

Emergency Operation Pakistan 200177

Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan

COUNTRY PAKISTAN EMOP PROJECT NUMBER 200177	
Number of beneficiaries	479 500
Duration of project	3 months
Food tonnage	5 947 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	2,265,140
WFP cash/voucher cost	Not applicable
Total cost to WFP	3,712,166

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heavy rains across Pakistan have led to flash and river flooding in parts of the country, causing loss of life, destruction of homes and livelihoods, and significant displacement of people. Reported to be the worst flooding in more than 80 years and with further rain anticipated as the monsoon season progresses, an urgent humanitarian response is needed.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) has been the worst affected thus far, with most recent estimates placing the death toll at more than 1,100 people and hundreds are missing. The actual number of deaths and people affected may rise dramatically, as many areas remain inaccessible and communications networks continue to be disrupted. There is massive damage to infrastructure and property, with hundreds of homes, commercial establishments, roads and bridges washed away. Up to 25 districts are reported to have suffered the brunt of the flooding, though ongoing assessments indicate that Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat and Mardan are the worst affected districts.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority currently estimates that some 150,000 families - or more than 1 million individuals - across KPK are in need of assistance. However, tentative findings from WFP rapid food needs assessments in four districts suggest that this figure may be exceeded. Similar assessments are planned to commence in Swat, Lower Dir and Shangla imminently, with the districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat to follow as soon as they become accessible. As the scale of the disaster has become clearer, the provincial government of KPK has made an urgent appeal to humanitarian organizations for support in priority areas, with food assistance at the forefront.

Coming on top of existing vulnerabilities in the province – which is still reeling from the effects of conflict and instability – this latest shock aggravates food insecurity of the flood-affected groups and warrants an immediate response. WFP will provide emergency food assistance to severely affected families in six of the most devastated districts of KPK, in partnership with government counterparts, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies. Ongoing WFP operations in the affected area will facilitate a rapid food assistance response.

This emergency operation (EMOP) directly addresses Millennium Development Goal 1 (“eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”), and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (“save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”). With the overarching goal of meeting the emergency food and nutrition needs of households severely affected by monsoon flooding in KPK, this EMOP aims to save lives and avert hunger for vulnerable flood-affected people.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

The overall context

1. Pakistan is vulnerable to natural disasters, with a history of drought, earthquakes, floods and landslides. In recent years, the effects of recurrent flooding and a massive earthquake in October 2005 (during which more than 75,000 people lost their lives) have underscored the devastation such occurrences can inflict upon vulnerable populations.
2. The upward trend in instability over recent years has exacted a heavy social and financial toll. From late-2008, protracted fighting across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK – formerly known as North-West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) displaced almost 3 million people from their homes. The considerable destruction of property, assets and livelihoods has left communities more vulnerable to further shocks.
3. In late-July 2010, heavy monsoon rains led to flash flooding and river flooding across many areas of the country, causing significant loss of life, destruction of homes and livelihoods, and resultant displacement of people. Reported to be the worst floods in the country since 1929, and with further heavy rains anticipated, an urgent humanitarian response is warranted.
4. KPK is the worst affected province thus far, with a death toll exceeding 1,100 and massive damage to infrastructure and property. Hundreds of homes, shops, roads and bridges have been washed away, and communications networks destroyed. Up to 25 districts are reported to have been hit with significant damage, including Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat, Dera Ismail Khan (“DI Khan”) and Mardan.
5. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) currently estimates that some 150,000 families (or more than 1 million individuals) in KPK are in need of assistance. However, tentative findings from WFP rapid food needs assessments across four districts suggest that this figure may be exceeded. Similar assessments are planned for Swat, Lower Dir and Shangla, with the districts of DI Khan and Kohat to follow as soon as they become accessible.
6. Other joint survey teams continue to be deployed to affected areas by both air and road, where possible, in order to gauge the full extent of the damage and the resulting needs. Findings from all exercises already indicate common relief priorities in the areas of food, shelter, water, sanitation, and health.
7. As the Government and military proceed with rescue and evacuation efforts, provincial authorities in KPK have made an urgent appeal for support in humanitarian assistance, with food needs at the forefront. The request also includes the sectors of

water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items, health and nutrition. This has initiated immediate responses from numerous United Nations agencies to complement the efforts of the provincial government. The request stipulates an initial period of three months, with the likelihood of extension thereafter. It makes an explicit reference to the geographical districts targeted by this WFP emergency operation (EMOP).

8. WFP has ongoing operations¹ in the affected area, which will facilitate a rapid food assistance response. However, the flooding has also affected WFP's own response capacity, with in-country food stocks sustaining some losses, amid significant damage to the key storage facilities of Piripai and Azakhel. Urgent donor support will be crucial to enable an immediate and appropriate response to the food needs.
9. While government responses to the smaller-scale damage in provinces other than KPK appear to be adequate for now, WFP provincial offices are also monitoring the situation in their respective areas closely (particularly as a new weather front is forecast to hit in the coming days), with a view to providing assistance in the event that needs exceed local capacities.

The food security and nutrition situation

10. Pakistan's economy has faltered in the face of recent security challenges, exacerbated by macro-economic instability, massive power shortages and the food and fuel price crises of 2008. There has been a sharp decline in food security for millions of Pakistanis as unemployment increased and wage rates were unable to keep pace with inflation, especially in staple food prices.
11. KPK is already among the poorest and most under-developed regions of Pakistan, with socio-economic indicators at very low levels. Levels of extreme food insecurity are concentrated in this province – as well as in neighbouring FATA and Balochistan – with 56 percent of the province's population considered to be food insecure.² The devastation caused by monsoon flooding has rendered many of these people even more vulnerable.
12. Undernutrition is a serious concern in Pakistan, with wasting at 13 percent, stunting at 37 percent and underweight at 38 percent. Currently, infant mortality rates are as high as 97 per 1,000 livebirths, and almost half of child deaths are attributable to food/nutrition-related deficiencies. Micro-nutrient deficiencies are widespread with approximately 45 percent of women and 67 percent of children under 5 suffering from iron deficiency and 37 percent of mothers are sub-clinically iodine deficient.³ The nutritional status in KPK is even worse: WFP's April 2010 Food Security and

¹ Including EMOP 108280 - Food Assistance to Internally Displaced and Conflict Affected Persons in Pakistan's NWFP and FATA, which is WFP's largest operation in Pakistan.

² SDC, SDPI, WFP, 2009, *Food Insecurity in Pakistan*.

³ Pakistan National Nutritional Survey, 2001

Markets Assessment across crisis-affected areas confirmed that morbidity rates in KPK are exceedingly high, with high levels of borderline and inadequate food consumption. Moreover, higher localized rates of undernutrition are likely in the vulnerable flood-affected provinces.

Scenarios

13. Tentative estimates from PDMA place the number of families suffering extensive property damage and considerable depletion of food stocks across KPK at 150,000 - over 1 million people. However, the results of WFP's initial food needs assessments in four of the worst-affected districts (Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda and Mardan), suggest that this figure could be exceeded.
14. Preliminary PDMA assessments in the affected areas of Punjab and Balochistan indicate that between 4,000 and 6,000 families in each province may also be in need of assistance. A new weather front is expected to hit these areas, as well as Sindh, in the coming days; a surge in river levels is also anticipated, as rainfall in KPK is now flowing towards the south. Evacuation of communities residing in low-lying areas has already commenced. While government responses in these provinces appear to be adequate for now, WFP provincial offices are monitoring the situation closely, with a view to providing assistance if food requirements were to be identified.
15. In FATA, 28 deaths have been reported thus far, while the Gilgit Baltistan region has been cut off from the rest of the country because parts of the Karakoram highway have been swept away. In Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), landslides and floods have reportedly killed some 39 people in the Muzaffarabad and Neelum districts.
16. The most likely scenario would be the further vulnerability of affected populations. It is likely that as more areas become accessible and the extent of the floods' effects become clearer, the volume of food needs will increase, in which case WFP would expand this emergency response accordingly.
17. Over a longer planning horizon, with significant damage to cultivated land, seeds, fodder and livestock, relevant agricultural and other livelihood support may also be prioritized.
18. It is also possible that other unforeseen events, such as a further deterioration in the security environment, could intensify emergency needs. Under these circumstances, WFP would adjust its operations accordingly, including expanding relief support where needed.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

19. The Government of Pakistan maintains a dedicated network of offices responsible for the coordination of relief and recovery operations, under the auspices of the national Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). However, the plethora of challenges currently faced across the country has been draining government resources, creating a significant fiscal burden and limiting its ability to respond more fully to the needs of vulnerable and disaster-affected groups.
20. Federal and provincial disaster management authorities have been mobilized to respond to the floods, and efforts remain focused on rescue and evacuation at this stage, supported by almost 20,000 troops deployed from the military. Rescued and displaced families are being provided with shelter in schools, public buildings (such as hospitals), and camps. There are 93 temporary shelters in Charsadda, 32 in Nowshera, 6 Peshawar and 5 in Swat.
21. The Government is also providing food packages to the most severely affected groups. In Charsadda, 60,000 people have received cooked rations from district authorities. In the areas that remain largely inaccessible, 20,000 food packages have been distributed via boat or airdropped from helicopters. Clean drinking water is also being provided through trucking facilities. PDMA is supplying non-food items, including tents, sand bags, water coolers, and plastic sheeting.
22. Nonetheless, the food assistance measures initiated are insufficient to meet the full needs: authorities in KPK have already issued a formal request to WFP to supplement existing efforts with additional support.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

23. As Pakistan is a country prone to natural disasters, the international humanitarian community's presence is considerable and wide-reaching, while a significant number of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) exist. The launch of the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) in response to the recent crisis in KPK and FATA has increased participation of qualified stakeholders and provided a collaborative mechanism to maximize transparency and accountability in operations. The mobilization of the Cluster system has also promoted a more predictable and harmonized approach.
24. In response to current flooding, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is supplying tents to the KPK provincial authorities, while the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF) are providing medical supplies to district health authorities. UNICEF has also extended financial support to municipal administrations in the province to facilitate the provision of drinking water through established trucking facilities. Other international and national humanitarian operators have similarly initiated responses.

Coordination

25. WFP is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response capacity in Pakistan, and works closely with many stakeholders, including: other humanitarian providers engaged in food assistance activities; counterpart agencies sharing common coordination and response mechanisms such as UNHCR and UNICEF; and relevant government departments.
26. The Food Cluster and Logistics Cluster forums (both led by WFP) are used to maximize coordination opportunities and ensure effective and timely joint responses by averting overlaps and pursuing complementarity among multiple inputs.
27. WFP is also an active participant in other relevant clusters, which meet regularly to exchange situational information as well as updates on activities under implementation. Moreover, Pakistan is a "One-UN" pilot country and WFP co-chairs the joint United Nations Programme on Disaster Risk Management, and is active in several other programmes.
28. Effective coordination mechanisms are also in place to avoid duplication of the Government's own efforts with those of the humanitarian community. At the federal level, a Special Support Group (SSG) provides overall coordination and leads government activities. NDMA and its provincial counterparts are partners for both policy decisions and implementation at the federal and provincial levels. As with previous emergencies in KPK, it is expected that field-level coordination will fall under the mandate of the Provincial Relief Commissioner (PRC), which works closely with all humanitarian clusters in the key operational hub of Peshawar.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

29. This emergency operation directly addresses Millennium Development Goal 1 ("eradicate extreme poverty and hunger"), and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 ("save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies"). The overarching goal is to meet the emergency food and nutrition needs of households severely affected by monsoon flooding in KPK. The specific objective of this EMOP is to save lives and avert hunger for vulnerable flood-affected people in the worst-affected areas of KPK, whose food security has been critically and abruptly compromised.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

30. WFP will target part of the affected population, coordinating its relief efforts closely with other humanitarian organizations providing food assistance. Given this, and taking into account the inaccessibility of parts of KPK, this EMOP will initially target up to 68,500 families (or 480,000 individual beneficiaries) severely affected by monsoon floods in the KPK districts of Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Mardan, DI Khan and Swat, which are currently accessible. These districts and target households have been identified through rapid assessment exercises and in consultation with provincial government counterparts, focusing on those who have lost their homesteads, food stocks and other belongings. When more districts become accessible and the precise extent of needs is known, the targets will be revised. Initially, a one-month food ration will be provided but the duration of assistance will be subject to further assessments.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES			
	Male	Female	Total
General Food Distribution	244 545	234 955	479 500
Total	244 545	234 955	479 500

31. Beneficiary households have been identified on the basis of established vulnerability criteria, and numbers formulated via initial rapid assessment exercises. A two-level process will be adopted for precise targeting. Geographically, the most severely-affected villages are being identified by seven WFP assessment teams, as well as other planned joint United Nations assessments. At the household level, cooperating partners will identify vulnerable families qualifying for assistance, on the basis of lost household food stocks and assets. Verifiable indicators include: houses affected by residual flood waters; complete destruction of houses and other dwellings; and severe damage to houses rendering them uninhabitable. The target group may also include displaced populations housed in temporary shelters, such as schools, hospitals, and camps.
32. Women will be involved in all aspects of the operation. This includes the participation of women in food distribution and the provision of family rations in the name of women where possible.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

33. The food basket will contain three immediately-available commodities – fortified wheat flour, high-energy biscuits (HEB) and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) in the following quantities per person:

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATIONS			
Commodity Type	Ration g/day	Kcal/day	Beneficiaries
Wheat flour	380	1 330	All
High-energy biscuits	75	338	Children 2-12 years
Ready-to-use supplementary food	50	267	Children 6-24 months

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS (MT)	
Commodity Type	Total (mt)
Wheat flour	5 535
High-energy biscuits	309
Ready-to-use supplementary food	103
Total	5 947

34. As the situation of affected communities evolves, and if recommended by stakeholders or further assessments, the composition of the food basket may be adjusted.
35. As per official demographic records, the average family size in KPK is seven, and the ration scale of each commodity has been designed accordingly.
36. Wheat flour is the key staple food in affected areas, and remains the best option for immediate consumption by the entire family where cooking capacity is available. It will be milled and fortified locally with a premix containing iron, folate and other essential vitamins and minerals.
37. Nutritionally-fortified HEB are immediately-consumable, and in addition to RUSF for young children, aim to forestall nutritional declines amongst these particularly vulnerable groups. Biscuits are fortified with Vitamins A, B1, B2, C and niacin, folic acid, calcium, iron and zinc. RUSF will ensure that the youngest children have access to appropriate and immediately consumable highly nutritious food, preventing a further deterioration of their nutritional status. RUSF contains Vitamins A, E, B1, B2, E, C and D, calcium, magnesium, zinc, and folic acid, among others. RUSF is already used for WFP's other emergency operation in these areas of Pakistan.
38. Based on average observed population statistics, HEB rations will be provided to each household on the basis of having two children in the applicable age bracket (2-12 years), and RUSF for one (6-24 months).

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

39. *Participation*: Cooperating partners will work with community representatives to ensure that the neediest households receive support. Food distribution activities will be carried out with the participation of village committees, where these exist.
40. *Partners*: Established partnerships with NDMA and PDMA will facilitate policy decisions at the federal and provincial levels. Both international and national NGOs are key partners for WFP in the delivery and distribution of food. WFP will seek to broaden and deepen these partnerships as the operation proceeds.
41. *Capacities*: In order to strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners, WFP will identify and address any capacity gaps by providing technical assistance, including basic equipment in areas such as food management and logistics.
42. *Non-food inputs*: Required non-food items, such as cooking utensils and water containers, will be provided by NGOs and other United Nations agencies. WFP will liaise closely with partners to ensure that priority for non-food assistance is given to the most-affected people.
43. *Food assistance strategy*: Dry rations of fortified wheat flour, HEB and RUSF sufficient to meet one-month's requirements of a 7-member household will be distributed. Assisted families are expected to maintain adequate food consumption but this will be subject to further assessments. WFP and its partners will ensure that beneficiaries fully understand that the RUSF is specifically for children 6-24 months as well as how the product is fed to the children. This is communicated to beneficiaries during distributions and the packaging also includes diagrammatic instructions.⁴
44. *Environmental impact*: Technical guidance from provincial line agencies will help to ensure that activities do not have a negative environmental impact.
45. *Logistics arrangements*: Food commodities will be procured locally when it is cost-effective, or imported via the ports of Karachi, Qassim or Gwadar. A WFP logistics hub strategically located in Nasir Bagh, Peshawar, will be used for storage and onward movement of commodities. Food will be transported from the ports, or 'go-downs' in the case of locally-purchased items, to extended delivery points (EDPs) or directly to distribution sites where applicable. Where possible, EDPs or distribution sites will be set-up in the immediate vicinity where beneficiaries are residing, and will be managed by cooperating partners. Transport from the ports of entry and/or local supplier warehouses to logistics hubs will be contracted to local transporters.

⁴ Awareness-raising on the use of RUSF has been successful for the IDPs under EMOP 108280.

46. While access remains a key challenge, flood waters are already receding in some areas, allowing food to be transported by road. For areas of Upper Swat that remain entirely inaccessible by any other means, WFP has accepted an offer from the Government of Pakistan for the use of six military helicopters. This is an exceptional measure to allow for the provision of life-saving assistance under the most urgent of circumstances demanding immediate action. The helicopters will only be used for as long as is necessary. Assessment, targeting, beneficiary selection and actual distribution remain under the exclusive control of WFP in collaboration with NGO cooperating partners.
47. WFP will support NDMA and its provincial branch in KPK with the provision of services and emergency supplies such as mobile storage units, generators, and warehouse equipment to support its response.
48. An estimated cost of US\$60.13/mt will be required to cover the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) of commodities. A commodity movement processing and analysis system (COMPAS) has been set-up in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta to ensure tracking and accountability in the movement and distribution of food.
49. *Procurement plans:* Given the urgency of needs, food items will be borrowed from existing in-country stocks, and replenished thereafter by new purchases. Wheat and HEB will be purchased locally, and RUSF from local and international suppliers. Milling and fortification will be arranged with selected mills located in various provinces to provide high-quality and fortified wheat flour through a monitoring and certification system.
50. *Planning period:* The EMOP will cover one-month's food requirements for the targeted beneficiaries but is subject to budget revisions when further assessments become available. The initial operational period for the EMOP is three months.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

51. Where the security situation permits, WFP will undertake beneficiary contact monitoring to maximize accountability.
52. Information on numbers of beneficiaries and the amount of food distributed by commodity will be provided by cooperating partners and verified by WFP. The on-line distribution monitoring system instituted for WFP's emergency response to the needs of crisis-affected persons in KPK will be extended to cover activities supporting flood-affected communities so that WFP can ensure rations are received by the intended beneficiaries only. The system also allows WFP to have real-time information on assistance provided and to calculate expenditures incurred.

- 53. WFP will maintain coordination and oversight of all monitoring processes by providing corporate monitoring and reporting tools to partners, and cross-verifying information via other sources.
- 54. Special efforts will be made to evaluate the contribution of WFP's assistance by comparing the status of beneficiaries before and after WFP activities are implemented, as well as with non-WFP beneficiaries.
- 55. The logical framework in Annex II summarizes the objectives, anticipated outputs and outcomes of the operation.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

- 56. This operation is initially planned for a feeding period of one month, after which an extension would depend upon continuing and/or expanded needs, as indicated by ongoing assessment exercises.
- 57. During assessments, the feasibility of introducing early recovery activities will also be considered.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk assessment

- 58. As in most emergency situations, risks of food loss or diversion exist. These have been mitigated, however, by the selection and training of competent national NGO partners.
- 59. WFP is extending the range of suppliers from which it purchases fortified foods, services and other items that are needed for its operations. This measure is designed to reduce the risk of non-performance and increase competition and transparency.

Preparedness Planning

- 60. WFP will remain involved in all joint United Nations and government contingency planning and assessment initiatives, in order to identify potential gaps and risks, develop response plans and coordinate activities in advance of any potential escalation of the emergency.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

61. The ever present threat of militant incidents involving a suicide or complex attack remains across KPK. Government installations continue to be subject to regular assault in the province.
62. The focus of the United Nations Security Management System in Pakistan – of which WFP is an integral part – is to protect as fully as possible against likely threats, while enabling operational continuity. This is pursued by a series of protocols which dictate the volume and movement of staff in various locations, the provision of defensive measures at all operational sites and adherence to additional directives, for example, in response to reported threats. WFP participates in United Nations Security Management Team deliberations, and implements all ensuing recommendations.
63. WFP's security unit leads an NGO security training forum which has expanded to include detailed collaborative security advice to partners and support for the timely implantation of security measures to mitigate against attacks on distribution sites.
64. WFP staff are presently completing the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments SSAFE training and NGO staff have started the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Security Awareness Induction Training which was used to prepare humanitarian staff for operating in Iraq.
65. KPK is currently under United Nations Security Phase 4 conditions (all staff who are not directly concerned with emergency or humanitarian relief operations or security matters are relocated). There is a limited international staff ceiling in Peshawar of 6 staff for WFP, including a maximum of 2 international field security officers. The rest of Pakistan remains under United Nations Security Phase 3 (international staff dependents located outside country), with a countrywide ceiling of 17 international WFP staff members, not including security officers. In those areas where international staff are not present or unable to access, national staff and those of WFP's extensive network of NGO cooperating partners will maintain a field presence.
66. All WFP locations are minimum operating security standards (MOSS) - compliant, with one sub-office in Karachi recently having to relocate due to the recommendation of a WFP Field Security Division blast assessment. Special additional measures have been introduced in order to mitigate against the threat of militant attack.

RECOMMENDATION

The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer is requested to approve the proposed emergency operation (Pakistan 200177) under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Amir Abdulla

Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX IA: WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

Commodity Related Portion			Cash & Voucher Transfer	Total Project
COSTS	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Commodity / Cash & voucher				
Cereals ⁵	5,535	1,527,660		1,527,660
Pulses	-			
Oil and Fats	-			
Mixed and Blended Food	309	346,080		346,080
Others	103	391,400		391,400
Cash Transfer to beneficiaries				
Voucher Transfer to beneficiaries				
Total commodity / Cash & voucher				2,265,140
External transport				12,360
LTSH				357,567
ODOC (Other direct operational costs)				412,177
DSC (Direct support costs) (see table below for details)				422,070
Total WFP direct costs				3,469,314
Indirect support costs (7%)⁶				242,852
TOTAL WFP COSTS				3,712,166

⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	
International GS Staff	
Local Staff - National Officers	
Local Staff - General Service	
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	51,379
Local Staff – Overtime	
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	20,719
International Consultants	50,000
Local Consultants	20,000
Non Staff HR: UNV	
Commercial Consultancy Services	
Staff duty travel	67,972
Subtotal	210,070
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	
Utilities General	
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	15,000
Communications and IT Services	15,000
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	60,000
Office Set-up and Repairs	
UN Organization Services	
Subtotal	90,000
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	17,000
TC/IT Equipment	30,000
Local Security Costs	75,000
Subtotal	122,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	422,070

ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results-Chain	Performance measures	Risks & Assumptions
SO1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
Outcome-1.2: Improved food consumption during the assistance period for targeted flood-affected population	➤ Percentage households with adequate food consumption score exceeds 80% of targeted population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility due to flooding and security • Timely funding by donors • Availability of potential implementing partners • Selection/targeting criteria adhered to by cooperating partners
<i>Output-1.1/2:</i> Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance as percent of planned, by commodity ➤ Tonnage of food distributed as percent of planned distribution, by commodity ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally as a percentage of total purchased, by commodity 	



ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS

COMPAS	Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System
DSC	Direct Support Costs
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
HEB	High-Energy Biscuits
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkwa
LTSH	Landside Transport, Storage and Handling
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standard
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Cost
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHRP	Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan
PRC	Provincial Relief Commissioner
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
SO	Strategic Objective
SSG	Special Support Group
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV – MAP

