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Programme
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Programa
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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION AFGHANISTAN 6064.00

Relief and recovery in Afghanistan

WFP food cost	20,372,125 dollars
Total cost to WFP	52,721,558 dollars
Total cost	52,721,558 dollars
Number of beneficiaries	1,246,700
Duration	Twelve months (1 January–31 December 1999)

All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.
One United States dollar equalled 28,700 afghanis in August 1998.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Afghanistan is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Over one quarter of all children die before reaching the age of five, and adult life expectancy is only forty-four years, owing to the prevalence of disease and violence. After 20 years of war, much of the infrastructure is either ruined or in disrepair. As a result, only 2 percent of the population have access to health care and 12 percent to safe drinking-water. Over 70 percent of the population is completely illiterate; among women, this figure rises to nearly 90 percent. An estimated 10 million land-mines are strewn throughout the country, daily injuring and killing innocent civilians.
2. As a consequence of the war, several million Afghan refugees are scattered throughout the region. Although 4 million refugees have returned since April 1992, around 1.5 million still remain in Pakistan. In addition, there are about 2.5 million internally displaced persons living away from their homes.
3. At end-August 1998 (when this document was prepared) the military situation in Afghanistan was evolving very rapidly. The Taliban continued to advance against the Northern Alliance in the north of the country. The capture of Mazar-el-Sharif, the only remaining major city not under their control, enabled the Taliban to consolidate their hold over close to 90 percent of the country. The opposition were holding on to three small pockets (Hazarajat, Panshjr and Badakhshan).
4. Afghanistan has not been self-sufficient in cereals since 1976, mainly because of civil unrest. Food production appears to have responded to improvements in the security situation in rural areas and in the southern part of the country. FAO and WFP estimated a cereal deficit of 1.2 million tons for the 1995/96 market year, 710,000 for 1996/97, and 680,000 for 1997/98. The annual cereal deficit is compensated through imports of wheat, mainly from Pakistan, amounting to some 500,000 tons, and approximately 120,000 tons of food aid. A significant quantity (exact quantities are unknown) is also brought over the border illegally. The best harvest in over a decade is expected this year; however, deterioration in the overall economy will likely lessen the capacity to import commercially from Pakistan, offsetting much of the positive impact of the gains in production.
5. Some rural areas are self-sufficient in cereal production while others which have been affected by war could, with assistance, attain self-sufficiency. Others are simply traditional food-deficit areas; these include the provinces of Bamiyan, Badakshan and Ghor (currently non-Taliban areas, which complicates deliveries of food assistance).
6. Politically, the Taliban continue to issue and maintain restrictive edicts and have more recently, since June 1998, clamped down on activities not under the direct control of their administration: private home-based schools (the only chance, at present, of education for girls), access to community-based health facilities, certification/approval of pharmaceuticals distributed under international aid programmes and the forced relocation of all international NGOs in Kabul.



7. In July 1998, all international NGOs in Kabul were ordered to relocate to the Polytechnic compound in the Kabul suburbs. The international community appealed for reconsideration of this decision. The international NGOs which refused to move were instructed to pull out their international staff from Kabul, thereby effectively crippling the delivery of assistance programmes to the capital. The effect was felt immediately by the 60 percent of Kabul residents dependent on international assistance. In response to this Taliban decision regarding the NGOs, on 18 July 1998 the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) announced that it was suspending funding for programmes in Kabul. In addition, the United Nations issued a 12-point summary of the United Nations Agenda, stating that the United Nations was limiting its assistance programmes to life-saving activities, but hoped for progress in resolving outstanding issues.
8. In early August, a United Nations team, with NGO representatives, took up the NGO relocation issue with Taliban authorities in Kabul. An initial agreement in principle was reached to resolve the relocation issue and provide for the immediate return of NGOs to Kabul. As part of the agreed process, a commission composed of NGOs, United Nations and Taliban representatives was formed; it began deliberations in Kabul on 17 August. However, subsequent attacks on United Nations facilities and unjustified violence against United Nations personnel have curtailed any further development on the NGO relocation and security issues which have dire implications for the livelihood of Kabul residents.
9. The Taliban's continuing policy of restricting women's employment, education and health care, as well as the strict interpretation and enforcement of sharia law, has obliged the United Nations to adopt a principle-centred approach in its delivery of international assistance to Afghanistan. Although pressure on the Taliban has led to limited concessions and women are allowed to work in hospitals, clinics and in limited assistance programmes such as widows' bakeries, the policies discriminating against women continue.
10. WFP's response to the Taliban's restrictive policies on women was the Interim Policy, which reiterates WFP's Commitments to Women and refocuses assistance to projects that would allow equal participation of women and benefit them directly. The Interim Policy, in effect since December 1996, allows all relief assistance to continue but limits rehabilitation to life-sustaining activities and/or projects directly targeting women. On 26 June 1997, the United Nations Secretary-General endorsed the recommendations of the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) which formally adopted the principle-centred approach for United Nations assistance to Afghanistan. United Nations agencies would engage in life-sustaining activities and only assist rehabilitation activities so long as these benefit women and men equally.
11. In the volatile political and military situation in Afghanistan, the United Nations system has to respond flexibly to circumstances as they arise. The United Nations system is addressing the transition to recovery in Afghanistan under the Strategic Framework and Common Programming Approach. This essentially comprises a political strategy for peace-building and a mechanism for achieving operational, policy and technical clarity with regard to humanitarian assistance. The Afghan Donor Support Group strongly supports this approach and fully endorsed it during its May 1998 meeting in London. The Common Programming Approach envisaged the establishment of the Afghan Programming Board (APB) in September 1998, and the setting up of "common programming" by the end of the year. WFP fully participated in the preparation and implementation of this process.
12. The 1998 Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan states "the overriding challenge is to translate the assistance strategy into reality by developing a common programme, whilst



retaining the flexibility to respond to circumstances as they evolve including within the broader geopolitical and economic context.”

13. WFP expects an uneven transition from crisis, to relief, to recovery activities. The proposed WFP activities for 1999 will conform to the Common Programming Approach under the United Nations Strategic Framework. Activities were developed with sufficient flexibility to ensure that adjustments may be made as the environment changes. The activities are in line with Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) policy which stresses the need for more long-term goals integrating complementary relief and development programmes. WFP’s dual mandate of providing relief and development assistance places it in a key position to assist in the transition from crisis to recovery in Afghanistan.
14. The constantly changing political environment not only presents a major logistical and operational challenge to humanitarian agencies, but also increases the already high-risk security implications for the United Nations. Most recently, anticipating further violence after attacks on WFP and other United Nations staff in Afghanistan, international staff based in Afghanistan were evacuated in August 1998. The assumption after decades of violence must be that security issues will continue to be a major factor affecting the capacity of the United Nations to deliver assistance.
15. The present protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) proposes two scenarios; adjustments will be made as the APB meets and the Common Programming Approach is initiated. The WFP Secretariat is submitting this PRRO to the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board to ensure a continued resource pipeline for WFP activities in Afghanistan to end-1999. The PRRO’s strategy was developed on the basis of the prevailing political and military situation as at end-August 1998.

STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

16. There are two scenarios upon which WFP’s strategies are based:

Scenario 1: Relief with limited recovery

17. Should the prevailing security and human rights situation continue, and as long as the Taliban continue to disregard the efforts of the United Nations and the international community regarding women’s rights, WFP assistance would focus on relief activities. WFP’s objective would be to provide life-sustaining food to the hungry through relief activities. These will include bread-making in bakeries, emergency feeding, institutional feeding, and assistance to returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, the operation would include only life-saving recovery activities such as food for work to repair potable water systems. The NGO relocation issue would have to be resolved, as NGOs are key implementing partners.



18. Bakery projects have been active since 1993 and represent 56 percent of total assistance under this scenario. The bakeries help to prevent hunger and starvation through highly subsidized sales of bread to the urban poor and vulnerable groups (including the elderly and widows). Proceeds generated from the bakery sales are used to procure non-food items for the bakeries project. The monitoring and use of generated funds follow the recommendations regarding proper accounting and reporting mechanisms made by the June 1997 review of WFP-subsidized bread sales in Afghanistan. Bakery projects are operational in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Mazar; an estimated 500,000 urban poor and vulnerable people will benefit from these projects.

Scenario 2: Relief with recovery

19. Should there be an improvement in the overall security and human rights situation (including security being assured for all WFP staff, property and commodities), and should the Taliban respond favourably to United Nations appeals on basic rights for women, WFP assistance would widen to include additional recovery activities. This would form part of the United Nations' Strategic Framework and Common Programming Approach.
20. WFP's objective would be to promote socio-economic recovery of rural populations. Community facilities, basic services and agricultural infrastructure would be restored through food for work. This would include improvement of sanitation and drainage, construction of shelters, rehabilitation of health clinics and schools with access for women and girls, and flood control. Through food-for-seed activities, farmers would increase their agricultural potential. Food for training would provide skills development for women, disadvantaged groups and unemployed youth, thus helping increase their income.
21. In areas where official restrictions on women are not in effect or are not being applied, WFP would move beyond life-sustaining rehabilitation to include assistance to the agricultural sector. Although the Taliban have control of close to 90 percent of the country, they have not officially restricted women's freedom in all rural areas. In the province of Nouristan (eastern region), for example, women are traditionally engaged in agriculture and they continue to be, although the province is under the administrative control of the Taliban. In Kunar and Ghazni (eastern region), girls have access to schools. In fact, the Swedish Committee of Afghanistan has supported several primary schools in those areas with equipment and textbooks. In some rural areas, school facilities are non-existent and have never existed; therefore, neither girls' education nor the employment of women has been affected.



BREAKDOWN OF WFP PRO 5086.04 FOR 1997 AND 1998, AND PROJECTIONS FOR PRRO 6064.00 IN 1999, UNDER FIRST AND SECOND SCENARIOS

Activity	1997		1998		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
	(tons)	%	(tons)	%	(tons)	%	(tons)	%
Emergency	6 890	6	15 548	15	13 440	14	13 440	11
Bakery	57 656	54	47 225	44	52 700	56	52 700	44
Institutional feeding	2 872	3	5 841	5	4 907	5	4 907	4
IDPs/returnees	6 801	6	13 125	12	15 500	17	15 500	13
Food for training	2 024	2	4 425	4		0	4 500	4
Food for seed	5 232	5	2 715	3		0	5 000	4
Food for work	22 278	21	17 700	17	7 200	8	23 500	20
Other (losses in north)	3 328	3	–		–	0	–	0
Total food	107 081		106 579		93 747		119 547	

Beneficiaries

Scenario1: Relief with limited recovery

22. It is expected that 1,036,000 direct beneficiaries will receive assistance under this scenario. These will include the most vulnerable groups, including women (particularly widows and those without support), malnourished children, orphans, the elderly, sick, disabled, unemployed, destitute and urban poor, internally displaced persons, refugees returning to Afghanistan, and victims of natural and man-made disasters. The only food-for-work component included in this scenario is the repair of potable water systems, considered a life-saving activity. The breakdown of beneficiaries is 566,250 females (55 percent) and 469,750 males (45 percent). For full details, see the Afghanistan Planning Process chart provided in Annex I.

Scenario2: Relief with recovery

23. With a wider food-for-work component and the food-for-seed and food-for-training activities foreseen under this scenario, 210,700 beneficiaries will be added to the overall operation, bringing the total number of direct beneficiaries to 1,246,700.

24. Selection criteria for beneficiaries under both scenarios will be determined by WFP with the involvement of the United Nations and NGO implementing partners. In addition, the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit within the WFP Regional Office has initiated surveys to identify target groups who are food-insecure, and map areas that are food-deficit and vulnerable to natural calamities. Specific VAM surveys will target the poorest and the most needy internally displaced persons. The results of these surveys and information provided during the coming months will be applied in selecting areas and targeting beneficiaries for assistance. The WFP/FAO crop assessment and household surveys are also expected to further strengthen the targeting of WFP assistance. The following most vulnerable areas will be targeted: food-deficit areas (either chronic or temporary low levels of subsistence); emergency/disaster-prone areas (those subjected to civil strife and the resultant displacement of many people); areas vulnerable to natural disasters like floods, landslides and earthquakes; areas of return (where Afghan refugees have returned and resettled); areas of IDP and refugee concentration; and remote/rural areas



where local authorities can undertake rehabilitation and pilot development activities and which adhere to policies providing equal benefits to women.

Partnerships

25. WFP-assisted projects are currently being implemented in collaboration with United Nations agencies, international and national NGOs, and local authorities. Within the United Nations family, WFP collaborates extensively with UNHCR (assistance to repatriated families through repatriation grants), with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements: Habitat (UNCHS) (shelter programme for returnees), with FAO (through the food-for-seed scheme), and with the World Health Organization (WHO) (rehabilitation for water-supply systems). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) has the role of coordinating humanitarian assistance within the United Nations system as well as with the local and international NGOs.
26. The formulation and implementation of the Common Programming Approach will improve coordination within the United Nations family as well as with other inter-governmental institutions. The nature of this coordination will be worked out with the establishment of the Afghan Programming Board which will greatly assist in prioritizing sectoral and geographical needs, and formulating a coherent and collective plan to meet these needs.
27. Local authorities and government departments collaborate on the bakery projects, in institutional feeding, and in some areas in limited rehabilitation activities by participating in local committees for the selection of and access to beneficiary groups. In bakery projects all requests go through a committee which includes either a local government or a municipal representative; this facilitates access to all beneficiary groups.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. The present security situation limits the scope of WFP's monitoring activities. Under normal circumstances, with international staff present in Afghanistan, monitoring is continuous and ongoing. Project proposals submitted to WFP for assistance are appraised by WFP field staff in conjunction with the prospective implementing partners to determine whether the proposed activity conforms to WFP's policy guidelines, and to assess the project in terms of its technical/logistical feasibility, relevance to the needs of the community, proposed outputs, potential effectiveness and sustainability. After the appraisal, and upon the initial recommendations of the sub-office, the Project Review Committee (PRC), under the chairmanship of the Country Director, reviews the project and considers it for approval.
29. Regular field visits to project sites are undertaken by field staff and implementing partners to observe the progress of work done, verify targets, and to monitor food distribution. In more complex operations, NGO partners and external monitors assess project activities, such as bakery projects. Country office staff visit sub-offices to provide necessary supervisory and advisory guidance, identify implementation problems and recommend corrective measures.
30. WFP will establish a mechanism in which the sub-offices, together with the implementing partners and United Nations agencies in the field, will continue to monitor and periodically report on the status of women. The Common Programming Approach should strengthen the implementation of the proposed mechanism.



31. In line with the objectives established for the 1999 PRRO, the monitoring indicators for relief and rehabilitation assistance will include the following:

Relief activity indicators	Number of direct food recipients by strategy, location and gender Quality, quantity of rations received by gender.
Recovery activity indicators	Number of women and men employed in food-for-work, food for training and food-for-seed projects, by location. Physical achievements by activity and use of assets rehabilitated or created by gender and location through selected food-for-work and food-for-training activities.
Means of verification	Monthly and quarterly reports on quantity and quality of food distributed and received by beneficiaries, by gender and location. Random field visits to assess use of food at the household level, percentage traded or exchanged, and other sources of food. Quantitative and qualitative information on physical achievements, as well as effects on household food security. Nutritional and health data through hospitals, mother and child health (MCH) clinics and orphanages. Socio-economic profile reports on beneficiaries of WFP relief and rehabilitation assistance.

Exit strategy

32. In view of large-scale population displacement, unemployment and poverty, WFP assistance will continue to be required. Phasing out cannot generally be anticipated at this stage. However, there have been instances of successful resettlement, such as the IDPs in Jalalabad and Mazar camps who were resettled in 1996-97.

Risk assessment

33. Two major factors are likely to hamper WFP's operation in Afghanistan: the unstable military situation; and Taliban edicts which restrict the rights of women. Hence, the need for a two-pronged strategy for this PRRO.
34. The dilemma facing international agencies is that, should there be a disruption in international aid as a result of Taliban policies, the ultimate victims would be deprived and poor Afghans.

INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Food aid inputs

35. Wheat will feature in all activities. In addition, wheat-soya and corn-soya blend (WSB/CSB) will be used for emergency, institutional feeding, and assistance to internally displaced persons or returnees. This reflects WFP's objective of providing nutritionally vulnerable groups with fortified blended foods. WFP is also exploring the possibility of fortifying wheat.
36. Given that Pakistan has a wheat deficit of two to three million tons a year, regional procurement of wheat in Pakistan is neither feasible nor desirable. WFP has had some success with regional procurement from Kazakhstan, which will continue to be explored.



37. Commodity requirements for both scenarios are as follows:

SCENARIO 1: COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS (tons)	
Wheat	83 200
WSB/CSB	7 600
Rice	837
Vegetable oil	971
Pulses	971
Sugar	168
Total	93 747

SCENARIO 2: COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS (tons)	
Wheat	109 000
WSB/CSB	7 600
Rice	837
Vegetable oil	971
Pulses	971
Sugar	168
Total	119 547

38. Food costs for the operation represent 38 percent of the total costs (20 million versus 53 million dollars). This stems primarily from the high transport component of the direct operational costs - normal transport routes usually involve more than one means (in the northern earthquake-affected villages over 1,000 donkeys were used to reach remote, inaccessible areas). Transport costs are estimated at 24 million dollars owing to complex logistics in remote and inaccessible areas. The Logistics section below provides more details.

Non-food inputs

39. Non-food requirements for WFP activities have had to be met by implementing partners such as United Nations agencies (UNHCR, WHO) and international NGOs. Non-food items have also been procured with funds generated locally through bakery projects.

Logistics

40. WFP delivers food aid to Afghanistan through both southern and northern pipelines. Over 85 percent of the food aid comes through the southern pipeline via Port Qasim in Karachi, Pakistan; it is then transported overland to Peshawar or Quetta. This southern route subsequently supplies Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, and sometimes Herat regions using both United Nations and commercial convoys.

41. Remote and inaccessible areas in Badakshan, Takhar and Bamiyan were included in WFP assistance during the current year. Transportation of food commodities to these areas involves more than one means and takes several days. Food commodities dispatched from the North to Bamiyan have to pass through extremely difficult road conditions, and at several points transshipment to smaller lorries is required. Labourers are employed to clear the roads blocked by snowfalls and landslides. As it is envisaged that larger quantities of



food commodities are expected to be dispatched to remote areas in 1999, thereby raising the costs of transportation of commodities from the warehouse to the distribution sites, the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) rate will be increased from 60 to 74 dollars a ton.

42. In view of the fluid political and security situation, and in order to minimize potential losses, WFP will continue to maintain its in-country stocks at a level of between 15 and 30 days' requirements at each regional sub-office. The country office's operational capacity will be directly related to the level of resources that will be transported or moved into Afghanistan, but such flexibility will necessarily require some margin for adjustments.
43. Following budget revisions, protracted relief operation (PRO) Afghanistan 5086.04 was extended through December 1998, with a total additional commitment of 11,942 tons of food commodities. Taking into account the present rate of utilization of commodities, the available stocks (in storage in neighbouring countries Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) are expected to last until February 1999.
44. Under the second scenario, in which security and human rights conditions improve, a total of 119,547 tons of food commodities is sought for this PRRO for 1999. The higher of the two scenarios is being requested; depending on the evolving situation during 1998/99, the country office will adjust the allocation and make the appropriate call-forwards regarding the commodity situation among the different activities. By requesting the higher level of commodities, the country office will be better prepared should there be a need to expand emergency feeding in the event of intensified conflict.

RECOMMENDATION

45. The Executive Director recommends provisional approval of this PRRO on the understanding that: a) future sessions of the Board will be apprised of developments on political and security issues, and of the United Nations Common Programming Board's decisions on strategy and new activities; and b) the Board may thus be requested to consider relative required changes. The costs of the PRRO are detailed in Annexes II and III.



ANNEX I



ANNEX II

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
–Wheat	109 000	145	15 805 0000
–WSB/CSB	7 600	400	3 040 000
–Rice	837	295	246 915
–Vegetable oil	971	840	815 640
–Pulses	971	430	417 530
–Sugar	168	280	47 040
Total commodities	119 547		20 372 125
External transport	119 547	67	8 009 649
LTSH			
a) Landside transport	119 547	58	6 933 726
b) ITSH	119 547	74	8 846 478
Subtotal direct operational costs			44 161 978
B. Direct support costs (see Annex III for details)			5 064 500
Total direct costs			49 226 478
C. Indirect support costs (7.1 percent of total direct costs)			3 495 080
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			52 721 558

WFP costs as a percentage of total project costs: 100 percent

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



ANNEX III**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)**

Staff costs	
International	2 292 000
United Nations Volunteers	140 000
National officers	105 000
International consultants	45 000
Local staff	1 194 000
Subtotal	3 776 000
Technical support services	
Project appraisal	50 000
Project evaluation	40 000
Subtotal	90 000
Travel and DSA	
International	90 000
In-country	350 000
Subtotal	440 000
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	91 000
Utilities	30 000
Communications	20 000
Office supplies	69 500
Equipment	43 000
Subtotal	253 500
Vehicle operation	
Maintenance	70 000
Fuel	110 000
Subtotal	180 000
Equipment	
Communications	15 000
Vehicles	150 000
Computer equipment	45 000
Other equipment	23 000
Subtotal	233 000
Other	
Field staff training	15 000
Counterpart training	10 000
Public information	40 000
Hospitality	2 000
Miscellaneous	25 000
Subtotal	92 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	5 064 500



AFGHANISTAN PLANNING PROCESS

Modality	Beneficiaries	Selection criteria	Food requirement/no. of beneficiaries	Rations
Emergency	Victims of man-made and natural disasters	Rapid assessment by WFP in collaboration with ICRC, and other United Nations agencies	13,440 tons for 200,000 victims of man-made and natural disasters	Wheat 350 gr/person/day WSB/CSB 150 gr/person/day Pulses 30 gr/person/day Vegetable oil 30 gr/person/day
Bakeries	Widows, orphans, children, IDPs, the unemployed, elderly, sick and disabled, those who have no access to income, the urban poor	Household surveys in collaboration with VAM Unit, UNHCR and implementing partners	52,700 tons through targeted feeding programme to some 500,000 urban poor and vulnerable persons	Wheat 355 gr/person/day
Institutional feeding	Expectant and nursing mothers, malnourished children, the disabled, inpatients, out-patients (i.e., tuberculosis and leprosy)	Selection by health staff based on medical and nutritional conditions	4,907 tons of food to 46,500 persons at main referral hospitals, MCH clinics, and others that cater to the disadvantaged	Wheat flour 250 gr/person/day WSB/CSB 150 gr/person/day Rice 100 gr/person/day Vegetable oil 30 gr/person/day Pulses 30 gr/person/day Sugar 20 gr/person/day
IDPs, Returnees, Refugees	Internally displaced men, women and children, returnees and refugees	WFP in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and ICRC for time-bound assistance. Ultimate resettlement assistance with UNHCR	9,000 tons for 100,000 IDPs for an average of 6 months; 6,500 tons for 130,000 returnees	Wheat 350 gr/person/day-180 days for IDPs; WSB/CSB 150 gr/person/day-180 days Wheat 50 kg/person/one-time for returnees/resettlement
Food for training	IDP men and women between the ages of 15 and 30, urban poor and the unemployed	Joint selection by WFP, implementing partners and local authorities	4,500 tons of wheat to benefit 7,100 women and youth (total beneficiaries 49,700)	Wheat 3.5 kg/person/training day
Food for seed	Marginal farmers and seed growers	Identification by FAO in collaboration with NGOs	5,000 tons of wheat to benefit some 3,800 farmers (total beneficiaries 26,600)	Wheat-for-seed conversion 1.25 kg wheat for 1 kg of wheat seed
Food for work	Labourers from the poorest section of community	Unemployed labourers selected by community and implementing partners	23,500 tons of wheat to provide employment to 27,700 labourers (total beneficiaries 193,900)	Wheat 7 kg/labourer/ workday (family ration)