

Requesting Organization :	World Food Programme	
Allocation Type :	2nd CHF Reserve Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
MULTI-SECTOR		100
		100

Project Title :	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200447)	
Allocation Type Category :		

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-14/ER/MS/UN/306
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$ :	1,700,000.02
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/12/2014	Planned End Date :	19/03/2015
Actual Start Date:	20/12/2014	Actual End Date:	19/03/2015
Project Summary :	<p>Since mid-June 2014, a major offensive by the Pakistan military in the North Waziristan Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan has caused a major displacement of Pakistani nationals into Afghanistan, as well as the movement of nearly one million internally displaced people within Pakistan. A significant number of undocumented Afghans are also known to be affected, and WFP estimates about 35,000 members of the host community will also require assistance.</p> <p>WFP is planning to meet the needs of up to 30,000 displaced families (approximately 210,000 individuals) through general food distributions in Khost and Paktika provinces. For the purposes of this application, the US\$1.7 million would be sufficient to meet the needs (wheat only) of about 10,000 families for 2 months (approximately 70,000 individuals).</p>		

Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
7,000	7,000	28,000	28,000	70,000	

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Refugees	7,000	7,000	28,000	28,000	70,000

<u>Indirect Beneficiaries :</u>					

<u>Catchment Population:</u>					

<u>Link with allocation strategy :</u>					

Provision of food assistance is directly linked to priority number 2 of the Strategic Response Plan, that clearly stipulates responding to conflict IDP and returning refugee needs and strongly supports the allocation strategy. Under the food security cluster specific priority interventions, the need to "respond to acute food shortages through the provision of emergency food aid as well as cash and voucher programming" is directly linked to planned food assistance to the refugee populations.
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<u>Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :</u>		
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

<u>Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :</u>	
Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Pakistani nationals arriving in Afghanistan have settled in Khost and Paktika provinces, where they are being registered for humanitarian assistance by UNHCR. A camp (Gulan) has been established by UNHCR at Gorbuz, though more displaced people have spontaneously settled in other nine districts of Khost province. Access to Paktika is more limited due to the fragile security situation, but reports from local authorities indicate arrivals in four districts. In both provinces, host communities have welcomed the displaced families and provided a significant level of support including living space, food, water and other basic services. According to UNHCR partner Afghan Planning Agency (APA), majority of hosting families have limited economic capacity and may not be able to continue their support much longer. Food assistance is already a clear priority. A joint assessment by UNHCR and the Government in Khost province indicates that the majority of the population crossing the border are complete families comprising on average 7.5 persons. 58% per cent of the refugee population are estimated to be children (29.7% girls). The overall level of vulnerability is high: 70% of the population is living with relatives or friends, which places an additional burden on the already limited absorption capacity of hosting communities. In addition, 87% of the population both in host communities and the camp rely on daily wage labour. Of these, close to a third are considered to have a very low income. As job opportunities in Afghanistan and specifically in Khost province are low, this further increases the overall vulnerability of the population. Displaced families travelling across the border will be increasingly vulnerable as a result of having spent more time under curfew, during which period access to food and basic services may have been limited. Those displaced have been able to carry only the most basic personal items with them and have extremely limited cash or other resources for the purposes of exchange. As such they are completely dependent on humanitarian assistance for their daily needs, and require a general distribution of WFP's full food basket to meet their daily calorific requirements. All expectations are for the situation to remain protracted, as the Pakistan military continues their offensive. The 2014 pre-harvest appraisal indicated nationally that the 2014 wheat harvest is expected to be better than those of both 2013 and 2012. However, Khost and Paktika have some of the highest food deficit levels in the country - about 40,000 mt of cereals per year. The monthly average wheat price was 23.6 Afghanis/kg in July 2014, although there is a possibility of daily price fluctuation. Most of the staple food supply to Khost and Paktika is in the form of informal trade across the border from Pakistan. This trade is likely to slow down, or even be interrupted completely, due to the on-going conflict in North Waziristan. The likelihood is that supply to local markets in the two provinces will be constrained, increasing food prices (and possibly the cost of other goods). There is also the possibility that host families might deplete their current stocks of wheat and food to make ends meet. WFP has activated regular market monitoring in order to understand any significant price fluctuations of key food commodities. For the time-being, considering the scale of the influx and the supply issues outlined above, WFP believes that food is the most appropriate response, but will remain open to cash/voucher options should the conditions indicate such activities would be preferable. There are no emergency health care services available in inaccessible areas, nor treatment of malnutrition. The prevalence of malnutrition in Khost is 18.2% and in Paktika, 8.7%.

**2. Needs assessment**

As per standard norms, in order to target displaced families as closely as possible, WFP is delivering assistance based on joint assessments carried out by key stakeholders in the response - in this case led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and other government counterparts. These assessments have been ongoing since the start of the influx of displaced families into Khost and Paktika. Given the extreme vulnerability of displaced people following their influx, a detailed need assessment was not carried-out. However, proper consultations with beneficiaries have been done to ensure there is full understanding of entitlements, and how and when they are to be delivered, and communication managed through committees established by communities of the displaced. This process also allowed for a better understanding of beneficiary needs and possible adaptation of response where appropriate. In view of the scale of the influx and the supply issues outlined above, WFP believes that food is the most appropriate response, but will remain open to cash/voucher options should the conditions indicate such activities would be preferable. The current focus of this is on life-saving assistance. Depending on how the situation evolves in Pakistan, and should the refugees end up settling long term in Afghanistan we may look at resilience building at a later stage.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries are identified according to selection criteria of the lead agency (UNHCR), and verified by WFP through the joint assessment process - for the purposes of this application WFP is targeting ONLY refugees from Pakistan for assistance. WFP Kabul Area Office is working with UNHCR to verify and analyze the information to breakdown the number of households per district/village. The primary population of concern are the Pakistani families affected by the military operations in North Waziristan who crossed into Afghanistan. In addition, lower numbers of registered Afghan refugees, as well as other Afghans nationals who were compelled to flee back into Afghanistan, will receive assistance. Registered Afghans will be in the minority, given the very low number of registered refugees (Proof of Registration card holders) in North Waziristan. It is assumed that most of the unregistered Afghans in North Waziristan are from Khost and Paktika provinces and are going back and forth as seasonal migrants. Current numbers are based on estimations from local authorities, UNHCR and agencies operating on the ground. Verification is ongoing, as current assessments find that there are 30,000 families (210,000 individuals), while it is expected that some 20 per cent of the refugees will voluntarily return to Pakistan. However, while displacement may not become protracted, a significant proportion of the refugees may remain in Afghanistan throughout the winter and into early 2015. The proposal for CHF funding is to complement other funding windows to continue the life-saving support for the refugee food needs in Khost and Paktika. The US1.7 million requested should cover the wheat-only needs of about 10,000 families for two months. The planning figure for provision of life-saving assistance stands at 30,000 families in both Khost and Paktika provinces. In both provinces, host communities have welcomed the displaced families and provided a significant level of support at the beginning which gradually decrease as the majority of families have limited economic resources. Joint assessments will continue as the situation evolves to identify and support the most needy displaced families who requires food assistance. IOM is targeting undocumented Afghans who have been displaced into Khost and Paktika; 900 cases were identified, of which 500 received assistance and the next NFI distribution. Furthermore, interviews were conducted in order to establish the long term plans of the displaced population. 60% of those interviewed stated that they wished to stay in Khost and monitor the situation, 33% stated that they would prefer to go back and 7% stated that they wished to stay in Afghanistan and later return to their provinces. IOM is also looking into winterization needs and will incorporate this into their assistance plans. As per available mission reports, a data management team was established in Sharana, to enter in assessment data and cross-check data. Task force meetings were held with different actors in Khost and Paktika.

#### **4. Grant Request Justification**

UNHCR as the coordinating Agency has released a Refugee Response Plan that covers a wide range of sectorial needs for both Pakistani refugees as well as a limited number of undocumented Afghan returnees. This CHF application is planned to reinforce the food assistance response to these displaced families, which is one of the priority sectors already identified through assessments and ongoing response feedback. Under the currently anticipated most likely scenario developed by the main actors in the humanitarian response (national and local government, UN agency and NGO), WFP is planning to meet the needs of up to 30,000 displaced families through general food distributions. US\$1.7 million will allow WFP to provide food (wheat only) rations to up to 10,000 families for two months, while the full implementation of these distributions may take up to three months. Due to constraints on its food pipeline, WFP is currently distributing 75 percent of the full food basket, providing approximately 1,575 kilocalories (instead of the required 2100) per person, per day. For the purposes of this CHF application, the funds will be used for local procurement of wheat only to ensure availability as soon as possible - other avenues are being pursued to secure the other commodities required. The food provided is a family ration, based on an average family size of seven. WFP will use beneficiary lists drawn up through assessments and verification led by UNHCR. In line with WFP good practice, women and young children will be prioritized for assistance, especially female-headed households and child-headed households. WFP is looking to purchase wheat for this response locally through the Afghan government's Strategic Grain Reserve facility, reinforcing its newly established function as a vital tool for emergency response in the country. Any additional wheat required will be sourced regionally, where feasible from Kazakhstan through the northern corridor into Afghanistan. Salt can also be purchased locally, while oil and pulses will be sourced regionally wherever feasible. Local purchase provides WFP with the fastest, most efficient and reliable means of ensuring a stable food pipeline for the emergency response. It will also allow WFP to mill and fortify the wheat before distribution to those in need, most of whom do not have immediate access to milling facilities. HEB will be sourced from WFP's new production facility in Jalalabad, with any additional requirements procured regionally. WFP's current PRRO 200447 in Afghanistan does not include a contingency for any cross-border displacement, as this eventuality was not considered a high probability during project design. Therefore these new food assistance needs come in addition to those already considered under current planning. WFP Afghanistan is already facing considerable shortfall in its food pipeline following a rapid and effective response to food needs caused by quick onset widespread flooding across the north of the country in April/May/June that caused displacement.

#### **5. Complementarity**

WFP country office in Kabul includes an Area Office dedicated to the planning, implementation and oversight of operations in the central region, including the provinces of Khost and Paktika. Under initial plans for 2014, WFP already has projects in the two provinces targeting over 77,000 people for food and nutrition assistance. This includes nutrition intervention, with over 35,000 recipients (pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age), a seasonal response to acute food security, school feeding, Asset Creation projects, and skills training. Since June 2014, WFP has been providing an emergency response to families displaced by fighting in neighbouring North Waziristan Agency. In collaboration with government partners, UNHCR and NGO partners with a strong presence in, and knowledge of the area, WFP has already distributed over 4,370 mt of mixed food commodities as emergency food rations in Khost and Paktika provinces. Vulnerability among the host community is already of concern, and WFP will consider suitable responses by which their acute food needs can be met alongside those of the displaced, through interventions such as community asset creation activities. It is currently estimated about 1,000 host community families – about 7,000 individuals – will benefit from these activities. Under WFP's Nutrition component, Kabul Area Office is supporting an ongoing Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme in Khost, which some of the displaced mothers and children may be able to benefit from. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the Nutrition Cluster, WFP will monitor the nutrition situation, and respond to any emerging needs as appropriate. Directed funding for this operation has helped maintain food supplies to the refugees, but at a reduced ration level, as outlined above - this includes contributions from the CERF and the United States in particular. Additional CHF funding will be a major boost to the WFP food pipeline for the refugee response.

#### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

##### **Overall project objective**

To enhance food security and nutrition among vulnerable people by responding to the food-security and nutritional needs of IDPs and returnees affected by conflict

#### **MULTI-SECTOR**

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 1. The immediate humanitarian needs of returning refugees, and the most vulnerable undocumented migrants, are met.	Strategic Priority 2: Responding to conflict IDP and returning refugee needs	100

##### **Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :**

##### **Outcome 1**

Stabilized or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

##### **Output 1.1**

##### **Description**

Food and/or nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries

##### **Assumptions & Risks**

No deterioration in regional/national stability; availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners; adequate access to target communities.

Due to existing security constraints in Afghanistan and government procedures in procurement, there are possibilities of delays in food dispatches due to: (a) road access because of winter period while on the other hand there are risks that food might be diverted due to AGEs presence who controls some of the checkpoints in routine Khost and Paktika and (b) the procurement might take time as it is linked with national strategic grain reserve, therefore there are possibilities in getting approval from central government which further delay in receiving quantities procured on time.

##### **Activities**

###### **Activity 1.1.1**

Ongoing procurement and delivery of food

###### **Activity 1.1.2**

Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs

#### **Activity 1.1.3**

General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries

#### **Activity 1.1.4**

Carry out regular M&E

#### **Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of HH assisted on time with appropriate transfers (cash, food, vouchers);					10,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Cooperating partner reports and WFP M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned					100
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Cooperating partner reports and WFP M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Timely procurement and availability of food					100
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Cooperating partner reports and WFP M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	MULTI-SECTOR	% of refugees who received assistance are satisfied with items					100
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Cooperating partner reports and WFP M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	MULTI-SECTOR	% of referred cases received assistance					100
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Cooperating partner reports and WFP M&E reports							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							

#### **M & R**

##### **Monitoring & Reporting plan**

All WFP monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted based on the basic principles as set out in WFP monitoring and evaluation policy guidelines. Monitoring of WFP assistance will be carried out by WFP field staff in areas where access is possible in parts of Khost and Paktika. In areas where access is restricted, WFP will use contracted Programme Assistance Teams (PATs) for this purpose. The WFP field monitors or PATs, are responsible for the collection of data, or ensure that the implementing partners provide relevant data or reports on a regular basis in an accurate and timely manner. The distribution modality and the monitoring responsibilities of Implementing Partners (IPs) for this refugee response project will be laid down in a Tripartite Agreement between WFP, UNHCR and the respective IPs, in line with the provision stipulated in the Global MoU. This tripartite agreement will outline the responsibilities and accountabilities of the three parties. In which case, the monitoring and reporting activities for the distribution of food items in Khost and Paktika province will be carried out individually by UNHCR and WFP. Periodic joint monitoring and household level food basket monitoring (including post distribution monitoring) will also be conducted in Khost and Paktika as deemed necessary. A refugees and host community need matrix database has been set up to collect and consolidate the findings of needs assessments conducted by various clusters and agencies, planning and outcomes of post-distribution monitoring and provide summary of host community/shura councils reports. WFP uses various sources of information collected from different entities including Government, national and international NGOs and sister UN Agencies, to reconfirm the collected monitoring data is accurate. WFP uses key performance indicators and monthly reports to track food movements, capture losses and report on time. Impact will be measured through monitoring of the household Food Consumption Score. Triangulation of the monitoring data will help ensure the key evaluation tools to measure project outcome, impact and lessons learnt. At the field level, WFP has worked closely with local authorities, UNHCR and other UN agencies as well as NGO partners. Through the partners NGOs on the ground (Mhair Educational and Human Rights Organization (MEHR) and Organization for Research and Community Development (ORCD) who have been working with WFP on other activities since 2012, WFP is able to obtain up to date information of food and other needs of the population. In addition, the out-sourced monitoring company, mentioned above will help verify whether food distributions have been made according to agreed protocols, and identify any gaps and challenges. WFP is also involved in the coordination mechanism established at the field level along with other humanitarian agencies operational in areas of WASH, health, shelter and food security. In order to enhance and ensure that assisted beneficiaries are targeted, WFP will undertake beneficiary contact monitoring and post distribution monitoring to evaluate the level of food assistance to need population, what quantities in receipt against total food distributed, food preferences and frequency of food distribution. This will enable WFP to understand the food assistance is helping the needy populations and to get feedback from the beneficiaries. WFP has standard checklists to monitor in both beneficiary contact monitoring and post distribution monitoring.

#### **Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Ongoing procurement and delivery of food	2014												
	2015	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs	2014												
	2015	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries	2014												
	2015	X	X										

Activity 1.1.4: Carry out regular M&E	2014								
	2015	X	X	X					

## OTHER INFO

### Accountability to Affected Populations

The rapid assessment highlighted a disproportionate number of women and children among the displaced, which is also a special concern to WFP. The WFP implementing partner staffs are also working closely with local community committees and leaders to give priority to women/widows and most vulnerable people as beneficiaries of this emergency response assistance. Advocacy will also raise the profile of vulnerable children and women to address protection concerns through regular situation analysis updates, engagement with local level influence.

Given the extreme vulnerability of displaced people following displacement, there is no element of exchange or work requirement to qualify for food entitlements. Proper consultations with beneficiaries have been carried out to ensure there is full understanding of entitlements, and how and when they are to be delivered, and communication managed through committees established by communities of the displaced. This process will also allow for a better understanding of beneficiary needs and possible adaptation of response where appropriate.

### Implementation Plan

WFP and UNHCR will continue to work together to ensure that the displaced Pakistani families, who crossed the border into Afghanistan are receiving emergency food assistance in line with the corporate best practices established between the two agencies. In accordance with the global Memorandum of Understanding and further strengthened through signing the country-level agreement for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014, responsibilities for delivery and distribution of food assistance regulates the modality for food delivery and distribution to the extended delivery points (EDP) in Khost and Paktika.

WFP will assume responsibility for the transportation of food items to agreed EDPs, as well as the storage and management of the EDPs, while UNHCR is responsible for the transportation and storage of food items at final delivery points (FDP). In consultation with UNHCR, WFP will dispatch the food on a monthly basis, based on the verified list of displaced families submitted by UNHCR.

Both WFP and UNHCR are engaging the existing two partners, MEHR and ORCD who have been implementing the regular project activities under the current PRRO and whose performance has proven satisfactory. The partners are already established on the ground, so no new start-up/set-up costs are required. Some costs, including additional staff for better coordination and monitoring may be required. The partners will carry out the final distribution to the target beneficiaries at the agreed distribution points, taking all reasonable measures to ensure that the commodities reach the beneficiaries in good condition and with a minimum of loss.

The refugees will be provided a food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, oil and salt, equivalent to approximately 2,100 kcal per day. Distributions will be made in accordance with ration scales agreed by UNHCR and WFP. The provinces are regularly food insecure and it is critical to ensure that the basic food needs are met, as supplies on the ground are limited. Food available locally will be sourced in Afghanistan. For example wheat from the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve; both at a competitive price with relatively short lead time compared to international purchase. Biscuits, which are given to new arrivals, will also be sourced locally from a factory in Jalalabad, which is supported by WFP through one of its projects. Other commodities, including pulses and oil will be sourced internationally, including through a competitive tender process, ensuring value for money.

Partners are responsible for, i.a.:

- Receiving, storing and handling of food
- Maintaining accounts of commodities provided by WFP
- Distributing food to beneficiaries and all associated tasks, based on monthly distribution plans agreed beforehand
- Monitoring of activities
- Providing suitably qualified personnel and adequate means necessary for the implementation, and supervision of the activities
- Providing monthly reports on quantitative and qualitative data, as well as a final report at the end of the project.

UNHCR is the leader of operational coordination and supervision, which is pursued both at the field and Kabul level through regular meetings and other communications. NGO partners are chosen based on their previous experience, field presence and geographical targeting, technical expertise and implementation capacity, monitoring and reporting capacity, integrity and transparency. Project proposal submissions by NGOs are subject to a full review process by WFP, before the signing of Field Level Agreements in which roles and responsibilities are clearly elaborated.

WFP coordinates with key line ministries and entities, including ANDMA, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock in particular - through task force meetings, other meetings, and information sharing. At the local level, WFP is meeting with key provincial and district officials.

### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Other PAT: Afghanistan Strategic Review (ASR)	Monitoring
UNHCR	UN agency / Registration / Secondary transport from EDP / Distribution / Monitoring
MEHR/APA	EDP Implementing Partner in Khost
ORCD	Extended Delivery Point (EDP) Implementing partner in Paktika
IRC	Coordination on the ground
IOM	Coordination on the ground

### Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

WFP prioritises the needs of women and young children during assessments and general food distributions, especially female-headed households. Achieving gender balance among monitors (WFP and outsourced) remains a particular challenge, despite the use of quotas as a condition in contracts with partners. To ensure women's concerns are properly understood, WFP has adopted some innovative measures, including providing mobile phones to enable women not allowed to leave home to speak to monitors, or identifying a respected woman in the community who can collect information to share with WFP. In order to inform beneficiaries about their entitlements, and to improve transparency and accountability, WFP is expanding the beneficiary feedback system through its hotline number which offers beneficiaries a platform for comments, complaints and feedback. The beneficiary feedback hotline allows women to communicate concerns directly but anonymously to WFP. Thanks to the presence of a gender and protection officer (shared 50/50 with WFP Pakistan), staff members in all WFP offices in Afghanistan are trained to be aware of potential gender issues in the programming cycle. There has also been an increase in the number of partnerships with experienced NGOs sensitive to cultural and gender issues. All these measures are important, as in some cases men are opposed to food entitlements being placed in the hands of women, and a level of sensitization is necessary.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

WFP's Gender and Protection Strategy 2013 details how gender and protection actions are mainstreamed into PRRO activities; this is further detailed in a draft action plan that advocates regular, field-level, 'do no harm' analyses to identify and address protection issues and ensure the use of gender- and protection-based indicators to evaluate implementation of WFP's Gender Policy (2009), Corporate Action Plan (2010-2011), and Humanitarian Protection Policy (2012).

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

The UNSMS SRM policy in Afghanistan identifies threats and enables operational continuity through protocols providing for staff movements, defensive measures and adherence to directives. Ninety-five percent of staff has completed mandatory security training; deep-field staff receives additional training. WFP participates in the United Nations security management team and implements all its recommendations. Coordination of food movements will be improved to mitigate reduced access to targeted beneficiaries. Travel to 'no go' areas will be undertaken only with approval of the United Nations designated official and/or the Under Secretary General of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Standard operating procedures for safe distributions by CPs are in place and a safe distribution module is part of their training. All WFP facilities comply with Minimum Operating Security Standard (MOSS) and will continue to be staffed by international armed security guards subject to any restrictions placed by the designated official and/or the Under Secretary General, UNDSS. Security-related compliance and access assurance will increase the direct support costs of the operation beyond normal levels.

#### **Access**

Although access is a key issue in the context of Afghanistan, especially in the proposed areas of the project, WFP has contractual agreements with various transporters to deliver food assistance to the remote locations, while on the other hand WFP fleet has capacity to reach most of the extended delivery points in Khost and Paktika in coordination with MOI for escorting purposes. WFP's assistance is community based programming in all levels, the existing cooperating partners/communities along with UNHCR/WFP continue to negotiate access for timely delivery and monitoring of food assistance destined to refugees/undocumented cross border returnees and vulnerable population that are at risk.

WFP will oversee third-party monitoring of assistance in areas where access by United Nations staff is restricted to complement those areas where WFP has staff. WFP will implement its access strategy and continue to ensure strict adherence to security directives. Access to beneficiaries remains a major challenge that can affect the ability of WFP and its partners to monitor assistance effectively. The lack of female monitors to access female beneficiaries also is a constraint. To circumvent these problems, WFP will work with partners to ensure access to monitor operations and contractually oblige third party monitoring teams to recruit female monitors. Third party monitors (Programme Assistance Teams) operate through a scope of work, an integral part of WFP's contractual agreement, which ensures accountability and adherence to other standards.

WFP staff currently have access to five districts of Khost which host displaced families - Khost (Matun), Tani, Mandozayi, Nadir Shah Kot and Gorbz - conditional on the provision of an escort. For the remaining Khost districts and Paktika province, access is possible only for WFP partner NGOs and Programme Assistance Team (PAT) monitors.

### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Programme Officer - International P4 @ 25%	D	1	2193 7.91	3	25%	16,453.43
<i>WFP staff time (Head of Kabul Area Office) required for implementation of refugee operation and CHF funds implementation oversight</i>							
1.2	Logistic Assistant - GS6	D	1	3865. 42	3	100%	11,596.26
<i>WFP staff time required for implementation of refugee operation</i>							
1.3	Programme Assistant - GS6	D	1	3865. 42	3	100%	11,596.26
<i>WFP staff time required for implementation of refugee operation</i>							
1.4	Food Aid Monitors Monitor * 4 - GS5	D	4	3457. 15	3	100%	41,485.80

	<i>WFP staff time required for implementation of refugee operation</i>						
1.5	Drivers for Project Implementation Area * 3	S	3	2278. 72	3	100%	20,508.48
	<i>WFP staff time required for implementation of refugee operation</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Food costs: 1 metric tons	D	2160	400	1	100%	864,000.00
	<i>Cost of food commodities based on per MT, according to latest local purchase prices (wheat only)</i>						
2.2	Inland transportation, storage and handling	D	2160	144.8 7	1	100%	312,919.20
	<i>Standard WFP costs according to current operation</i>						
2.3	Bags and rebagging	D	2160	16.06	1	100%	34,689.60
	<i>Current costs for external supplier</i>						
2.4	Milling	D	2160	34.48	1	100%	74,476.80
	<i>Current costs for external supplier</i>						
2.5	Q & Q and superintendent charges	D	2160	16.39	1	100%	35,402.40
	<i>Current costs for external service provider</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						
<b>Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	PAT (Monitoring) * 12	S	12	740.8 114	3	100%	26,669.21
	<i>Essential third party contractors for monitoring areas inaccessible to WFP staff, as per current contractual rates</i>						
4.2	Escort services US\$1200/8 truck convoys over 4 weeks	D	11	1200	4	100%	52,800.00
	<i>Required armed escorts provided by Afghan authorities for trucks carrying WFP commodities through high-risk areas</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Staff Travel Cost (Field missions, Monitoring, 12 staff for 22 days)	D	12	98	22	100%	25,872.00
	<i>Essential field visits by WFP staff to monitor operations where access possible over project duration - costing based on current UN DSA rates for outside Kabul (US\$98/day). WFP presence and monitoring is not required for every day of project duration - this is the estimated requirement.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Utilities for office	S	1	5712 2.08	3	3%	4,284.16
	<i>Minimised proportional rate for WFP office costs in support of CHF implementation</i>						
7.2	Office rent	S	1	1108 60	3	3%	8,314.50
	<i>Minimised proportional rate for WFP office costs in support of CHF implementation</i>						
7.3	Communications and IT services	S	1	4070 4.62	3	3%	3,052.85
	<i>Connectivity costs and support services provided by WFP ICT across offices concerned with CHF implementation</i>						
7.4	Vehicle running costs and maintenance - 3 vehicles	S	3	3890	3	100%	35,010.00
	<i>Estimation of requirements for CHF implementation</i>						
7.5	Insurance	D	2160	4.469 5	1	100%	9,654.12

	Standard charge for commodity purchase and transport						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>60,315.63</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>					13011		<b>1,588,785.07</b>
Direct							1,490,945.87
Support							97,839.20
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							111,214.95
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>1,700,000.02</b>
Audit Cost							0.00
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>1,700,000.02</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Paktika -> Urgun	1	130	130	519	519	1,298	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Paktika -> Bermel	27	5,013	5,013	20,050	20,050	50,126	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Khost(Matun)	10	1,523	1,523	6,091	6,091	15,228	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Nadirshahkot	2	260	260	1,040	1,040	2,600	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Mandozayi	8	1,259	1,259	5,035	5,035	12,588	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E

Khost -> Tani	7	883	883	3,533	3,533	8,832	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Gurbuz	23	4,033	4,033	16,13 3	16,13 3	40,33 2	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Terezayi	6	1,438	1,438	5,752	5,752	14,38 0	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Shamal	3	502	502	2,006	2,006	5,016	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E
Khost -> Spera	13	3,209	3,209	12,83 8	12,83 8	32,09 4	Activity 1.1.1 : Ongoing procurement and delivery of food Activity 1.1.2 : Identify beneficiaries based on verified figures provided by the joint-verification teams, including MoRR, IOM, UNHCR and NGOs Activity 1.1.3 : General Food Distribution to identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Carry out regular M&E

#### Documents

Category Name	Document Description