

WFP Afghanistan

WFP in Afghanistan – Situation Analysis, Challenges, and Future Plans

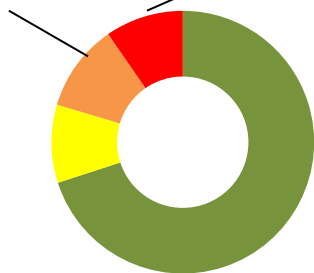


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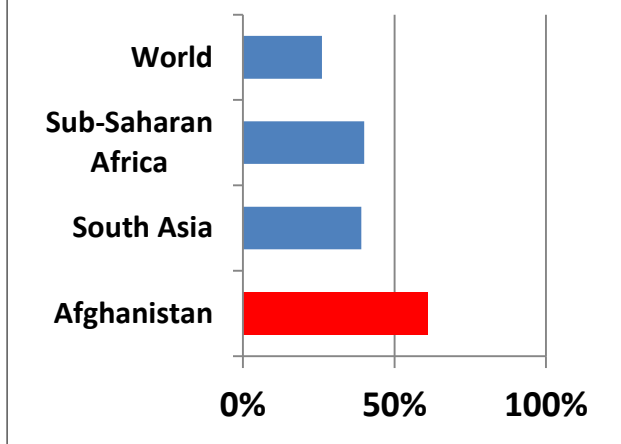
4 June 2013

Humanitarian Needs in Afghanistan

Severely food insecure (2.8 mil)
Very severely food insecure (2.5 mil)



Prevalence of stunting children under 5*



- 9.7 million people are poor;
- 9 million people are food insecure;
- Approximately 480,000 conflict-affected IDPs in 2012, expected to rise to close to 700,00 by the end of 2013;
- Wheat prices have risen 10% since January 2013;
- National rate of acute malnutrition 8.7% for children 6-59 months;
- 60.5% Afghan children under 5 are stunted.

Humanitarian needs in Afghanistan remain considerable.

Key Challenges in Afghanistan

All humanitarian actors, including WFP, face the following challenges:

- 1) Targeting the most vulnerable effectively under considerable contextual constraints.
- 2) The risks to staff safety and security remain significant.
- 3) There is a continued risk of diversions of humanitarian assistance for all actors.
- 4) Access and capacity continue to pose substantial risks to operations.

WFP is actively adjusting to and mitigating these risks to continue providing life-saving humanitarian and resilience building recovery activities in Afghanistan.

PRRO 2012 – 2013 – Programme/ Operation Adjustments

	2012	2013
Program Size	365 million	145 million
Emergency/Recovery	30/70	70/30
Implementation - NGO/Gov't	30/70	70/30
Nutrition component	20%	40%
Beneficiaries	7.3 million	2.4 million
Office Size	9 offices	6 offices
Staffing	920	400
Provinces reached	34	22

The Risks to Staff Security Remain High

- **Insecurity and access**
- **Corruption**
- **Access and Capacity**



- Deteriorating security has resulted in higher risks to staff safety and increased stress
- Close to 17,000 security incidents from January to December 2012
- In 2012, total of 8 incidents involving WFP food convoys and vehicles, compared to 2 in 2011
- In the first quarter of 2013, there was a 23% increase in security incidents, as compared to 2012

Mitigation

- Int'l Security Officers and/or LSAs covering the CO and each of the AOs
- Int'l Armed Guards at Offices and GHs, dedicated police presence outside facilities
- All premises MOSS compliant
- Closed two guesthouses, moved most staff to a more secure compound
- Improved outreach to beneficiaries to explain who we are

24 May 2013 attack on IOM compound in Kabul. Damage to Agha Khan Bank, directly across from WFP Guesthouse 2.



There is a Continued Risk of Diversion for all Actors

- **Insecurity and access**
- **Corruption** ▶
- **Access and Capacity**

- **Corruption in Afghanistan is endemic**
- **Deteriorating security and decreased access have resulted in a higher risk of food losses**
- **Reliance on weak partners increases the risk of food diversions and misuse**
- **Reliable estimates: 5.5% of food lost due to diversions/theft**

Mitigation

- **Strengthened Compliance Unit**
- **International investigator recruited**
- **Utilized PI to reach out to beneficiaries**
- **Established complaints hotline**
- **Reorganized implementation through qualified NGOs**
- **Ethics, standards of conduct, and corruption training conducted for staff**

Key Challenges Going Forward: Access and Capacity

Access

- Developed access strategy;
- Expanded beneficiary outreach program;
- Interfaced and connected with NGOs who have access where WFP does not.

Capacity

- WFP has gone through a strategic staffing review;
- Reached out to skilled Afghans to improve the level of national officers in the organization, with 10 new National Officers joining the organization;
- Continued rigorous training program;
- Shifted implementation to qualified NGOs.

Future Outlook

Drafting the New PRRO (2014-2016)

- WFP drafted the Country Strategy Document (CSD), which is the basis for the new PRRO.
- The new PRRO is guided by the four principles of Simplicity, Accountability, Flexibility, and Effectiveness:
- **Simplicity** in design and implementation;
- **Accountability** to stakeholders, including donors and beneficiaries;
- **Flexibility** to reposition and realign activities;
- **Effectiveness** of delivery and monitoring systems;
- Strong focus on **nutrition**;
- The new PRRO will be based on better empirical data, a host of internal reviews and studies, and the CSD.



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