



Afghanistan Drought Joint Appeal

July 2006

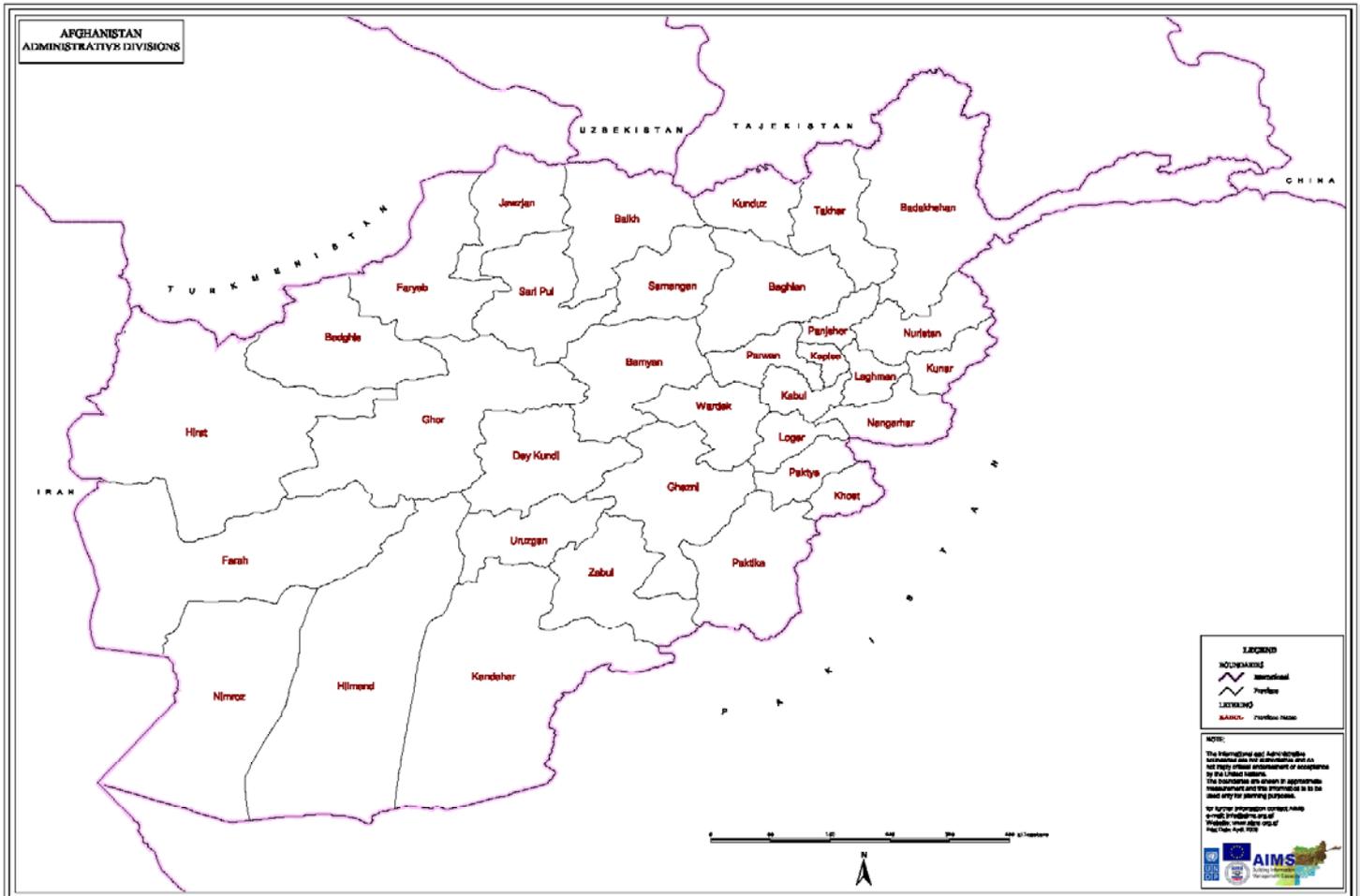


Photo: MDG Report (AINA)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
2. THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT	3
3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	4
4. PROJECT PROPOSALS.....	6
1. MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (MRRD).....	6
2. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (MAI).....	8
3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO).....	10
4. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO).....	12
5. UNITED NATION'S WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP).....	14
6. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF).....	16
7. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)/UNICEF.....	18
8. DACAAR.....	20
ANNEX I	
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	21
ANNEX II	
FOOD INSECURE POPULATION BASED ON DIETARY DIVERSITY BY PROVINCE.....	22
ANNEX III	
FOOD INSECURE POPULATION, POTENTIAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING(WFP)..	23

*This appeal has been prepared in partnership by the
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Nations.*



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Afghanistan is facing an imminent food crisis due to inadequate rainfall in the months of April and May. The drought conditions will affect up to an estimated **2.5 million people** living in mostly rain-fed agro-ecological zones affected by drought. This estimate is in addition to the 6.5 million people who are seasonally or chronically food insecure.

Possible impacts of the drought are numerous: households will consume their harvest much sooner than usual leading to steadily increasing malnutrition; seeds will be consumed before next year's planting season; animals and household assets will be sold; and migration to urban centres will occur.

The total shortfall is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, assisted by FAO, at 1.2 million metric tonnes (MT) of cereals. Total cereal consumption need this year is estimated at 6 million tonnes, in the face of only 4.8 million tonnes of cereal production. Of this 4.8 million tonnes 3.71 million tonnes are wheat, a reduction of 13 percent from last year. Wheat is the principal cereal in Afghanistan, constituting over 80 percent of all cereals consumed. The reduction is particularly acute for rain-fed cereal production, decreasing 50% from 1.6 million tonnes to an estimated 800,000 tonnes.

While the agricultural master plan of the Government of Afghanistan includes a proposal for a Strategic Grain Reserve, this reserve is not yet operational and therefore the Government does not have any available cereals for emergency response.

Afghanistan's average deficit (even in a good agricultural year) is between 250,000 and 500,000 MT. Commercial imports cover about 60 to 80 percent of the deficit. The rest is either targeted food assistance to 3.5 million vulnerable people through WFP's PRRO or an uncovered deficit. This year, 90,000 MT (out of a planned need for 140,000 MT) have been pledged, of which 38,000 MT has been delivered to Afghanistan. The remaining pledges are expected to arrive in the country between August and December 2006.

WFP estimates that beyond the 3.5 million people it assists (requiring approximately 150,000 MT of mixed commodities), an average of 1.7 million people each month may need assistance until the next harvest.

The drought situation does not only affect agriculture but also basic supplies of drinking water. This appeal includes the distribution of emergency supplies of potable water and the construction of strategic water points to counter serious drinking-water shortages in certain locations. This will also help in mitigating potential health risks to the under-fives, malnourished children and lactating women in the drought affected population.

Priority needs under this appeal are for 67,000 MT of cereals, 14,500 MT of other commodities and up to 26,140 MT of feed concentrate. In addition, 4,500 MT of high quality autumn and spring seeds are requested with 6,750 MT of fertilizer. Support is requested for emergency water supplies, strategic water points, communicable diseases control and nutritional interventions. Furthermore, an emergency employment component forms part of the appeal to initiate cash for work programmes to rehabilitate rural infrastructure and enhance local purchasing power.

This appeal covers an initial period of six months, from July 2006 to December 2006. However, certain project proposals extend beyond this timeframe. The Emergency Response Commission of the Government will lead the drought response process, with the support of designated ministries, the United Nations and international partners. Regular monitoring of the nutritional situation and additional joint assessment missions by stakeholders (MAI, FAO, WFP, donors) will be done over the next few months to determine further needs in the first half of 2007. This is crucial, particularly after this year's harvest has been completed, to assess the actual production, the coping mechanisms, nutritional situation and additional food and non-food requirements until the next harvest.

To adequately address the existing humanitarian needs and to limit further negative effects of a continuing drought, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Nations are requesting assistance to the value of **US\$ 76,391,754**.

AFGHANISTAN - DROUGHT

Summary of Requirements	
Project Proposals	US\$
Emergency Employment Creation Programme - Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	7,000,000
Emergency Supply of Livestock Concentrate Feed - Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI)	5,000,000
Emergency Provision of Animal Feed - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	3,976,457
Provision of Wheat Seed and Fertilizer - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	6,785,527
Emergency Response to Drought Affected Families - World Food Programme (WFP)	49,922,174
Water Provision in Drought Affected Areas (UNICEF)	1,682,450
Communicable Diseases Control (CDC) and Nutritional Interventions in Drought Affected Areas of Afghanistan (WHO and UNICEF)	1,259,390
Emergency Drinking Water for Drought Affected Communities - (DACAAR)	765,756
Total Requirements	US\$ 76,391,754

***This appeal has been prepared in partnership by the
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Nations.***

2. THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Afghanistan is facing an imminent food crisis due to inadequate rainfall in the months of April and May. The drought conditions have severely affected a large number of people living mostly rain-fed agro-ecological zones, characterized by dry land farming. Consequently, the population in these areas is particularly vulnerable to the prevailing drought conditions.

At the end of May, wheat production has been estimated at 3.71 million MT against last year's production of 4.27 million MT. In March, MAI estimated that the production would be 4.41 million MT, making the revised estimates two months later 16 percent lower. Wheat is the principal cereal in Afghanistan, constituting over 80 percent of all cereals consumed. Yearly imports of wheat are normally about 400,000-500,000 MT. In addition, WFP programmes distribute approximately 110,000 MT as food aid. This year, WFP has been able to provide only 38,000 MT to date. Thus, it would be unable to feed even those who are vulnerable even in times of normal crops. The overall estimated shortage for this year is 1.2 million MT (about one quarter of annual wheat consumption).

The Government of Afghanistan is closely working with WFP and FAO in developing strategies to meet this crisis. A committee has been set up and is assessing the situation in different parts of the country (there are considerable regional and local variations) and is preparing mitigation measures.

The consequences of failure to act quickly in response to the food crisis will be grave, including:

1. In the absence of food aid, people will start selling their livestock and agricultural inputs and begin consuming seeds kept for the next crop, all of which would hurt agricultural recovery next year. There have already been reports about distress sale of sheep by the affected population.
2. The food production shortfall will have a dual negative impact on the affected population, as for each unit of wheat produced, one and a half units of fodder are also produced. This is required for livestock feed, particularly cattle, sheep and goats, which are very important economically.
3. A drought and concomitant food crisis may lead to internal or external migration and displacement from affected areas. Acute shortages this year would not only perpetuate the plight of existing IDPs but could also create new displacement of households whose food-security is jeopardized by low rainfall resulting in crop failure and who are therefore unable to sustain their livelihoods through the winter, forcing them to migrate from their homes.
4. The shortage of food and other means of livelihood could give a boost to an increased cultivation of narcotics.
5. The food crisis could be used by those forces that are undermining the Government's efforts to stabilize the country.
6. The food crisis can lead to a rise in childhood malnutrition and susceptibility to disease and death.

The primary objective of the Government and its partners is to immediately respond in the rain-fed agro-ecological zones, to assist those most affected by drought and food insecurity. This assistance will limit a continuing decline in household assets and livelihoods by:

- providing immediate supplies of food aid;
- promoting cash-for-work projects to enable vulnerable farmers to purchase food in the markets;
- distributing agricultural inputs and tools;
- providing fodder for the livestock of the most vulnerable populations.
- Providing water to vulnerable areas in the form of water tankering and through drilling of strategic water points;
- Providing therapeutic and supplementary feeding for malnourished children and measles vaccination for children at risk, and treatment and control of communicable diseases.

In the coming weeks, international aid agencies and the Government intend to finalize the identification of the most affected agro-ecological zones, and provide priority assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

Coping capacities of the most vulnerable groups are dependent on the last harvest, the diversity of income sources available and any previous savings accumulated. In the current situation, all of these coping capacities have diminished. The only coping capacity left, after all assets have been sold, is to rely on the network of the extended family, or move to another area. However, this only serves to increase the vulnerability of the displaced families, and also increases competition for scarce local resources in the area of displacement.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Vice President Khalili has requested the Emergency Response Commission to take the lead role in coordinating the drought response together with relevant line ministries and partners in the United Nations. The primary concern of the Government is that an immediate and realistic response is undertaken to avert serious humanitarian consequences and, thereafter, that efforts concentrate on mitigating the further effects of a continuing drought.

Implementation

A Steering Committee has been established for this purpose chaired by the MRRD, and attended by representatives of United Nations agencies. The United Nations overall response is represented by UNAMA, through its Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who is also Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator.

In addition to the support it is providing to the Government in the preparation of this appeal, UNAMA will provide one international staff person to support MRRD on coordination and implementation.

Every province has a Provincial Disaster Management Team, usually more active during the winter months, and established to respond to natural disasters. This team is led by the Governor's office and is represented by the key line Ministries, UN agencies and NGOs with a capacity to respond. These teams will be actively engaged in the implementation process. At the provincial level, an umbrella agency (UN or NGO) will be identified to act as the Executing Agency and take the lead in implementing the emergency interventions as needed. This Executing Agency will work closely with the Provincial Disaster Management Team, comprising members from the relevant government ministries, UNAMA and the Governor's office. This provincial team will identify and contract implementing partners to carry out the relevant interventions.

WFP will work with the Government and NGOs including Afghan Red Crescent to provide food to affected populations. The collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information and early warning will be undertaken by the MRRD's Vulnerability Analysis Unit (VAU) in conjunction with the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), WFP's Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping, and MAI/FAO Agromet and Food Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Information Management and Policy (FAAHM) Unit.

The agricultural sector will be coordinated through the MAI together with FAO who will provide the required technical and material support for delivering seeds and fertiliser to the affected areas. Efforts will be made to coordinate closely with Government agencies at national and local levels, as well as NGO partners active in different field locations.

Health, nutrition-related activities will be coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF and in collaboration with NGOs.

The water and sanitation projects will be implemented by UNICEF and DACAAR in close coordination with local authorities and line ministries.

The MRRD will utilise its extensive local experience of emergency response and coordination to implement cash for work projects in the targeted areas. This will be delivered through labour intensive infrastructure rehabilitation and watershed management schemes implemented within beneficiaries' home villages. The response will be implemented in close cooperation with WFP and FAO who will have an unambiguous, separate focus on food distribution (through Food-for-Work and other schemes) and seed and fertiliser distribution respectively, in areas identified as drought stricken. MRRD will coordinate water provision with UNICEF and DACAAR.

Monitoring

MRRD has dedicated national teams of monitoring specialists for each province and will include all drought response measures in their work programmes. In addition, the provincial departments of MAI and WFP will also undertake specific monitoring. For the Cash-for-Work proposal, the Provincial Disaster Management Teams in conjunction with relevant partners will have monitors based in the provinces and will provide monthly reports to the Disaster Response Team at MRRD. Reports will

include an update on achievements, and lead agencies will assist in collecting specific needs assessment data.

WFP already has a comprehensive and elaborate monitoring, evaluation and reporting system in place for measuring the progress and impact of food support programmes. More than 200 international and national NGOs and several Government ministries at provincial and district levels have been provided with extensive training in rapid rural appraisal/assessment, beneficiary-contact monitoring, data processing and analysis. Uniform methodologies, including standard work norms, checklists, questionnaires, and other instruments are employed to ensure data comparability and accuracy. Data is maintained in the Afghanistan Country Office Reporting Database (ACORD) that can generate standard and ad-hoc reports to satisfy requirements for reporting, accountancy and transparency.

For the FAO proposal, monitoring will take place at provincial level by MAI, local shuras, FAO Area Offices and implementing partners. In areas not accessible to FAO, monitoring will be undertaken through MAI, local shuras, and implementing partners.

For the Health and Nutrition proposal, a disease early warning system will be set up and a rapid health services assessment will be conducted to ensure preparedness. A reporting mechanism from the provinces to the Ministry of Public Health on disease outbreaks and malnutrition will be established.

4. PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (MRRD)

Appealing Agency	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Project Title	Emergency Employment Creation Programme
Project code	AFG-06/ER/101
Sector	Multi-Sector – Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objectives	To address food and water deficiencies by generating employment that will provide cash income that can be used to cater for immediate needs. This will encourage drought affected people to remain in their home areas and as a secondary effect, will mitigate drought impact by improving access to markets and rehabilitation of critical rural infrastructures.
Targeted Beneficiaries	630,000 beneficiaries (105,000 families) in the drought affected zones
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works and NGOs
Project Duration	Four months (July to October 2006)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 7,000,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 7,000,000

Project Summary

Emergency employment will be established as a means to inject both cash and food into the most drought affected districts. This will provide the mechanism for drought affected families to immediately mitigate the shocks they are experiencing, by improving access to food either through purchasing or direct food aid. At the same time, access to water supplies and rural markets will be improved through the rehabilitation of key rural infrastructure, such as water supply schemes and tertiary roads, irrigation systems, retaining walls and other priority projects. The impact of the drought has been heightened due to a lack of rural infrastructure to ease access to water supplies, under-funded social services, and a shortage of alternative employment opportunities. Household coping mechanisms have been undermined through the distress sales of assets and livestock, without the opportunity to earn additional income elsewhere.

In coordination with the WFP’s Food-for-Work scheme, this project will enable vulnerable people in targeted villages to purchase essential food, and other necessities in local markets and bazaars. (Where markets do not exist or have been badly hit by the drought the “Food-for-Work” initiative will be the preferred response mechanism).

Improvements to tertiary roads will increase access to rural markets and rural water. Proposed activities will improve the collection and delivery of water, improve watershed management and mitigate the impact of future droughts. Market prices have increased significantly in some drought affected areas and have left households with limited capacity to cover basic needs. The cash component of this project will ensure that household needs can be covered and further assets do not need to be sold to raise income. Coordination between Food-for-Work and Cash-for-Work activities will be ensured by the secondment of a WFP focal point with immediate effect.

Objectives

- Cash infusions in the targeted areas through Cash-for-Work activities in cooperation with WFP, who will focus their efforts on sub-target areas where there are limited opportunities for families to buy food, water and essential necessities due to lack of bazaars or markets.
- Ensure that key tertiary roads, canals, check dams and intakes are rehabilitated, and karezes cleaned, providing employment opportunities and improving the wider rural infrastructure and networks.
- Ensure that the key infrastructure projects are effectively identified and prioritized according to the geographical areas which contain the highest concentrations of vulnerable families.
- Through the application of social targeting techniques, ensure that the less able have the opportunity to benefit from the project.
- Enhance purchasing power parity of the affected population which is poverty stricken, drought affected and lacking employment opportunities.

Activities

MAI and MRRD have already launched joint survey teams to the most vulnerable locations in the drought affected rain-fed agro-ecological zones. These zones have already been identified by surveys conducted by MAI, FAO, WFP and a National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA). Interventions will be prioritized according to the surveys conducted by MAI and FAO, and will be selected in consultation with WFP to ensure that in places of zero or poor market access, clear guidelines are used to ensure that Food-for-Work activities are delivered in preference to Cash-for-Work. This will require proper weighting of the food and cash components in relation to the comparative advantages of each geographic location.

MRRD in conjunction with its implementing partners and the concerned communities has developed a successful formula for delivering infrastructure projects on the ground in rural areas. This formula is underpinned by an implementation manual and a series of nationally adopted labour norms. Community recruitment and monitoring methodologies have been developed and a system for local payments to participating communities is in place.

Outcomes

All projects will be developed in close cooperation with the local communities. At the time of writing, the exact number and type of projects will be provided after the survey teams' return from the affected areas on 27th July 2006.

Monitoring mechanisms will focus on the following:

- Number of people employed and labour days generated
- Kilometres of tertiary road rehabilitated
- Kilometres of canals rehabilitated
- Number of intakes rehabilitated/constructed
- Kilometres of karezes cleaned and improved
- Number of check dams developed
- Number of other priority projects implemented

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Immediate Response – Emergency Water & Sanitation	
Rural Road Works	
Watershed Management Works	
Rehabilitation of Intakes	
Rehabilitation of Check Dams	
Cleaning of Karezes	
Rehabilitation of Irrigation Channels	
Other Priority Projects	
Combined Contingency Costs (10%)	
Combined Administrative Costs (10%)	
Project Total	7,000,000
Net Funds Requirement	7,000,000

N.B. *The exact breakdown of costs is unknown at present until the survey teams' return from the field at the end of July. However, the figure requested is a preliminary estimate of viable field projects. Donors will be supplied with a detailed document in early August.*

2. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (MAI)

Appealing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI)
Project Title	Emergency supply of livestock concentrate feed to the drought affected vulnerable people to limit livestock de-stocking in Afghanistan.
Project Code	AFG-06/A01
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	To maintain livestock as important assets of poor farmers in drought affected areas through the provision of a minimum amount of animal feed during acute winter months.
Targeted Beneficiaries	80,700 farmer households affected by drought
Implementing Partners	Provincial Agriculture and Irrigation Departments with Veterinary Field Units (VFUs), dairy cooperatives, associations and NGOs
Project Duration	Ten months (July – April 2006)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 5,000,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 5,000,000

Project Summary

Livestock production is a major source of income and food for Afghan farmers and their families. For some, such as Kuchi nomads, animals are the only source of income. There are two main types of livestock production systems: (1) sedentary villagers, and (2) transhumant (Kuchi) systems; Karakul sheep production is a third, specialised sub-system. The livestock census (FAO 2003) showed that there are 3.7 million cattle, 8.8 million sheep, 7.3 million goats, 1.6 million donkeys, 180,000 camels, 140,000 horses and 12.2 million poultry in the country.

The continuing series of droughts since 1999 has been detrimental to the pastureland. Most of the Afghans associate the drought primarily with lack of pasture for their animals. A combination of a lack of grazing, the disruption of the traditional grazing routes of the Kuchi due to hostilities, and the shortage of veterinary services has been having a severe adverse impact on livestock. This project does not only focus on Kuchis, but is aimed to assisting the most drought affected 82,500 households, including Kuchis.

The total estimated animal feed requirement is around 175,000 MT, out of which this project is expected to cover 16,140 MT of concentrated feed for the most affected population. FAO's project (see below) will cover an additional 10,000 MT. Each affected household will receive 200 kg of concentrate to feed their livestock for three winter months. The animal feed distribution project is designed to assist approximately 80,700 households affected by the drought. The concentrated feed will be procured from the nearest feed suppliers in the bordering areas of Pakistan, Iran, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Thus, the cost of transportation will be minimal.

The grass-root veterinary field units (VFUs), dairy cooperatives, associations and NGOs will be MAI's implementing partners in this project. MAI's network of animal husbandry and animal health officials will be involved in beneficiary selection, distribution of inputs, and monitoring and evaluation activities. FAO will provide advisory services to the Government.

Objectives

To maintain the livestock as important assets of poor farmers in drought affected areas through the provision of a minimum amount of animal feed to limit animal de-stocking at household level for the three months (January-March) of 2007.

Activities

The feed distribution programme would involve the following main activities:

- Procurement and transportation of feed to the target regions.
- Orientation and training of staff for the project.
- Distribution of the animal feed and provision of information about its proper use.

Outcomes

The supplementary feed distribution programme is designed to assist 80,700 drought affected households to maintain their livestock, increase production and allow them to make a new start when the conditions of feed supply improve. The implementation of the project activities would not only have direct positive effects in this regard, but also allow the involved technical staff to be in close contact with a large number of livestock owners and discuss general animal production development issues.

AFGHANISTAN - DROUGHT

The project, thus, would not only provide direct emergency relief to the affected population, but would also lay the ground for future livestock development activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Concentrated animal feed cost (US\$ 200 x 16,140 MT)	3,228,000
Operation costs, including travel of staff, miscellaneous	1,614,000
Personnel costs	158,000
Project Total	5,000,000
Total Funds Required	5,000,000

3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Appealing Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Project Title	Emergency protection of livelihoods through provision of animal feed to drought affected livestock holders in Afghanistan during the winter season 2006/2007.
Project Code	OSRO/AFG/6XX/XXX
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Improve food security of vulnerable livestock holders in selected areas of Afghanistan affected by the drought through the provision of concentrate feed.
Targeted Beneficiaries	50,000 households in drought affected rain-fed agro-ecological zones
Implementing Partners	International and national NGO's.
Project Duration	July 2006 to March 2007
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,976,457
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,976,457

Project Summary

Livestock production is a major source of income and food for Afghan farmers and their families. For some, such as Kuchi nomads, animals are the only source of income.

This project would support drought affected livestock owners, especially cattle, sheep and goat owners with concentrate feed. With the help of the project, farmers would be able to prepare oxen for cultivation and improve the feeding of cows during late pregnancy and early feeding and maintain livestock. This will be achieved through the provision of a minimum amount of animal feed in order to limit animal de-stocking at the household level.

Objectives

The project's objective is to improve the food security of some 50,000 vulnerable rural livestock holders' households in selected areas of Afghanistan affected by the drought through the provision of quality animal feed for the winter 2006/2007 feeding season.

Activities

Under this project, 10,000 MT of quality concentrate animal feed will be distributed to 50,000 livestock holders/farming families. This project will form part of MAI's overall winter 2006/2007 distribution of animal feed project. The most drought affected agro-ecological zones will be targeted.

The main activities are the following:

- Procurement and distribution of 10,000 MT of quality concentrated animal feed to the target areas.
- Training of project staff and extension workers.
- Training to beneficiaries on proper use of concentrated feed.

Outcomes

- Survival of livestock of 50,000 vulnerable livestock holders/farming families.
- Survival of 1-2 cows/oxen or 3-5 sheep/goats per beneficiary.
- Increased food security.
- Additional income through sale of surplus in markets.
- Improved livestock practices through feeding of concentrated feed.
- Improved livestock holders/farmers' skills in livestock production.
- Improved local food markets.

AFGHANISTAN - DROUGHT

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff	725,000
Expendable Procurement	2,100,000
Non-Expendable Equipment	16,000
Contracts with IP's	200,000
Training	50,000
Technical Support Services	23,961
General Operating Expenses	500,000
Subtotal	3,614,961
10% support costs	361,496
TOTAL	3,976,457

Note: FAO will need technical clearance from HQ for all FAO proposals

4. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Appealing Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Project Title	Support to vulnerable populations in drought affected areas through the provision of quality wheat seed and fertilizer for the 2006 autumn and 2007 spring planting seasons.
Project Code	OSRO/AFG/6XX/XXX
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Improved food security of vulnerable drought affected target groups for the autumn 2006 and spring 2007 planting seasons through the provision of improved wheat seed and fertilizer.
Targeted Beneficiaries	90,000 households in drought affected rain-fed agro-ecological zones.
Implementing Partners	International and national NGO's
Project Duration	July 2006 to December 2007
Total Project Budget	US\$ 6,785,527
Funds Requested	US\$ 6,785,527

Project Summary

The total production of the 2006 wheat is estimated at 3.71 million metric tonnes (MT), a reduction of 13 percent compared to last year's total wheat production of 4.27 million MT. The domestic production of cereal for the year is estimated at 4.8 million MT. Afghanistan would require 6 million MT of cereals for various utilizations. Hence, a shortfall of 1.2 million MT of cereals is expected in 2006. Afghanistan is in deficit in cereal production even in a good agricultural year. About 60 to 80 percent of the cereal deficit in the country is covered through commercial imports. The rest is either food aid or uncovered deficit. The agricultural master plan of the Government of Afghanistan includes the establishment of a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) to cope with food emergencies. FAO will assist the Government to design a detailed project proposal on SGR to be submitted for the next National Development Budget 1386.

Objectives

The project's objective is to improve the food security of some 90,000 vulnerable rural households in selected areas of Afghanistan affected by the drought through the provision of improved wheat seed and fertilizer for the autumn 2006 and spring 2007 planting seasons. The overall autumn and spring distribution of wheat seed and fertilizer in response to the Government of Afghanistan/United Nations (UN) Emergency Drought Appeal will reach a total of some 90,000 beneficiary families.

Activities

This project will distribute 4,500 MT of quality declared autumn and spring wheat seed together with 3,750 MT of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and 3,000 MT of urea fertilizer to 90,000 farming families.

This project will form FAO's overall 2006 autumn and 2007 spring distribution of seed and fertilizers, which will distribute the above mentioned inputs to 90,000 selected beneficiary households. The most drought affected rain-fed agro-ecological zones will be targeted.

Each beneficiary will receive a kit comprising 50 kg of wheat seed of irrigated varieties, 50 kg of DAP and 50 kg of urea fertilizers to enable the cultivation of about 0.4 ha of land.

Outcomes

Outcomes will include the:

- Resumption of wheat planting by 90,000 vulnerable farming families, mainly refugees and IDPs;
- Cultivation of 0.35 hectare in irrigated land or 0.55 hectare in rain-fed land per beneficiary;
- Increased food security;
- Additional income through the sale of surplus wheat in markets;
- Improved farming practices through crop rotation and diversification of agriculture;
- Improved farmers' skills in wheat production; and
- Improved local food markets.

AFGHANISTAN - DROUGHT

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff	740,000
Expendable Procurement	4,597,500
Non-Expendable Equipment	16,000
Contracts with IP's	300,000
Training	40,000
Technical Support Services	25,161
General Operating Expenses	450,000
Subtotal	6,168,661
10% support costs	616,866
TOTAL	6,785,527

Note: FAO will need technical clearance from HQ for all FAO proposals

5. UNITED NATION'S WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

Appealing Agency	United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP)
Project Title	Emergency Response to Drought Affected Families
Project Code	AFG-06/F01 (PRRO – 10427)
Sector	Food Security
Objectives	To save lives and livelihoods and increase access to food for vulnerable groups in drought affected areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries	1.7 million individuals affected by drought.
Implementing Partners	WFP Afghanistan with full participation of MRRD and Community Development Councils (CDCs).
Project Duration	Three months (August to October 2006)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 410,130,465
Funds Requested (Net)	US\$ 49,922,174

Project Summary

As early as the end of February 2006, WFP indicated that Afghanistan's harvest would be less than last year due to lack of rain and snow. In early July the Government, with the support of FAO, revised downwards its earlier estimate of the total production of wheat, the staple crop. As of early July, the new estimated total cereal deficit in 2006 is 1.2 million MT. It is expected that Afghanistan will now commercially import a total of around 900,000 MT, leaving an estimated gap of 300,000 MT. WFP and FAO in collaboration with, and in support of, the Government of Afghanistan, particularly MAI and MRRD, have developed various strategies to mitigate a potential humanitarian crisis in a large number of communities. Some of the shortfall will be partly funded through the national emergency employment creation programme in many provinces and districts.

There will be a need for joint assessment missions by stakeholders (MAI, FAO, WFP, donors) over the next few months, and particularly after the harvest has been completed, to ascertain the actual production, coping mechanisms, nutritional situation and additional food and non-food requirements for the first 6 months of 2007, leading to the next harvest.

The expected impacts of this drought are as follows: increasing malnutrition as households consume their harvest sooner than usual, utilization of next year's seed for food; selling of animals and household assets, increasing debt, and migration. For example, it is reported that over 200 families have recently abandoned their villages in Badghis Province, migrating to Baghlan.

In order to mitigate the effects of the drought on the most vulnerable population groups, mostly in rain fed and other severely affected agro-ecological zones, WFP and the Government estimate the need for food assistance for the next six months (beyond the requirements for the PRRO estimated at 20,000 MT until end 2006) at 81,507 MT of mixed food commodities including about 67,000 MT of cereals. The aim is to provide assistance to 1.7 million beneficiaries in the most affected agro-ecological zones where no other alternative food security mechanisms exist such as cash for work, commercially available of food, livestock, and jobs in neighbouring provinces.

There are many provinces in the country where even in a normal year, due to limited availability of land for cultivation, people are unable to produce sufficient food for consumption. In addition, due to high transportation costs for commodity movements, the accessibility of staple foods is a critical issue in the food insecure areas. At the same time, lack of cash prevents the majority of people from buying food, especially female headed families and the elderly.

Objectives

In line with the objectives of PRRO 10427, the revised budget/resources will enable WFP to cover the food needs of an additional 1.7 million vulnerable people severely affected by the drought.

Activities

- The project will be implemented in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, using the modalities defined in the PRRO, as approved by the Government and WFP. Food will be channelled through counterparts and partners, including UNICEF and the Afghan Red Crescent, or delivered directly by WFP to schools and communities. The Government expects WFP to programme 40 percent of proposed resources as emergency food assistance for the most vulnerable populations, especially female headed households, children and the elderly,

using in part an enhanced winterization programme, and 60 percent to be used for sustainable livelihoods through Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Assets (FFA) activities (e.g. reconstruction of feeder roads, irrigation canals, etc.).

- Project beneficiaries will be selected through the Community Development Councils (CDCs) established by the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) and by local Shuras in the districts where the CDCs are not functioning.
- FFW/FFA projects will be selected by the MRRD local staff in consultation with WFP and with full participation of communities. Priority will be given to implementation of labour-intensive projects, i.e. road reconstruction, canal rehabilitation, improvement of drinking water sources, planting of trees, rehabilitating flood control works, etc.
- Food will be distributed in the presence of a food management committee, mainly consisting of community leaders, representatives of cooperating partners and local Rural Rehabilitation and Development officials.
- WFP as per its global MOU with UNICEF will also support the intervention of supplementary feeding, targeting 90,000 people (50,000 malnourished mothers and 40,000 children less than 5 years of age), who have been identified by health and medical staff as requiring additional assistance. WFP, through UNICEF, will provide standard supplementary rations of WSB/CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for this target group. UNICEF will maintain a nutrition surveillance system to record the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups and will share the reports with all partners.

Outcomes

In line with the overall objective of PRRO 10427, WFP's assistance will be targeted in the districts of the most drought affected agro-ecological zones, where food aid has a comparative advantage. These areas have limited access to markets and cash interventions are either not practical or are constrained by insecurity. The proposed revision will mainly focus on:

- Saving the lives of the vulnerable population affected by drought;
- Avoiding displacement and migration of vulnerable communities;
- Stabilizing the nutritional situation;
- Ensuring seed availability for the next planting season through deterring consumption;
- Creating assets through FFW/FFA, which will contribute to the welfare of the rural communities, i.e. improving access to markets, health facilities and irrigation systems, which in turn will enhance food and crop production.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	Present Budget US\$	Increase US\$	Revised Budget US\$
Food Cost	172,592,240	18,857,460	191,449,700
External Transport	32,037,886	5,020,016	37,057,902
Landside Transport and Storage Handling (LTSH)	64,986,087	12,276,584	77,262,671
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	54,899,857	8,602,249	63,502,106
Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC)	12,127,193	1,899,928	14,027,121
Indirect Support Costs (ISC) (7%)	23,565,028	3,265,937	26,830,965
Total Cost to WFP	360,208,291	49,922,174	410,130,465
Net Funds Requirement			US\$ 49,922,174

6. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Appealing Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Water Provision in Drought Affected Areas
Project Code	AFG-06/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objectives	To ensure that drought affected populations in drought affected zones have access to safe drinking water within reasonable reach. To construct strategic bore wells to mitigate drought problems
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 100,000 families
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), NGOs and Private Sector
Project Duration	Five months (August – December 2006)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,682,450.00
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,682,450.00

Project Summary

Drought has affected most parts of the country (FEWS net, USGS and satellite imagery reports) of which the most affected are rain-fed agro-ecological zones. According to assessment reports by provincial RRDs, the population in many pockets of Baghdis, Faryab, Saripul, Jowzjan, Samaghan, Takhar, and Balkh have been facing major drinking-water shortages. Over 100,000 people, mostly women and children, live in these areas without access to quality potable water. Moreover, the usable water sources are becoming dry or water table depleted, making water more saline and concentrated with possible contaminants (inorganic chemicals). Low precipitation is expected to cause more drought in other parts of the country. In the above mentioned provinces and possibly other parts of the country, the population is facing a state of emergency in regard to access to drinking water in their vicinity.

The MRRD has given high priority to this emergency, and has recommended that related sectors take the responsibility of handling these emergency issues as the prolonged drought could affect the health and well being of the population, particularly children and women.

Before any longer term solution is planned, immediate assistance to the most vulnerable communities is needed. The MRRD with support from UNICEF, has already initiated tankering of water in the most vulnerable locations in drought affected zones. More resources are required and MRRD has submitted a further request to UNICEF for more support for an additional period of three months.

Objectives

- Ensure that vulnerable communities have access to safe drinking water within affordable reach.
- Ensure minimum drinking water as per SPHERE standards has been provided to the most affected communities.

Activities

Currently, MRRD with support from UNICEF, is carrying out water trucking in target communities in Samaghan, Saripul, Faryab, Jozjwan, and Balkh provinces and thus providing drinking water to the most vulnerable communities. Similar arrangements are being planned in Baghlan, Takhar and Kunduz provinces. The communities bear the cost of fuel and MRRD provides tankers for delivering drinking water. The local Shuras are responsible for the distribution of drinking water to the households. Provincial MRRD and UNICEF zonal offices are jointly monitoring the water trucking activities. UNICEF's support includes both cash and supply components. UNICEF has further agreed to provide additional water storage bladder tanks to be positioned in various locations.

MRRD shall continue to deliver drinking water to the affected communities for an additional two months. MRRD shall also focus on general hygiene awareness particularly in regard to water handling, storage and hand washing. A longer term sustainable solution would need to be formulated to mitigate the drinking water problem due to the drought, which might result in further population displacement whilst searching for water.

In regard to drinking water and sanitation, MRRD with technical support from UNICEF shall engage implementing partners (NGOs, private sector) in the construction of 10 strategic water yards, continued water tankering and operators' training and hygiene promotion at the community level.

Many of the affected areas generally face a drought situation every year. Lack of rain has further affected the depletion of the under-ground shallow water table. Water catchments and water collection ground tanks (locally constructed water collection technology) have run dry because of the lack of rain. In addition, shallow ground water is saline in nature and hence people do not consume this water for drinking. The proposed activities would include a hydro-geological study in strategic locations in the affected provinces and would install permanent water points. The deep wells would be drilled and electro-mechanical equipment installed and water infrastructures built. Such water yards would serve the local communities as well as communities in the vicinity within some distances. This would mitigate and greatly reduce the trucking requirement, which is expensive as well as not sustainable for the longer term.

Outcomes

- Number of water yards constructed;
- Number of beneficiaries served with tankered water;
- Number of operators trained;
- Number of hygiene promotion sessions carried out in the affected communities.

Proposed Budget

The proposed budget shall cover water tankering, construction of 10 water yards (drilling and development of deep bore wells, installation of necessary electro-mechanical equipment, installation of truck water filling points, water storage tanks and fencing around the water yard) at the most strategic locations in the drought affected areas, procurement of some emergency supplies such as chlorine powder, back up equipment and pipes. A portion of the budget shall be utilized for hygiene promotion at the community level and operators' training. The breakdown of the budget is as follows;

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Construction of 10 water yards (drilling and development of deep bore wells, installation of necessary electro-mechanical equipment, installation of truck filling point, water storage tanks and fencing around the water yard)	1,100,000
Water tankering to affected areas	120,000
Procurement of emergency WES supplies and equipment (generators and pumps, pipes and chlorine)	100,000
Hygiene promotion/operators' training	10,000
Programme support cost	199,500
Subtotal	1,529,500
Indirect programme support costs (recovery cost)	152,950
Total	1,682,450.00

7. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)/UNICEF

Appealing Agency	MoPH/WHO/UNICEF
Project Title	Communicable Diseases Control (CDC) and Nutritional Interventions in Drought Affected Areas of Afghanistan
Project Code	AFG-06/H01 A&B
Sector	Health/Communicable Diseases Control (CDC)
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen disease early warning systems in order to respond to outbreaks • To improve the knowledge and skills of health workers in providing proper case management • To pre-position life-saving drugs for drought affected areas • To raise community awareness on prevention and control of communicable diseases and malnutrition • To organize and conduct rapid nutrition assessments in vulnerable communities and conduct appropriate nutritional responses
Targeted Beneficiaries	Under-five and malnourished children and lactating women out of a total of 2,500,000 population
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and its Partners (NGOs, UNICEF and WHO with food assistance from WFP)
Project Duration	September 2006 to February 2006
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,259,390
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,259,390

Project Summary

Drought is one of the natural calamities that can cause an enormous loss of life not only in animals but also in human beings especially in poor countries. Afghanistan is vulnerable and the drought conditions are further aggravated by low economic status, poor health status, weak infrastructure and prolonged food insecurity. The population living in drought affected areas this year is estimated at more than 7 million over the whole country. The drought poses a serious threat to these communities where crop failure followed by acute food shortages will form the root cause of both acute and chronic malnutrition. This will trigger epidemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases among the vulnerable populations. Moreover, the shortage of water in these areas increases the likelihood of acquiring water-borne and water-based diseases among these populations.

Given the above, the MoPH and its partners will collectively strengthen existing health resources, especially in drought affected areas. This will enable provinces and districts to respond effectively to the effects of drought, with a focus on disease early warning systems and the prevention of acute malnutrition. Regular surveillance of communicable diseases, raising community awareness through health and hygiene education efforts, provision of health service delivery through strengthening health services and the establishment of a good referral system will be undertaken in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases and malnutrition.

This project aims to reach:

- 425,000 children of 6 months to 5 years of age, with measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation;
- 5000 children under-five with acute severe malnutrition to receive therapeutic feeding;
- 38,250 children with acute moderate malnutrition to receive supplementary feeding;
- 50,000 pregnant and lactating women to receive supplementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation;
- 250,000 people to receive treatment for communicable diseases (including diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections).

Objectives

- To mitigate the health impact in drought affected areas;
- To identify and provide timely response to communicable disease outbreaks;
- To treat and prevent severe cases of malnutrition.

Activities

- Initiate rapid health service assessments to ensure preparedness;
- Launch the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) in major health facilities;

AFGHANISTAN - DROUGHT

- Pre-position and administer life-saving drugs and food items required for therapeutic and supplementary feeding services in health facilities in affected areas. Food items for under five children are: F75, F100, Resomal, composite minerals/vitamins, plumpy nut, BP5, and Superflour. Food items for pregnant/lactating women include PB5, Superflour, vitamin A and ferrous sulphate. Pre-positioning will also include measles vaccines for all children under five years in the affected areas.
- In-service training of health workers on DEWS, proper case management and community awareness through hygiene, health education. Training of service providers (physicians, nurses) on the use of nutritional items and case management of malnutrition as required. The CHWs will be trained on screening/detection and referral of malnourished children.
- Establish a command and control unit in provincial health directorates to provide leadership and decide on appropriate responses;
- Strengthen local water quality control mechanisms;
- Establish a functional reporting system between the provinces and the central MoPH.

Outcomes

- Controlled and decreased morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases;
- Reduced malnutrition rates among vulnerable populations;
- Improved hygiene and sanitation through community involvement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
WHO	
Control of Communicable Diseases (CDC)	
Training of health staff	28,000
Establish a disease early warning system	50,000
Provision of emergency health supplies and logistics	165,000
Health, nutrition and hygiene education (provision of training materials, training of CHW and operational costs)	54,000
Establishing a command and control unit in provincial health directorate to provide leadership and decide necessary response	20,000
Drinking water quality control	40,000
Monitoring and supervision	15,000
Programme support costs	26,040
Total WHO	398,040
UNICEF	
Control of Communicable Diseases (CDC)	
Provision of measles vaccines including operational costs of immunization	320,000
Nutrition	
Conducting rapid nutritional assessments in the drought affected areas	25,000
Strengthening and establishing therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs) in provincial hospitals including training of health care personnel	200,000
Establish supplementary feeding centres (SFCs) in health facilities *	155,000
Project support costs	105,000
Subtotal	805,000
Indirect programme support costs (recovery)	56,350
Total UNICEF	861,350
TOTAL WHO and UNICEF	1,259,390

* Food for supplementary feeding centres will be provided by WFP with costs calculated separately.

8. DACAAR

Appealing Agency	DACAAR
Project Title	Emergency Drinking Water for Drought Affected Communities
Project Code	AFG-06/WS02
Sector	Water & Sanitation
Objectives	To provide emergency drinking water in Herat provinces affected by drought through (i) Rehabilitation of water points, mechanical repairs and establishing water storage points, and the construction of new water points; (ii) Strengthening local coping mechanisms; (iii) Temporary water supply by tankers.
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,600 households in Herat Province, specifically in Ghoriyan, Shindand and Farsi Districts.
Implementing Partners	Provincial Disaster Management Teams with local authorities
Project Duration	September 2006 – June 2007
Total Project Budget	US\$ 765,756

Project Summary

To alleviate the water shortages and hygiene and sanitation conditions in Herat Province, specifically in the following districts - Ghoriyan, Shindand and Farsi Districts. The exact locations will be determined with the MRRD office in Herat, the District Governor and local authorities.

The beneficiaries will be households in communities, which currently do not have access to safe water. The communities to be selected have long distances (more than 30 minutes) to walk to get safe water. This lack of access may be due to the absence of any safe drinking water source or to the on-going effects of the drought.

Objectives

- Enable greater access and availability of drinking water through the rehabilitation of wells that have fallen dry and the provision of water through trucking, and the construction of new water points if immediately necessary;
- Minimise deterioration of hygienic conditions associated with water shortages and contamination;
- Assess and monitor the effects of the drought on water groundwater levels and plan for timely interventions;

Activities

In areas identified by the local authorities and which have the potential to find water, up to 270 wells will be rehabilitated or constructed during the project time period. Trucking to minimise the impact of the drought will only be contemplated under extreme situations. The construction of 100 (out of 270) new wells in areas poorly served with boreholes will be completed, together with operation and maintenance training, and health and hygiene education.

Outcomes

- Restore minimum services to at least 10,600 households, and prevent further displacement from occurring;
- Health risks (e.g. cholera) associated with water shortages will be reduced. The more precise gathering of data will allow pre-emptive interventions to be carried out before local coping mechanisms fail in mitigating the effects of drought.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	Amount US\$
Detailed Assessments of Drought Impact on Water and Hygiene	2,500
Emergency Water Trucking Operation	15,000
Hygiene Promotion and Provision of Sanitation Facilities in Key Locations	33,600
Rehabilitation of Existing (Inactive) Water Points	255,000
Construction of New Water Points (Tube Wells)	250,000
Construction of New Water Points (Dug Wells)	48,000
Establishment of O & M for All Facilities	15,500
Health and Hygiene Education	25,000
Drought Assessment and Monitoring	6,000
Total Project Costs	650,600
Project Management Costs (10%)	65,060
Administration Costs (7%)	50,096
Grand Total Costs	765,756

ANNEX I.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACORD	Afghanistan Country Office Reporting Database (WFP)
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDC	Community Development Council
CDC	Control of Communicable Disease
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
FAAHM	Food, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Information Management and Policy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFA	Food-for-Assets
FFW	Food-for-Work
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MT	Metric Tonnes
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
PRRO	Protected Relief and Recovery Operation
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAU	Vulnerability Analysis Unit
VFUs	Veterinary Field Units
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX II.

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION BASED ON DIETARY DIVERSITY BY PROVINCE

Province	Settled Population (2005)	% food insecure population	Estimated Food insecure population
Badakhshan	779,891	25.4	197,819
Badghis	485,418	30.1	146,185
Baghlan	582,258	15.8	91,731
Balkh	689,141	9.6	65,841
Bamyan	335,582	68.5	229,906
Daykundi	473,982	84.7	401,504
Farah	465,185	10.4	48,220
Faryab	731,574	10.4	76,059
Ghazni	1,036,460	31.5	326,462
Ghor	629,151	58.9	370,750
Helmand	1,344,202	21.4	287,125
Hirat	1,304,879	27.1	354,043
Jawzjan	303,163	16.3	49,318
Kabul	496,315	16.5	81,916
Kandahar	588,716	27.6	162,250
Kapisa	357,834	9.1	32,451
Khost	623,687	21.3	133,077
Kunarha	395,251	10.7	42,190
Kunduz	584,809	8.2	48,232
Laghman	380,675	34.5	131,267
Logar	315,726	11.0	34,588
Nangarhar	1,133,646	24.4	276,186
Nimroz	87,426	42.8	37,432
Nuristan	130,964	60.5	79,288
Paktika	802,974	22.5	181,017
Paktya	491,731	20.7	101,737
Panjsher	109,189	15.9	17,407
Parwan	439,890	7.3	32,075
Samangan	278,405	17.7	49,287
Sari Pul	412,245	14.3	59,086
Takhar	709,078	20.7	146,569
Uruzgan	312,605	49.7	155,434
Wardak	527,750	33.1	174,837
Zabul	236,695	50.2	118,919
Total	18,576,497	25.8	4,792,736

Source: NRVA 2005

ANNEX III.

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION, POTENTIAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING(WFP)

Province	Rainfall & Snowfall Cumulative		NRVA 2005 Provincial Level Findings & Additional potential population food insecure			Potential additional food requirement for additional food insecure for the month of August				Potential additional food requirement for additional food insecure for the month of September				Potential additional food requirement for additional food insecure for the month of October				Total for three months				Total Cost for
	Rainfall Cumulative data Oct 04 to May 05	Snowfall Cumulative data Oct 04 to Apr 05	CSO Rural Settled Population_2005	% of additional potential population food insecure	Additional potential population food insecure	Wheat (MT)	Oil (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Iodized salt (MT)	Wheat (MT)	Oil (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Iodized salt (MT)	Wheat (MT)	Oil (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Iodized salt (MT)	Wheat (MT)	Oil (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Iodized salt (MT)	
BADAKHSHAN	555.7	77.5	779,891	15	116,984	1,559	109	156	16	1,559	109	156	16	1,559	109	156	16	4,678	326	467	47	
BADGHIS	425.4	37.0	485,418	30	145,625	1,941	135	194	19	1,941	135	194	19	1,941	135	194	19	5,824	406	581	58	
BAGHLAN	371.0		582,258	20	116,452	1,552	108	155	15	1,552	108	155	15	1,552	108	155	15	4,657	325	465	46	
BALKH	234.9	9.3	689,141	15	103,371	1,378	96	137	14	1,378	96	137	14	1,378	96	137	14	4,134	288	412	41	
DAYKUNDI			473,982	15	71,097	948	66	95	9	948	66	95	9	948	66	95	9	2,843	198	284	28	
FARAH	238.5	0.0	465,185	15	69,778	930	65	93	9	930	65	93	9	930	65	93	9	2,790	195	278	28	
FARYAB	370.4	47.0	731,574	25	182,894	2,438	170	243	24	2,438	170	243	24	2,438	170	243	24	7,314	510	730	73	
GHAZNI	239.8	157.0	1,036,460	15	155,469	2,072	145	207	21	2,072	145	207	21	2,072	145	207	21	6,217	434	620	62	
GHOR	277.2	55.0	629,151	20	125,830	1,677	117	167	17	1,677	117	167	17	1,677	117	167	17	5,032	351	502	50	
HIRAT	522.0		1,304,879	15	195,732	2,609	182	260	26	2,609	182	260	26	2,609	182	260	26	7,827	546	781	78	
JAWZJAN	269.5	59.3	303,163	15	45,474	606	42	60	6	606	42	60	6	606	42	60	6	1,819	127	181	18	
KUNDUZ	166.3	8.8	584,809	5	29,240	390	27	39	4	390	27	39	4	390	27	39	4	1,169	82	117	12	
SAMANGAN	457.4	79.2	278,405	20	55,681	742	52	74	7	742	52	74	7	742	52	74	7	2,227	155	222	22	
SARI PUL	417.9	76.0	412,245	20	82,449	1,099	77	110	11	1,099	77	110	11	1,099	77	110	11	3,297	230	329	33	
TAKHAR	339.5	0.0	709,078	10	70,908	945	66	94	9	945	66	94	9	945	66	94	9	2,836	198	283	28	
URUZGAN	491.3		312,605	20	62,521	833	58	83	8	833	58	83	8	833	58	83	8	2,500	174	249	25	
ZABUL	252.5		236,695	20	47,339	631	44	63	6	631	44	63	6	631	44	63	6	1,893	132	189	19	
Grand Total	13,522.4	606.2	18,576,497	17	** 248597	22,352	1,559	2,230	223	22,352	1,559	2,230	223	22,352	1,559	2,230	223	67,057	4,678	6,691	669	

Supplementary Feeding budget calculation

	No of Beneficiaries	CSB / day / person	oil / day / person	Sugar / day / person	Duration (days)	WSB/CSB Requirements	oil / day / person Requirements	Sugar / day / person Requirements	Grand Total
No Children	40,000	250	25	20	90	900	90	72	
No Mothers	50,000	250	25	20	90	1,125	113	113	
Total Food	90,000					2,025	203	185	2,412
Price/MT						310	950	275	
Total Price						627,750	192,375	50,738	870,863

	177	872	297	80	
	11,864,394	4,081,104	1,987,244	53,525	17,986,268