

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION PAKISTAN 10828.0

(BUDGET REVISION NUMBER 3)

“Food Assistance to Internally Displaced and Conflict Affected Persons in Pakistan’s NWFP and FATA”			
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	38,346,372	64,710,715	103,057,087
External transport	4,773,367	6,879,309	11,652,676
LTSH	6,453,155	14,308,561	20,761,716
ODOC	5,178,105	6,775,082	11,953,187
DSC	6,287,317	5,188,162	11,475,478
ISC (7%)	4,272,682	6,850,328	11,123,010
Total cost to WFP	65,310,997	104,712,157	170,023,154

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The WFP country office proposes a budget revision to the Pakistan emergency operation (EMOP 10828.0) to meet the food requirements of a rapidly increasing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) and NWFP (North West Frontier Province) due to intensified fighting and insecurity. The revision is based on a planning figure of 1.5 million beneficiaries, and builds in a 15% percent contingency to potentially assist a further 225,000 people. The operation also needs to be extended by one month through December 2009, in line with the revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP), which represents the consolidated humanitarian response to the crisis. This budget revision consists of a net increase in WFP’s food requirement by 146,875 mt and corresponding associated costs reflecting the additional logistics, staffing and security needs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

2. Insecurity in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and North West Frontier Province (NWFP) has triggered significant displacement since August 2008. Initially, the IDPs were assisted under WFP protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10671.0). However, with the substantial increase in IDPs and the urgency of the situation, a separate emergency operation (EMOP) 10828.0 started in March 2009, based on a scenario of up to 600,000 beneficiaries.
3. The objective of WFP assistance is to mitigate the negative impacts of the conflict on the vulnerable displaced population. More specifically, WFP's EMOP aims to:
 - Save lives and avert hunger of conflict-affected IDPs inside and outside the camps (WFP Strategic Objective 1 – “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”).
 - Prevent malnutrition among infants, young children and pregnant and lactating women affected by armed conflict (Strategic Objective 1).

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

4. At the end of April 2009, insecurity in NWFP and FATA intensified, leading to further mass forced displacement of the civilian population. Intensified insecurity in southern Malakand Division has led to a further displacement of over a million people. According to registration information available at the time this budget revision was prepared, nearly 1.8 million people have been displaced by the conflict since 2008, of whom around 20 percent are in official camps and 80 percent are with host families or in other accommodation).
5. Humanitarian needs among the IDPs are acute. The Government has requested the humanitarian community to provide assistance during the relief and recovery phases, including food and nutrition assistance, shelter, water, sanitation facilities, primary health care and education. Before the conflict intensified in late April, the humanitarian community had established 11 IDP camps across NWFP, providing the affected population in these camps with shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene services, child- and women-friendly spaces, education facilities, and non-food items. However, the majority of IDPs – old and new – are staying with host families or in rented accommodation. For the IDPs residing outside camps, needs in many sectors are similarly critical. Host communities have struggled to accommodate the large number of IDPs, who are also placing huge strain on existing local services, including hospitals and schools.
6. People who have remained in the areas where the situation has worsened are also believed to be severely affected and the prevailing security situation has severely constrained humanitarian workers' access to them. To date, information from inside these areas is extremely limited. However, reports indicate that the insecurity has resulted in significant civilian casualties, restricted freedom of movement (including access to emergency health services), and devastated civilian infrastructure. When security conditions permit, WFP and other humanitarian agencies will assess requirements in these areas.

7. The scale of the new displacement demands a greatly increased humanitarian response from the Government of Pakistan, United Nations agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The PHRP was consequently revised and issued on 22 May increasing the total funding requirement for the PHRP to US\$543.2 million to assist an estimated 1.5 million displaced or otherwise conflict-affected people from May to December 2009. With \$88.5 million already provided or committed by donors, an additional \$454.7 million is still needed. As needs become clearer, and considering the potential for the situation to worsen, these requirements may need to be further revised in the future.
8. Within the PHRP, WFP is leading food assistance efforts. WFP is already providing food assistance to over 1 million people and is in the process of further expanding food delivery and distribution to reach at least 1.5 million people. The revised requirements for this budget increase are based on registration figures from the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (IDPs residing in camps) and confirmed by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and planning scenarios discussed and agreed within the Humanitarian Country Team and with government counterparts. The planning scenario used to inform this budget revision assumes that, after a peak period of four months, the number of people in need of food assistance will gradually decline as IDPs begin to return to their villages and recover their sources of livelihoods, which would translate in to a gradual reduction of beneficiaries and/or food needs from October.

Purpose of budget increase

9. The purpose of the budget increase is to meet the food requirements of an estimated 1.5 million IDPs, in line with the PHRP and as compared to 600,000 beneficiaries planned under the original EMOP 10828.0. A contingency to assist an additional 15 percent (i.e. for a further 225,000 people) is also included. Given the fluidity of the situation in FATA and NWFP, planning figures for this EMOP may need to be revised further.
10. The budget revision also extends the EMOP for one additional month, through December 2009, in order to be consistent with the PHRP.
11. The monthly planning figure of the beneficiaries is given in table 1.

Table 1. Beneficiaries by month

Month	Beneficiaries		
	Present	Increase	Revised
March	350,000	0	350,000
April	530,000	0	530,000
May	600,000	400,000	1,000,000

June	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
July	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
August	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
September	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
October	600,000	700,000	1,300,000
November	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
December	0	1,100,000	1,100,000

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

12. The proposed food assistance for up to 1.5 million IDPs will lead to a net increase of 146,875 mt of food commodities: 28,000 mt of wheat flour, 88,910 mt of wheat, 10,257 mt of pulses, 5,897 mt of vegetable oil, 1,282 mt of salt, 385 mt of tea, 5,127 mt of sugar, 6,410 mt of high-energy biscuits (HEB) and 607 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF). This will increase the total food requirements for EMOP 10828.0 from 83,274 mt to 230,149 mt. The revised food requirements per month are shown in table 2).

Table 2. Food requirements by month

Month	Food (mt)		
	Present	Increase	Revised
March	6,078	0	6,078
April	9,206	0	9,206
May	10,421	6,946	17,367
June	10,421	15,630	26,050
July	10,421	15,630	26,050
August	10,372	15,679	26,050
September	10,337	15,519	25,856
October	10,357	12,040	22,397
November	3,685	17,045	20,730
December	1,977	17,127	19,104
Contingency	0	31,260	31,260
Total	83,274	146,875	230,149

(totals in table may not add due to rounding)

13. The ration scales to be followed for the IDPs have not changed and are specified in the following table:

Table 3 – Rations and Energy Value

Activity	Rations per person per day (grams)								Kcal
	Wheat flour	Pulses	Oil	Sugar	Salt	Tea	RUSF	HEB	
General Food Distribution	444	44	26	22	6	2			2,024
Supplementary Feeding Programme (children 6-24 months)							50		260
Supplementary Feeding Programme (children 2-12 years)	0	0	-	0	75			75	338

14. The strategy for food delivery and distribution remains the following:

- Establishment and management of humanitarian hubs at suitable sites for the provision of food to the large majority of IDPs residing in host communities (and eventually for returning IDPs when conditions permit). Humanitarian hubs also provide the platform for the provision of non-food items and other humanitarian services.

- Establishment of distribution points in camps and eventually in areas of return.
- Management of the logistics chain, including milling and fortification of wheat.
- Identification and capacity building for cooperating partners to ensure timely delivery of food according to the distribution plan.
- Distribution of food assistance to registered and verified IDPs only (eventually to returning IDPs).
- Monitoring of food distribution by WFP, the SWD and cooperating partners.
- Reporting by cooperating partners on food distributions to WFP and through the cluster forum.
- Coordination with the Provincial Relief Commissioner on progress of implementation.

15. WFP's assistance is provided in close collaboration with the Government, the United Nations system and NGOs. Effective coordination mechanisms are in place to avoid duplication of the Government's own efforts with those of the humanitarian community. The Government now requests that all national and international food donations be channeled through WFP (except for the International Committee of the Red Cross). At the federal level, a "Special Support Group" provides overall coordination and leads the government activities. Field level coordination falls under the responsibility of the Provincial Relief Commissioner, working closely with the humanitarian clusters in Peshawar. Under the Inter-Agency Country Team, WFP leads the Food and Agriculture and Logistics clusters. WFP works closely with UNHCR, which supports the NWFP Department of Social Welfare with the IDP registration and verification, and complements WFP food rations with crucial non-food items.

APPROVAL

16. This budget revision will require an additional 146,875 mt of commodities with a food value of US\$64,710,715, having a total cost to WFP of 104,712,157. This will increase the overall budget of EMOP 10828.0 to US\$170,023,154.

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 Executive Director
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 Director-General of FAO
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the
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Date:

Date:

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average Cost per Ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
Wheat flour	28,000	400	11,200,000
Wheat	88,910	312	27,739,504
Yellow Split Peas	10,257	503	5,163,505
Vegetable oil	5,897	1,147	6,764,209
Iodized salt	1,282	74	94,875
Sugar	5,127	537	2,753,210
Black Tea	385	3,650	1,405,255
HEB	6,410	1,234	7,909,975
RUSF	607	2,768	1,680,183
Total commodities	146,875		64,710,715
External transport			6,879,309
Landside transport			1,832,019
Subtotal for ITSH			12,476,542
Total LTSH			14,308,561
Other direct operational costs			6,775,082
Total direct operational costs			92,673,667
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Total direct support costs			5,188,162
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			6,850,328
TOTAL WFP COSTS			104,712,157

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.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

Staff	
International professional staff	1,065,760
National professional officers	
Temporary assistance	798,083
Overtime	31,000
Incentives	286,860
National Consultants	105,000
Staff duty travel	608,160
Staff training and development	
Subtotal	2,894,863
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	78,000
Utilities (general)	64,600
Office supplies	23,200
Communication and IT services	316,200
Insurance	3,750
Equipment repair and maintenance	5,000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	96,656
Other office expenses	691,818
United Nations Organizations Services	74,000
Subtotal	1,353,224
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Furniture, tools and equipment	376,000
Vehicles	350,725
TC/IT equipment	213,350
Subtotal	940,075
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	5,188,162