



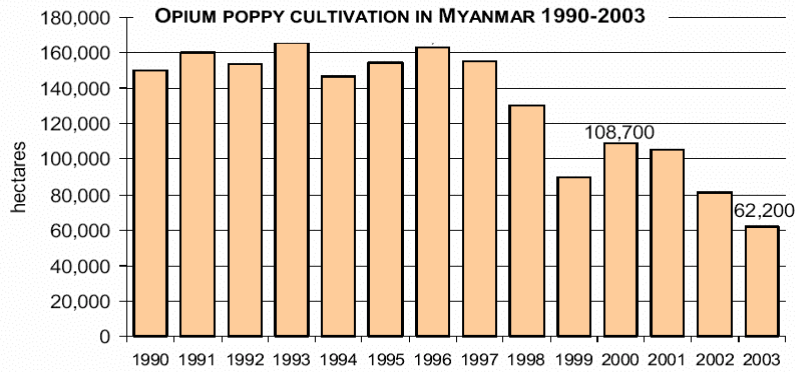
WFP – EMERGENCY OPERATION

Project Number/Title:	EMOP 10345.0: Emergency Food Assistance to Ex-Poppy Farmers in Northern Shan State, Myanmar
Number of Beneficiaries:	180,000 (90,000 Female)
Tonnage:	9,855 MT
WFP Food Costs:	US\$ 1,675,350
Total WFP Costs:	US\$ 3,670,774
Duration:	12 months: 15 March 2004 – 14 March 2005

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

1. The Union of Myanmar (UoM) has a population of approximately 50 million people made up of 135 ethnic groups. Myanmar is composed of seven states and seven divisions and shares its border with five countries: Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand. The country is classified as a least developed country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 300 per annum. The border areas, which have suffered from decades of armed conflict, lack income-generating opportunities, access to education and other basic human needs.
2. Large segments of the population are experiencing declining socio-economic conditions with a growing number living in acute poverty. The most affected groups are landless labourers, urban poor, internally displaced persons and ethnic minorities living in border areas that are subjected to destabilizing conditions due to conflicts and are out of reach of the most basic social services.
3. The areas of concern for the current EMOP are the main opium poppy producing areas in the north-east border of the country, close to China, Thailand and Laos. The main areas of focus are the Kokang, Wa and neighbouring townships which currently account for over 50% of all opium poppy produced in Myanmar (see attached map). In earlier years, these areas used to account for over 70% of all opium grown. Opium production within Northern Shan state (where Kokang, Wa, Muse, etc. are located) has dropped by over 40% between 2002 and 2003¹ (source; UNODC survey).

¹ Source: UNODC Opium Survey 2002 and 2003



4. The farmers in those areas are pressurized by the local authorities to give up poppy farming as they would like to make the area “free of poppy”. These farmers live in the highlands between 340-2,500 metres with low land availability and limited access to markets and other services. Opium has been the main cash source for over 100 years. In 2002, each household on average earned \$ 160/annum from this crop. This combined with very small rice and maize plots kept the household (average size 5 to 6 members) barely self sufficient for food and other basic necessities. Since they have been forced to give up poppy cultivation (which accounted for 70% of their cash income) farmers face an average of six months of rice deficits.
5. Insufficient income, limited food production and few economic assets have made these farmers poorer than ever. Many families are already resorting to drastic measures such as selling assets, borrowing money from local money lenders at excessive rates, and taking children out of school. The enrolment in schools has declined and at the same time the drop out is high. According to the monitoring reports, one out of three children (often boys) is sent to school, as parents can no longer afford to send all of them. There are reports of as much as 30% of the parents, lacking money for tuition and school materials, have taken their children out of school.
6. The CARE livelihood survey of Kokang in 2003 indicates that there are some areas where farmers have cut down the number of meals, substituted rice with cheaper maize, consuming less of both. The report highlighted the increase in drop out rates from schools in the area and recommended food assistance as the first priority. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which has over 4 years of experience working in the area on a buckwheat substitution project, also highlights the food insecurity problems among the ex-poppy farmers. They roughly classify the farmers in Kokang as follows:

Food Shortage of Farmer

	Population	Self Sufficiency
Rich Farmer	10-20%	12 months
Medium	60-70%	6 months
Poor Farmer	20%	< 3 months

(source: JICA)

7. There have been reports of large population movements in Northern Shan State (about 100,000 people are expected to be resettled in the Wa area alone) towards lowlands. In some cases, the authorities are actively working on resettling these people, while in others there is spontaneous migration. People are moving to areas with inadequate income sources, medical attention and educational facilities.

8. According to the UNODC opium survey of 2003, there are visible signs of increased malnutrition among children in the region. The Director of Health for Shan State, which includes Wa, Kokang and Muse, stated that malnutrition and health problems were increasing due to the reduction of opium cultivation and subsequent loss of income. The people in this region are also at risk of malaria and hundreds of deaths have been recently reported. Based on information from the Kokang authority, more than 2,000 people were affected by malaria in one month alone (Nov 2003) and over 100 cases of malaria related deaths have been recorded. There are no basic health services available in the area and medicines are not easily available due to the geographical remoteness.

9. As assessed by the Joint Humanitarian Assessment Team (UNODC, WFP, JICA and NGOs) in March 2003, the correlation between poverty and declining opium cultivation is striking. Opium is often the sole cash-income for poor farmers. The sharp decline in opium cultivation has left many farmers without a livelihood and puts them in even more precarious socio-economic situation. The number of development interventions has been extremely limited. The interventions of the JICA buckwheat project in Kokang and the UNODC project in south Wa cover less than 10% of the total needs in the area.

10. WFP, upon an urgent request from the Kokang Authority and the GoUM, implemented a quick EMOP to assist 50,000 poor farmers in Kokang during the period October-December 2003. While this operation met some of the immediate food needs of those ex-poppy farmers, it more significantly demonstrated that the international community is serious about its willingness to assist in finding alternative ways of improving incomes and access to food. The participation of international NGOs; CARE, ADRA, WVI, and others, along with technical support from JICA, and UNODC for the WFP operation, needs to be continued and expanded urgently to cover Wa and neighbouring areas

11. In addition to food assistance, NGOs are focussing on some medium-term development projects. These were non-existent prior to WFP food assistance in that area. Projects such as health care, education, rural infrastructure, alternative crops, etc. have a greater chance of success when the short-term food needs of the ex-poppy farmers have been taken care of.

2. GOVERNMENT'S POLICY/ACTIONS

12. The Government of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM) has adopted a "peace for development" strategy, rather than confrontation, to eradicate poppy cultivation in the country by 2005. Since 1998, the government is engaged in ceasefire agreements with 17 rebel groups in the bordering areas. To eliminate poppy cultivation, the government, in close cooperation with local authorities, has applied the following two-pronged approach:

- The designation of narcotic drug elimination as a national duty and the comprehensive implementation of that strategy; and
- The development and enhancement of the standard of living of the national ethnic groups in the border areas, with total elimination of opium cultivation.

13. GoUM has established the Coordination Commission for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) to coordinate the elimination of poppy cultivation from the country. This Commission is responsible for policy decisions at the government level and coordinating with international agencies, including UNODC on drug-related issues.

14. The Ministry for Development of Border Areas and National Races (NATALA) is the implementing agency for "peace for development" on behalf of the government. The Ministry has, so far, invested about 20 billion kyats (eq. US\$ 45 million) to carry-out various development activities in the border areas. This Ministry is the Partner Agency for both UNODC and WFP for its activities in Kokang and Wa regions.

15. The Kokang, Wa and neighbouring areas have varying levels of autonomy from the Union Government and are controlled by local authorities and groups. The Kokang authority has built up a reasonable level of trust with NATALA although access to some other line ministries is still restricted. The eradication of opium has been one of the most important recent policies of the 'Kokang Authority'. They have been very active in mobilizing farmers within their area of control to give up opium cultivation. The bulk of the reduction in the recent opium cultivation year (2002/03) came from this area.

16. In Wa, opium was still being grown though the authorities have indicated that they are firm on the 2005 deadline for the total elimination of opium. The Wa Authority has started a few alternative development schemes (rubber plantations, nuts, tea, etc.) in anticipation of this deadline. The Authority is also in the process of starting some factories (rubber, paper) and mining activities. These interventions however will benefit very few families only. During the recent WFP mission (December 2003) to the Wa area, the authorities requested immediate support for food assistance and promised to speed up the pace of opium eradication based on the level of alternative development schemes and food assistance coming into their area.

17. In the townships of Lashio and Muse, varying degrees of autonomy and access to outsiders are allowed. The local authority policies towards continuing or eradicating poppy fields vary, and in areas where the local authority has been forceful in its opium eradication policy, severe food security problems have been noticed. WFP will continue discussion with local authorities to have a better understanding of the food security situation in these areas.

18. Because of the positive impact made by the quick EMOP on the affected population, the GoUM has requested WFP to continue food assistance in the poppy cultivation areas. NATALA has assured that it would provide full support to WFP operations and will provide free access to its NGO Implementing Partners (IPs) to carry-out their activities in the region. This Ministry has provided to WFP, free of charge, office space and a warehouse in Kokang and has promised similar facilities in the new EMOP areas.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. The project matches WFP's strategic priority of "protecting livelihoods in crisis situations". Three of the four main activities mentioned under this strategic priority would be a part of this EMOP.

- Food distribution, including food-for-work (FFW) as a means to preserve essential assets during a crisis, and support recovery from crisis.
- Food as a means to develop physical assets or human capital to reduce vulnerability.
- Food as a means to encourage school attendance in spite of the crisis.

The objectives of the EMOP are to:

- Prevent decline in the food security status of ex-poppy farming households and to support their livelihoods during transition.
- Prevent drop-out among school children and increase enrolment numbers.
- Prevent mass migration of ex-poppy farmers to neighbouring areas and lowlands.

4. BENEFICIARIES

20. Contrary to popular opinion, the poppy growers are not rich although opium fetches a higher price than other commodities. The great share of profits (over 99%) goes to the traders, mainly those outside of Myanmar. An average poppy growing household (size: 5-6 members) during the 2002 cropping year only made \$ 160/annum. Instead of their previous self-sufficiency, the farmers in the area, on the average now only grow enough rice to live on for half a year².

21. Based on the findings of the WFP rapid needs assessment mission in November 2003, WFP will target a total of 180,000 ex-poppy farmers and their families in Kokang, Wa and neighbouring areas. This includes 60,000 people in Kokang (out of the total rural population of 110,000); 90,000 people in Wa region (out of the total rural population of 250,000) and 30,000 people in Kutkai, Muse and other areas in the Shan State.

22. In Kokang, the majority of the beneficiaries would be from village tracts along the highlands from the north of Laukai town to Konchan township. The targeted beneficiaries in the Wa area (90,000) are those living in the highlands between Namtit and Pang Yan area. Within this area, townships such as Ai Cheung and Yin Pang, close to the Chinese border, and Ling Haw township in the centre have the highest concentration of people with large rice deficits. In the neighbouring townships (Kutkai, Muse, etc.), further assessments are planned to refine the target areas.

23. The WFP targeted beneficiaries will be assisted through food-for-work, primary school feeding and vulnerable group feeding. The breakdown of beneficiaries by activity will be as following:

- 165,000 beneficiaries (50,000 participants, of which 24,900 female) for food-for-work activities;

² Source: Joint Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission report – March 2003

- 45,000 children (of which 22,500 girls) through take-home rations in primary schools (including 35,000 children double counted with food-for-work beneficiaries); and
- 5,000 single mothers, elderly (above 65), chronically sick and disabled people through vulnerable group feeding (of which 2,500 female).

Activities	Ration (kgs/day)	Days/mth	Mths/Year	Required Amt (MT)	Per capita/Year
1 Food for Work Programme 50,000 Participants 165,000 Beneficiaries	3	15	2	4,500	150 kgs
2 School Feeding 45,000 School Children (including 35,000 from families participating in FFW activities)	0.5	22	9	4,455	100 kgs
3 Vulnerable Feeding 5,000 Disabled, Elderly and Chronically ill	0.5	30	12	900	180 kgs

Total Beneficiaries	180,000
Total Families	33,000
Total Required amount	9,855 MT
Per capita/year for "regular" HH	250 kgs

5. GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

24. There is no obvious gender discrimination in the EMOP areas. From the previous experience, there were more women in food distribution centres to collect WFP food rations and women participated equally as men during the implementation of FFW activities in Kokang. Girls have no problem in attending schools. It was, however, reported lately that parents would prefer to send boys to schools if they have to choose one child, as their incomes have declined. In the proposed EMOP, it is expected that not less than 50% of the total beneficiaries will be female.
25. The majority of staff working with Implementing Partners are women, meaning that the food aid channelled through NGOs is largely managed by women.

6. MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

26. The WFP Country Office is based in Yangon, where all UN and diplomatic mission representatives are based. In October 2003, WFP established a Field Office in Laukai, Kokang to manage food aid for the quick EMOP. In order to implement the proposed EMOP, WFP will open another two Field Offices in Lashio and Wa region.
27. Since 1994, WFP has been implementing a PRRO in the Northern Rakhine State, western border of Myanmar, to assist returnees from Bangladesh and vulnerable groups. This EMOP will be implemented in the Northern Shan State, eastern border

of the country. Though these two operations are of a different nature and in different locations, the type of WFP interventions are similar.

28. Rice will be procured locally as the prices are lower than on the international market. WFP will establish extended delivery points (EDPs) in Lashio, Laukai and a few more locations in Wa, as recommended by the on-going Programme/Logistics mission. EDPs will be managed by WFP.
29. The operation will be implemented through international and local NGOs. WFP has worked through/with CARE, World Vision and ADRA during the previous EMOP. They are responsible for preparing the list of beneficiaries, in consultation with the local Authority, as well as the storage, handling and transportation of food from EDPs to FDPs. Direct food distribution will be carried out by IPs and monitored by WFP staff in each distribution centre. An understanding has been reached with them as well as other NGOs for implementation of this EMOP.
30. At the government level, NATALA will be the coordinating Ministry to support the implementation of WFP operation. They will ensure free and random access to these areas for WFP and IPs for programming and monitoring purposes. NATALA will obtain permission for the use of static and mobile communication equipment (HF and VHF) from the Ministry of Communication for this operation. They will also facilitate discussions with local authorities in the region.
31. The local authorities of Wa and Kokang have guaranteed that they would provide WFP with office accommodation and warehouses, free of charge. However a small contingency provision has been made in the budget for rental of office and warehouse space in other areas.
32. CARE and World Vision will continue to implement the operation in Kokang while ADRA will focus its operation in southern Kokang and northern Wa. The Maltese (a German NGO) will operate in Wa region. In other areas, World Concern, an INGO and three local NGOs (Metta Dev. Foundation, Kachin Baptist Convention and Garuna Foundation), who are already operational there, have been approached to implement this operation.
33. In Wa region, WFP will have a partnership with UNODC as they have been operating in this region for the last several years. UNODC has agreed to share its database with WFP and provide necessary logistics support to open its Sub-office in Wa region. WFP will attach one national IT staff in UNODC office in Yangon to maintain/update their database, which would be useful for the WFP operation. In Kokang, WFP will facilitate UNODC to establish a Technical Coordination Unit (TCU), under the umbrella of the Kokang Wa Initiative (KOWI). WFP is a member of KOWI.
34. Food will be allocated to IPs on a monthly basis. Secondary transportation will be arranged by IPs to deliver food from EDPs to Final Distribution Points.

35. In order to monitor the flow of food supplies at any stage, WFP will use COMPAS in Yangon and the Field Offices. ODB will provide technical support to install COMPAS in all the locations, as appropriate.
36. It is expected that JICA will play a key role in terms of integrating its long-term development interventions with WFP's short-term food assistance. Most likely, WFP and JICA will collaborate in utilizing the high energy biscuits for school feeding by using buckwheat, which is grown in Kokang as a substitute crop from JICA funds.

7. NON-FOOD INPUTS

37. At this stage, no major non-food inputs are needed within this EMOP. NATALA, Local Authorities, partner NGOs, other relevant Government Departments, key agencies like JICA and UNODC are expected to provide the critical non-food inputs to ensure the success of the WFP operation. A small provision has however, been made in the EMOP for contingencies.

38. FAO plans to supply Macademia seeds to ex-poppy farmers as a substitute crop.

8. FOOD AID STRATEGY

39. WFP will provide roughly 45 kgs rice/capita predominantly as an income transfer to the ex-poppy farmers suffering from food insecurity. An average farmer derived a cash income from opium of roughly \$ 160/year. Food assistance under this EMOP will cover about 40% of that lost amount per family. The balance is expected to be covered from the additional area under rice and maize cultivation, and other development interventions.

Source of Cash Income	Annual cash income (in Kyat)	% of total income	Number of answers	Annual income (in USD)
Opium	148,000	69%	2,010	159
Cattle	22,000	10%	669	23
Other	13,000	6%	341	15
Upland	11,000	5%	388	12
Paddy	7,000	3%	247	8
Labour	7,000	3%	388	8
Vegetable	3,000	1%	265	3
Maize	3,000	1%	162	3
Total	216,000			232

Sample size: 2,426 interviews of opium farmers

Source: UNODC Survey

40. Food distribution will be done mainly through FFW and school feeding. A small portion of relief food will be distributed to vulnerable populations, which includes elderly, single mothers, chronically ill and disabled persons without support. Village tracts within highly food insecure townships will be targeted based on the socio-economic data already collected by UNODC, JICA, CARE, and others.

41. Under FFW activities, IPs in Kokang have identified projects such as water reservoirs, improvement of village tract roads, drainage, repair of schools, construction of latrines, etc. Women will derive at least 50% of the benefits from these assets. In Wa and other areas, FFW activities have been identified by the recent WFP Programme/Logistics mission in January 2004, in consultation with local authorities and NGO partners operational in respective areas. Focus will be given to rehabilitation and improvement of rural infrastructure.
42. An estimated 50,000 workers, about 50% being women, will participate in FFW projects during the year and a total 165,000 people will benefit from the food assistance. Each FFW participant will be provided with 3 kgs of rice as daily ration.
43. Under the take-home rations through primary school feeding, a total of 45,000 children (about 50% girls) in more than 400 primary schools will be supplied with 11 kgs of rice/month. Out of them, an estimated 35,000 children will come from the household of FFW participants. Each child will receive rice for 9 months (roughly 100 kgs/annum).
44. A total of 5,000 vulnerable people, including single mothers (about 15% of the total), elderly, disabled and chronically ill people will receive 15 kgs of rice/month during the project period. These beneficiaries will be jointly selected by WFP and IPs, in consultation with local authorities. Priority will be given to widows and single mothers.
45. The duration of the EMOP is from 15 March 2004 to 14 March 2005. However, most of the food distribution will take place during the hungry season, which is from April to September mostly through FFW activities. The school feeding programme will be from June to February for 9 months.

9. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

46. Having established two Sub-offices in Lashio and Laukai and one Field Office in Wa, which are close to project areas, WFP will be in a better position to closely monitor the field operation. WFP will hire three (3) International Professional staff (one for each location), two UNVs and 14 national staff, most of whom are dedicated to programming and monitoring of food assistance. The Sub-offices and Field Office will prepare a monthly monitoring plan, based on the food distribution plans submitted by IPs. Monitoring visits will be carried out on a regular basis.
47. WFP will work closely with TCUs to expand the socio-economic part of their survey to include more direct enquiries on the food security status of the population.
48. Another key aspect of the monitoring involves access to these areas. NATALA have assured WFP of free access for programming and monitoring purposes. Similarly, IPs will be allowed free access to these areas for implementation of WFP activities. The Yunan province of China, due to its better road network, would give WFP staff

access to use these roads. This will allow for WFP monitors to travel faster and assess more areas especially during the rainy season (which is also the hungry season).

49. Performance indicators and monitoring mechanisms that will be used by WFP are as follows (see also attached logframe):

	Indicator	Coverage	Source of Information
Inputs	Tons of rice distributed by Village Tract (VT)	Total	WFP/Local Auth./NGO
	Organizations (local govt. NGO's) by Area of Operation	Total	WFP/Local Auth./NGO
Outputs	Number of beneficiaries reached	Total	WFP/Local Auth./NGO
	Male, Female, by age		
	% of food delivered to women	Total	WFP/Local Auth./NGO
Outcome	Food intake before, during and after EMOP (3 times) compared to "normal" (types of foods eaten, number of meals, children's diet)	Sample	Survey/UNODC
	% expenditure on food	Sample	Survey/UNODC
	% of food consumed, sold, repayment against loan, bartered, etc.	Sample	Survey/UNODC
	Increase in enrolment rates at schools, and decrease in drop-out rates	Sample	Survey/UNODC
Impact	Hectares of opium crop eradicated (2004/05 season compared against 2002/03 and earlier seasons)	Sample	Survey/UNODC
	Qualitative information on improvement in food security	Sample	Survey/UNODC
	Wasting rates among children (if access to MOH is given)	Sample	MOH/Local Auth.
Other	Alternative development interventions	Total	Local Auth./UNODC
	Price of rice, opium crop and livestock	Sample	Local Auth./UNODC
Logistics	Delivery time periods (planned vs actual time of deliveries)	Total	WFP
Pipeline	Maintenance of central and local warehouses (incl. pre-positioning)	Total	WFP
	Proportion of beneficiaries receiving 50 kgs/capita during planned months	Total	WFP

10. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND FOOD BASKET

50. The nutritional risk might be expected from farmers' inability to diversify their food as well as from their negative coping mechanism adopted as a result of their limited household income. Food aid is primarily intended as an income transfer to make up for the lost income of those farmers who have abandoned poppy cultivation for the last two years. It will also prevent the loss of their house hold assets that are currently being sold for food. WFP will provide 45 kgs of rice per capita per annum through this EMOP, which roughly translates into 1/3rd of their annual rice needs and about 2/3rd of their rice deficit post-poppy eradication.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

51. As assessed by the joint UNSECOORD/WFP/UNICEF security assessment mission in mid-November, there is no specific security threat to UN staff in Myanmar. The Regional WFP FSO visited the project area and discussed with his interlocutors. Given the complexity of control within these areas, and the limited access of the central government, WFP will however pay close attention to security considerations.

52. Because of communication problems between the project area and Yangon, WFP has already raised the issue of mobile and static communication equipment with NATALA. The Ministry has assured WFP of approval from the Ministry of Communication for the use of communication equipment in the field.

53. WFP will also work closely with UNODC in terms of developing a detailed evacuation plan including discussions with China, Laos, and Thailand (border countries) on the possibility of quickly moving WFP staff to safe places if peace between the Union Government and local authority breaks down.

RECOMMENDATION

54. The emergency assistance of 9,855 tons of food to assist 180,000 people at a total WFP cost of US\$ 3,670,774 for a 12 month period is recommended for approval by the Senior Deputy Executive Director with the budget as attached.

APPROVAL (signature and date)

..... Date:

Jean-Jacques Graisse
Senior Deputy Executive Director (Operations)

- ANNEX I - PROJECT BUDGET PLAN**
- ANNEX II - PROJECT PLAN INFORMATION**
- ANNEX III – LOGFRAME for MONITORING**
- ANNEX IV - Map**

Project Type:	EMOP
Recipient Country:	Myanmar
Project Number:	10345.0
Duration (months):	12.0
Start Date:	15-Mar-2004
End Date:	14-Mar-2005

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$ 2,559,280
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$ 871,350
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TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$ 3,430,630
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INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$ 240,144
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TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$ 3,670,774
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<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Commodity		
Rice	9,855	\$ 1,675,350
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
Total Commodities	9,855	\$ 1,675,350
External Transport		\$ -
ITSH		\$ 650,430
Overland		\$ -
LTSH		\$ 650,430
ODOC		\$ 233,500

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 (US\$)	Year 1			Year 2		Year 3		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Rice	170.00	9,855	7,800.00	\$ 1,326,000.00	2,055.00	\$ 349,350.00	-	\$ -	\$ 1,675,350
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
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Total Commodities		9,855	7,800.00	\$ 1,326,000.00	2,055.00	\$ 349,350.00	-	\$ -	\$ 1,675,350

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
All rice to be purchased locally	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

LTSH		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542130 - Air Transport		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
542160 - Distribution Costs	<i>ITSH</i> 66.00	\$ 514,800.00	\$ 135,630.00	\$ -	\$ 650,430
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	<i>OVERLAND</i> -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total LTSH	66.00	\$ 514,800	\$ 135,630	\$ -	\$ 650,430

DSC	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Total DSC	88.42	\$ 769,120	\$ 102,230	\$ -	\$ 871,350

ODOC	Overall Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Total ODOC	23.69	\$ 208,550	\$ 24,950	\$ -	\$ 233,500

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.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 1(2004)
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	
551020	National Consultants	4,750
551030	Temporary Assistance	3,200
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	14,400
553000	Travel	9,600
	Subtotal	31,950

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	1,600
554040	Communications and IT Services	1,200
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	2,400
554080	Contracted Services	62,400
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
	Subtotal	67,600

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	22,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	-
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	12,000
555050	Building Material	15,000
555060	Vehicles	18,000
555070	TC/IT Equipment	12,000
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	30,000
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
	Subtotal	109,000

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	208,550
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
4,750	-	4,750
3,200	-	3,200
-	-	-
14,400	-	14,400
9,600	-	9,600
		-
31,950	-	31,950

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,600	-	1,600
1,200	-	1,200
-	-	-
-	-	-
2,400	-	2,400
62,400	-	62,400
-	-	-
		-
67,600	-	67,600

Equipment & Capital Costs		
22,000	-	22,000
-	-	-
-	-	-
12,000	-	12,000
15,000	-	15,000
18,000	-	18,000
12,000	-	12,000
30,000	-	30,000
-	-	-
		-
109,000	-	109,000

208,550	-	208,550
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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 3
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	-
551030	Temporary Assistance	-
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	-
553000	Travel	-
	Subtotal	-

Recurring Expenses		Year 3
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	-
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
	Subtotal	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 3
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	-
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	-
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	-
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	-
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
	Subtotal	-

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	-
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
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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(2004)
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	321,250
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	42,750
612200	National GS Staff	78,850
613100	Temporary Assistance	8,000
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	6,400
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants	12,000
621100	National Consultants	4,000
622000	UNVs	50,670
631000	Staff Duty Travel	48,000
641000	Staff Training and Development	4,800
Subtotal		576,720

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
751000	Rental of Facility	19,200
752000	Utilities General	9,600
753000	Office Supplies	8,000
754000	Communications and IT Services	9,600
755000	Insurance	4,000
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	4,000
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	24,000
758000	Other Office Expenses	4,000
782000	UN Organisations Services	2,000
Subtotal		84,400

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
761000	Vehicles	80,000
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	18,000
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	10,000
Subtotal		108,000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	769,120
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
321,250	32,000	-	130,000	159,250
-	-	-	-	-
42,750	4,275	-	19,235	19,240
78,850	3,945	7,885	31,540	35,480
8,000	-	-	-	8,000
6,400	-	-	-	6,400
-	-	-	-	-
12,000	-	-	6,000	6,000
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
50,670	-	-	15,200	35,470
48,000	-	-	24,000	24,000
4,800	-	-	-	4,800
576,720	40,220	7,885	225,975	302,640

Recurring Expenses				
19,200	-	-	-	19,200
9,600	-	-	-	9,600
8,000	-	-	-	8,000
9,600	3,840	-	-	5,760
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
24,000	-	-	-	24,000
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
2,000	-	-	-	2,000
84,400	3,840	-	-	80,560

Equipment & Capital Costs				
80,000	-	-	40,000	40,000
18,000	6,000	-	-	12,000
10,000	-	-	-	10,000
108,000	6,000	-	40,000	62,000

769,120	50,060	7,885	265,975	445,200
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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(2005)
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	-
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	11,250
612200	National GS Staff	20,750
613100	Temporary Assistance	2,000
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	1,600
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants	11,000
621100	National Consultants	4,000
622000	UNVs	13,330
631000	Staff Duty Travel	14,000
641000	Staff Training and Development	1,200
Subtotal		79,130

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
751000	Rental of Facility	4,800
752000	Utilities General	2,400
753000	Office Supplies	2,000
754000	Communications and IT Services	2,400
755000	Insurance	1,000
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	1,000
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	6,000
758000	Other Office Expenses	2,000
782000	UN Organisations Services	1,500
Subtotal		23,100

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
761000	Vehicles	-
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	-
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	-
Subtotal		-

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	102,230
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
11,250	1,125	-	5,060	5,065
20,750	1,040	2,075	8,300	9,335
2,000	-	-	-	2,000
1,600	-	-	-	1,600
-	-	-	-	-
11,000	-	-	8,000	3,000
4,000	-	-	3,000	1,000
13,330	-	-	3,998	9,332
14,000	-	-	9,000	5,000
1,200	-	-	-	1,200
79,130	2,165	2,075	37,358	37,532

Recurring Expenses				
4,800	-	-	-	4,800
2,400	-	-	-	2,400
2,000	-	-	-	2,000
2,400	960	-	-	1,440
1,000	-	-	-	1,000
1,000	-	-	-	1,000
6,000	-	-	-	6,000
2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000
1,500	-	-	1,000	500
23,100	960	-	2,000	20,140

Equipment & Capital Costs				
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

102,230	3,125	2,075	39,358	57,672
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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.
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.

<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.
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.
5. Explain any government contribution and/or IP cost sharing and how and where the budget totals were thus decreased within DOC.
6. 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 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.
8. Highlight areas of DOC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.
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.
10. Explain if you are expecting any income from cost recovery (such air passenger services within a SO).

III. Direct Support Costs

1. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant in DSC where you have any resource balance of funds.
2. Explain any cost sharing or Trust Funds Projects (like JPO posts) that lowered budget totals for DSC.
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.
4. Explain the need for any security related costs.
5. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose, destinations and costs of all missions should be detailed (how much money has been planned for how many rep-led missions, for what purpose, etc.)
6. Highlight areas of DSC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.
7. Explain project activities related to advocacy and their estimated costs.

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
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Country:	Myanmar
Regional operation: (Yes/No)	No
State whether DEV, CP Activity, EMOP, PRRO or SO:	EMOP
Name of operation:	Emergency Food Assistance to ex-Poppy Farmers.
Number in WINGS:	10345.0
If CP, Name of Activity:	N/A
If CP, Number of Activity:	N/A
Duration:	from: 15.03.04 to: 15/02/05

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 <i>(A beneficiary is defined as a targeted person who is provided with WFP food)</i>	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	10400	10400	10400	
Boys 5 to 18 years of age	28100	28100	28100	
Men	51500	51500	51500	
Total Male	90000	90000	90000	
Girls below 5 years of age	10400	10400	10400	
Girls 5 to 18 years of age	28100	28100	28100	
Women	51500	51500	51500	
Total Female	90000	90000	90000	
Total number of beneficiaries	180000	180000	180000	

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 - PROCESS INDICATORS				
Number of household ration cards issued in the name of men in relief distributions	12000	12000	12000	
Number of household ration cards issued in the name of women in relief distributions	18000	18000	18000	
Number of men receiving the household food ration at distribution point in relief distributions	12000	12000	12000	
Number of women receiving the household food ration at distribution point in relief distributions	12000	12000	12000	
Number of men in leadership positions in committees responsible for food management	245	245	245	
Number of women in leadership positions in committees responsible for food management	245	245	245	

*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)
<i>Number of beneficiaries in General food distribution (GFD)</i>				
Male beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Female beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Total number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	5,000	5,000	5,000	
<i>Number of participants in MCH / Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes</i>				
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	0	0	0	
Girls given food under supplementary feeding	0	0	0	
Total number of children given food under supplementary feeding	0	0	0	
Expectant and nursing mothers participating in MCH/suppl. feeding	0	0	0	
Total number of participants in MCH / Suppl. and therap. feeding programmes	0	0	0	
<i>Number of children in school feeding (including pre-schools)</i>				
Boys receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Girls receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Total number of children receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Boys receiving take-home rations	22,500	22,500	22,500	
Girls receiving take-home rations	22,500	22,500	22,500	
of whom: Adolescent girls receiving take-home rations	13,000	13,000	13,000	
Total number of children receiving take-home rations	45,000	45,000	45,000	
<i>Number of FFW participants</i>				
Male FFW participants	24,900	24,900	0	
Female FFW participants	24,900	24,900	0	
Total number of FFW participants	49,800	49,800	0	
<i>Number of FFT participants (excluding school feeding)</i>				
Male FFT participants	0	0	0	
Female FFT participants	0	0	0	
of whom: Adolescent girls FFT participants	0	0	0	
Total number of FFT participants	0	0	0	
<i>Estimated number of people impacted by HIV/AIDS that are reached through WFP assistance</i>				
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	\$21,600	\$21,600	\$0
ODOC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
DSC type contribution	\$14,400	\$14,400	\$0
TOTAL	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$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	0%	
Economic Failure	100%	Forced eradication of opium crop of poor farmers by govt./local authority
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)
<i>Free relief food assistance:</i>		
Total Free Relief Food Assistance	3%	
<i>Human Resources:</i>		
MCH	0%	
Public health/ Eradication of diseases (excl. HIV/AIDS)	0%	
HIV/AIDS	0%	
Nurseries and kindergartens	0%	
Primary schools	25%	
Secondary schools	0%	
Literacy and numeracy	0%	
Other FFT	0%	
Total Human Resources	25%	
<i>FFW:</i>		
Public Amenities/ Schools/ Housing	0%	
Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	35%	
Settlement/ Resettlement	10%	
Land or water development and improvement	10%	
Agricultural/ Crop production promotion	12%	
Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	0%	
Agroforestry projects	5%	
Food reserves	0%	
Other FFW	0%	
Total FFW	72%	
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			
			FAO
			IFAD
			ILO
			OCHA
	X	X	UNDP
			UNESCO
			UNFPA
			UNHCR
			UNICEF
			UNOCHA
			WHO
			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)
X		X	Adventist Development & Relief
X		X	CARE (Australia)
			CARE (Canada)
			CARE (US)
			CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS
			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
			Save the Children - US
X		X	World Vision International (WVI)
			Local NGOs (National or community-based)
X		X	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

ANNEX III

Logical Framework Summary of Myanmar EMOP 10345.0, from March 2004 to March 2005

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions	Resources required
<p>Impact Protect livelihoods during a crisis situation among ex-poppy farmers</p>	<p>Impact level indicators Food security status of ex-poppy farmers</p>	<p>Implementing partners and international donors remain engaged</p> <p>Sustained and improved logistic support from the GOUM</p> <p>No further political pressure</p>	<p>More responsible and dedicated program are required</p>

Outcome (s)	Outcome level indicators	Resources and alternative development programs	Total Budget :
<p>1. Increased food security status of ex-poppy farming households.</p> <p>2. Increased school enrolment rate and decreased dropout rate.</p> <p>3. Enhanced the eradication of poppy cultivation in Myanmar.</p> <p>4. Improved job security and family income.</p> <p>5. Established and enlarged the sustainable development interventions.</p>	<p>1.1 Beneficiary families seeking loans during hungry season will be reduced by 30%.</p> <p>1.2 30% of beneficiary families will increase their expenditure on food consumption.</p> <p>1.2 Enrolment rate of school age boys and girls in WFP assisted schools will be increased to 50%.</p> <p>3.1 Poppy cultivation in Wa areas will be reduced to 50%.</p> <p>4.1 At least 80% of ex-poppy HHS will have recovered from the poppy eradication crises and have other income generating options.</p> <p>4.2 90% of the families are able to send their children to school in a 3 year period.</p> <p>4.3 Less demand from the external support.</p> <p>5.1 More UN and other international organizations present in these areas and implementing sustainable development interventions.</p> <p>5.2 30% of the entire population will access benefits from the other livelihood development activities within 5 years.</p>	<p>are available</p> <p>Implementing partners are willing to partner with WFP</p> <p>Local authorities and government remain supportive</p> <p>More NGOs engage</p>	<p>US\$ 3,670,774 including total food cost of US \$1,675,350</p> <p><i>Support services:</i> (3 international staff and 14 national staff)</p> <p><i>Time period:</i> 1 year</p> <p>Logistic capacity</p> <p>Implementation and distribution mechanism of food</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct the strategic planning workshops 2. Set-up the Technical Support Units 3. Identify and form WFP's implementing partners 4. Purchase food commodity 5. Distribute food through FFW, School feeding and Vulnerable Feeding 6. Monitor with IPs and convince more donors and international organizations to operate in these areas.

Key Outputs	Output level indicators		
1. Prevent decline in food security status of ex-poppy farming households.	1.1 50,000 participants of FFW will receive food assistance.	Food Monitors will have access to all areas	<i>[Country Office Monitoring Plan (M&E Plan Matrix), that may be developed during the course of implementation]</i>
2. 2.1.1 Prevent large scale school drop-outs and increase enrolment numbers.	1.2 30% of FFW participant able to repay against loan.	UNODC and Government reports are available	
3. Speed up the pace of eradication of opium fields and prevent return of ex-poppy farmers to opium cultivation.	2.1 45,000 schools children will receive food assistance.	Local authority and government concerned departments are supported and allowed free access.	
4. Prevent mass migration of ex-poppy farmers to neighbouring areas and lowlands.	2.2 30% of enrolment rate will be increased.	Extra inputs, matching funds from the IPs and international organizations are available	
5. Establish an enabling environment for sustainable development interventions.	2.3 10% of attendance of teacher will be increased		
	3.1 30% of total hectares of opium crop eradicated by the end of the project.		
	4.1 80% of ex-poppy farmers have alternative livelihood activities in their villages.		
	5.1 8 international and local NGOs will continue their development interventions in EMOP areas by the end of the project.		
	5.2 Extra funding inputs from NOGs.		

ANNEX IV Emergency Assistance to Ex-opium Farmers



Please note that the country is currently called Myanmar

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.