



Food distribution program in Kurram  
agency for the Conflict affectees

Funded by: World Food Programme  
(WFP).

Implementing Partner: Society for Skills,  
Trainings & Development (SSTD).

Distribution Points: New Durrani camp,  
Shasho Jamalabad, Eid Gha.

Reporting Period: 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2011 to  
27<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

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## Delivery

Kurram is one of the most volatile agency among seven agencies administratively called FATA region in Pakistan. Military operation against militants has forced thousands of people to leave their homes, villages and native towns in order to save their lives. Majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) are housed in New Durrani camp, Sadda, while rests of them are settled with some of the host communities. For the purpose of providing food to host communities, two other distribution points have become operational in the area that is Shasho Jamalabad and Eid Gha. These points of distribution were selected on the basis of being easily accessible, covering all the IDP families, with a view to provide them food in the nearest possible location.



## Distribution arrangements

Keeping in view the unstable and risky security situation, WFP and SSTD have tried their best to keep the distribution points safe and secure. Since the sectarian violence rose to a higher level and militants have further aggravated the entire scenario, all distribution points were cordoned off and sand bags are mounted at different distribution points. All the beneficiaries are lined up at time of registration and distribution. Crowd controllers keep in order the IDPs and security guards check every person before entering the distribution point. Shasho, Eid Gah and New Durrani camp are the three distribution points from where beneficiaries receive their food packages.



## Operational difficulties encountered & measures taken to overcome them

Kurram has seen sectarian violence attack on inhabitants of the Kurram Agency, one of the deadliest so far, is one of the most brutal and bloody even for an Agency with a reputation as a centre of long-drawn-out sectarian violence. The history of Kurram Agency is a sordid one: strife with violence in the name of sectarianism and influence of militants has further made the situation gruesome. Kurram is a strategic hot zone as it is a part of FATA and that is why it has attracted militants from across the country. Killing of people belonging to different sects has become routine and law and order situation turned even worse. Some of difficulties encountered are:

- Extremely deteriorating security situation has limited mobility of project staff
- Recent attack on Rub hall of WFP in Eid Gha was a reminder of possible worst case scenario
- Non availability of fuel for the vehicles
- Power shortage and breakdown hampers the process

- Communication via land is always difficult as it remains out of order most of the time
- Unpredictable curfew halts everything
- Interference from political administration in the matters of distribution and official affairs
- Unwillingness of field staff to work in conflict hit zone
- Difficulties in storing food during harsh weathers
- Interference from some of the community members regarding distribution in Edi Gha
- Accommodation for the staff
- Unwillingness of transporters to travel to Kurram agency and back

### Steps taken to reduce losses

Steps taken to reduce the losses are:

- Using satellite phones for communication
- Forming peace committees of village elders
- All the activities are mostly completed during day time
- Night travelling is strongly discouraged among drivers and staff
- Security guards are hired to maintain security at distribution points
- Metal detectors are provided to guards in order to check every person entering the distribution point
- Distribution points are cordoned off

### The acceptability of food

It is critical for the food distribution project to maintain a current understanding of the factors affecting food choice, acceptance and consumption, since these influence all aspects of its activities. Choice of food varies from region to region. To make it more acceptable among the



IDPs, WFP have added Asian food in the ration. Therefore food is highly appreciated among the beneficiaries for its good and hygienic quality. The ration also provided nutritious food which mitigates emaciation among women and children and nourishes their health. The ration has all food stuff which is daily used in average household for cooking such as rice, wheat flour, sugar and tea. This gives them an opportunity to get something they need from humanitarian organization. The community praised the activity and hoped for the continuation of such intervention in the area.

## How the overall situation is expected to develop

WFP and SSTD have done their level best to develop a conducive environment for the IDPs, not only in camp but also off the camp. Since food has been distributed among many IDPs there are visible effects of intervention on the development. Women and children, who are the most vulnerable part of society, are provided with nutritious food for their physical and mental development. The money that everybody needs to spend on food has been saved because of the food distribution, as most of the poor and vulnerable people spend major portion of their income on purchasing food. Thus they not only get food but they also save their income to use it for other essentials.



## Information on beneficiaries

Previously there was only one distribution point located in New Durrani camp for the IDPs who were resided inside the camp but now two other distribution points have also been made functional which are located in Eid Gha and Shaho, keeping in the view the importance of food distribution. These two distribution points were established to facilitate host communities who had fled their villages during operation.

Details of information on beneficiaries of New Durrani camp are given below:

Starting date: 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 to 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

Total No. Families received food	Total No. of beneficiaries	Male beneficiaries	Female beneficiaries	No. Male Headed families	No. of female headed families
2439	17073	8707	8365	1934	505

Details of food distributed in New Durrani camp:

Total food distributed (M/T)	Wheat flour (M/T)	Rice (M/T)	YSP (M/T)	V. Oil (M/T)	HEB (M/T)	Salt (M/T)	Sugar (M/T)	Tea (M/T)	P-Doz (M/T)
197.341	73.170	73.170	19.512	9.751	5.488	2.439	9.756	1.463	2.592

Details of information on beneficiaries of Shahu Jamalabad

Starting from 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2011 to 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2011

<b>Total No. of families received food</b>	<b>Total No. of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Male beneficiaries</b>	<b>Female beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of male headed families</b>	<b>No. of female headed families</b>
3138	21966	11203	10763	3014	124

Details of food distributed at Shahu Jamalabad

<b>Total food distributed (M/T)</b>	<b>Wheat flour (M/T)</b>	<b>Rice (M/T)</b>	<b>YSP (M/T)</b>	<b>V. Oil (M/T)</b>	<b>HEB (M/T)</b>	<b>Salt (M/T)</b>	<b>Sugar (M/T)</b>	<b>Tea (M/T)</b>	<b>P-Doz (M/T)</b>
239.191	94.140	94.140	25.140	11.526	7.061	3.138	N/A	N/A	4.079

Details of information on beneficiaries of Eid Gha

Starting from 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 to 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2011

<b>Total No. of families received food</b>	<b>Total No. of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Male beneficiaries</b>	<b>Female beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of male headed families</b>	<b>No. of female headed families</b>
2999	20993	10706	10287	2906	93

Details of food distribution at Eid Gha in Sadda tehsil of Kurram agency

<b>Total food distributed (M/T)</b>	<b>Wheat flour (M/T)</b>	<b>Rice (M/T)</b>	<b>YSP (M/T)</b>	<b>V. Oil (M/T)</b>	<b>HEB (M/T)</b>	<b>Salt (M/T)</b>	<b>Sugar (M/T)</b>	<b>Tea (M/T)</b>	<b>P-Doz (M/T)</b>
228.595	89.970	89.970	23.992	11.018	6.748	2.999	N/A	N/A	3.899

## Gender disaggregation

SSTD is aware of gender disaggregation and therefore it has adopted different strategies, keeping in perspective the area and culture that people are following. Separate counters are made for men and women to serve them. The main purpose of this disaggregation is to encourage more and more women headed families and widows to come to the distribution point and take their ration with them. Secondly, improving food security and people's livelihoods is complex and calls for a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach must include the collection, management and analysis of data for

development – for planning and policy purposes as well as for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of interventions.

Below is the graphical representation of data:

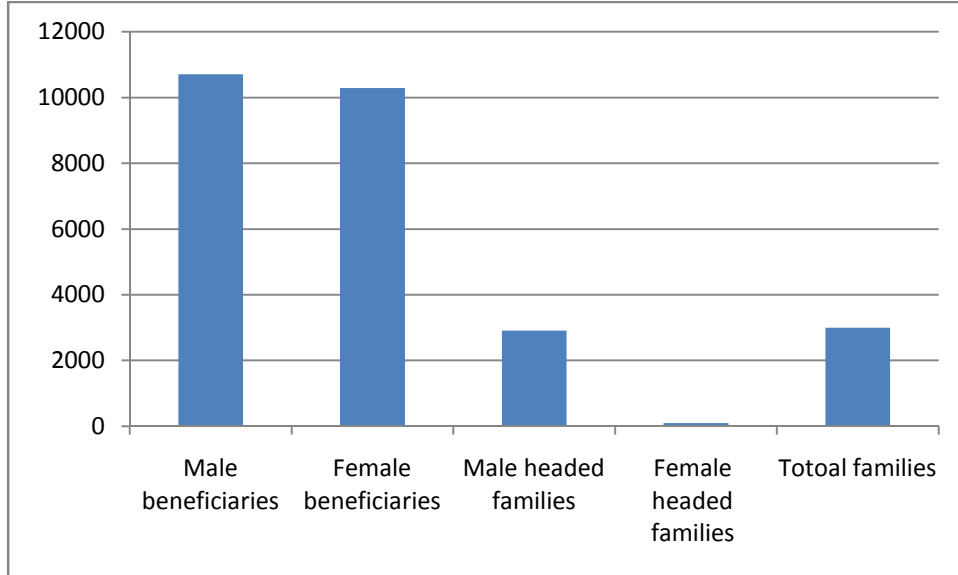


Figure 1 Eid Gha data

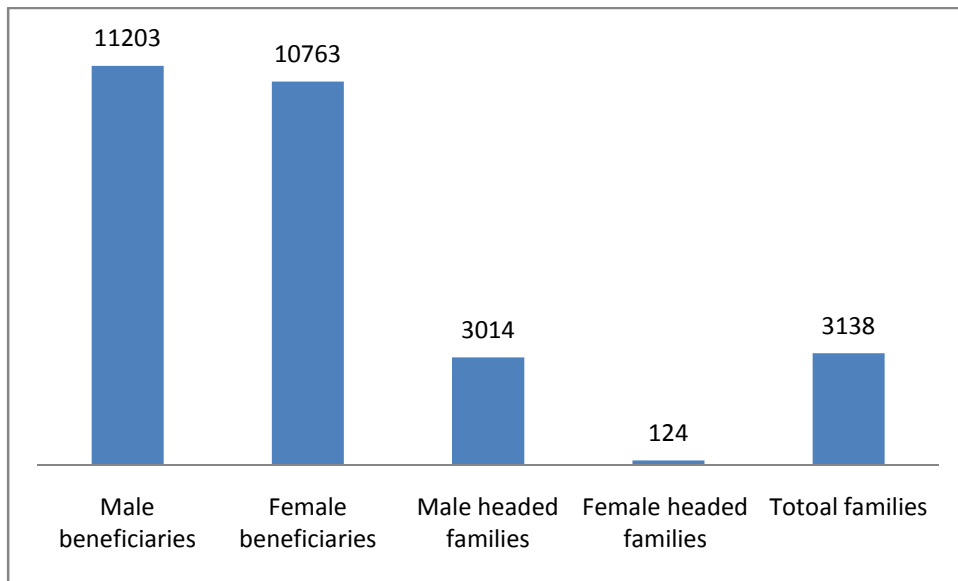


Figure 2 Shaho Jamalabad

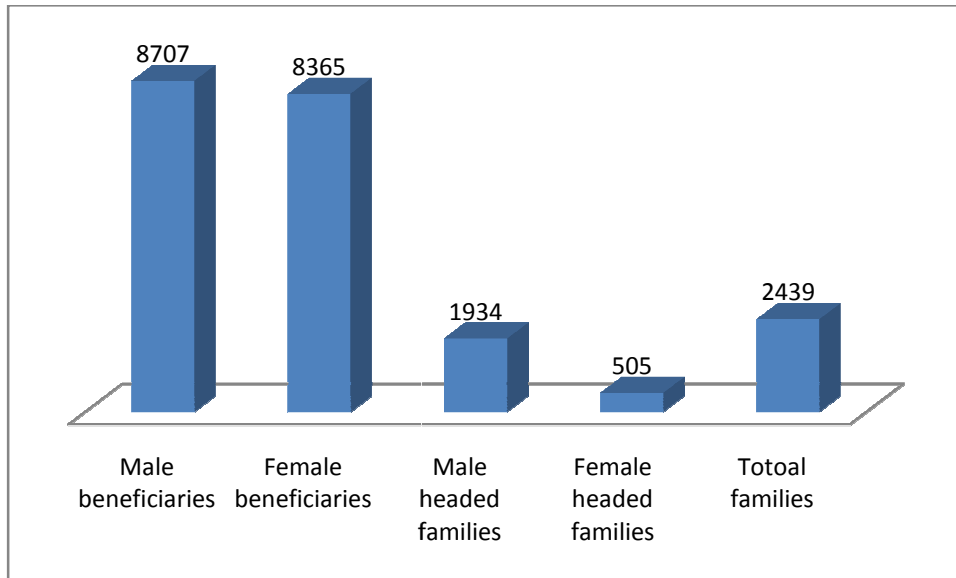


Figure 3 New Durrani Camp

### Allocation to women/men

SSTD has allocated separate food ration for men and women alike to keep the gender equality, and use the available resources at maximum. Allocation of men and women crucially shapes the resource allocation decisions households make. Men and women often use their bargaining power to express different priorities about how assets should be allocated. Understanding these differences and their effects is critical, if policymakers are to improve livelihoods. Increasing the bargaining power of one gender group rather than other can mean the difference between policy failure and policy success.

### Outcomes of the Project

The project has given sense of care to the IDPs in their most hard time to protect them from becoming part of further misery. With food distribution project, targeted communities get free food which saves their limited income to use it for other necessary purposes. On the other hand the community also gets nutritious food which keeps them physically fit and to overcome the fatigue of conflict. Women and children, who become emaciated in crisis, need to eat adequate nutrients to keep themselves physically fit.

