

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION: PAKISTAN PRRO 200867 (BR03)

Transition: Towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan

Start date: 1 January 2016 | End date: 31 December 2018 | Extension period: N/A | New End Date: N/A

Total revised number of beneficiaries	7,714,300		
Duration of entire project	36 months (1 Jan 2016 – 31 Dec 2018)		
Extension/Reduction period	n/a		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	31,150		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	258,167,122	19,033,179	277,200,301
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	70,462,233	-	70,462,233
Capacity Development & Augmentation	23,891,000	-	23,891,000
DSC	52,825,734	-	52,825,734
ISC	28,374,226	1,332,323	29,706,549
Total cost to WFP	433,720,315	20,365,502	454,085,817

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- This third revision to Pakistan's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200867, "Transition: Towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan", proposes the following changes:
 - Under the relief component, there is need for continued assistance to the displaced population in the northwest due to slower return process than expected. Provide an additional quantity of 31,150 metric tons (MT) of food to displaced populations.
 - In addition, this budget revision incorporates the addition of dates in the relief rations for 2017
 - The slower than projected returns of IDPs in the country's north-west also warrants an increase in the number of beneficiaries targeted by the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) intervention under the nutrition component. The number of pregnant and lactating women has reduced due to a reconciliation of planning numbers with the nutrition cluster. An additional 221 MT of locally developed and produced nutrient supplements are proposed to be provided.
 - Revision of the ration scale of the newly developed lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) for pregnant and lactating women is based on recommendations from WFP Headquarters for both the CMAM and Stunting prevention interventions in the Nutrition component. This has led to a net increase of 713¹ MT in the tonnage of this commodity.
 - Revision of the LTSH rates

¹ Although the total increase due to the LNS ration scale revision is 817 MT, the reduction of PLW targeted under CMAM has offset this total by 104 MT. This is explained in the coming sections

2. Through this budget revision, additions are proposed for the period from October 2016 to December 2018 to the following components of the operation: (i) General Food Distribution component for relief (changes in beneficiary number and addition of dates in the ration); (ii) Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) for Nutrition, (ration change and changes in beneficiary number) and, (iii) Prevention of stunting for Nutrition (ration change)
-

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200867 commenced on 1 January 2016, following the approval by the Executive Board in November 2015.
4. In line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, WFP assistance under PRRO 200867 (Transition: Towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan) aims to:
 - Ensure food and nutrition security among the displaced population and support their voluntary return into FATA's de-notified areas (SO 1);
 - Stabilize, restore and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, and rebuild livelihoods through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme (SO 2);
 - Build community resilience to the effects of climate change (natural disasters) through nutrition-sensitive disaster risk reduction (DRR) and livelihood activities (SO 3);
 - Enhance national logistics and disaster risk management infrastructure and capabilities (SO 3).
5. Through this budget revision, WFP Pakistan is adhering to the ongoing response strategy and is in line with the strategic priority areas of the ONE UN II programme of work. In addition, these modifications reflect the reality of slower than expected return and the needs of the IDP and returnee families in the north-west of Pakistan for continued food and nutrition assistance.
6. The change to WFP's relief components proposed in this budget revision will enable WFP to include the beneficiary caseload that was anticipated to be phased out of the General food distribution component by October 2016 as the return of displaced families was slower than the Government projected. This slower rate of return also required that WFP increases its planned caseload for the CMAM intervention in the KP and FATA. Dates are being incorporated in the relief ration for 2017 in anticipation of in-kind contributions for the month of Ramadan.
7. This budget revision keeps PRRO 200867 aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan and Strategic Results Framework (2014-2017).
8. These adjustments will enable WFP to continue to prioritize and support its ongoing programmes and adapt the programme to the needs arising as a result of the slower return of IDP families to their respective areas of origin. Thus continuing to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in the country in an uninterrupted manner. Furthermore this revision will enable WFP to adjust the needs of its nutrition programmes based on inputs provided by technical specialists. In event of a funding shortfall continuation the lifesaving relief food assistance intervention for the IDP and returnee families will be prioritized followed closely by the lifesaving treatment based nutrition support CMAM programme. Activities under the cash and

food based livelihood support interventions, school feeding (both food and cash based), stunting prevention and Disaster Risk Management shall be prioritized subsequently.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. This budget revision is in line with the findings from assessment exercises conducted by the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) unit with regards to the returns process and the continued need for the vulnerable population. This population either have poor food and nutrition security or are vulnerable to regressing into that category in the absence of continued support from WFP.
10. The August 2016 OCHA Pakistan led multi-sectoral household assessment of IDPs currently residing in KP and Returnees residing in FATA reports high levels of food insecurity based on the Food Consumption Score among both surveyed groups. Overall, 23 percent of IDP households fall in the poor consumption category, 56 percent in the borderline consumption category and 21 percent in the acceptable consumption category. Whereas, for the returnee households, these rates are 22 percent, 61 percent and 17 percent, respectively. It is important to note that families recording borderline food security are also likely to fall into poor food security in the absence of continued assistance from WFP. In addition, the diet of the IDPs and returnees is not only quantitatively inadequate, but also qualitatively poor and heavily cereal-based. Poor diet diversity is a serious problem across these groups. Most of the food consumed is made up of staples (wheat in particular). Across the IDP and returnee households, poor food consumption and dietary diversity is significantly higher among households headed by a female, or by a person without any formal education. To cope with shocks, the majority of households adopt short-term reversible coping strategies. More female-headed returnee households adopted food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies, and the severity of the former strategies was also higher than male-headed households. However, emergency irreversible coping strategies are also used by one in every ten households which negatively impacts their food security for the future.
11. Government through FATA Disaster Management Authority is issuing a daily situation report which shows the trend and the numbers of returns. WFP being responsible in General Food Distribution in very close coordination with Government authorities also track on the progress of returns, trends and receive updates from Government on regular basis. Furthermore, UNOCHA also issues a weekly and monthly snapshots analyzing the trends of return.

Purpose of Budget Increase

Increased needs of Communities Affected by Law and Order Operations in the Northwest:

12. In March 2015, the Government of Pakistan began the implementation of a phased return plan, with the objective of voluntarily returning displaced populations to their areas of origin in FATA.
13. Building on the strongly established partnership between WFP and the host government, in 2016, the Government of Pakistan confirmed an in-kind contribution of 124,000 metric tons of wheat which will cover WFP Pakistan's cereal requirements for the entire year.
14. As of September 2016, WFP has met the emergency food needs of a registered caseload of 1.15 million people displaced from FATA (in camps and in host areas) due to the prevailing

insecurity in the areas of origin. This caseload also includes supporting 465,354 returnees for six months after return².

15. The Government of Pakistan planned the return of all displaced families to be completed by Dec 2016³. As of 19 October the Government figures of return are 241,217 (71.31%)⁴ with a balance of 97,053 families (601,728 individuals). While the Government remains determined to return the majority remaining before the end of the year, it seems that a significant portion will remain to be returned possibly in first half of 2017. The return of IDPs was slower than expected mainly due to weather constraints in some snow bound areas and also due to the fact that the minimum level of rehabilitation in order to make the areas livable have still to be done by the Government. Among these are the IDPs of 35 de-notified/cleared villages of South Waziristan Agency⁵ which FDMA has already communicated will be delayed due to the adverse weather conditions. Similarly, the return to 159 villages of Orakzai (Mamozai & Rabia Khel tribe), may also be delayed till March or April 2017 because the pre-return minimum required rehabilitation of infrastructure⁶ in these areas has not been met⁷.
16. For WFP, the deceleration in the return process signifies an increase in the volume of relief assistance that continues to be needed for the displaced populations. Similarly, fewer returns result in a decrease in the number of households which were expected to be phased-out of the six-month relief assistance. Consequently the relief caseload planned for the months of October in the operational plan does not adequately satisfy the needs of the population that remains displaced or has returned. Thus an increase in the relief caseload for WFP Pakistan starting October 2016 onwards is apparent. Originally, WFP anticipated all displaced families to return to FATA by December 2016 thereby planning for the conclusion of return assistance by May 2017. However, based on the current scenario WFP now expects returns to be completed by April 2017, thereby pushing the conclusion of relief food assistance to the returnee families to September 2017.
17. Taking into consideration the critical food needs of the displaced populations in the northwest, and the potential tensions which can be triggered as a result of a halt in relief food distributions, WFP will continue to support displaced populations through relief food assistance.
18. This budget revision will, therefore, enable WFP to adapt the scope of its relief interventions in the north-west to the environmental and political context which has caused the slowdown of the Government's phased return process.

² All necessary arrangements are in place to ensure the protection and security of the returnees. This includes the process of de-notification of areas which are safe to return after intention surveys and Return Task Force (RTF) meetings subsequent to joint UN-Government security missions to assess the areas being cleared. The situation is also closely monitored by the protection cluster. WFP closely partners with Government / FDMA & TDP Secretariat regarding this part. The 6-months food is not only time critical and lifesaving but also makes the returns sustainable by providing an opportunity to the returnees to focus on rehabilitation of livelihoods rather than short term food needs.

³ FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy-March 2015; pp.19-20

⁴ Daily Situation Report on return of TDPs- FDMA; 19th October 2016

⁵ Meeting Minutes of WFP Team with FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) -September 6, 2016

⁶ The minimum level of critical rehabilitation needs to be carried out by the Government includes the rehabilitation of critically important tracks/ roads and water supply systems to make the areas habitable. If the formerly displaced families are sent to the snow bound areas or areas which are no longer habitable in terms of infrastructure, it is expected that they will return back to the adjacent districts/ areas leading to several issues that can potentially compound the situation in the region rather than resolving it. The minimum rehabilitation activities that are being carried out by Civil and Military authorities jointly, and the decision to start the return after ensuring that areas are livable / habitable is more important in the context of the "counter insurgency and winning hearts and minds of population" context.

⁷ Information from OCHA based on meeting with FDMA, 18th October 2016

Inclusion of Dates in the relief rations

19. Furthermore, through this revision, the additional expected in-kind contributions of dates from key donors are included. The dates will supplement food assistance for displaced families in the north-west, particularly during the month of Ramadan in 2017. Such contributions are anticipated as they have been provided to WFP Pakistan consistently in the past.

CMAM activities in FATA

20. To address the very high percentage of continuing high levels of acute malnutrition WFP has been implementing a treatment programme for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5 years of age suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in targeted agencies and districts of KP and FATA.

21. Support under this programme prioritized the displaced and returnee families whose food and nutrition security has already been compromised by their prolonged displacement.

22. The slower than anticipated return of displaced families to their respective areas of origin in FATA has also resulted in a greater need of the families that continue to remain displaced for nutrition support provided under the CMAM programme. An additional 2,069 MT of specialized nutritious foods are proposed under this revision to support an additional 18,800 beneficiaries.

23. The total proposed addition reflects an increase of 24,600 in the number of children to be assisted. However there is a decrease of 5,800 in the number of pregnant and lactating women targeted under this response due to a revision of targets in collaboration with nutrition cluster partners⁸. The reduction in the number of targeted PLW was decided upon in collaboration with cluster partners primarily to revise the targets on the basis of actual implementation as previous planning numbers were based on projections linked to IDP return. The Government is also a part of the nutrition cluster at the provincial level and they are equally involved in the implementation, given the fact that all CMAM activities are conducted through Government primary health facilities.

Revision of LNS ration

24. WFP Pakistan has a locally developed and produced Lipid-Based Nutritious Supplement (LNS) called *Maamta* for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition amongst pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and replacing Wheat Soya Blend.

25. In a review of WFP Pakistan's nutrition interventions an adjustment was proposed by Internal Review Committee (IRC) of WFP HQ in the ration scale of this commodity to tailor it better to the nutritional needs of the beneficiaries targeted under the Stunting Prevention and CMAM interventions. Formerly the ration of LNS-PLW was planned for 100 grams per woman per day under both prevention and treatment activities under nutrition component. Based on recommendations from IRC for conditional approval, the ration proposed under this revision is now 75 grams per woman per day under prevention and 150 grams under treatment. As a result the LNS requirement for the CMAM intervention has increased by 2,173 MT and that of the stunting prevention intervention has decreased by 1,355 MT.

⁸ The resultant decrease in tonnage offsets the total increase in commodity requirement for LNS under this budget revision (caused by the increase in the number of targeted children and the LNS ration scale revision) by 104 MT

Different types of SNF with recommended daily ration for various target groups and programs are listed in the following table:

TABLE: DAILY FOOD RATION (g/person/day)						
Commodity type/Cash	General Food Distribution	CMAM		Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies		
	Per family member	Children 6-59 months	PLW	PLW	Children 6-23 months	Children 24-59 months
RUSF (Achamum)		100				
RUSF (Wawamum)	50				50	
Supercereals (WSB +)			167	167		
LNS (Maamta)			150	75		
MNP						1

LTSH Rate Revision

26. The LTSH rate has dropped from \$ 61 / MT to \$ 52.77 /MT since revised LTSH Matrix has been established based on current applicable rates; port operations, warehouse management, handling transport, and distribution costs. Based on LTSH periodic review of the actual cost, the surplus is also adjusted in the matrix.
27. Change of wheat uplift point has impacted as reduction in transportation costs, moreover other cost components like warehouse operational costs and DP Operations have been adjusted with the commitments already made in the system.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE										
Activity/ Component	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase/Decrease¹			Revised		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
RELIEF Component										
General Food Distribution		596 800	573 200	1 170 000				596 800	573 200	1 170 000
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children	199 000	191 000	390 000				199 000	191 000	390 000
NUTRITION Component										
Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	Children	287 300	276 000	563 300	12 500	12 100	24 600	299 800	288 100	587 900
	Pregnant/lactating women		605 400	605 400		(5 800)	(5 800)		599 600	599 600
Prevention of stunting	Children	113 500	109 000	222 500				113 500	109 000	222 500
	Pregnant/lactating women		445 100	445 100					445 100	445 100
Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through home fortification	Children	283 300	272 100	555 400				283 300	272 100	555 400
FFA: LIVELIHOODS, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT Component										
Livelihoods	FFA-Food	542 900	521 600	1 064 500				542 900	521 600	1 064 500
	FFA-Cash	505 200	484 300	989 500				505 200	484 300	989 500
Disaster risk reduction	FFA-Cash	511 000	491 000	1 002 000				511 000	491 000	1 002 000
EDUCATION Component										
School feeding – Food	On-site feeding	259 400	173 600	433 000				259 400	173 600	433 000
	Take-home	193 500	126 500	320 000				193 500	126 500	320 000
School Feeding -Cash	Cash incentive - Pupil		29 000	29 000					29 000	29 000
	Cash incentive – family members	74 000	71 000	145 000				74 000	71 000	145 000
ADJUSTED TOTAL		3 413 500	4 282 000	7 695 500	12 500	6 300	18 800	3 426 000	4 288 300	7 714 300
Contingency		634 500	609 600	1 244 100				634 500	609 600	1 244 100

¹ Due to slow return of IDPs, the food requirements have been increased in 2016 but there will be no change in the beneficiaries targeted by the relief intervention as only highest number of IDPs who are receiving food assistance since January 2016 are counted. However the beneficiaries of GFD component will increase by 81,000 in 2017 when these IDPs will start receiving their return-package. As a result of this the malnourished children to be assisted under CMAM will also increase by 24, 600 in 2017. However there is a decrease of 5,800 in the number of pregnant and lactating women targeted under this response due to a revision of targets in collaboration with nutrition cluster partners. In 2018, there is no change in beneficiaries and only food basket for LNS has been revised. Similarly at aggregate levels since there is no change in GFD beneficiaries only additional nutrition beneficiaries have been included.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Component/Modality	Age-groups	Current			Increase/Decrease			Revised		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
RELIEF Component										
General Food Distribution	Children (Under 5 years)	81 000	78 000	159 000				81 000	78 000	159 000
	Children (5-18 years)	241 000	231 000	472 000				241 000	231 000	472 000
	Adults (18 years plus)	275 000	264 000	539 000				275 000	264 000	539 000
	Total	597 000	573 000	1 170 000				597 000	573 000	1 170 000
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children 6-23 months	99 500	95 500	195 000				99 500	95 500	195 000
	Children 24-59 months	99 500	95 500	195 000				99 500	95 500	195 000
	Total	199 000	191 000	390 000				199 000	191 000	390 000
NUTRITION Component										
Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	Children 6-23 months	92 300	89 000	181 000	4 000	3 800	7 800	96 300	92 800	189 100
	Children 24-59 months	195 000	187 000	382 000	8 600	8 200	16 800	203 600	195 200	398 800
	Pregnant/lactating women (18 years plus)		605 000	605 000		(5 800)	(5 800)		599 600	599 600
	Total	287 000	881 000	1 168 000						
Prevention of stunting	Children 6-23 months	113 500	109 000	222 500				113 500	109 000	222 500
	Pregnant/lactating women (18 years plus)		445 100	445 100					445 100	445 100
	Total	113 500	554 100	667 600				113 500	554 100	667 600
Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through home fortification	Children 24-59 months	283 300	272 100	555 400				283 300	272 100	555 400
FFA: LIVELIHOODS, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT Component										
Livelihoods - Food and cash both	Children (Under 5 years)	142 000	137 000	279 000				142 000	137 000	279 000
	Children (5-18 years)	423 000	406 000	829 000				423 000	406 000	829 000
	Adults (18 years plus)	483 000	465 000	948 000				483 000	465 000	948 000
	Total	1 048 000	1 008 000	2 056 000				1 048 000	1 008 000	2 056 000
Disaster risk reduction	Children (Under 5 years)	69 000	67 000	136 000				69 000	67 000	136 000
	Children (5-18 years)	206 000	198 000	404 000				206 000	198 000	404 000
	Adults (18 years plus)	236 000	226 000	462 000				236 000	226 000	462 000
	Total	511 000	491 000	1 002 000				511 000	491 000	1 002 000
EDUCATION Component										
School Feeding - Food	Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	65 900	47 100	113 000				65 900	47 100	113 000
	Children receiving school meals and take-home ration in primary schools	193 500	126 500	320 000				193 500	126 500	320 000
	Total	259 400	173 600	433 000				259 400	173 600	433 000

School Feeding –Cash²	Children (Under 5 years)	12 000	11 000	23 000				12 000	11 000	23 000
	Children (5-18 years)	36 000	35 000	71 000				36 000	35 000	71 000
	Adults (18 years plus)	41 000	39 000	80 000				41 000	39 000	80 000
	Total	89 000	85 000	174 000				89 000	85 000	174 000
CONTINGENCY										
Contingency	Children (Under 5 years)	86 000	83 000	169 000				86 000	83 000	169 000
	Children (5-18 years)	256 000	246 000	502 000				256 000	246 000	502 000
	Adults (18 years plus)	292 000	281 100	573 100				292 000	281 100	573 100
	Total	634 000	610 100	1 244 100				634 000	610 100	1 244 100

² Including Pupils

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)											
Commodity type/Cash	General Food Distribution	CMAM		Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies			FFA (food)	School feeding			FFA/DRR (cash)
	Per family member	Children 6-59 months	PLW	PLW	Children 6-23 months	Children 24-59 months		Pre-primary below 4 years	Primary (4-9 years)	Secondary (10-15)	
Wheat/flour	444						444				
Pulses	44										
Veg oil	25		34				25		13		
Iodized salt	5						5				
HEBs	75							75	75		
RUSF (Achamum)		100									
RUSF (Wawamum) ¹	50				50						
Supercereals (WSB +)			167	167							
LNS (Maamta)			150	75							
MNP						1					
Cash/family (month)	57*									7.8/ 11.8	59/64**
TOTAL	643	100	201/ 150	167/ 75	50	1	474	75	88		-
Total kcal/day	1986	520	934/765	633/ 383	260	0	1837	338	453		-
% kcal from protein	11.2						10				
% kcal from fat	5.75						6.2				
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	360	90	120	180	360	360	75	198	198/150	150	90

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

28. Proposed adjustment of assistance activities through this budget revision is to include an additional 31,150 MT of food, resulting in a total food requirement over the life of the PRRO of 359,787 MT.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Activity	Commodity	Food requirements (MT) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
[or Component]	Cash & voucher	Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
General food distributions	Commodity	167,955	30,216	198,171
Community Management of acute malnutrition (Children 6-59 months)	Commodity	5,070	221	5,291
Community Management of acute malnutrition (Pregnant/lactating women)	Commodity	10,183	2,069	12,252
Prevention of Stunting (Children 6-23 months)	Commodity	3,543	-	3,543
prevention of Stunting (Pregnant/lactating women)	Commodity	9,735	(1,356)	8,379
Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through home fortification (Children 24 – 59 months)	Commodity	88	-	88
Livelihoods	Commodity	38,547		38,547
	Cash	27,144,469		27,144,469
Disaster risk reduction	Cash	26,488,767	-	26,488,767
School feeding	Commodity	36,151	-	36,151
	Cash	7,125,655	-	7,125,655
Contingency	Commodity	57,364		57,364
	Cash	706,680		706,680
TOTAL (MT)	Commodity	328,637	31,150	359,787
TOTAL (US\$)	Cash	61,465,571	-	61,465,571

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This budget revision, the third for PRRO 200867, for additional commitment of food and cash at an increased cost of US\$ 20,365,502 is recommended for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (MT)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	25,168	10,067,297	
Pulses	2,492	1,351,676	
Oil and fats	1,402	1,275,405	
Mixed and blended food	934	2,269,485	
Others	1,154	1,218,864	
Total Food Transfers	31,150	16,182,727	
External Transport		138,454	
LTSH		550,733	
ODOC Food		2,161,265	
Food and Related Costs ¹			19,033,179
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			-
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			19,033,179
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			-
Total Direct Project Costs			19,033,179
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²			1,332,323
TOTAL WFP COSTS			20,365,502

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	-
General service staff **	-
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	-
Recurring and Other	-
Capital Equipment	-
Security	-
Travel and transportation	-
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	-

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

