. CBT will be prioritized where markets are functioning sufficiently well, as demonstrated through information collected by field offices and decentralized government departments, coupled with routine mVAM findings. The results of an in-depth market assessment conducted in February 2017 guided the identification CBT target areas. Through the analysis of the markets' supply capacity, the market assessments also helped determine the number of beneficiaries who receive cash-based assistance.

¹⁰ Through the Intervention Fund for Development (*Fond d'Intervention pour le Développement*) which is a Government Agency implementing a social safety net programme through funding received from the World Bank

24. The in-kind food rations will remain the same as currently planned through this PRRO. While the precise type of cereals may vary in case of significant in-kind contributions, the composition and nutritional value of the ration will remain unchanged.
25. The CBT transfer value has been calculated based on the local retail price of the corresponding food basket, which meets the dietary habits and preferences of beneficiaries and minimum nutritional and energy requirements. The CBT modality allows beneficiaries to choose the food of their preference, a role that is traditionally fulfilled by women within households. Since women are those in charge of seeking and deciding on households' daily consumed foods, WFP encourages women to be the cash recipients. During CBT distributions, sensitization messages on the utilisation of cash for buying food, addresses both men and women, to reduce the risk of intra-household conflict. WFP has signed contracts with two mobile money Service Providers and a microfinance institution, while rolling out the utilisation of SCOPE. These mechanisms will allow WFP to choose the most appropriate delivery mechanism that is adapted to local conditions. The utilisation of value vouchers has already been experimented in Madagascar in 2017 and will be scaled up during coming months.
26. WFP will follow its standard procurement procedures and support economic empowerment of smallholder farmers through local purchases. WFP will continue to monitor prices and will opt for regional or international procurement as market conditions so warrant. However, given the long commodity lead times associated with international purchases, WFP will favourably resort to local procurement when available, especially for the first months of an emergency. WFP will continue to purchase some specific food commodities¹¹ that are not available locally, from regional and international markets.

¹¹ High Energy Biscuits, Oil, Super Cereal, Plumpy Sup.

BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY										
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Revision period			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
RESPONSE FOR CYCLONE/FLOOD PRONE AREAS										
GFD and FFA (in-kind)	All	37 000	38 000	75 000	77 626	79 724	157 350	114 626	117 724	232 350
GFD and FFA (cash)	All	3 500	4 000	7 500	0	0	0	3 500	4 000	7 500
FFA - Early Recovery (in-kind)	All	39 000	40 000	79 000	0	0	0	39 000	40 000	79 000
FFA - Early Recovery (cash)	All	9 000	9 500	18 500	0	0	0	9 000	9 500	18 500
MAM Treatment	Children 6-59 months	9 096	5 904	15 000	0	0	0	9 096	5 904	15 000
	PLW	0	6 000	6 000	0	0	0	0	6 000	6 000
Resilience building¹										
FFA (in-kind)	All	20 814	21 376	42 190	22 200	22 800	45 000	43 014	44 176	87 190
FFA (cash)	All	12 087	12 413	24 500	22 200	22 800	45 000	34 287	35 213	69 500
RESPONSE FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS										
GFD (in-kind)	All	310 203	318 587	628 790	3 950	4 050	8 000	314 153	322 637	636 790
GFD (cash)	All	177 333	202 667	380 000	107 000	12 300	23 000	188 033	214 967	403 000
Emergency FFA (in-kind)	All	63 684	65 316	129 000	39 500	40 500	80 000	103 184	105 816	209 000
Emergency FFA (cash)	All	63 243	66 757	130 000	58 380	61 620	120 000	121 623	128 377	250 000
MAM Treatment	Children 6-59 months	57 972	37 628	95 600	15 160	9 840	25 000	73 132	47 468	120 600

¹ Multi-year resilience activities will continue at the current scale in flood and cyclone affected areas.

	PLW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HH Protection	235 813	242 187	478 000	0	0	0	235 813	242 187	478 000
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children 6-23 months	51 544	33 456	85 000	0	0	0	51 544	33 456	85 000
	PLW	0	58 000	58 000	0	0	0	0	58 000	58 000
Resilience building²										
FFA (in-kind)	All	62 436	64 124	126 560	19 730	20 270	40 000	82 166	84 394	166 560
FFA (cash)	All	15 663	16 087	31 750	29 600	30 400	60 000	45 263	46 487	91 750
Total Gross Beneficiaries		1 168 388	1 242 002	2 410 390	299 046	304 304	603 350	1 467 434	1 546 306	3 013 740
Total Adjusted Beneficiaries (excluding overlap)		757 081	798 709	1 555 790	251 541	261 809	513 350*	1 008 622	1 060 518	2 069 140

*Note the 90,000 beneficiaries that are supported through the multi-year resilience building activities are also included in the GFD for the cyclone and flood prone areas and therefore have not been double counted in the grand-total.

² Multi-year resilience activities for drought affected populations will be suspended for the duration of the lean season, given the prioritization of relief activities.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY

	Emergency response						Resilience	
	GFD	FFA/ Food	Uncondi- tional cash	FFA/ Cash	MAM treatment Women	MAM treatment Children under 5	FFA/ Food	FFA/ Cash
High Energy Biscuits (g/person/day)	450							
Cereals (g/person/day)		400	400				400	
Pulses (g/person/day)		60	60				60	
Vegetable Oil (g/person/day)		35	35		20			
Super Cereal (g/person/day)					200			
Plumpy Sup (g/person/day)						100		
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)				0.4 ¹	0.4 ²			0.26 ³
TOTAL	450	495	495		220	10	460	
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1954</i>		<i>929</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1645</i>	
% kcal from protein	10.7	10.4	10.4		13	10	12.3	
% kcal from fat	30	22.9	22.9		35	55	8.1	
Number of feeding days per year	5	15	30	15	30	90	60	120

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher'	Food requirements (mt)		
		Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
Emergency response	Food	45 473	5 561	51 034
	Cash & voucher	24 624 000	3 960 000	28 584 000
MAM Treatment	Food	17496	450	17 946
Acute Malnutrition Prevention	Food	2602	0	2 602
Resilience building	Food	18 320	2 714	21 034
	Cash & voucher	3 334 500	1716000	5 050 500
TOTAL	Food	83 891	8 725	92 616
	Cash & voucher	27 958 500	5 676 000	33 634 500

¹ Unconditional cash value was calculated on the basis of the GFD food ration.

² Cash transfer value for FFA under the emergency component involving light casual work (as per Government policy), is aligned with unconditional cash value.

³ Cash transfer value for FFA under the resilience component (equivalent to the minimum wage) is harmonized with other actors by the BNGRC.

According to recent calculations, the USD 0.26 daily amount is slightly higher than the value of a FFA food ration. This difference will mitigate a light inflation due to seasonal food price volatility or inflationary trends.

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

27. While the intervention is mainly focused in drought affected areas, adverse climatic conditions such as heavy rains can lead to a deterioration of roads, hampering the timely delivery of commodities. To mitigate this risk, WFP will pre-position food stocks in warehouses close to the assisted communities.
28. Both for food and CBT modalities, distribution points will be set-up in safe areas, close to the assisted communities to ensure beneficiaries' safety. In collaboration with cooperating partners, local authorities will be informed on the time of distributions to allow them to assist and secure the operation. Beneficiaries will be sensitized on measures such as traveling in groups to the distribution sites, thus making them less vulnerable to thefts and risks of violence. The recently activated hotline – freely accessible by phone to collect complaints and feedback from beneficiaries – will also enable to monitor and adequately respond to complaints and security incident reports, alongside other existing modalities, such as Community Complaints Committees and suggestions boxes. In order to meet the different needs of each beneficiary group, various tools has been developed to this effect, including the involvement of a dedicated field partner that facilitates access to complaint mechanisms and sensitizes on an equal access for women and men to complaint tools. Distribution points will also be used as an opportunity for spreading key messages on prevention, protection and response to gender based violence, jointly with specialized actors, while mechanisms to ensure respect and well-functioning of priority lines for beneficiaries in conditions of extreme vulnerability will be adopted, in order to respect dignity and limit protection risks.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed budget revision of USD 17,549,452 and the additional commitment of food resulting in the revised budget for PRRO 200735 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

David Beasley
Executive Director, WFP

Date

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN⁴			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	6 990	2 494 454	
Pulses	1 048	515 730	
Oil and fats	237	215 747	
Mixed and blended food	450	1 553 026	
Others	-	0	
Total Food Transfers	8 725	4 778 957	
External Transport		398,751	
LTSH		1 656,942	
ODOC Food		461 483	
Food and Related Costs⁵		7 296,132	7 296,132
C&V Transfers		5 676 000	
C&V Related costs		1 387 247	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		7 063 247	7 063 247
Capacity Development & Augmentation		0	0
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			14 359 379
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2 041 978
Total Direct Project Costs			16 401 357
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁶			1 148 095
TOTAL WFP COSTS			17 549 452

⁴ Budget related to gender-transformative interventions is included in this cost breakdown, but not in detail since gender perspective will be adopted within all foreseen activities.

⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1 203 630
General service staff **	490 870
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	1 694 500
Recurring and Other	76 723
Capital Equipment	-
Security	-
Travel and transportation	270 755
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 041 978

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

MAP
Madagascar PRRO 200735 Intervention Areas 2016/2017
&
Madagascar Hazards Mapping 2016/2017

