

Afghanistan Operational Update on PRRO 200063

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2011 First Quarter Operational Briefing

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Afghanistan PRRO

Operation:

April 2010 through March 2013

Total Budget:

US\$ 1.2 billion

Beneficiaries assisted:

7.3 million per year (average)

2011 food requirement:

272,000 metric tonnes



Activities in 2011

Relief

- Emergency food assistance
- Food for Work (canals, irrigation systems, roads)
- MCH/Health and Nutrition (supplementary feeding)
- Urban Voucher programme

Recovery

- Food for Education (HEB, wet feeding, oil incentive)
- Food for Assets (including watershed management)
- Food for Training (basic skills, literacy)
- Support to Afghanistan's Strategic Grain Reserve
- Purchase for Progress (P4P)/ local purchase



Implementation

- WFP continues operating throughout the country in all 34 provinces despite intense security and logistical challenges.
- WFP activities are implemented by government, NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs).
- In 2010, WFP distributed food through the following partners:

Government (including Shuras and CDCs)	64 percent
INGOs	5 percent
NNGOs	31 percent

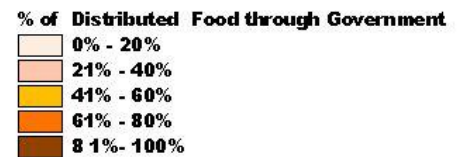
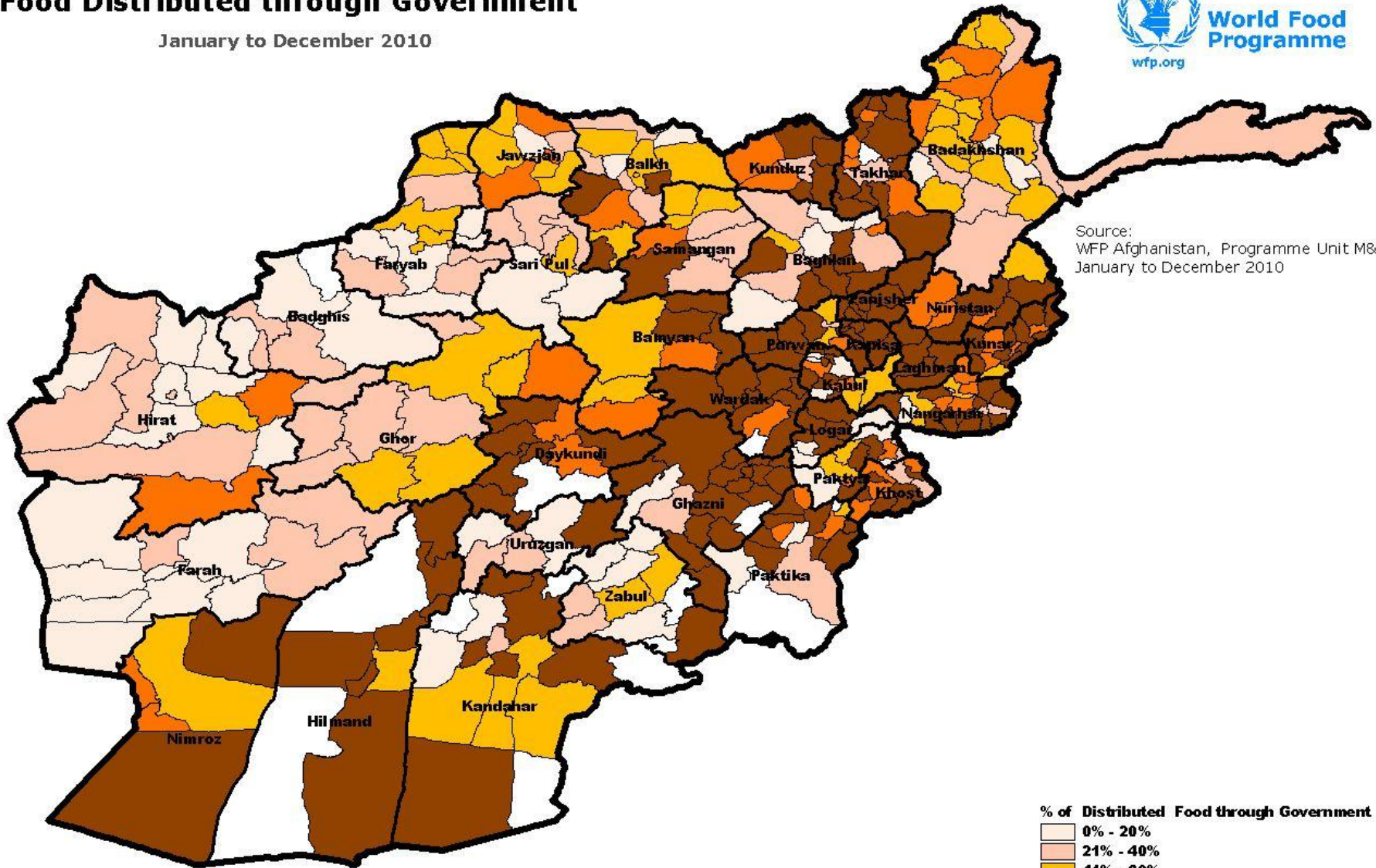
Field Offices

- 6 Area Offices: Mazar, Faizabad, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat & Kabul
 - 3 Sub Offices: Maimana, Bamyan and Daikundi
 - Over 580 staff including Field Monitors are present in field offices
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Food Distributed through Government

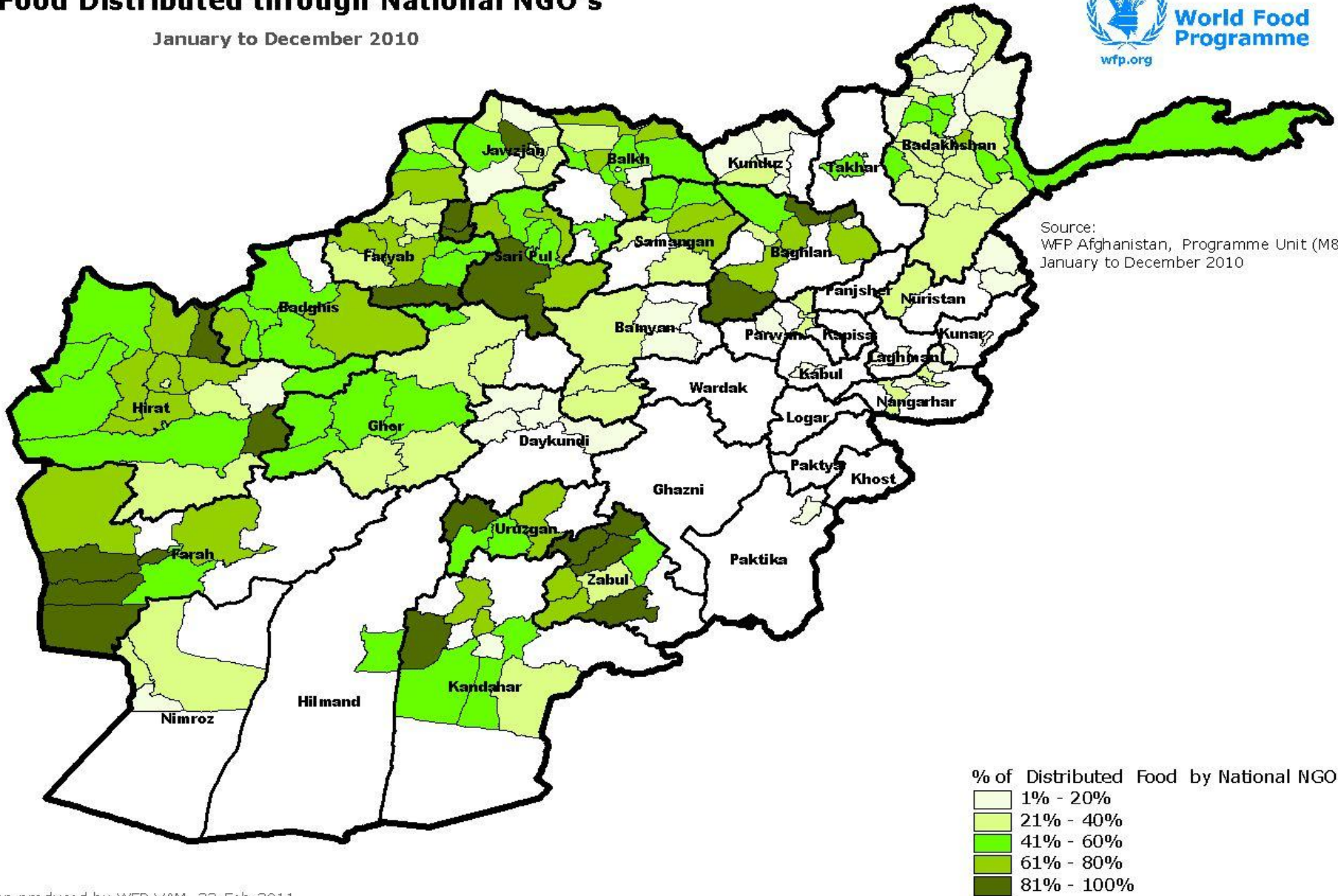
January to December 2010



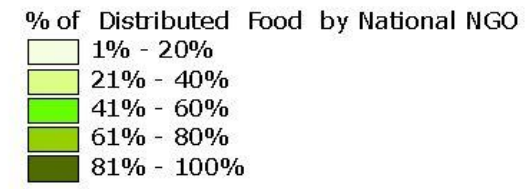
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Food Distributed through National NGO's

January to December 2010



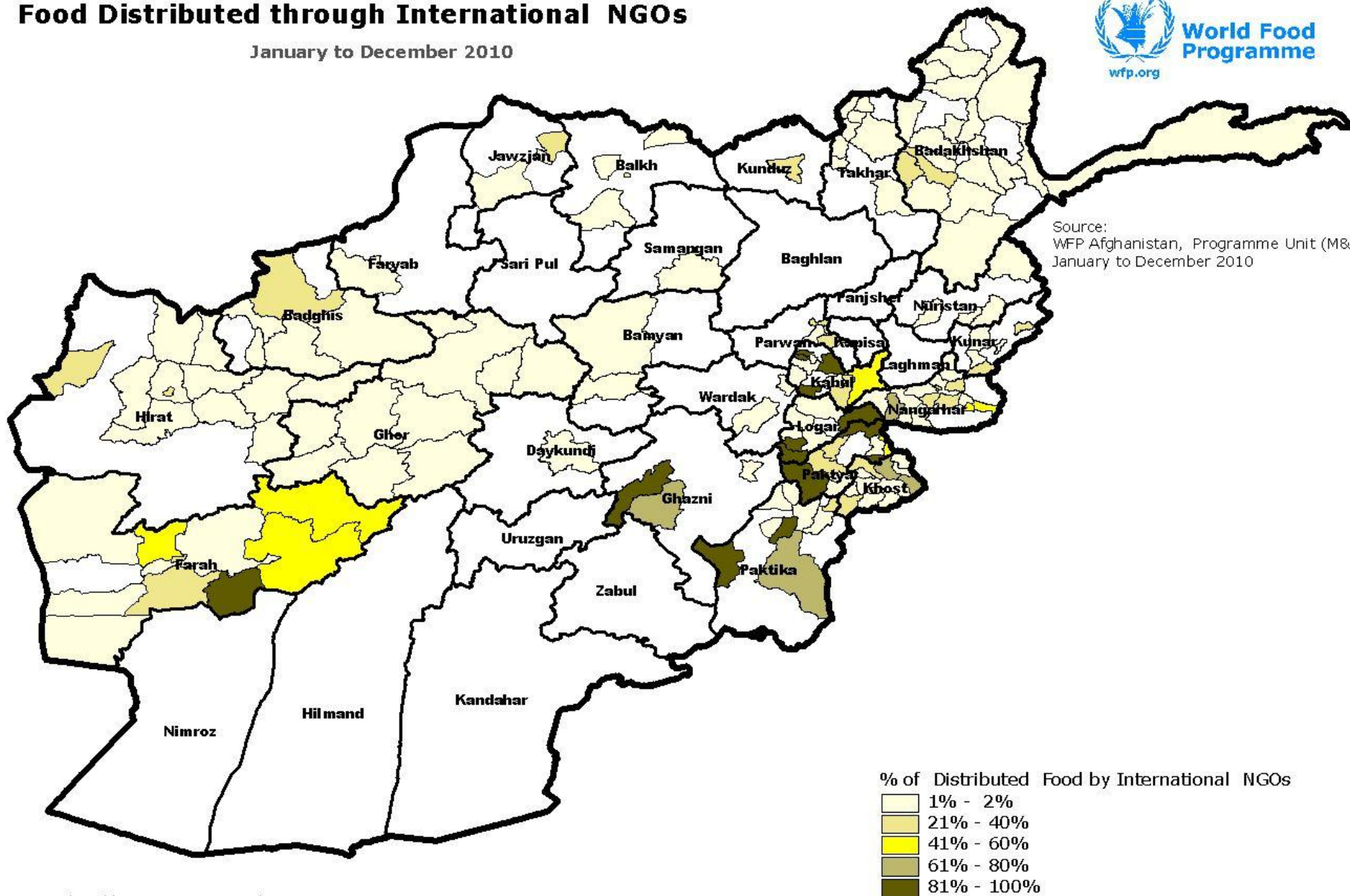
Source: WFP Afghanistan, Programme Unit (M&E), January to December 2010



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Food Distributed through International NGOs

January to December 2010



Key operational constraints

Increasing insecurity

- Trends indicate deterioration will continue through 2012 (UNDSS)
- 2010 saw an overall increase in incidents of over 60%, including armed clashes, IEDs, assassinations, abductions, suicide attacks, etc.
- From 2003-2009 the annual average increase was 30%

Mitigation measures

- With increased number of UN “No-Go” areas, WFP has increased outsourcing of programme monitoring with Programme Assistance Teams (PATs)
 - Significant security enhancements made around the country with high cost implication for the operation (20% of annual budget)
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Monitoring

In addition to regular monitoring by WFP Food Aid Monitors, WFP Afghanistan has outsourced monitoring in UN “No-Go” areas.

Programme Assistance Teams (PATs)

- Companies contracted by WFP to assist in project assessment/verification, distribution monitoring and post distribution monitoring on behalf of WFP in UN No-Go areas
- PATs allow WFP to expand presence into traditional UN No-Go areas while conforming to all WFP standards for quality and accountability
- In 2010, WFP and PAT monitors conducted some 4,400 monitoring missions



Current operational priorities

Target beneficiaries not reached in last quarter 2010 due to pipeline shortfalls

- CO carrying over most urgent unmet requirements from 2010 to boost food security of vulnerable Afghans **ahead of potentially poor wheat harvests**
 - Prolonged dry period in winter has damaged seeds and affected germination
 - Post harvest losses in Afghanistan can reach 20 percent
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Pipeline update

Total requirements 2010-2013

- Total requirements from April 2010 – March 2013 are US\$ 1.204 billion.
- To date, approximately \$305 million, or 25 percent of total requirements, has been received.

Resources required for 2011

- WFP has a shortfall of some 186,500 mt of mixed commodities
 - A pipeline break in High Energy Biscuits will begin in April
 - WFP is currently appealing to donors for some \$277.3 million in resources to meet these requirements for 2011.
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Resource mobilization

Top Donors to PRRO 200063 (*in USD*)

Japan	99,146,286
USA	78,996,088
Canada	27,120,495
India	12,542,982
Netherlands	8,561,765
Russian Federation	7,000,000
Australia	5,576,208
Belgium	2,719,638
Finland	1,355,036
Italy	1,094,675

Critical Risks in Afghanistan

Contextual Risks:

- General Insecurity
- Weak institutional / financial structures
- Prone to natural disasters

Programmatic Risk:

- Ability to access beneficiaries with needed food assistance
- Inability to mobilise critical staff
- Restricted programme oversight
 - Pipeline breaks
- Capacity to respond to ND

Institutional Risk:

- Limited options to mitigate risk leading to:
- Incomplete fulfilment of mandate
 - Reputational Risk and reduced trust among key stakeholders

Summary Risk Analysis

Key risks

Mitigation measures

General insecurity

Office/GH upgraded; additional FSOs, armed guards; use of AVs; restricted movement

Resource constraints

Resource strategy under development; DRO under recruitment; strategic review planned April/May

High cost of quality CPs

Evaluation of PATs and new RQF for outsourced monitoring; training in monitoring & stock mgmt to PATs/CPs

Food diversion/corruption

Compliance Unit established; Operations Unit established to provide more comprehensive field support; new reporting procedures for post-distribution losses introduced; Programme Unit reorganized to strengthen oversight



Summary Risk Analysis *(continued)*

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Recurrent disasters

Established warehouses in high risk areas; re-established Steering Committee with Government to improve coordination

Internal Processes / deficiencies

Strengthened FLA review and approval process. New procedures to streamline process and improve effectiveness; Internal reorganization including new Operations and Compliance Units; Operations Manual introduced and training rolled out

Insufficient staffing / high turnover of staff

Staffing review to be conducted in May/June 2011; Stress counselor visits to be regularized; Operations Manual and regular trainings to facilitate better institutional memory

Residual Risks

- Staff security and loss of assets
 - Delays in arrival of commodities ability to reach targeted beneficiaries with the right food at right time
 - Funding shortfalls to cover additional costs to provide adequate oversight and reporting
 - Inability to attract quality / qualified staff
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The way forward

- **Strategic Review of Afghanistan operation**
 - **Coordination with partners and stakeholders**
 - **Improve quality of programmes**
 - **Strengthen operational efficiency and effectiveness**
 - **Improve quality assurance**
 - **Enhance resource mobilization and reporting**
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Questions?





Thank You