

# Standard Project Report 2009

## GEORGIA

### Assistance to Recovery and Capacity-Building

Project Number	102111
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Reporting Period	1 January - 31 December 2009
Total Beneficiaries in 2009	171,300

Project Approval Date	10 Nov 2006
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2007
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2007
Project End Date	07 Jul 2009
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as at 31 December 2009 in USD	
Food Costs	19,720,693
Other Direct Costs	14,530,610
Indirect Support Costs	2,397,591
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>36,648,895</b>

Approved Commodities	Metric Tonnes
84% Cereals And Grains	25,949
5% Miscellaneous	1,636
1% Mixed And Blended	180
6% Oils And Fats	1,872
5% Pulses And Vegetables	1,419
<b>100% Total Approved Commodities</b>	<b>31,056</b>

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## Country Overview



The boundaries and names shown on the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Georgia is a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country with a population of 4.4 million people. The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s paved the way for independence, while also causing acute economic hardship, political instability, civil war and armed conflict in Georgia's two autonomous regions (Abkhazia and South Ossetia).

Economic reforms carried out by the Government since the "Rose Revolution" in 2003 resulted in strengthened macroeconomic indicators. The country continuously demonstrated strong economic growth (averaging 9.5 percent per year for 2005-2006; 12.3 percent in 2007 and 8.7 percent for the first six months of 2008). Inflation was kept below 10 percent and the local currency remained stable.

The conflict that erupted in South Ossetia in early August 2008 caused a downturn in economic growth and stability together with increasing the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Georgian economy's pre-August 2008 GDP showed a strong 9 percent increase. However, post-conflict growth plummeted to 2.3 percent in 2008, and contracted a further 7.8 percent during the first six months of 2009.

In 2009, an estimated 316,000 people representing 16.5 percent of the total labour force, was unemployed. This figure marked an increase of 13.1 percent as opposed to 2007. Furthermore, an estimated 23.6 percent of the population lives below the official poverty line and 13.4 percent in extreme poverty.

In February and March 2009, a joint FAO/UNICEF/WFP food security, nutrition and livelihoods assessment revealed adequate food availability owing to the numerous well-stocked markets. However, displacement, unemployment and poverty continue to prevent access to markets and limit dietary diversity. The assessment recommended livelihood support as the most effective and appropriate means of improving food security and nutrition among the target population groups.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In response to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1, the overall objective of WFP assistance in Georgia is to support a reduction in poverty and hunger.

WFP's relief food assistance aims to prevent the loss of assets through the distribution of food in sufficient quantity and quality to cover basic food needs.

In terms of recovery, WFP resources are channelled through community-based food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW) activities to promote sustainable food security among food-insecure populations. WFP assistance aims to improve food production capacities through the creation and rehabilitation of agricultural assets and to help re-establish livelihoods among IDPs and other conflict-affected population groups.

In addition, WFP complements the Government's efforts to respond to tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Highly vulnerable people undergoing medical treatment for tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS receive food and cash assistance as an incentive to complete their full courses of treatment (MDG 6).

Throughout all activities, there is a strong focus on enhancing local capacities, participation and ownership, to facilitate preconditions for a gradual hand-over of assistance programmes to government counterparts by mid-2011.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	5,600	5,300	10,900
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	19,800	18,800	38,600
Number of adults	69,200	77,300	146,500
Total number of beneficiaries in 2009	94,600	101,400	196,000
Total number of beneficiaries in 2008	117,400	126,700	244,100
Total number of beneficiaries in 2007	62,950	66,450	129,400

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	11,991	880	960		778	14,609
Total food distributed in 2009	11,991	880	960		778	14,609
Total food distributed in 2008	6,997	461	418	150	426	8,452
Total food distributed in 2007	6,529	444	78	0	393	7,445

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The relief component of the operation aimed to ensure adequate food consumption among IDPs, conflict-affected local populations and other most vulnerable categories of beneficiaries. The relief intervention addressed WFP Strategic Objective 2.

In addition, WFP - in partnership with UNICEF and UNHCR and in collaboration with the Government - implemented a joint cash assistance programme for all IDPs. Each beneficiary received a monthly cash assistance, over three months, of 25 GEL (US\$ 15) to cover complementary food items.

WFP helped beneficiaries establish their livelihoods in the areas of resettlement and/or return (Strategic Objective 2). Tools employed included food for work (FFW) and cash for work (CFW). These projects aimed at rehabilitating basic agricultural infrastructure with a view to helping beneficiaries increase local food production and improve food security.

Through TB and HIV components and in response to Strategic Objective 3, WFP provided food incentives to tuberculosis outpatients under short-term directly observed treatment, (DOTS) and people living with HIV who undergo antiretroviral treatment (ART).

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Food Distribution

The overall number of beneficiaries was higher than initially planned. Over 60,000 FFW beneficiaries received food incentives for the works they had carried out under this initiative in 2008. The distribution was delayed due to the re-allocation of all available resources in support of the emergency relief operation following the August 2008 crisis.

Targeting of IDPs was based on official lists maintained by the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation. To identify the most vulnerable households in the areas of return, WFP applied comprehensive socio-economic criteria elaborated in close collaboration with local authorities.

Following the immediate emergency response period, WFP shifted its focus from emergency relief to recovery and rehabilitation activities among the targeted population groups. FFW and CFW activities were initiated in resettlement and return areas. The selection of FFW/CFW activities was based on the prioritized needs of the whole community. The communities prepared project proposals, with support and training from WFP field staff and in coordination with local authorities. Under FFW, each participant received a four-member family ration for each day worked on the project site. The individual FFW ration included 2,311 kcal. CFW activities were compensated at 5 Georgian Lari (US\$ 3) per day.

General distribution of dry food rations equivalent to 2,085 kcal, was conducted for most beneficiaries. In addition, WFP provided ingredients to bakeries to distribute baked bread to IDPs in collective centres and in those new settlements without baking facilities. Since August 2008, WFP has contracted 10 bakeries to provide bread.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	3,400	3,650	7,050	4,900	4,650	9,550	144.1%	127.4%	135.5%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	7,400	7,950	15,350	17,050	16,100	33,150	230.4%	202.5%	216.0%
Number of adults	41,300	42,100	83,400	60,850	67,750	128,600	147.3%	160.9%	154.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2009	52,100	53,700	105,800	82,800	88,500	171,300	158.9%	164.8%	161.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2008	101,750	107,850	209,600	117,400	126,700	244,100	115.4%	117.5%	116.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2007	77,100	81,900	159,000	62,950	66,450	129,400	81.6%	81.1%	81.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
Internally Displaced Persons	19,250	20,750	40,000	18,450	19,300	37,750	95.8%	93.0%	94.4%
Returnees	28,900	31,100	60,000	16,800	17,500	34,300	58.1%	56.3%	57.2%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	51,850	48,150	100,000	43,550	46,550	90,100	84.0%	96.7%	90.1%
Participants in Food For Work	9,000	6,000	15,000	16,550	6,500	23,050	183.9%	108.3%	153.7%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,950	1,850	5,800	3,350	1,250	4,600	84.8%	67.6%	79.3%
Cash and Voucher Beneficiaries	18,600	19,400	38,000	16,000	16,900	32,900	86.0%	87.1%	86.6%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	655	662	101.0%
Iodised Salt	50	65	129.4%
Pasta	2,060	813	39.5%
Sugar	584	404	69.1%
Vegetable Oil	707	525	74.2%
Wheat Flour	7,920	6,609	83.4%
<b>Total for 2009</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>75.8%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2008 SPR</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>74.9%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2007 SPR</b>	<b>16,360</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>45.5%</b>

## 'Story Worth Telling'

Gilda Kalandia is a 36-year old mother of four. Her children range from 1.5 to 16 years of age. She lives in the IDP collective centre near Tbilisi.

In 1993 after military escalation in Abkhazia, Gilda and her husband left Sukhumi and were settled in a collective centre in Gardabani district. The family spent seven years in one 15-sq.m. room.

"We decided to move to Kodory Valley, closer to our home", interjects Gilda's husband, "we got a small plot of land from the government. We felt like we were back home."

Life was improving slowly. The family could earn enough to build a small house. Later the family rented an additional land plot to increase food production and income.

"In August 2008 everything was upturned", says Gilda, "when the first bombs blasted around our village it was night and we ran to the cellar for shelter. The following day the blasts were closer and we had to run away".

The family returned to Gardabani collective centre. No work, no income - only a small cash allowance from the government and WFP's food and cash assistance.

"We were able to survive with this assistance", says Gilda.

In addition, Gilda's family participated in a CFW project to rehabilitate an irrigation channel. The family received a small plot of land and cultivated vegetables. Rehabilitated irrigation helped a lot and the family was able to sell part of the harvest.

"After August, I thought I could not start life again. I lost every hope and was totally depressed. Only now I am feeling that life continues and can hope again that my children will have a better future."

## Enhanced Commitments to Women

Overall, female beneficiaries constituted more than half of the total caseload. Within the framework of the joint cash transfer programme, 80 percent of plastic bank cards have been issued to female household members. However, women's participation in the project management process remained below the target. Thus, WFP continues to deliver training sessions to enhance technical skills among women and increase their participation in management committees.

<i>Enhanced Commitments to Women Indicators</i>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Proportion of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name in GFD	50%	52%
Proportion of women in leadership positions in food management committees	50%	47%
Proportion of women receiving household food rations at distribution point in GFD	50%	52%

## Outputs

IDPs were provided with food assistance in over 200 collective centres and 35 new settlements. Returnees were assisted in 79 communities within the areas adjacent to the conflict zone.

Through the FFW/CFW component, 84 micro-projects were implemented in 110 communities in six targeted regions. Micro-projects were accomplished according to the agreed schedule. As a result, actual outputs were close to the targets specified in the project proposals.

Physical outputs shown against FFW include also those achieved through CFW.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Cash and Vouchers</b>				
Number of cash entitlement cards issued in men's name	number	2,740	2,060	75.2%
Number of cash entitlement cards issued in women name	number	10,960	8,240	75.2%
Number of men receiving cash	number	2,740	2,844	103.8%
Number of women receiving cash	number	10,960	8,480	77.4%
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time		100	98	98.0%
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash		100	100	100.0%
Total cash amount (USD) distributed		2,280,000	1,762,000	77.3%
<b>Food for Work</b>				
Arable land rehabilitated	ha	225	227	100.9%
Drainage channel rehabilitated	km	15	15	100.0%
Fish farming enterprises developed	number	7	7	100.0%
Gabion constructed	cubic metr	599	599	100.0%
Irrigation channel rehabilitated	km	125	125	100.0%
Land fenced	ha	52	52	100.0%
<b>General Food Distribution</b>				
Number/percentage of (timely) distributions of food rations or containing a full food basket	number	12	12	100.0%
<b>HIV/AIDS Support</b>				
ART health facilities receiving food support	number	4	4	100.0%
Patients of ART supported	number	500	350	70.0%
TB health facilities receiving food support	number	69	69	100.0%
TB patients on DOTS supported	number	5,200	4,200	80.8%

## Outcomes

A joint WFP/FAO/UNICEF food security, nutrition and agricultural livelihoods assessment provided evidence that WFP and partners were successful in maintaining adequate levels of food consumption levels for beneficiaries.

An evaluation of the second CFW pilot showed that more than 90 percent of beneficiaries increased local food production. Cash assistance provided a source of income, enabling the purchase of farm inputs (seeds and fertilizers). Irrigation systems rehabilitated through FFW were found to be a contributing factor to increased production.

WFP's evaluation of the joint cash assistance programme found that most people spent cash on the intended items, including food (WFP), clothing for winter (UNHCR), and specific food/NFIs for children under 2 (UNICEF). The programme helped improve beneficiaries' food consumption levels.

Outcome		Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks</b>				
Percentage of assets kept maintained by the beneficiary households against total assets rehabilitated	↑1		90	98
Percentage of communities with increased food production after FFW intervention	↑2		90	99
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people</b>				
Percentage of ART patients adhering to treatment	↑3	98	98	98
Percentage of TB patients adhering to DOTS treatment	↑4	73	91	91

↑See endnotes for information about data sources

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Since May 2009, WFP has shifted its focus from emergency relief to recovery and rehabilitation activities among the new IDP caseload. This became possible following the proactive policy of the government aimed at providing durable solutions for IDPs. As a result, all IDP households were provided with houses and agricultural land.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs from Donors, Government and Partners

Total donor contributions towards the operation, together with carry-over stocks, exceeded 90 percent of overall projected requirements.

The NGO cooperating partners have complemented part of the project costs related to handling, transportation and the storage of food commodities.

Local de facto authorities have actively participated in the implementation of FFW activities in the conflict zone of Abkhazia through the provision of non-food items and transportation of food to final distribution points.

Donor	Resourced in 2009 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2009 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada			50
European Commission		1,317	1,905
Greece		103	103
Italy		230	230
MULTILATERAL		157	156
Norway		224	224
Private Donors		15	41
Republic of Korea			27
Romania		10	96
Spain		395	424
Sweden		1,661	1,661
Switzerland			16
Turkey		16	145
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies			796
USA		3,832	6,621
<b>Total:</b>		<b>7,960</b>	<b>12,495</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases

Most commodities were procured either internationally or regionally. Local purchases represented 8 percent of the total food basket and comprised pasta and iodized salt. After extensive local purchases during the first months of the emergency, WFP continued local procurement only for those commodities with competitive prices and acceptable quality.

Commodity	Local Purchases (mt)	Triangular Purchases (mt)	Other International Purchases (mt)
Beans	72	552	0
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	20
Iodised Salt	61	0	0
Pasta	900	139	0
Sugar	0	0	560
Vegetable Oil	0	232	392
Wheat Flour	846	7,198	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>972</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Commodities were shipped to the Georgian port of Poti. The forwarding agent appointed for the Trans-Caucasus transported food from the port to WFP's storage facilities. Handling at the warehouses was done by hired labour and final delivery was managed through the hiring of private trucks and drivers.

Commodity	Metric Tonnes								%	
	Opening Stock	Commodities Received	Commodity Transactions	Total Handled	Food Distributed	Closing Stock (In-Country)* <sup>1</sup>	Closing Stock (Total)* <sup>2</sup>	Post Delivery Losses		Loss vs Handled
Wheat Flour	↑ <sup>5</sup>	870	8,456	-2,694	9,326	6,609	0	0	22	0.2%
Beans	↑ <sup>6</sup>	87	607	-31	694	662	0	0	2	0.3%
Iodised Salt	↑ <sup>7</sup>	6	61	-2	67	65	0	0	0	0.2%
Pasta	↑ <sup>8</sup>	53	1,012	-250	1,064	813	0	0	1	0.1%
Sugar	↑ <sup>9</sup>	156	445	-197	601	404	0	0	1	0.1%
Vegetable Oil	↑ <sup>10</sup>	170	537	-181	706	525	0	0	1	0.1%
High Energy Biscuits		20	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	100.0%
<b>Project Total:</b>		<b>1,362</b>	<b>11,117</b>	<b>-3,356</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

\* The projects closing stock is presented in two formats: <sup>1</sup> describes COMPAS closing stock (WFP in recipient country + cooperating partner/s), while <sup>2</sup> describes the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) compliant closing stocks, which are total stocks (inside and outside the recipient country and on high seas) as reflected in the Annual Financial Statement. Further information on these two values are available on the SPR Guidance webpage.

↑ Where applicable, see Annex: Food Transport, Delivery and Handling, Annex: Commodity Transactions, and Endnotes for information on opening and closing stocks

## Post-Delivery Losses

Overall losses remained minimal as a result of regular stock checking, segregation of damaged parts, laboratory testing, fumigation and optimizing the distribution processes to avoid over-storage of commodities at distribution points.

However, the November 2008 shipment of high energy biscuits (20 tons) was received in poor condition with an extremely short shelf life (1.5 month). In addition, the commodity was infested with insects. The commodity was fumigated and stockpiled separately to avoid infestation. Multiple laboratory analyses have also been undertaken. Finally, the commodity was identified as unfit for human consumption and was disposed of. Losses for wheat flour were mainly attributable to the storage and distribution of this commodity during the emergency phase. Measures to minimize losses have been put in place by WFP including optimization of distribution and storage processes.

## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

Relief food distributions were implemented in collaboration with international NGOs, such as World Vision, Care, Save the Children and International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC). The joint cash assistance programme was implemented in partnership with UNICEF and UNHCR.

WFP worked with World Vision and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in the conflict zone of Abkhazia while supporting FFW (with WVI) and TB project (with MSF).

The institutional assistance component was implemented in partnership with a number of local NGOs.

As part of the UNCT, WFP actively participated in the UN Joint Support Plan to HIV/AIDS National Response in Georgia and in preparation of UNDAF and multi-hazard contingency planning.

NGO Data Collection	
Total number of International NGO Partners in the project	5
Total number of Local NGO Partners in the project	13

## Lessons Learned

The country office used the food consumption score for measuring the impact of the joint cash assistance programme for IDPs. This indicator, measured through focus group discussions, is fairly accurate. However, the country office encountered a number of constraints: (i) it was very difficult to conduct a baseline survey for a representative sample due to constant movements of IDPs from one place to another; (ii) measuring the effects of the WFP cash assistance was further complicated by simultaneous cash assistance projects implemented by other agencies (UN and the Government).

Considering the above, measuring the cash expenditure pattern rather than the food consumption score could be a better outcome indicator to assess the short-term impact of this type of cash assistance programmes.

## Endnotes

- ↑11 Previous Follow-up: Dec-2008, Outcome assessment of completed FFW projects., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2009, Evaluation of CFW/FFW projects., WFP survey.
- ↑12 Previous Follow-up: Dec-2008, Outcome assessment of completed FFW projects., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2009, Evaluation of CFW/FFW projects., WFP survey.
- ↑13 Base value: Nov-2006, Information from National AIDS Centre., Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Sep-2008, Consolidated information from medical centres., Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2009, Consolidated information from medical centres., Secondary data.
- ↑14 Base value: May-2004, MSCI Concept paper., Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Sep-2008, Information from assisted TB facilities., Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2009, Information from assisted TB facilities., Secondary data.
- ↑15 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.
- ↑16 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.
- ↑17 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.
- ↑18 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.
- ↑19 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.
- ↑10 Due to delay in receiving distribution figures for the 2008 last distribution period, 2008 Closing stock was only an estimation which was updated upon receipt of CP distribution reports early 2009. Commodities transactions represent the transfer of remaining stocks to the next active phase of the operation.

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2009 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2009 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00115-01	Wheat Flour			50
European Commission	EEC-C-00090-01	Beans			72
European Commission	EEC-C-00127-01	Sugar		72	72
European Commission	EEC-C-00127-01	Vegetable Oil		93	93
European Commission	EEC-C-00127-01	Wheat Flour		1,152	1,668
Greece	GRE-C-00027-05	Sugar		69	69
Greece	GRE-C-00027-05	Vegetable Oil		34	34
Italy	ITA-C-00066-01	Wheat Flour		48	48
Italy	ITA-C-00066-08	High Energy Biscuits			0
Italy	ITA-C-00078-09	Iodised Salt		25	25
Italy	ITA-C-00078-09	Wheat Flour		37	37
Italy	ITA-C-00079-01	Wheat Flour		120	120
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		7	7
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour		150	150
Norway	NOR-C-00086-01	Wheat Flour		224	224
Private Donors	WPD-C-00290-14	Iodised Salt			10
Private Donors	WPD-C-00312-02	Iodised Salt			16
Private Donors	WPD-C-00330-01	Vegetable Oil		15	15
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00016-01	Wheat Flour			27
Romania	ROM-C-00003-01	Iodised Salt		10	10
Romania	ROM-C-00003-01	Wheat Flour			86
Spain	SPA-C-00035-07	Sugar		46	46
Spain	SPA-C-00035-07	Vegetable Oil		131	160
Spain	SPA-C-00035-07	Wheat Flour		218	218
Sweden	SWE-C-00032-01	Wheat Flour		29	29
Sweden	SWE-C-00037-01	Beans		207	207
Sweden	SWE-C-00037-01	Sugar		92	92
Sweden	SWE-C-00037-01	Vegetable Oil		101	101
Sweden	SWE-C-00037-01	Wheat Flour		1,232	1,232
Switzerland	SWI-C-00066-01	Wheat Flour			16
Turkey	TUR-C-00011-01	Wheat Flour		16	145
UN CERF Common Funds and Ag	001-C-00173-01	Wheat Flour			796
USA	USA-C-00193-02	Vegetable Oil			29
USA	USA-C-00211-01	Beans			200
USA	USA-C-00211-01	Vegetable Oil			100

**Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors**

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2009 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2009 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-00211-01	Wheat Flour			1,244
USA	USA-C-00221-01	Beans		216	345
USA	USA-C-00221-01	Pasta		1,039	1,039
USA	USA-C-00221-01	Sugar		212	281
USA	USA-C-00221-01	Vegetable Oil		112	184
USA	USA-C-00221-01	Wheat Flour		2,253	3,199
<b>Total:</b>				<b>7,960</b>	<b>12,495</b>

**Annex: Commodity Transactions**

Commodity	Commodity Transaction	Going out		Coming in	
		To project	mt	From project	mt
Beans	Transfer	107870	31		
Iodised Salt	Transfer	107870	2		
Pasta	Transfer	107870	250		
Sugar	Transfer	107870	197		
Vegetable Oil	Transfer	107870	181		
Wheat Flour	Transfer	107870	2,694		
<b>Project Total:</b>			<b>3,356</b>		