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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— AFGHANISTAN 10427.0

Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Number of beneficiaries*	6,597,000 (47 percent women)
Year 1 (1 January–31 December 2006)	3,316,000
Year 2 (1 January–31 December 2007)	3,434,000
Year 3 (1 January–31 December 2008)	3,747,000
Duration of project	Three years (1 January 2006–31 December 2008)
WFP Food tonnage	520,180 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	172,592,240
Total cost to WFP	360,208,291

*Where beneficiaries differ in Years 1, 2 and 3, they are summed for the three years. In order to avoid double counting, where beneficiaries are the same in years 1-3 they have been counted only once.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Afghanistan faces numerous challenges after 23 years of conflict. Despite positive progress during the last three years, poverty and food insecurity remain widespread; health indicators are among the worst in the world; many school-aged children do not attend school, and enrolment of girls is particularly low.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 10233.0, operational from April 2003 to December 2005, contributed to early recovery and reconstruction, focusing on livelihoods and household food security of 9 million beneficiaries. This PRRO is in line with the priorities of the Government and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; it aims to enhance food security and improve human and productive capital in food-insecure and remote areas, with emphasis on vulnerable women and children. It will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1–5 and to Millennium Development Goals 1–7.

The PRRO will support 6.6 million Afghans in food-insecure areas through various activities, including food for work, food for training and food for education in partnership with the Government, non-government partners and communities. Target groups include poor and food-insecure households, internally displaced people, tuberculosis patients and their families, victims of natural disasters, schoolchildren, teachers and illiterate people. Capacity-building of government counterparts will be an important element.

The PRRO will expand joint programmes and joint programming with partner United Nations agencies under the leadership of the Government.

DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves Afghanistan PRRO 10427.0 “Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan” (WFP/EB.2/2005/8-B/1).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context and Situation Analysis

1. After 23 years of conflict, Afghanistan faces political, security, administrative and socio-economic challenges. Government efforts coupled with international political, financial and military support have extended security and economic growth, revived public administration, increased school enrolment and improved health services; 2.5 million refugees and 600,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) have returned; there is a new constitution and an elected President, and parliamentary elections in September 2005.
2. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10233.0, operational from April 2003 to December 2005, contributed significantly to early recovery and reconstruction, focusing on the livelihoods and household food security of 9 million beneficiaries.
3. Despite progress, Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world in terms of per-capita income and social indicators: half of the 23.8 million¹ population live below the poverty line; average per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is US\$300.²
4. Access to health services has improved, but they are insufficient and limited to towns. Life expectancy at birth has increased slightly compared with 1990 – 44.5 years for men and 44 for women – but many health indicators remain among the worst in the world, including infant mortality of 115 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality of 1,600 per 100,000 live births;³ 54 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 6.7 percent are wasted.⁴
5. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread: the first-ever national nutrition survey in 2004⁵ found that iodine and iron deficiencies are major public health problems; 72 percent of children under 5 were iron-deficient compared with 48 percent of women and 18 percent of men; 51 percent of children of 7–11 had extremely low urinary iodine levels,⁶ which combined with a low coverage of iodized salt indicates that the entire population suffers from iodine deficiency. Anaemia was 38 percent among children under 5 and 25 percent among women. There are 400,000 cases of tuberculosis (TB) and an estimated 72,000 new cases annually; 15,000 patients die each year, 83 percent of whom are women.⁷
6. The negative trend in education had been reversed by 2002 with 3 million students in grades 1–12, but a third of the school-age population is not in school; enrolment of girls is only 30 percent. There is a shortage of adequate facilities and qualified teachers, especially

¹ UNICEF/CSO. 2003. MICS estimate. A census has not been carried out, so population estimates vary greatly.

² Including revenues from poppy cultivation. World Bank. 2004. *Afghanistan: State Building, Sustaining Growth, and Reducing Poverty, A Country Economic Report*. Washington DC.

³ UNICEF/CSO. 2003. *Moving Beyond Two Decades of War: Progress of Provinces*. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Kabul.

⁴ UNICEF/Ministry of Health. 2005. *Summary Report of the National Nutrition Survey, Afghanistan 2004*. Draft Report.

⁵ May 2005, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, CDC: first-ever national survey.

⁶ Results are not nationally representative because not all survey clusters were surveyed for iron deficiency.

⁷ UNDP. 2004. *Afghanistan National Human Development Report, 2004*.



women, because of limited training facilities and low wages. Adult literacy rates are 43 percent for men and 14 percent for women.⁸

7. Agriculture, including illicit crops, is the mainstay of the population and accounts for 73 percent of GDP.⁹ The 2005 cereal harvest prospects are good. Occasional droughts cannot be ruled out but improved weather and a revival of agriculture should lead to increases in production and increased incomes, which should gradually reduce the need for food assistance. Future production deficits should be met through imports.¹⁰
8. Environmental degradation is an urgent problem: war, uncontrolled grazing, pastureland encroachment, illegal logging and prolonged interruption of conservation programmes have reduced vegetation to less than 1.5 percent, contributing to land degradation and loss of soil moisture with consequent negative impacts on agriculture.
9. According to the 2003 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA),¹¹ 3.5 million Afghans are extremely poor and chronically food-insecure; 3 million more are seasonally food-insecure. Most are landless or land-poor, have no assets and generate income through daily labour. Food insecurity leads to adverse coping strategies such as reducing food consumption, accumulating debts, withdrawing children from schools, child labour, early marriage of daughters and distress migration.
10. About 400,000 people a year are seriously affected by natural disasters; 150,000 IDPs, many of them *kuchis* (nomadic pastoralists), who lost livelihoods during years of conflict and drought still live in camps in the south.

Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

11. Following the 2002 National Development Framework, in 2004 the Government outlined its strategic vision in “Securing Afghanistan’s Future: Accomplishments and Strategic Path Forward”, emphasizing state building, security, growth led by the private sector, human development and political and social progress. The main national objective is economic growth and poverty reduction, for which the Government is developing a National Development Strategy, supported by the World Bank; an interim strategy is expected by October 2005, the final strategy in 2006.
12. The public-investment programmes in the National Development Budget for March 2005–March 2008 provide strategies for different sectors and promote social-support programmes, guided by the Government’s commitments to improve delivery of social services and to reduce poverty.
13. The livelihoods and social-protection programme to “empower and support the poor and most vulnerable people” contains cash-based¹² and food-based¹³ safety-net programmes,

⁸ See footnote 3.

⁹ World Bank. 2004. *Afghanistan: State Building, Sustaining Growth, and Reducing Poverty, A Country Economic Report*. Washington DC.

¹⁰ Average annual consumption needs for 2000–2001 to 2004–2005 are estimated at 4.9 million mt of cereals, with domestic average production estimated at 3.2 million mt (66 percent). Imports are about 1 million mt, resulting in a national deficit of 0.7 million mt. External food assistance contributes to 0.3 million mt annually at most, 6 percent of consumption needs.

¹¹ NRVA 2004, corroborated 2003 results. NRVA 2005 was expanded to urban areas and is being processed.

¹² National Solidarity Programme (NSP), supporting Community Development Councils (CDCs), and National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP).

¹³ The current PRRO.



rural infrastructure rehabilitation, community-led development and livelihood-promotion programmes.

14. The health and nutrition programme, developed under the 2005–2009 National Health Policy, focuses on (i) reducing mortality among women and children, (ii) reducing the incidence of communicable diseases and (iii) improving nutritional status. The Ministry of Health will accelerate implementation of basic health services.
15. The education and vocational training programme aims to increase access to basic education through infrastructure development, increased completion rates, improved quality of education through teacher development, curriculum reform and provision of education materials, and greater opportunities for non-formal education and literacy.
16. The Government emphasizes capacity and policy development as prerequisites for achieving programme goals.

Rationale

17. Increasing but fragile peace and stability and a legitimate Government committed to recovery and reconstruction provide conditions for WFP to enhance its support for national goals and to facilitate development. A PRRO provides relief and recovery interventions addressing health, educational, environmental and livelihood gaps in remote food-insecure areas, many of which are still recovering from years of war and socio-economic decline.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

18. WFP will support the Government's strategy to reduce vulnerability to shocks and increase human and productive capital in areas where food insecurity is highest within the 2006–2008 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).¹⁴
19. The underlying assumption is that capital investment and national cash-based employment and welfare programmes will expand. WFP will reassess and adjust food interventions during PRRO 10427.0.

Beneficiary Needs

20. PRRO 10427.0 will address the basic needs of the following beneficiary groups identified through stakeholder meetings and needs assessments:
 - chronically poor households in highly food-insecure areas with low seasonal access to markets;
 - poor and food-insecure people lacking skills and literacy;
 - IDPs;
 - schoolchildren in food-insecure communities;
 - teachers, particularly women, in remote areas;
 - TB patients and their families; and
 - communities affected by natural disasters.

¹⁴ The United Nations country team conducted a Common Country Assessment in 2004 and finalized the UNDAF in April 2005.



The Role of Food Aid

21. Food aid through food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) will provide an income transfer and safety net for extremely poor people, while rehabilitating and creating physical assets and imparting marketable skills.
22. Food will address short-term hunger and provide incentives for increasing enrolment and attendance, with a special focus on girls and teachers (particularly women), and for imparting literacy and life skills to targeted participants.
23. Food aid will encourage TB patients and their families to seek and continue treatment while enhancing their nutritional status.
24. Food aid will improve the capacity of vulnerable households to manage shocks and meet food needs during and after disasters.
25. Emphasis will be placed on building the capacities of communities and counterparts and on linkages with national strategies.

Programme Approaches

26. At the national, provincial and district levels, the Government, WFP and other stakeholders utilize NRVA, multiple-indicator cluster surveys and other tools to prioritize areas and groups needing food aid and to agree on priorities and interventions, as outlined in the National Development Framework, UNDAF and PRRO 10427.0. NRVA household data, for example, indicate high incidence of poverty in households that (i) include disabled people, (ii) are headed by women, (iii) are landless and (iv) farm rain-fed land.
27. At the community and beneficiary levels, assessments and interviews ascertain priority needs and activities to ensure that the neediest are given priority while maximizing the impact of scarce resources. PRRO 10427.0 will involve communities through community development councils (CDCs) in identifying priority needs, targeting vulnerable households and designing projects that can produce measurable and lasting benefits and ensure that beneficiaries retain ownership of them.
28. Joint programmes and programming, led by the Government, will be expanded from current alliances with agencies such as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).
29. FFW and FFT will annually target 20 percent of extremely poor and chronically food-insecure people and will focus on remote food-insecure districts where food aid has a comparative advantage and is an incentive for community-based activities. School feeding take-home rations will address food insecurity in areas affected by harsh winters and lacking market access. Cash-based national safety nets and other non-food programmes are expected to expand and assist most poor households, focusing on areas where food is available. Where a combination of food and cash is the beneficiaries' preference and assessed need, WFP will operate jointly with national infrastructure and environmental programmes.
30. Food-assistance requirements will be adjusted according to periodic needs assessments and regular food-security monitoring; the 2003 NRVA, to be updated in 2005, will fine-tune food requirements for 2005–2006. Mid-year stakeholder meetings will review the impact of WFP assistance.



31. WFP will utilize local capacities to enhance sustainability and try to procure food and non-food items locally. Vocational training centres, supported through FFT, will double as micro-enterprises, providing inputs to support FFW activities while meeting commercial demand.
32. Capacity-building will continue at the institutional and community levels. WFP will also support major public-health initiatives through deworming of school children and fortification of wheat flour, and will partner UNICEF and WHO in creating food-control laboratories at the ministry level.
33. WFP's enhanced commitments to women (ECW) will continue to be mainstreamed. WFP will work with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, cooperating partners and communities to increase women's role in project design, decision-making and implementation, aiming to ensure that 50 percent of village committee members are women.
34. The evaluation of PRRO 10233.0¹⁵ in May–June 2004 was considered in designing PRRO 10427.0.

Risk Assessment

35. Successful implementation and monitoring assume progressive improvement in governance, particularly at the local level, and require improved security and access to all areas. Renewed fighting or continued insurgency will delay recovery and development activities.
36. Adequate funding and expansion of the Government's priority programmes and administrative capacity are essential for meeting national and PRRO objectives, because they are linked with national and partner programmes.
37. Sustained donor support and utilization of the WFP business process review (BPR) will enable timely procurement and delivery of commodities.

Goals and Objectives

38. The goal of PRRO 10427.0 is to enhance food security and improve the human and productive capital of vulnerable Afghans in highly food-insecure and remote areas, with special emphasis on vulnerable women and children. The objectives are in line with Strategic Objectives (SOs) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

SO 1:

- Save lives in crisis situations.
- Increase access to food for vulnerable groups affected by extreme weather.

SO 2:

- Improve capacity of vulnerable groups including IDPs to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs.

SO 3:

- Contribute to a substantial reduction in the number of TB-affected population.
- Raise awareness and participation of communities in preventive healthy and nutrition.

¹⁵ OEDE/2005/1, April 2004.



- Contribute to a substantial reduction of helminthic infections.
- Increase the availability of locally produced and fortified wheat flour to the general population.

SO 4:

- Increase primary school children's enrolment and attendance in food-insecure and low enrolment areas, increase girls' enrolment and attendance in high gender gap areas and address short-term hunger to improve learning.
- Increase the number of primary schools.
- Improve the literacy and functional life skills of poor rural adults, especially women.

SO 5:

- Increase the capacities of the Government, non-government counterparts and communities to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out food-based programmes.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

39. PRRO 10427.0 has two main components: A — relief, involving emergency food assistance and assistance to IDPs, and B — recovery, comprised of two sub-components: (i) sustainable livelihoods and environment and natural resources, and (ii) education and health.¹⁶ Relief activities will target 7 percent of beneficiaries, recovery will target 93 percent.

Component A: Relief

⇒ Emergency Food Assistance

40. PRRO 10427.0 contains an annual contingency reserve to assist 120,000 victims of disasters (20,000 households) for two months. Resources allocated to other activities will target food-insecure and disaster-prone areas with take-home family rations to extend the food-security net for additional households affected by disaster. To ensure sustained access to food, commodities will be pre-positioned in snowbound and inaccessible areas before the winter. If necessary, and subject to resource availability, WFP will expand its FFW and FFT activities for emergency response.
41. Emergency assistance will decrease as national development programmes expand and communities are able to cope with recurrent disasters. The response capacities of the Department of Disaster Preparedness and the National Red Crescent Society will improve, with support from WFP and other partners. The Government will be encouraged to continue increasing provisions in its recurrent budget for emergency relief assistance.

⇒ Assistance to IDPs

42. In 2005, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided relief assistance for 120,000 IDPs in camps. As part of the national plan to promote the return of IDPs, the Government has requested an end to food assistance in camps by the end of 2005 and inclusion of IDPs in training and employment

¹⁶ UNDAF priority intervention areas.



projects where possible. Prospects for rapid return remain low, however; WFP plans continued assistance for up to 75,000 IDPs during the first year of the PRRO. If durable solutions are found before support is discontinued, resources will be utilized for activities benefiting IDPs.

Component B: Recovery

⇒ *Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment and Natural Resources*

Community and Household Asset Creation

43. FFW projects will assist 630,000 beneficiaries¹⁷ annually for six months per year, aiming to create or rehabilitate household and community assets. Able-bodied members of targeted households will work an average 21 days per month to qualify for assistance that will meet 85 percent of family caloric requirements. Food will be distributed on the basis of standard work norms. Individuals in highly food-insecure areas who are unable to participate in labour-intensive FFW activities or to access food will be assisted through FFT or general food distribution.
44. FFW activities will be implemented in remote food-insecure districts (i) with poor market access where cash-for-work programmes are not operational, (ii) of insufficient size to address community needs, or (iii) where beneficiary preference is for food or a combination of food and cash.
45. Most FFW activities have already been identified, including rehabilitation of road and irrigation infrastructure in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and other partners.
46. New projects will be designed in consultation with CDCs. FFW schemes will avoid disruption of farming activities, operating mainly in pre-harvest lean seasons of surplus labour, good weather and increased food needs. Funds are budgeted to complement food with tools and construction materials. No food will be distributed during harvests unless absolutely necessary.
47. Environmental protection and reforestation under the Green Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) will combine FFW, FFT and sustained income generation. Activities include: (i) nursery establishment and reforestation; nurseries will be owned by communities and women's associations, which will deliver saplings to the school tree-adoption programme and sell them on the market; (ii) environmental awareness through education, in cooperation with FAO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education; and (iii) watershed management for enhanced food security. Indigenous species will be planted along embankments and reservoirs to reduce soil erosion and silting; live fences will be planted to reduce erosion and evaporation and increase food production.
48. WFP, the administrative agent for GAIN under a United Nations joint programming agreement, will partner ministries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in these environmental interventions.
49. WFP will continue to rely on ministries, NGOs and local consultants to provide technical expertise for FFW interventions; equipment and materials will be covered by

¹⁷ 105,000 FFW participants.



other direct operating costs (ODOC) and trust funds. Minimum quality-control standards introduced in 2005 will remain to ensure that projects are technically sound.

⇒ *Vocational Training for Restoring Livelihoods and Developing Capacity*

50. Vocational training aims to benefit 120,000 beneficiaries¹⁸ for six months annually. Training is usually part-time, so trainees will receive food that meets 44 percent of kcal requirements. Activities will improve productive capital in communities by enabling handicapped people, school dropouts, widows and others to acquire marketable skills and to supply consumer products and services; 70 percent of participants will be women and girls.
51. Activities will be based on employment and market surveys conducted with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Relief Committee, focusing initially on using cascade techniques to build national expertise to train trainers. Government officers and qualified NGOs will provide technical advice, quality control and backstopping services where required. WFP field staff will verify community participation in the design of training programmes and beneficiary selection through regular appraisal of training activities, documenting lessons learned and best practices. Project design, implementation and evaluation guidelines will be updated accordingly.
52. Trainees will retain a minimum 50 percent of the proceeds of sales of their products and will be encouraged to save and invest in capital equipment when they graduate. Vocational training will be coordinated with micro-credit facilities provided, for instance, through the Micro Finance Investment and Support Facility in Afghanistan.¹⁹

⇒ *Education and Health*

Food For Education for Increased Enrolment and Nutrition

53. Rations will be provided each year for 1.5 million boys and girls attending schools in food-insecure districts with poor educational indicators. Food for education (FFE) consists of three sub-components:
 - on-site school feeding: 1.5 million children, including 260,000 children attending community-based schools (CBS) in remote areas will receive a daily ration of fortified biscuits during the school year²⁰ to increase and maintain enrolment and relieve short-term hunger;
 - take-home rations: in food-insecure areas that are difficult to reach, 450,000 schoolchildren will receive wheat flour to offset household opportunity costs and maintain enrolment and nutrition; rations will vary by level of access and food insecurity, with children in harsh-winter areas receiving 50 kg of wheat flour before winter and when they return to school in spring; pre-positioning of wheat flour through take-home school rations will have the advantage of expanding the food safety net in areas affected by extreme weather and lack of market access; and

¹⁸ 100,000 FFT participants.

¹⁹ One of the national priority programmes that provide micro-credit financial services for vulnerable people such as women, the disabled and the working poor.

²⁰ Ranges from seven to nine months per year depending on location, weather conditions and access.



- incentive for girls: to increase and retain enrolment, 400,000 girls will receive four to seven rations of 3.7 kg of edible oil each year depending on level of enrolment and food security.

School Construction and Rehabilitation

54. CBS education, established in 2004 by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in remote areas without schools, has increased demand for school facilities in the poorest food-insecure districts. Conversely, lack of classrooms, perimeter walls and latrines in schools has impeded enrolment of girls. To increase access to education for the poor and reduce gender disparities, 90 low-cost durable three-classroom schools will be constructed annually; an average 120 schools will be rehabilitated or expanded each year by communities through FFW in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, which will provide water and sanitation facilities and health and hygiene training at each school construction site. The 260,000 children to be assisted are incorporated under the school feeding programme.

Teacher Training and Mobilization

55. Increased school enrolment exceeds the supply of qualified teachers, especially in rural areas. To increase access to quality education, WFP will support the training of 14,000 teachers annually through a monthly ration of edible oil. The trainees include 3,000 women teachers in CBS receiving in-service training on the new curriculum and 12,000 teachers to participate in training and relocation to remote areas; 70 percent of the targeted beneficiaries will be women.

Functional Literacy Training

56. WFP will support the United Nations functional literacy campaign outlined in the UNDAF by assisting 67,000²¹ illiterate people annually, 70 percent of them women, in food-insecure areas only. Family rations equivalent to 44 percent of kcal requirements will be provided for 21 days per month for six months.
57. WFP support will depend on the availability of inputs from UNICEF, UNESCO and the Ministry of Education, particularly with regard to standardized materials and textbooks, testing, staffing and capacity-development. Reading and writing skills will be complemented with life-skills training.

Food-Security Education and School Gardens

58. WFP, FAO and UNICEF have an alliance to link school gardens and school feeding to basic education on food security. Combining garden-based learning and school-based production provides a potential for strengthening household food security while promoting universal education. In 2004, 13 pilot school gardens were established; 500 are planned for 2005. Under PRRO 10427.0, WFP, FAO and UNICEF will extend school gardens and food-security education to 2,000 schools; a new curriculum will cover food security and environmental awareness. FAO will provide tools, technical support and training; UNICEF and the Ministry of Education will develop instruction materials. Activities are implemented through the ministry, managed by an on-site school-garden committee and linked to GAIN.

²¹ 402,000 beneficiaries per year.



Deworming Campaign

59. WFP will assist the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF in implementing the basic package of school health as part of the “healthy school/health in schools” UNDAF programme. WFP will focus on developing capacities of ministry departments to plan, implement and coordinate the campaign; 150 ministry staff will become master trainers responsible for training school health focal points in 8,000 schools and learning facilities in health, nutrition and life skills sensitization. UNICEF will supply deworming tablets for 5 million children each year.

Assistance to TB Patients and Their Families

60. To offset opportunity costs of patients and caregivers, prevent attrition and retain patients in curative treatment, WFP will provide family food rations for 40,000 TB patients²² per year in the directly observed treatment short (DOTS) course, in support of the Ministry of Public Health and in partnership with WHO and NGOs.

Flour Fortification for Improved Public Health

61. Fortification of wheat flour, combined with education and diversified production, has been outlined as an important health strategy to reduce the severity of iron and other deficiencies, especially among women of childbearing age.
62. WFP started a pilot small-scale flour-fortification project at 20 mills in Kabul and Badakhshan. Coverage is limited, so WFP will promote large-scale flour fortification at commercial mills in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Kunduz, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and other partners. Production is expected to increase from 30,000 mt in 2006 to 300,000 mt in 2008. Micro-feeders²³ and pre-mix have been included in the PRRO budget.
63. Once local production of fortified wheat flour has begun, milling and fortification of wheat flour used for regular activities will shift from neighbouring countries to Afghanistan.
64. The Ministry of Public Health will amend legislation governing fortification as necessary and establish minimum standards and a regulatory body; it will promote fortification by reducing tariffs on pre-mix and providing other incentives. UNICEF and WFP will provide laboratory equipment and ensure that government staff are trained in quality control.

²² 240,000 beneficiaries.

²³ Equipment for fortifying wheat flour with micronutrients.



Beneficiaries and Food Basket

65. Table 1 summarizes the beneficiary caseload by programme component.

Type of intervention	Men	Women	Total
Assistance to IDPs	39 375	35 625	75 000
Emergency assistance	189 000	171 000	360 000
Assistance to TB patients	342 000	378 000	720 000
FFW	1 039 500	850 500	1 890 000
School feeding (on-site)	855 000	645 000	1 500 000
School feeding (take-home)	256 500	193 500	450 000
School feeding (incentive for girls)*	0	400 000	400 000
Teacher training	21 000	21 000	42 000
Functional literacy training	570 000	630 000	1 200 000
Vocational skill training	171 000	189 000	360 000
Total	3 483 375	3 113 625	6 597 000

* Girls receiving oil are excluded from the total beneficiary number to avoid double-counting.

66. Table 2 shows the food basket for different activities. Wheat flour will be milled and fortified locally or in Pakistan, with a premix containing Vitamin A, B complex, folic acid and iron. Vegetable oil is fortified with Vitamins A and D. Biscuits are fortified with Vitamins A, B1, B2, C and niacin, folic acid, calcium, iron and zinc. Salt procured locally is iodized.

Type of intervention	Wheat flour	Oil	Pulses	Iodized salt	Biscuits	Kcal/ day/ person
Assistance to IDPs*	450	30	50	5	0	2 008
Emergency assistance*	450	30	50	5	0	2 008
Assistance to TB patients*	238	18	38	5	0	1 120
FFW *	400	25	50	5	0	1 789
School feeding (on site)	0	0	0	0	100	440
School feeding (take-home)	50–100 kg/yr	0	0	0	0	N/A
School feeding (incentive for girls)	0	3 700	0	0	0	N/A
Teacher training	0	3 700	0	0	0	N/A
Functional literacy training*	200	15	30	5	0	933
Vocational skill training*	200	15	30	5	0	933

* Average household size = 6

²⁴ See Annex V.



67. The total food requirements for 6.6 million beneficiaries for 36 months are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: TOTAL COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THREE YEARS (mt)							
Type of intervention	Average feeding days per year	Wheat*	Oil	Pulses	Iodized salt	Biscuits	Total
Assistance to IDPs	365	12 635	821	1 369	137	0	14 962
Emergency assistance	60	9 811	648	1 080	108	0	11 647
Assistance to TB patients	240	41 535	3 110	6 566	864	0	52 076
FFW	126	96 152	5 954	11 907	1 191	0	115 203
School feeding (on-site)	190	0	0	0	0	85 500	85 500
School feeding (take-home)	NA	163 523	0	0	0	0	163 523
School feeding (incentive for girls)**	NA	0	26 640	0	0	0	26 640
Teacher training	NA	0	1 088	0	0	0	1 088
Functional literacy training	126	30 554	2 268	4 536	756	0	38 114
Vocational skill training	126	9 159	680	1 361	227	0	11 427
Total		363 369	41 209	26 819	3 283	85 500	520 180

* Beneficiaries will receive wheat flour as indicated in the ration table. Wheat flour will, however, be milled and fortified in Afghanistan and Pakistan. WFP will thus need to resource wheat; an average extraction rate of 97.5 percent was used to calculate the wheat requirements.

** Girls receiving oil are excluded from the total beneficiary number to avoid double counting.

Selection of Activities and Activity Approval Mechanisms

68. Selection criteria will vary by main components and types of interventions, but all projects must:
- be consistent with government policy and national development objectives and WFP's objectives, policies and procedures;
 - target the most food-insecure areas and where applicable the most vulnerable sub-groups in these areas;
 - be implemented in areas where food assistance has a comparative advantage and is the intervention of choice by those in need;
 - be designed, endorsed and implemented with maximum community participation;
 - be cost-effective with sufficient economies of scale to justify the transfer costs of food assistance over other potential interventions; and
 - demonstrate that communities and participants will be the direct recipients of project outputs, that outputs will effect sustained improvement in health, nutrition and livelihoods and that beneficiaries will retain ownership of such outputs.
69. PRRO 10427.0 contains areas of activities and partners to implement these activities. In some cases, communities may propose projects not planned but compliant with the PRRO; such proposals will be assessed by a project-approval committee.
70. Collaborative arrangements will be articulated in letters of agreement and memoranda of understanding that specify tasks and obligations, including inputs, implementation schedules, monitoring and reporting requirements and objective performance indicators.



Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

71. In line with the United Nations goal to expand its political and developmental presence, WFP will have a country office in Kabul, six area offices and sub-offices in strategic locations. Wherever possible, WFP will co-locate or share premises with other United Nations agencies to ensure cost-effectiveness.
72. The Ministry of the Economy will be WFP's counterpart for coordination between line ministries and across sectors. Technical dialogue and operational arrangements will continue with the relevant ministries.
73. FAO, UNAMA, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP and WHO have identified areas for joint activities, especially in health and education, environment and agriculture. Cooperation will continue with Bretton Woods institutions on joint research and support to national policy formulation.
74. WFP will collaborate with non-profit NGOs with capacity and experience in partnerships and will encourage collaboration with organizations that can add value, contribute expertise and matching funds, and share risks.

Capacity-Building

75. Since 2002, WFP has contributed significantly to capacity-building at the institutional and community levels and will continue to mainstream capacity-building by seconding staff and providing technical assistance and training in food security, vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), project management, monitoring and evaluation and food procurement, mainly with ministerial counterparts.
76. VAM is essential in policy-making and food and non-food interventions. WFP will continue to help the Government to assess and monitor food security, for example through NRVA. Over the next three years, WFP will train staff from relevant ministries in assessment methods, data collection and management, analysis and mapping.
77. Management and implementation responsibilities will continue to be transferred to Ministry of Education staff; to achieve this, provincial food-aid coordination units linked to WFP offices will be established. WFP will continue staff secondment and training and will support the ministry in improving literacy.
78. To enhance women's participation in society, WFP will provide training and equipment to enable staff of the Ministry of Women's Affairs to give training in literacy, health and nutrition, Foster-Mum Tree nursery establishment under FFW and the GAIN initiative, and placement of women.
79. In support of grain-market development and local procurement of wheat, WFP will train grain traders in quality standards, bidding processes and contract enforcement and will support FAO's pilot project for storing grain in metal silos; it will also develop a national grain-market information system in collaboration with ministries, FAO and the European Commission.

Logistics Arrangements

80. Logistics in Afghanistan is difficult: there are multiple corridors, uncertain security and difficult terrain and climate, especially in winter when pre-positioning of food is essential to ensure that food reaches communities.



81. About 50 percent of the food will arrive at ports in Pakistan, from where it will be transported to WFP logistics hubs in Quetta and Peshawar. The Iran corridor is mainly utilized for delivering biscuits. Food purchased in Kazakhstan will be delivered overland to WFP logistics hubs in Termez, Uzbekistan; biscuits destined for north and central Afghanistan also transit through Termez. From regional hubs, commodities are loaded on to Afghan trucks at the border for delivery to WFP warehouses. Possibilities will be reviewed of minimizing costs by increasing direct delivery and reducing storage in neighbouring countries.
82. Commercial trucks will transport food from ports to the logistics hubs and extended delivery points (EDPs). WFP's 160 trucks are deployed at area offices to augment commercial transport to difficult destinations; they are essential for immediate response and to ensure stable transport rates. WFP and commercial trucks will move food from EDPs to final delivery points (FDPs) that will be as near as possible to beneficiaries.
83. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) is installed in all external hubs and area offices; data are centralized at the country office to track commodities to the beneficiaries.
84. Collaboration will continue with the Afghan authorities, in particular with the Ministry of Transport, on warehousing, transport contracts and tariffs and commodity tracking.
85. Local purchases of cereals will increase, subject to the availability of cash. WFP plans to procure 20,000 mt of wheat each year from farmers' associations; alternatively, cereals will be procured in Pakistan or Kazakhstan if cash is available. Iodized salt will also be procured locally.
86. Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) assumes that 65 percent²⁵ of commodities will be transported through Pakistan and 20 percent through Iran; the balance will be procured locally or in neighbouring countries. The LTSH rate has increased by US\$31/mt as a result of extending deliveries to remote communities, increased fuel prices and higher demand for commercial transport; it will be adjusted every six months or as circumstances change.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

87. WFP Afghanistan's new Country Management Appraisal and Review Team (CMART) will measure the outcome of interventions and support area offices; it will evaluate programmes, project and activities, and audit administrative and financial operations with the aim of maximizing the impact of food aid.
88. M&E will incorporate results-based management (RBM) and Common Monitoring and Evaluation Approach elements; outputs, outcomes and food security will be monitored by:
 - checklists of output and operational indicators such as beneficiary numbers and food storage conditions; findings will be entered into a database and used to prepare regular reports for adjusting programme implementation;
 - regular monitoring of project implementation and impact will be complemented by periodic evaluation of selected projects, including monitoring at the outcome level by independent consultants or NGOs contracted for the purpose;

²⁵ Food arrivals at Pakistani ports and purchases in Pakistan



- compiling secondary data from the Government, NGOs and United Nations agencies on livelihoods-based food security, national nutrition surveys, rates of helminthic infection and TB, and FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessments and NRVA;
 - VAM; and
 - mid-year reviews with the Government and other stakeholders.
89. A baseline survey will be conducted in 2006 for SO 2 activities. A mid-term evaluation is planned for 2007.

Security Measures

90. Until at least the end of 2005, the security situation will remain volatile; most areas of operation shift between security phases III and V. United Nations Department of Safety and Security Support (DSS) and the security-management team (SMT) coordinate security; WFP field security officers advise on security, organize security-awareness training and ensure that buildings and vehicles comply with minimum operating security standards (MOSS).
91. The security budget is proportional to the risks that staff encounter: it includes contracting the United Nations Protection Unit, security enhancements to buildings, installation of ballistic blankets and telecommunications equipment, construction of bunkers and safe rooms and other inputs for MOSS compliance, including multiple escorts for field missions. This will be adjusted as soon as possible.

Exit Strategy

92. The Government's cash-based employment and private-sector expansion programme will enhance access to income, micro-credit and food, provided it is implemented on a large enough scale. But nearly half the population are below the consumption poverty line of US\$94 per year and unable to meet minimum daily food requirements, so several years will elapse before these programmes expand fully into rural food-incentive areas and achieve measurable impact; natural disasters will also compromise recovery. It is therefore unrealistic to propose a full exit strategy by the end of PRRO 10427.0. WFP will phase down its assistance in proportion to the expansion of economic activities and improvement of social indicators, particularly food security.
93. Food aid interventions will be reviewed at least twice a year in cooperation with the Government and other partners. Where food aid is no longer needed or considered appropriate, it will be reduced or phased out.

Contingency Mechanism

94. Contingency planning for small-scale and medium-scale disasters, which have increased in frequency over the last decade, is routinely undertaken in consultation with the Government and partners. A contingency for limited emergency-relief assistance is included in the PRRO; the resources will be used after assessments with government counterparts. WFP will continue to pre-position food stocks before winter.
95. Provided cash support is available, local procurement of commodities and participation in the business process review will ensure continuity of food supplies and the ability to maintain stocks for rapid emergency response.



RECOMMENDATION

96. The Executive Board is requested to approve PRRO 10427.0, which is designed to benefit 6.6 million people for 36 months from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008; the food cost is US\$172,592,240; the cost to WFP is US\$360,208,291.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost (per mt)	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
- Wheat	363 370	176.93	64 291 054
- Vegetable oil	41 209	872.33	35 947 847
- Pulses	26 819	297.02	7 965 779
- Iodized salt	3 282	80.00	262 560
- Biscuits	85 500	750.00	64 125 000
Total commodities	520 180	331.79	172 592 240
External transport			32 037 886
Total LTSH			64 986 087
Other direct operational costs			12 127 193
Total direct operational costs			281 743 406
B. Direct support costs			54 899 857
C. Indirect support costs (7.0% of total direct costs)			23 565 028
TOTAL WFP COSTS			360 208 291

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The contents may vary depending on availability.



ANNEX II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff	
International professional staff	15 095 370
National professional staff	2 895 375
National general-service staff	122 000
Temporary assistance	162 566
Overtime	148 713
Incentives (hazard pay and rest and recuperation)	7 389 512
International consultants	
United Nations volunteers	3 225 000
Staff duty travel	2 139 524
Staff training and development	447 720
Subtotal	41 625 780
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	1 770 964
Utilities (general)	984 601
Office supplies	583 040
Communication and IT services	1 387 140
Insurance	46 392
Equipment repair and maintenance	565 195
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	1 410 511
Other office expenses	1 979 432
United Nations organizations' services	816 950
Subtotal	9 544 227
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicles	1 350 000
TC/IT equipment	2 239 511
Furniture, tools and equipment	140 340
Subtotal	3 729 851
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	54 899 857



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR AFGHANISTAN PRRO 10427.0

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Impact Contributed to implementation of the National Development Framework (NDF) and UNDAF by creating livelihood support environment and household food security through food assistance interventions and government capacity-building	Positive change in household food security and livelihoods.	Political environment and security will continue to improve. Changes in government policy. Donors' commitments are honoured.
SO1: Saving lives in crisis situations		
Outcomes 1.1. Reduced or stabilized crude mortality rate in WFP operational areas prone to recurrent disasters.	Number of identified population deaths (1,000/month) during emergency situations.	CMR was included in nutrition survey or health-surveillance system.
Outputs 1.1. Timely distribution of food to food-insecure populations in disaster-affected areas. 1.2. Increased access to food for highly food-insecure populations in disaster-affected areas.	Number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance, by project category, age group and gender. Percentage of general food distributions occurring more than seven days after the planned date. Quantity of food distributed, by project category, commodity and time,	EDP access constrained by terrain or extreme weather, necessitating alternative transport. No pipeline breaks. Primary and secondary roads remain unaffected by floods, landslides and snow. Food pre-positioned in snowbound areas before end of October.
SO2: Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks		
Outcomes 2.1. Improved capacity of vulnerable groups, including IDPs, to manage shocks and meet food needs.	Proportion of household expenditure on food that complements dietary diversity. Proportion of households reporting benefits from assets created or skills acquired.	Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities and assets created. Other partners commitments are honoured. Security continues to improve.



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR AFGHANISTAN PRRO 10427.0

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p>Outputs</p> <p>2.1. Target beneficiaries from vulnerable populations participate in food-supported asset-creation and income-generation activities, with an emphasis on environmental conservation.</p> <p>2.2. Timely provision of food to target beneficiaries from IDP populations, contingent on developments in the near future.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries participating in safety-net activities and in asset-generating activities, men and women.</p> <p>Number of IDPs receiving WFP food aid.</p> <p>Numbers and types of assets created.</p> <p>Numbers and types of training conducted for income-generation.</p> <p>Quantity of food distributed, by project category and commodity.</p> <p>Percentage of women in decision-making position in food-management committees.</p>	<p>No major break in the pipeline.</p> <p>Partners honour commitments.</p> <p>Delays in delivery of food to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Security continues to improve.</p> <p>Some areas are inaccessible.</p>
<p>SO3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups</p>		
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>3.1. Substantial reduction in the number of people with TB.</p> <p>3.2. Raised awareness and participation of communities in preventive health and nutrition activities.</p> <p>3.3. Substantial reduction of helminthic infections.</p> <p>3.4. Greater availability of locally produced and fortified wheat flour.</p>	<p>Number of TB patients completing treatment.</p> <p>Perception by ministries and trainers of communities' ability to utilize the knowledge gained.</p> <p>Rate of helminthic infection in WFP target area.</p> <p>Quantity of fortified wheat flour produced annually.</p>	<p>Availability of resources such as medicines and qualified staff.</p> <p>Information on TB epidemics.</p> <p>Other causes of malnutrition are addressed.</p> <p>Availability of baseline information.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>3.1 Timely provision of fortified food to TB patients to encourage completion of treatment through food-supported interventions.</p> <p>3.2. Target beneficiaries participate in nutrition, health and HIV/AIDS awareness training.</p> <p>3.3. Provision of deworming tablets for targeted children in WFP-supported programmes.</p> <p>3.4. Technical support and financing provided to assist production of fortified wheat flour.</p>	<p>Number of TB patients receiving WFP food aid undergoing treatment.</p> <p>Tonnage of food distributed, by activity and commodity.</p> <p>Beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance through awareness training, by age and sex.</p> <p>Numbers and types of training conducted for awareness-raising.</p> <p>Number of children, by age and sex, provided with deworming pills.</p> <p>Technical support by type and amount and financing provided.</p> <p>Percentage of micronutrient-fortified food delivered through WFP-supported nutrition interventions.</p>	<p>No major break in the pipeline.</p> <p>Availability of micronutrients.</p> <p>Partners honour commitments.</p> <p>Cultural sensitivity may affect delivery of HIV/AIDS message to communities.</p> <p>Security continues to improve.</p> <p>Some areas are inaccessible.</p>



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR AFGHANISTAN PRRO 10427.0

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
SO4: Support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training		
Outcomes		
<p>4.1. Increased enrolment of primary schoolchildren and improved attendance in food-insecure and low-enrolment/high-gender-gap areas; short-term hunger addressed to improve concentration and learning, and reduced gender disparities in access to primary education.</p> <p>4.2. Improved the literacy and functional life skills of poor rural adults.</p>	<p>Absolute enrolment: numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>Net enrolment rate: percentage of school-aged girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>Attendance rate: percentages of boys and girls attending at least 80 percent of the school year in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding.</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries, by gender, completing literacy and functional skills training.</p> <p>Tonnage of food aid distributed, by project.</p>	<p>Availability of adequate learning space/schools to absorb more children.</p> <p>Complementary support is provided by other partners to improve quality of education.</p> <p>Restrictions because of cultural sensitivity or insecurity regarding girls' education.</p>
Outputs		
<p>4.1 Timely provision of food to targeted children in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>4.2. Timely provision of food to families as an incentive to increase enrolment and attendance of boys and girls.</p> <p>4.3. Teachers participate in teacher-training programmes, especially women teachers and those in remote schools.</p> <p>4.4 Number of schools constructed.</p> <p>4.5. Target beneficiaries participate in literacy and life skills training.</p>	<p>Number of boys and girls receiving food aid in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>Tonnage of food aid distributed in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>Number of girls receiving take-home rations, number of men and women receiving food aid for skills training.</p> <p>Tonnage of food aid distributed, by project.</p> <p>Number of teachers attending the training programme.</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food aid, by gender.</p> <p>Tonnage of food aid distributed, by project.</p> <p>Participants in school construction, by beneficiary category and sex.</p> <p>Tonnage of food aid distributed.</p>	<p>Availability of safe drinking water and latrines in schools.</p> <p>Availability of adequate learning space/schools to absorb more children.</p> <p>Timely availability of resources.</p>





ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR AFGHANISTAN PRRO 10427.0

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
	Tonnage of food distributed for literacy and life skills training, by commodity. Number of beneficiaries, by project and gender.	
SO5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to establish and manage food-assistance and hunger-reduction programmes outcome		
Outcome Increased capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry-out food based programme in targeted areas.	Percentage of CDCs submitting project proposals. Percentage of government contribution of financial and human resources to the NRVA. Percentage of identified people requiring food assistance reached through government-implemented programmes.	Capacity of government to retain qualified and trained staff.
Outputs Provision of capacity-building assistance to country entities involved in food-assistance and hunger-reduction efforts.	Number of counterpart and CDC staff at the local, regional and national levels trained in WFP-assisted programmes. Number and types of training conducted for government capacity-building.	Lack of skilled government staff. Availability of appropriate technology, equipment and tools. Some areas are inaccessible.

BENEFICIARY BREAKDOWN BY YEAR: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2006

Type of intervention	Participants			Beneficiaries			Total beneficiaries		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Assistance to IDPs	7 500	5 000	12 500	31 875	30 625	62 500	39 375	35 625	75 000
Emergency assistance	12 000	8 000	20 000	51 000	49 000	100 000	63 000	57 000	120 000
Assistance to TB patients	9 000	21 000	30 000	76 500	73 500	150 000	85 500	94 500	180 000
FFW	78 750	26 250	105 000	267 750	257 250	525 000	346 500	283 500	630 000
School feeding (on-site)	855 000	645 000	1 500 000	-	-	-	855 000	645 000	1 500 000
School feeding (take-home)	256 500	193 500	450 000	-	-	-	256 500	193 500	450 000
School feeding (incentive for girls)*	-	400 000	400 000	-	-	-	-	400 000	400 000
Teacher training	6 500	6 500	13 000	-	-	-	6 500	6 500	13 000
Functional literacy training	12 000	28 000	40 000	102 000	98 000	200 000	114 000	126 000	240 000
Vocational skill training	5 400	12 600	18 000	45 900	44 100	90 000	51 300	56 700	108 000
Total	1 242 650	945 850	2 188 500	575 025	552 475	1 127 500	1 817 675	1 498 325	3 316 000

* Girls receiving oil are excluded from the total beneficiary number to avoid double counting.



BENEFICIARY BREAKDOWN BY YEAR: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2007

Type of intervention	Participants			Beneficiaries			Total beneficiaries		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Assistance to IDPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency assistance	12 000	8 000	20 000	51 000	49 000	100 000	63 000	57 000	120 000
Assistance to TB patients	12 000	28 000	40 000	102 000	98 000	200 000	114 000	126 000	240 000
Food for work	78 750	26 250	105 000	267 750	257 250	525 000	346 500	283 500	630 000
School feeding (on site)	855 000	645 000	1 500 000	-	-	-	855 000	645 000	1 500 000
School feeding (take home)	256 500	193 500	450 000	-	-	-	256 500	193 500	450 000
School feeding (incentive for girls)*	-	400 000	400 000	-	-	-	-	400 000	400 000
Teacher training	7 000	7 000	14 000	-	-	-	7 000	7 000	14 000
Functional literacy training	18 000	42 000	60 000	153 000	147 000	300 000	171 000	189 000	360 000
Vocational skill training	6 000	14 000	20 000	51 000	49 000	100 000	57 000	63 000	120 000
Total	1 245 250	963 750	2 209 000	624 750	600 250	1 225 000	1 870 000	1 564 000	3 434 000

* Girls receiving oil are excluded from the total beneficiary number to avoid double counting

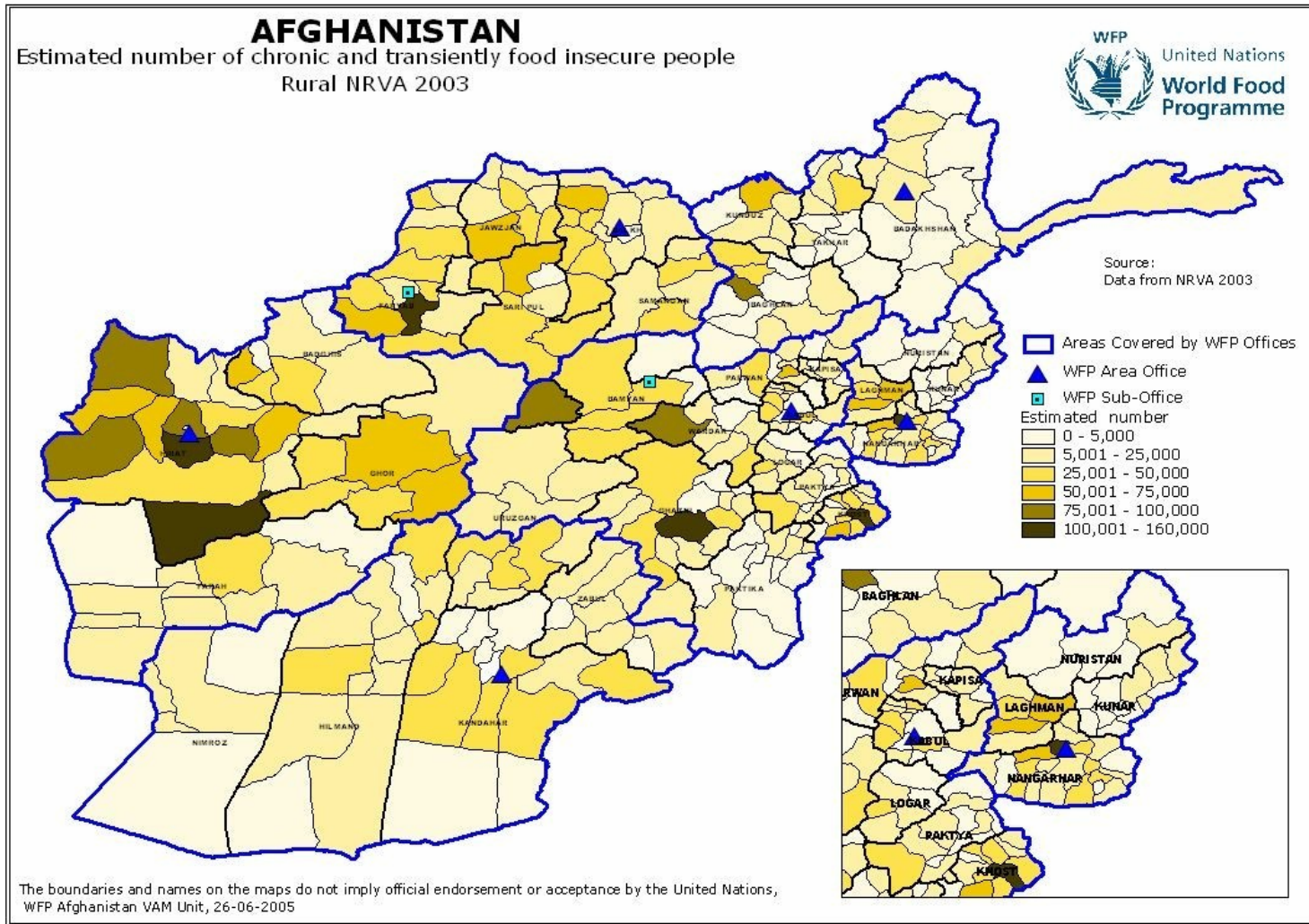


BENEFICIARY BREAKDOWN BY YEAR: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2008

Type of intervention	Participants			Beneficiaries			Total beneficiaries		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Assistance to IDPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency assistance	12 000	8 000	20 000	51 000	49 000	100 000	63 000	57 000	120 000
Assistance to TB patients	15 000	35 000	50 000	127 500	22 500	250 000	142 500	157 500	300 000
Food for work	78 750	26 250	105 000	267 750	257 250	525 000	346 500	283 500	630 000
School feeding (on site)	855 000	645 000	1 500 000	-	-	-	855 000	645 000	1 500 000
School feeding (take home)	256 500	193 500	450 000	-	-	-	256 500	193 500	450 000
School feeding (incentive for girls)**		400 000	400 000	-	-	-	-	400 000	400 000
Teacher training	7 500	7 500	15 000	-	-	-	7 500	7 500	15 000
Functional literacy training	30 000	70 000	100 000	255 000	245 000	500 000	285 000	315 000	600 000
Vocational skill training	6 000	15 400	22 000	56 100	53 900	110 000	62 700	69 300	132 000
Total	1 261 350	1 000 650	2 262 000	757 350	727 650	1 485 000	2 018 700	1 728 300	3 747 000

* Girls receiving oil are excluded from the total beneficiary number to avoid double counting.





The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BPR	Business Process Review
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CBS	community-based schools
CDC	community development councils
CMART	Country Management Appraisal and Review Team
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DOTS	directly observed treatment short (course)
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDP	extended delivery point
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final delivery point
FFE	food for education
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
GAIN	Green Afghanistan Initiative
GDP	gross domestic product
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MICS	multiple-indicator cluster survey
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRVA	national risk and vulnerability assessment
ODC	Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe Regional Bureau
ODOC	other direct operating costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SMT	security-management team
SO	special operation
RBM	result-based management
TB	tuberculosis



UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization

