



WFP 2012

BACKGROUND GUIDE



2012



LETTER FROM THE DAIS

Hello MITMUNC delegates!

We are excited to co-chair the United Nations World Food Program committee at MITMUNC this year. We, Shadab Gul Dawood and Isabella Gariboldi, are currently in our first year studying Mathematics and second year studying Biological Engineering, respectively. As international students (Shadab from Pakistan, Isabella from Italy) we take much interest in the dynamics of world politics and humanitarian action. We are looking forward to meeting all of you and hear what you and the countries you are representing have to say about the very important issues that we will be debating.

The World Food Program is the world's leading humanitarian organization in the fight for hunger. Founded in 1961, WFP promotes the collaboration of various countries for the common aim of promoting food security and resolving many emergencies that result from poor living conditions especially in third world countries. Please explore this committee and its actions and policy at its official website <http://www.wfp.org/>. Read about it so that you can appreciate its mission and embrace its values as you confront our two very important topics.

MIT is one of the leading institutes in the world for what regards technology and the resolution of a wide range of problems that have a global impact. As such, there is no environment that could be better-suited and more stimulating for debate on our topics. As former MUN delegates, we remember the panic when you have to

stand up in front of so many people to defend or express your country's stance. However, don't let this scare you into silence. Speak out loudly and confidently; we are very excited to hear what you have to say!

That said, we are both very excited to work with all of you. Feel free to contact us (see contact information below) if you have any question or comment. Enjoy researching and we'll see you in February!

Sincerely,

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Topic 1:

THE QUESTION OF FAMINE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Introduction

As of July 2011, more than 12 million people, a 38 percent increase since March 2011, in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are in danger and in need of humanitarian aid due to the food crisis. Food insecurity has been a strain on the Horn of Africa long before the most recent crisis starting in July 2011. Countries most heavily affected include Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Eritrea, Djibouti and many of their neighbors. Among these, however, Somalia is most heavily affected and will be the major, but not sole, focus of this guide and of the resulting resolutions.

Famine was declared in Somalia on July 20 in the Lower Shabele and Bakool regions in the south. The declaration of famine was extended to Balcad and Cadale districts of Middle Shabellae and the IDP (Internationally Displaced Persons) settlements in Mogadishu and Afgoye on August 3rd.

Appendix I provides you with a map of the area color-coded with respect to the gravity of the situation as of July 2011. Appendix II contains the table that defines

the 'Phases' used to describe a food crisis, by convention.

Background and Key Factors*Climate factors*

The general trend of desertification is due to the global trend of climate change. The insufficient March-June long rains have temporarily worsened this trend. The effects of La Nina, the lowering of the temperature of the ocean's surface in the equatorial Eastern Central Pacific region, have impacted rain seasons especially in Ethiopia where rains have been strongly diminished for two consecutive seasons resulting in many areas receiving less than half the needed rain.

Agriculture and Livestock

The general lack of food resources is due to the bad harvests and the death of cattle resulting from the drought. The importance of agriculture can be grasped when considering that 80 percent of the population almost completely depends on it both as a source of income and as a source of food. Improving agriculture (especially cereal production) and livestock conditions is essential to providing a basis for the area to be self-sufficient economically and in terms of food supply in the long-term. This would further allow for more stable and lower food prices.

Regarding livestock, a system to improve cattle nutrition and veterinary services in those communities that depend on livestock is essential. It would prevent population migration by improving

conditions and meat supply. Preventing pastors migrating also would improve food access in worst-off areas.

Food, Water Supply, and Disease

The first major consequence of draught is shortage of water. In many areas, natural water points are not replenished sufficiently, thus water is to be transported in trucks where possible. General shortage in water resulted in grave hygienic and sanitary consequences, especially for children affected by malnourishment. The second direct consequence of the drought is the shortage of food, which results in nutritional deficits for the entire population. Rapid population increase, such as in certain areas of Kenya, have further limited the resources pro capita.

The consequences of poor food supply fall most dangerously on children. Humanitarian organizations have responded by treating children with therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) issued through nutrition centers. However, due to limited access to many regions and the overwhelming demand, many children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) effectively are not treated.

The unavailability of food has been further worsened by the general increase in food prices. Since the insufficient rains in Kenya in late 2010, the price of food has risen more than would be expected in accordance with the global increase in prices.

A dangerous risk resulting from the above-mentioned water and food

shortages is the spread of transmissible diseases often linked to poor nutrition and sanitation. Common examples are measles, acute watery diarrhea (AWD), cholera and malaria. Such diseases have thus far been relatively controlled thanks to the action of humanitarian organizations, but the risk of outbreaks is persistent. This risk is emphasized by the limited access to health services and the weakened immune system of many people due to malnutrition. High population density in certain areas (such as overcrowded refugee camps) and the constant migration of people further threaten the rapid spread of potential diseases.

Security Issues

Somalia (along with many other countries in the region) has been in turmoil and has had an unstable government for the past 20 years. A grave challenge facing the local population and organizations implementing relief programs is the continuous tensions, particularly in areas of southern and central Somalia. Security impediments include among others the issue of widespread piracy along with civil and political unrest aggravated by political instability and extremism, lack of development and armed conflict.

This unrest has also resulted in mass migrations of people by foot in grave physical conditions often leading to death. The migrants, looking for better alimentary conditions, face long, physically aggravating journeys only to arrive in refugee camps in Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia and further limiting the availability of resources in these areas.

The civil unrest that threatens the local population and international organizations is due to al-Shabab, a group of Islamic militants connected with al-Qaeda.

In October 2011, Kenyan troops have crossed the Somali boarder to fight this organization, which the Kenyan government blames for various kidnappings in Kenya. Al-Shabab has denied such accusations and continues to control many areas in southern and central Somalia, trying to prevent migration of hunger-stricken Somalis and not allowing humanitarian associations to penetrate the region. Al-Shabaab kidnappings and murders of many international aid workers have forced many organizations to withdraw from areas controlled by Al-Shabaab. Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and the United Nations have suspected arms destined to Al-Shabaab have been transported from Eritrea, although the government of Eritrea denies such allegations.

Refugee Crisis

Only from January to July 2011, about 183,000 Somalis have left Somalia. Their desperate health conditions have made it necessary to develop strategies to avoid their death before they reach their destinations in other areas of Somalia or across the borders. This mass migration has caused issues of overcrowding in many refugee camps such as Dadaab, the largest refugee camp in the world. Overcrowding has aggravated living conditions in the camps in many ways such as but not limited to an increase in sexual violence, an increase of risk of

exposure to HIV/AIDS, worsening of tensions amongst the refugees and between the refugees and local communities and a general deterioration of health services. Lack or limited access to reproductive health risks has caused an increase in maternal and neonatal mortality and disability. To cope with overcrowding other refugee camps have been opened such as Kobe in Ethiopia (opening towards the end of June 2011). Kobe has itself been filled up resulting in the need for a fourth refugee settlement as of earlier this year.

Social Issues

The major victims of social tensions are women and children. Across the area, the number of early and or forced marriages is expected to increase (as a result of the socio-economic distress), while the separation of families as a result of migration and the increase in exploitation of children by armed forces and armed groups are increasingly preoccupying. Limited access to resources such as food and water often result in conflicts and violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV), within or amongst communities.

Past Actions

Domestic Action

On July 4, 2011 Prime Minister of Somalia Abdiweli Mohamed Ali created a national committee to specifically deal with the drought's impact in the southern regions. This committee includes many ministers. The Prime Minister also instituted a

security force consisting in 300 men in order to enforce security measures and contrast the control of Al-Shabaab rebels in many regions. In collaboration with African peacekeepers, this new military section should ensure among other things the safety of convoys distributing food. Since 28 July, when an African Union peacekeepers offensive was able to take territory from northern Mogadishu from Al-Shabaab control, the distribution of food supplies has improved in many regions.

World Food Program (International) Action

WFP had withdrawn from Somalia in 2010 due to the dangerous conditions for its staff and illegal taxation imposed by Al-Shabaab on transport of goods. However, on July 27 this year, WFP began an airlift of food to Somalia. Food was effectively supplied to Mogadishu although southern regions were still hard to reach due to Al-Shabaab's control.

WFP has already been working on implementing strategic programs to aid the situation. Its major focus has been on food distribution programs- examples include special programs for feeding of malnourished children and established programs such as Food for Assets- a program that provides food in exchange for work done on infrastructures relevant to the crisis (eg. In agriculture). Other examples of interesting programs by WFP are the Food for Work and the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes and Mother and Child Health and Nutrition program.

In general, humanitarian plans have been constructed for the most affected countries, namely the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia, the Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan, the Djibouti "Drought Appeal" and Ethiopia's revised "Humanitarian Requirements Document for 2011".

Current Situation

The United Nation's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit has recently (this November) downgraded the worst off regions of Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle from famine to emergency levels. This by no means implies that the crisis has been fully solved: a quarter of a million people still risk starvation. This improvement, however, is partly due to the progress of climatic conditions whose prospects seem promising for the coming harvests. Additionally, humanitarian aid has been increasingly successful especially after a boost in mid-November and a relative improvement of access to rebel-dominated regions. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, for the coming nine months, the number of people in need of assistance will remain constant, around the current number of four million people.

Notable Players and Country Blocks
While solving the food crisis in the Horn of Africa should be a common policy to all countries in the WFP, it is important to note that certain countries also belong to specific 'blocks' that have an additional form of collaboration or additional interests.

Countries in the Horn of Africa

These countries are the directly affected countries that have the biggest interest for solving the crisis.

African Union

The African Union is a powerful organ in relation to this crisis. Note its key role in peacekeeping especially in relation to security issues.

WFP funding nations

These nations are of particular relevance to the WFP as they are main financial sustainers of the organization.

NATO and the European Union

NATO and the European Union are key players as they help escort food to Somalia since November 2007, protecting it especially from pirate attacks. The European Union operates under Operation Atlanta (the EU Naval Force in Somalia).

Countries against Al-Qaeda

All countries whose official policy involves a fight against Al-Qaeda and terrorism have strong interests in the eradication of Al-Shabaab influence in the region. However, certain countries, such as the United States, are hesitant in funding aid to the region, as they fear aid going in the hand of terrorists.

Committee Goals and Questions

These are some of the main WFPs goals to consider:

1. Long term improvement of Agriculture – greater flexibility in coping with weather changes
2. Effective supply of water to communities in need
3. Increased access to medical treatment
4. Food price stabilization
5. Long-term improvement of security
6. Resolution of the refugee crisis

Some ideas and important aspects you should consider (there are many more!):

- *Safety*
Any program implemented must have maximum efficiency and guarantee safety for aid workers and operations.
- *Coordination*
Countries in the region should coordinate in order to solve important issues together. This is especially important for what regards the refugee crisis, for which cross boarder surveillance and communication is key.

- *Nutrition Centers Network*
It is important to create a long-term web of nutrition centers that work in a coordinated fashion in accordance with seasonal changes in food supplies.
- *Logistics and Transportation*
Improvement of logistics for the distribution of resources - particularly optimization of transportation and the repair of structures such as ports, roads and bridges in strategic routes for resource distribution.
- *Surveillance*
Monitoring the situation is of key importance- for example through the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Precise evaluation of the situation allows for a more efficient implementation of strategic plans.
- *Local Population*
In order to consolidate any plan that is implemented for its results to have a long-term effect, it is crucial to involve the local population in all plans- for example by training them to acquire key skills (eg. Training farmers to maximize crop production).
- *Technology*
Exploit new technologies and modernized methods. For example, think about specific modernized agricultural methods.
- *Education*
Nutrition centers amongst other should be used as educational vehicles to help the population improve sanitation, disease control and hygiene measures.
- *Levels of Management*
Management of resources (such as food and water) should be improved on both the national/regional scale and at a community level.

Further Readings

Below are some readings to get you started with your research. You are expected to do outside research especially to investigate of your country's relationship with the crisis. Please note that this is a rapidly evolving situation so you are expected to keep up with the current state of the crisis as of the days of the conference. Also, please explore all the material the WFP's official website (<http://www.wfp.org/>) provides. This includes reports, strategies and plans, progress, specific programs, etc.

Some General Links

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14291581>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15794717>

<http://www.economist.com/node/18989213>

About Al Shabaab

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/s/al-shabab/index.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15559584>

Report by Oxfam

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/briefing-bornofafrica-drought-climatechange-foodsecurity-020811.pdf>

United Nations Report

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_report_216.pdf

Sources

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14271539>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14785304>

<http://www.wfp.org/food-assets>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/19/world/africa/somalia-famine-eases-with-rainfall-and-aid.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14291581>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15794717>

<http://www.economist.com/node/18989213>

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/s/al-shabab/index.html>

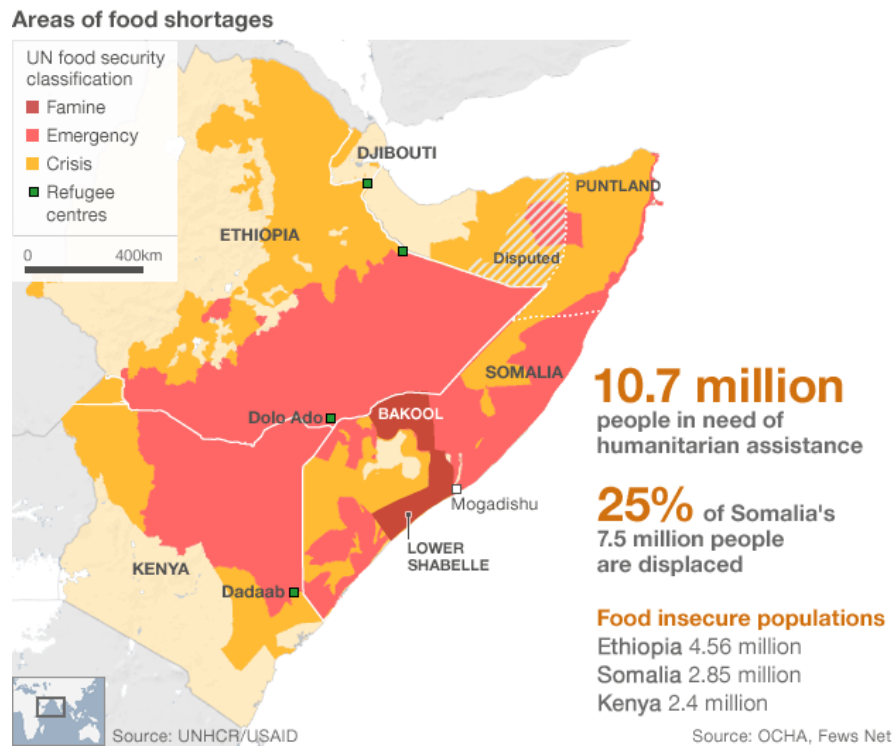
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15559584>

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/briefing-hornofafrica-drought-climatechange-foodsecurity-020811.pdf>

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_report_216.pdf

The Integrated Food Security and Phase Classification (IPC) April 2007 Report

Appendix I



Source: BBC News

Appendix II

Box 1: Key Reference Outcomes according to Phase²

Key Reference Outcomes	Phase				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Generally food secure	Chronically food insecure	Acute food and livelihood crisis	Humanitarian emergency	Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe
Mortality rate Crude (per 10000/day) U5 (per 10000/day)	<0.5 -	<0.5 <1	0.5-1 1-2	1-2 >2	>2 -
Nutritional status Wasting Stunting	<3% <20%	3% – 10% >20%	10% - 15%, ↑	>15%, ↑	>30%
Disease	-	-	Epidemic, ↑	Pandemic	Pandemic
Food access/availability Kcals per person per day	>2100, stable	~2100, unstable	2100 via 'asset stripping'	<2100	much below 2100
Dietary diversity	Adequate	Chronic deficit	Acute deficit	<= 3 food grps consumed	-
Water access/availability Litres per person per day	>15, stable	~15, unstable	7.5 – 15	< 7.5	< 4
Destitution/displacement	-	-	Emerging, diffuse	Concentrated, increasing	Concentrated, large scale
Civil security	Peace	Unstable, disruptive tension	Limited spread, low intensity conflict	Widespread high intensity conflict	Widespread high intensity conflict
Coping Strategies utilised Coping strategies index	- -	Insurance -	Crisis ↑	Distress ↑↑	- -
Livelihood assets – utilization	Sustainable	Unsustainable	Accelerated and critical depletion/loss	Near complete and irreversible depletion/loss	Complete loss/collapse

Notes on the table:

- 1) ↑ means elevated/increasing
- 2) Epidemic means a situation in which the number of cases of a disease is increasing rapidly. Pandemic means a situation in which a large geographical area or a large proportion of the population is infected by a particular disease.
- 3) The coping strategy definitions are those of MSF³
- 4) There are 5 livelihood assets/capitals = human, financial, social, physical and natural⁴.

Source: The Integrated Food Security and Phase Classification (IPC) April 2007 Report

TOPIC 2:

THE QUESTION OF MARKET STABILIZATION AND LOCAL ECONOMY STIMULATION IN ASIA

Introduction

This question is particularly concerned with the issues of inflation that aggravate many Asian countries especially in recent times. The resolution should focus on the development of long-term stable markets. The development of local, particularly rural, economy should be a major focus. Agriculture should be stimulated at a local level especially taking in consideration low-income farmers who are struggling due to competition with large firms.

Background

Rising food prices contribute to food insecurity, which is a clear and serious threat to human security. Interest in food security as a catalyst for political instability and conflict has grown rapidly since 2007–2008, when food protests and riots broke out in 48 countries as a result of record world prices. In February 2011, the food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reached a new historic peak, and the rise in food prices contributed to the wave of protests across North Africa and the Middle East that toppled Tunisian president Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak.

Food insecurity, especially when caused by higher food prices, heightens the risk of democratic breakdown, civil conflict,

protest, rioting, and communal conflict. The evidence linking food insecurity to interstate conflict is less strong, though there is some historical evidence linking declining agricultural yields to periods of regional conflict in Europe and Asia.

In Central Asia, a region of perennially food-deficit countries, trade in food commodities plays a critical role in ensuring food security. As landlocked countries with difficult access to international export markets and fragile regional trade linkages, frequently facing large swings in domestic food crop production, Central Asian countries are highly vulnerable to breakdowns in food trade flows that can severely affect the food security of their populations. The region was seriously hit by the food price crisis of 2008, when global food commodity prices spiked and exporters that traditionally supply the region closed their borders. Poor local production conditions compounded the effect of these disruptions in imports. Under these circumstances, staple-food prices increased steeply, with the poor bearing the brunt of the high cost of food.

In the post-crisis environment, several factors have contributed to maintaining a precarious balance between food commodity supply and demand in the food-deficit countries of Central Asia. Rising fuel and transportation costs, along with strong demand growth and rapid inflation, have pushed real and nominal prices up. Also placing upward pressure on prices is the episodic trade blockages from Uzbekistan to Tajikistan and Pakistan's wheat export ban. In the present context of heightened prices and volatility in international cereal markets, a

better understanding of how Central Asian wheat markets function is critical for monitoring and early detection of threats to food security. Improved understanding will also enable effective food assistance planning and development programming.

Under the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Schulte (2007) conducted a survey of wheat traders and millers in northern and western Afghanistan, finding that populations in urban centers and in some rural areas increasingly consumed imported wheat flour, because the availability of local wheat was inadequate to meet consumption needs and the milling industry was insufficiently developed. That study highlighted the need to better understand market linkages between Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan. Similarly, Khan (2007) investigated trade linkages with Pakistan, and Chabot and Dorosh (2007) assessed linkages between wheat markets in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, two WFP market studies on Afghanistan and Tajikistan conducted in 2005 to profile markets and to support food assistance programming, are good sources of detailed information.

In a world where 1 billion people already suffered from chronic hunger, global food supplies must increase by 50 per cent to meet expected demand from a growing world population, as the Economic Committee concluded its consideration of agriculture development and food security.

Country and Regional Blocs

To counter the crisis and promote agriculture-led economic growth in the developing world, the United States had said it would commit at least \$3.5 billion in 2009 -- a powerful task for reducing hunger and poverty.

Pakistan believes that the economic crisis is rapidly turning into a catastrophe for the world's poor because developing countries now have fewer resources to maintain social safety nets or to provide food, health and education to vulnerable populations. In Pakistan, where half the population already face food insecurity, there had been a dramatic and unacceptable rise in the number of people in that condition over the past two years, driven by the economic, food and fuel crises as well as climate change effects.

Given the current challenges, Mexico believes that, action to ensure the eradication of hunger had to be both urgent and comprehensive. Development efforts should include significantly scaled up public and private investment in agriculture, the monitoring of existing assistance commitments and the eradication of speculative practices and better food distribution.

The European Union considers food security a crucial requirement for countries to prosper: the fact that one out of six human beings in the world suffered from hunger and malnourishment is unacceptable, a situation that has to be addressed immediately. The European Union for its part has increased the share

of the agricultural sector in the official development assistance (ODA) considerably.

Current Solutions

A paradox still persists of having enough food to feed the world's population yet people still went hungry. Asian countries criticize the subsidies and tariffs imposed by the developed world, which skews global trade and hinders equitable access to international markets for farmers in poorer countries. The developing countries want trade between land-locked Asian Countries to be facilitated and measures to be taken towards reducing annual food dumping by many developed countries.

Recent increases in global food commodity price volatility and climate change with higher frequency of severe natural disasters, and political crises have adverse effects on household food security. Both food producing/exporting countries and low-income food deficit countries are affected by reoccurring crises, which often send shockwaves through national economies and households, leading to a heightened situation of food insecurity. Estimates show a substantial increase in the number of undernourished people currently above a billion as a result of these shocks.

National and global methods for prompt assessments and estimates of the impacts of shocks are weak in supporting timely national responses to food crises in many developing countries. Many sudden-onset natural disasters leave little time for

assessment, planning, and response, whereas man-made disasters yield even more technical challenges to conduct increasingly complex and in depth analyses on the socioeconomic factors. In view of the above, a shock impact modeling system (SIMS) is being developed jointly by WFP and FAO to simulate the impacts of shocks on household food consumption. The SIMS builds on existing nationally representative household survey data. This model is regarded as a strong alternative to nation-wide assessments, as it can be used as a cost and time-effective tool by reducing the scope of in-depth ground-trudging assessments to the most affected areas and populations.

The results of the simulation can also support early warning for potential shocks and early response to shocks that have taken place. The SIMS provides estimates of the proportion of undernourished people by livelihood and income groups as well as by geographical areas, thus contributing to geographic and community targeting. It is being piloted in five selected Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) that are highly vulnerable to reoccurring crises. These countries are Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Nepal and Pakistan.

A Case Study

Pakistan is the first of the five case studies. In recent years, Pakistan has been faced with the 2008 global food, fuel and financial crises and a series of climate shocks, which have increased undernourishment significantly. Pakistan has experienced several major natural

disasters over the past few years, from the massive Kashmir earthquake in October 2005 to the August 2010 flood. These events have all sent shockwaves through the national economy. In 2008, a United Nations Inter-Agency mission was conducted in Pakistan, supported by the Government of Pakistan and other stakeholders, to conduct an assessment of the impacts of food price hikes in the country.¹

The findings and recommendations of this assessment resulted in the rapid launch of a safety-net program for vulnerable populations in the most affected areas as well as into policy action within the framework of a National Task Force on Food Security, established by the Prime Minister. The analytical method used for the inter-agency assessment was recognized as very useful. As a result, it was recommended to refine the methodology and the tools in order to ensure effective replication in other countries subject to large-scale shocks.

Solutions

The committee needs to work efficiently to come up with a resolution that would decrease the severe food insecurity in central Asian countries. Particular attention should be paid to trade issues within this region and ways to resolve them. Innovative ideas would be

appreciated within the stance of a country. How will the countries, namely, India, Russian Federation, Burkina Faso, Philippines, U.S.A, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and France, taking office in the year 2012 work together to improve the food insecurity issue in Central Asian Countries?

Further Readings

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp238576.pdf>

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp236897.pdf>

http://books.google.com/books?id=WJO5gxdNqJ0C&pg=PT9&lp=PT9&dq=chabot+and+dorosh&source=bl&ots=pEe6iOm4lE&sig=tWCO_9yNrUMtboiyHjSkEHFrdFs&hl=en&ei=WQvITp_GPKOJsQLl9v07&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCMQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=chabot%20and%20dorosh&f=false

<http://www.wfp.org/countries#asia>

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/February08/Features/RisingFood.htm>

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al968e/al968e00.htm>

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/gaef3254.doc.htm>

http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/FAC_T_SHEET.pdf

¹Source: The UN Inter Agency (FAO/UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/WHO) Assessment Mission. High Food Prices in Pakistan: Impact Assessment and the Way Forward
http://www.un.org.pk/wfp/Pakistan_High%20Food%20Prices%20_11%20Aug%202008_.pdf

