



**WFP's  
Operational  
Requirements,  
Shortfalls and  
Priorities for  
2008**

*February 2008*

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# Part I: Operational Requirements and Shortfalls

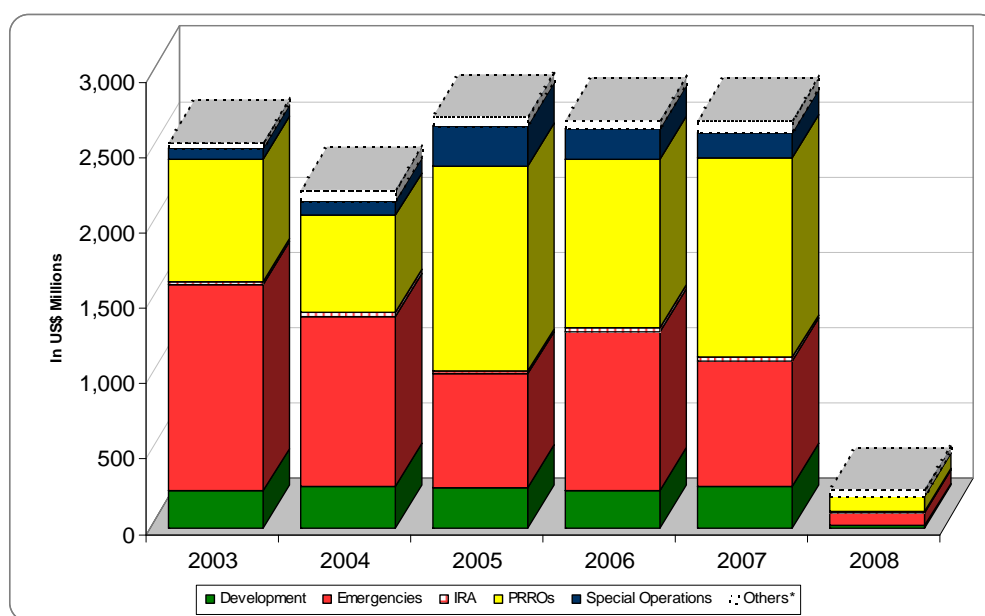
## Overview of the 2008 Programme of Work

At the beginning of 2008, the World Food Programme has identified some 73 million people who will require food assistance. The total cost of planned activities with 4.7 million metric tons is US\$3.8 billion.

Generous donor contributions have already started flowing in and at January 31, 2008 donors had contributed US\$254 million to WFP operations. Taking into consideration these contributions, contributions made late in 2007 and carryover tonnages, WFP currently needs to resource 3.3 million metric tons valued at US\$ 2.4 billion.

This Programme of Work is, as always, subject to change. WFP works in crisis areas and therefore food aid requirements fluctuate throughout the year. In addition, this year, following the recent sharp increases in commodity prices WFP is carrying out a review of costs to determine how these commodity prices will impact our operations. A revised Programme of Work with these revised prices will be available shortly.

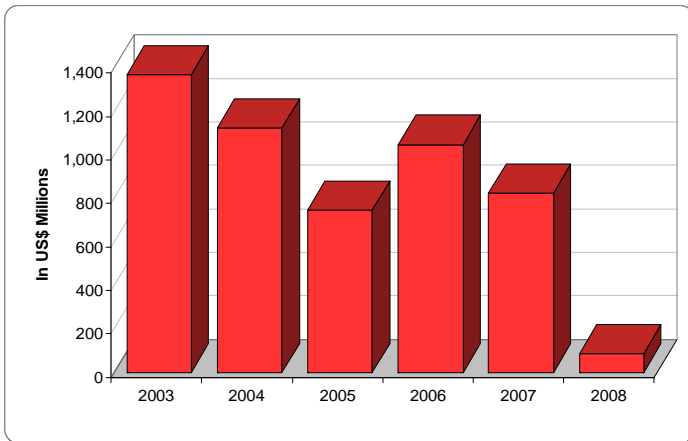
### Contributions to WFP from 2003 to 2008



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Development</b>	245.0	276.1	269.7	250.2	277.0	14.6
<b>Emergencies</b>	1,371.9	1,126.7	749.5	1,050.8	827.8	87.9
<b>IRA</b>	19.4	25.1	18.7	31.4	26.9	4.9
<b>PRROs</b>	811.4	643.8	1,365.7	1,114.0	1,324.6	103.7
<b>Special Operations</b>	74.7	96.1	262.7	201.8	162.2	2.1
<b>Others*</b>	32.7	74.2	60.9	56.1	87.0	41.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,555.1</b>	<b>2,242.0</b>	<b>2,727.1</b>	<b>2,704.3</b>	<b>2,705.4</b>	<b>254.1</b>
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>1,035.4</b>	<b>996.5</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>

## Funding Trends by Programme Category

### Emergency Operations



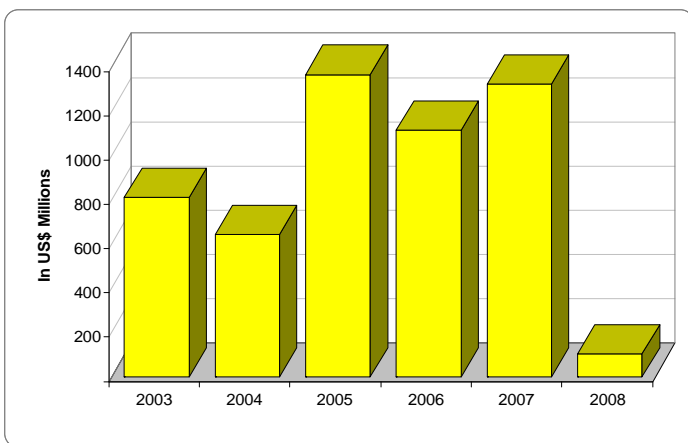
WFP currently implements 25 Emergency Operations worldwide. A total of US\$ 1.1 billion is needed for these EMOPs in 2008 to ensure WFP is able to provide lifesaving food assistance to some 13 million beneficiaries affected by conflict, insecurity or natural disasters. Contributions of some US\$88 million have already been confirmed, which, combined with carryover stocks and contributions made late in 2007 result in a current global shortfall for this project category of US\$569.2 million.

The EMOP for Sudan is by far the largest operation being implemented by WFP, requiring 632,566 metric tons for 5.6 million people. This is followed by the Regional EMOP for Iraqi refugees in Syria and beneficiaries inside Iraq at 120,496 metric tons for 1.1 million people. Other large Emergency Operations include Chad with 92,285 metric tons for 560,000 Sudanese refugees and Chadian displaced people. In Bangladesh where WFP launched an EMOP last November in the wake of Cyclone Sidr, requirements are 74,739 mt for 2.2 million people. In Kenya 66,176 for 650,000 people where WFP food aid requirements have increased following recent civil unrest current estimates are that some 66,176 metric tons for 650,000 people will be required.

More detailed analysis of high profile EMOPs or those with critical pipeline breaks can be found in the “Operational Priorities” section of this report.

### Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Contributions to PRROs 2003-2008



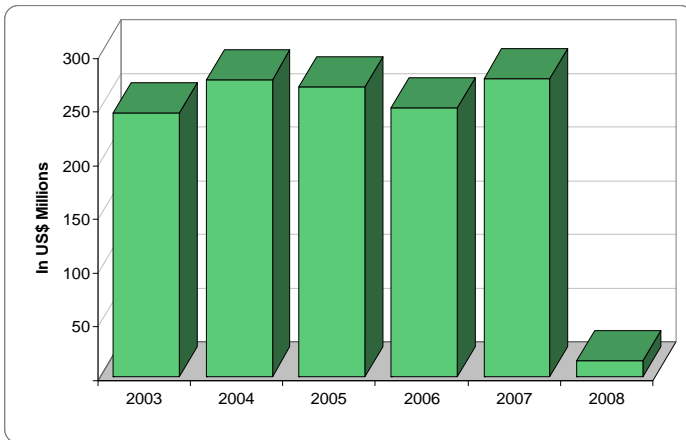
Over 57 percent of WFP’s total requirements are covered by Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs). This year, at current estimates, WFP plans to assist 39.6 million beneficiaries in 70 projects in 54 countries through PRROs.

Some of WFP’s largest and most critical operations are PRROs. In Ethiopia WFP implements two PRROs requiring 396,715 metric tons of food assistance for 3.9 million beneficiaries to respond to food insecurity caused by drought and floods. The WFP PRRO in Afghanistan foresees assistance for over 3.7 million food-insecure and HIV-affected people with 222,347 metric tons. Other high-profile PRROs include **Uganda**, where 236,981 metric tons are required for 1.18 million people and in **Somalia** where the response to widespread insecurity foresees 184,513 metric tons for 1.2 million people. A regional PRRO covering seven countries in **Southern Africa** (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Lesotho and Swaziland will

require 241,309 metric tons for 4.3 million people.

## Development

### Contributions to Development 2003-2008



WFP has 54 development projects and Country Programmes, operational in 45 countries in 2008 requiring US\$ 380 million to cover the needs of 20.4 million beneficiaries. Resources required for development projects constitute only 10 percent of the WFP's entire Programme of Work programme, but will enable the organization and its partners to reach 30.7 percent of WFP's total beneficiaries.

WFP's development portfolio includes school feeding, assistance to people infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS, (food-for-training) and rehabilitation and disaster mitigation through food-for-work.

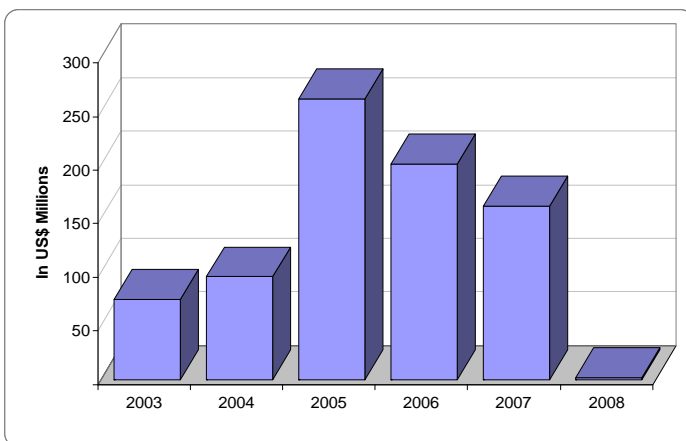
mother and child health (MCH), training activities

Capacity building interventions have increased over the recent months, with 50 per cent of all Strategic Objective 5 activities undertaken under the umbrella of Country Programmes.

## Special Operations

### Contributions to SOs 2003-2008

There are currently 20 Special Operations ongoing in 13 countries with a total value in 2008 of



US\$188 million. Among the most significant are the four SOs ongoing in Sudan, three in Somalia, two in the Central African Republic, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia.

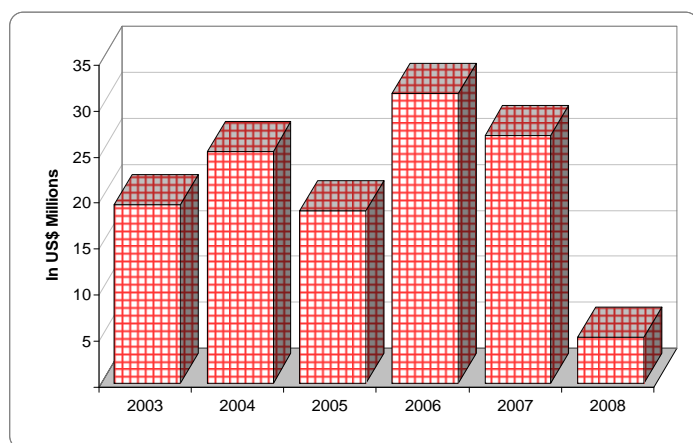
SOs are a separate programme category complementing WFP relief operations, mainly by addressing operational bottlenecks that hinder the flow of food to beneficiaries. SO activities include airlifts of non-food items, information and communications technology (ICT) and air services for the international

humanitarian community, projects to rehabilitate roads, airports, railways and ports and operational support activities involving specialized equipment and action against landmines.

WFP uses SOs interventions to (i) rehabilitate and enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to permit timely and efficient delivery of food assistance, especially to meet emergency and protracted relief needs; and (ii) enhance operations and coordination in the United Nations system and with other partners by providing designated common services.

## Immediate Response Account

### Contributions to IRA 2003-2008



### Special Analysis of 2007 IRA funding and trends.

In 2007, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) again proved an effective and useful mechanism enabling WFP to respond to critical humanitarian needs. The IRA account is a key tool WFP uses to kick-start the response in the immediate aftermath of sudden onset emergencies. An IRA loan can be activated within hours of a disaster occurring with a rapid, efficient and life-saving response in the face of

emergencies. During 2007, the IRA facilitated timely responses in 58 operations.

An estimated US\$ 150.7 million of IRA advances were made in 2007, as a consequence of the cyclones and floods in Madagascar, Mozambique and Bangladesh, in response to hurricane and storms in Central America and as an emergency measure to mitigate the impact of droughts in Eastern Africa.

#### IRA MOVEMENTS, 2004-2008 (as at 31 January 2008)

(US\$ million)

	<u>2004*</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>New contributions</b>	25.1	18.7	31.9	26.9	4.9
<b>Allocations to operations</b>	87.2	103.7	136.1	150.7	0.5
<b>Revolved funds</b>	41	63.4	82.6	85.3	4.7

\* Excluding US\$20 million approved by the EB in 2003 and US\$20 million approved by the EB in 2006.

Following the Executive Board decision to broaden the use of this facility, IRA funds are now also playing a key role in several of WFP's emergency preparedness efforts. In 2007, emergency preparedness and needs assessments in eight countries were funded through the IRA. In addition, thanks to IRA funds, commodities were purchased and pre-positioned in Chad and Somalia.

Contributions to the account decreased from US\$ 31.9 million in 2006 to US\$ 26.9 million in 2007. To secure the replenishment of the IRA, WFP concentrates efforts on increased advocacy, faster revolving of the account by Country Offices and securing new contributions. In 2007, a record US\$ 85.3 million was revolved with donor consent. However, in-kind donations and donor restrictions, such as bag markings or purchased conditions, limit the opportunities for revolving the IRA. In 2007, the balance amounted to US\$ 27.3 million, one of the lowest levels in recent IRA history.

So far, in 2008, new contributions stand at US\$ 4.9 million.

Donors can significantly help WFP to respond to emergency situations through the IRA by:

- easing restrictions on bag markings, which seriously limit the possibility of revolving the IRA;
- agreeing up-front to revolving the IRA with directed contributions confirmed to an operation that has received an IRA allocation, even though the contribution might have been confirmed after the IRA allocation was made; and
- agreeing to transfer up-front to the IRA account any cash balances on directed contributions to EMOPs, PRROs or SOs of less than US\$10,000.

## Special Focus - Logistics in 2007

Providing adequate logistics solutions to WFP's operations worldwide continued to be a key focus in 2007. In view of WFP's commitment to Humanitarian Reform, WFP worked intensively to solidify its position as lead agency in the Logistics Cluster to provide the humanitarian community with the needed logistical support to ensure the timely and cost efficient delivery of key relief items. From the earthquake in Peru, to the access challenges in Chad, floods in Africa and South Asia, WFP effectively and pro-actively contributed with its logistics know-how and assets to resolve logistics bottlenecks in most humanitarian emergencies world wide.



### Logistics Preparedness

Activities such as the United Nations Humanitarian Response Network (UNHRD) and logistics trainings – both for WFP and the international community - continued to be lead initiatives aiming at enhancing the wider humanitarian community logistics preparedness to timely and effectively respond to emergencies.



The establishment of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD) in Subang, Malaysia, Accra, Ghana and Panama City, Panama further expanded WFP's capacity and global reach, adding a level of flexibility to operational response by inter-linking five facilities (the aforementioned three plus Brindisi, Italy and Dubai, UAE). The facilities are populated with standardized stocks, governed by common protocols and centrally managed, thus giving management a tool with a global overview.

In 2007 the number of users/partners that have joined the network doubled bringing the number of partners to 19. Staff training to enhance competent response in the field of logistics was addressed in a two tier approach. Internally by ensuring WFP staff is properly trained via the combination of emergency trainings such as the Technical Field Operation Training (TFOT), and externally through inter-organization logistics training – such as Logistics Response Team Training (LRT). The two initiatives aimed at creating a pool of humanitarian logistics staff capable of working together in a humanitarian operation. A total of 70 WFP logistics officers were trained in 2007 through the TFOT, while a total of 75 logistics officer belonging to 19 different organizations (UN Agencies/NGOs) were trained through LRT training.

In conclusion, during 2007 WFP continued its efforts to provide timely logistics solution as well pursuing strategic initiatives to improve WFP's and other humanitarian organizations response capabilities. Throughout 2007, WFP transported over 3 million metric tons, of food for a total transport value of almost US\$ 850 million. Of this figure, land side transport expenditures (i.e. excluding shipping) amounted to US\$ 603 million of which US\$ 530 million were spent in Africa.

# Global commodity price increases and WFP

## Introduction

In recent months, the global economy has experienced substantial inflationary shock in the form of higher food and fuel prices years with potentially large implications for food security. For WFP, the impact of higher food and fuel prices will not only be felt in higher operational costs, there are signs that price rises could sharply increase both the incidence and depth of food insecurity.

## Trends in Commodity Price Increases

Food prices have been increasing since 2001 as a result of rising demand, including from oil-exporting countries and rapidly growing economies in Asia, the growing importance of biofuels, weather-related supply shocks and higher energy and fertilizer costs. Yet, these factors do not fully explain recent trends, and increasing investments in commodities by financial investors might play a role as well. The most recent increase comes after a prolonged decline in the prices of many agricultural commodities, reaching historic lows in the late 1990s. Commodity prices have always been volatile, but some fear that there might be a paradigm shift and that prices are expected to remain high for some time.

According to analyses conducted by OECD-FAO and the World Bank, average food prices for the next ten years are expected to be higher than they were for the previous ten years. Many analysts predict a peak between 2008 and 2010 followed by a drop, but at a much slower rate compared to that at which prices have risen over recent years. Whatever the time frame or the extent of the increase of the food prices, higher costs have an immediate and important negative effect on many vulnerable population groups.

## Impact on the Food Security of Beneficiaries

The immediate concern for WFP is that higher food prices may jeopardize the fight against hunger, as it will become more difficult for households and countries that are net-buyers of food to gain access to food.

That said, in the poorest households, we are already witnessing a direct and immediate impact on food insecurity. This is because they buy more food than they sell, spend a large share of their income on food and have fewer coping mechanisms to fall back on. These groups include the rural landless, pastoralists and the majority of small farmers; yet it is among the urban poor that we may well see the most acute impact.

Already, the poorest households consume predominantly cereals and only very small quantities of other nutritious foods. Higher prices translate into an even poorer diet, as families shift the meagre income spent on other foods to purchases of energy-dense cereals, cutting expenditures on non-staple food items, which are often the main providers of fat, mineral and vitamins essential for growth and maintenance of a healthy and productive life. Moreover, literature shows that households reduce their food expenditures by 0.75 percent for every one percent increase in food prices, so we are likely to see more and more households also reducing the number and size of meals.

The profile of hunger may also be changing as households who depend mostly on markets face deteriorating conditions. These households will allocate more expenditure to food to the detriment of non-food expenditures (e.g., education and health). This means that in general, the affects of prices rises might first be detected in lower school attendance rates or poorer health status, rather than in an immediate drop in food consumption.

The above suggests we are entering a new era of hunger at a time when the absolute number of hungry people in the world remains high. While there are as yet few global estimates of the impact of higher food prices on food security, a wide range of institutions, including WFP, FAO, IFPRI, USDA, the World Bank and the IMF are focused on, and deeply concerned by, actual and potential impacts on the poorest households. WFP will continue to work with these institutions to quantify the implications and will keep the Executive Board apprised of specific increases in food insecure populations which might result.

### **Impact on WFP Operations**

In consideration of the above, it is also important to consider the extent which such trends will affect WFP's current operations, specifically as concerns wheat maize and rice.

Wheat-based products represent 28 percent (over 1.2 million mt) of WFP's needs in 2008, followed closely by maize-based products at just under 26 percent (1.1 million mt). Wheat price fluctuations will have the greatest impact on PRROs, where 75 percent of the wheat-based products are distributed and on development programmes, where 15 percent are distributed.

Maize price fluctuations would be felt in these same project categories, where PRROs plan to distribute 78 percent of maize-base products and development programmes plan to distribute just under 14 percent. EMOPs will distribute comparatively little wheat products and maize, though they will distribute approximately 12 percent of the maize meal and 19 percent of the wheat flour, leaving this programme category exposed to fluctuations in processed grain prices.

Fluctuations in rice prices would most significantly affect PRROs (54 percent of planned rice distributions) and development programmes (40 percent in 2008). EMOPs would not be affected to any great extent.<sup>1</sup>

### **WFP's Strategies to deal with Price Increases**

In the past, WFP's programming and procurement procedures were designed to anticipate and absorb minor fluctuations in world commodity prices. The global outreach of our procurement service allows WFP to find and purchase the lowest possible prices for many of our commodities (i.e., WFP is not tied to any single commodities market.)

If a price increase cannot be absorbed by standard programming and procurement practices, a budget revision is available for a given operation. The level of authority required to approve such a revision is dependant on the nature and value of the revision in question.

In light of the recent dramatic upswing of prices and the likelihood of sustained price levels in the near term, WFP is now undertaking an organization wide operational budget revision to adjust commodity costs to reflect current market prices. This exercise is expected to be completed within the first quarter of 2008 and will ensure that WFP is financially prepared to meet it's food assistance commitments.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources: 2008 Blue Book commodity table. NOTE: 1.1 million mt (25 percent of all planned distributions) are listed as CERGEN in planning. Here, this quantity has been distributed amongst others, based on 2007 RR vs. PR ratios as of 17 December.



## Part II: Operational Priorities

In this section, the latest issue of “Operational Priorities” is reproduced. This report is published every month drawing attention to some of WFP’s most critical operations. Projects are chosen according to following criteria: (i) operations with a high profile; (ii) operations with a significant pipeline break in the next three months; and (iii) smaller projects from selected regional bureaux.

The most updated version of this report can be found each month at [www.wfp.org/appeals](http://www.wfp.org/appeals).



## High Profile Operations

*Many high profile operations also face critical pipeline breaks in the next three months.*

### Afghanistan

PRRO 10427.0 – Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

01 January 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Ebadullah Ebadi

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
11,146	1,620	8,205	1,095	341
May-08	Apr-08	Apr-08	May-08	Apr-08

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	378,459,451	281,827,676	96,631,774	25.53
2008	160,491,741	42,242,383	118,249,359	73.68

*The combination of two decades of war, civil unrest and recurring natural disasters in one of the world's poorest countries requires WFP's presence in Afghanistan through a PRRO and a Special Operation. WFP has been present in Afghanistan since 1963.*

- During the next six months, WFP requires additional contributions to avert a pipeline break of more than 22,000 mt of mixed commodities beginning in April. New contributions are immediately required owing to the typical lead time of 3-6 months between confirmation of a contribution and delivery of food to recipients.
- Shortfalls in biscuits in April 2008 will affect more than 1.2 million children supported under food for education. Ongoing insurgency activities has increased the number of affected IDPs. Lack of resources will negatively affect the resettlement assistance to IDPs who have little or no access to income-generating activities. There are considerable regional variances between the needs of the five area offices and one sub-office in Afghanistan. This imbalance, caused in large part by the geographic and activity earmarking of contributions, means that while at the national level the shortfall is less than 23,000 mt, some area offices will run out of food much sooner.
- The heightened insecurity and poor road conditions, especially during winter, continue to impede food deliveries in many parts of the country. Insecurity remains the main concern for deliveries, as well as access for needs assessments and monitoring, particularly in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions.

**Middle East, Regional**

EMOP 10717.0 – Assistance to Displaced Iraqis in Iraq and Syria

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/David Gross

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
30,975	6,892	n/a	4,318	n/a
Immediate	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	n/a

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	126,571,939	16,635,537	109,936,403	86.86
2008	126,571,605	16,635,537	109,936,068	86.86

ODC's new regional EMOP seeks to assist over 750,000 post-Samarra IDPs and another 363,000 Iraqis who have fled to Syria. WFP expects to provide basic commodities of cereals, oil and pulses to ensure access to the food needed to meet their nutritional requirements. WFP has been working in Syria since 1964, and in Iraq since 1991.

- At the very beginning of its operations, this EMOP is facing serious pipeline breaks in cereals, pulses and oil. Initial requirements are currently covered through advances, which will have to be repaid. Funds are needed to ensure availability of food in the coming months.
- This Emergency Operation covers all WFP's emergency aid programmes in these two countries and supersedes Syria EMOP 10604.0 and the planned Iraq EMOP 10697.0.
- This emergency operation supplies complementary food rations for up to 750,000 food-insecure, post-Samarra IDPs in Iraq who have crossed governorate boundaries and cannot access their Public Distribution System ( PDS) rations. the operation does not intend to replace the PDS, but rather act as a stop-gap measure to help meet the immediate food needs of those persons newly displaced between governorates until they can be integrated in the PDS.
- In Syria, WFP provides basic food rations to targeted, registered Iraqis beginning with a caseload of 155,000 to increase by some 17,300 beneficiaries each month reaching a total of 363,000 by the end of the year.

**occupied Palestinian territory**

PRRO 10387.1 – Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians

01 September 2007 - 31 August 2009



Photo: WFP/Nir Kafri

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
5,564	276	124	274	280
May-08	May-08	Immediate	May-08	Immediate

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	112,859,156	51,955,549	60,903,606	53.96
2008	60,769,079	25,009,280	35,759,799	58.85

Under the PRRO, WFP supports over 650,000 of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee population in the West Bank and Gaza who have been affected by a steady decline of living standards.

- The project faces a shortage of blended foods this month. Urgent contributions are needed now to avoid further pipeline breaks as of May onwards for this critical operation.
- WFP strongly urges donors to provide funding so it can continue giving food assistance to the growing number of Palestinians impoverished by a nearly seven-month economic blockade

imposed by Israel on Gaza.

- Fuel shortages are causing full black-outs in the city of Gaza. Lack of both electricity and cooking gas make it impossible to cook and process food. The local population is having to cut down trees to produce fuel. Although WFP has nearly two months' food supply for its beneficiaries in Gaza, without power or cooking gas, most of this food cannot be used.
- The PRRO has three fundamental components: (i) protracted and emergency relief; (ii) recovery through support for productive activities and skills development; and (iii) enhanced knowledge, partnerships and advocacy. Some 43 percent of the 665,000 targeted beneficiaries, including 90,000 schoolchildren, will be assisted through relief interventions and 57 percent through recovery activities.
- Full rations are provided for people who are entirely dependent on food assistance; beneficiaries with limited resources receive reduced rations. The PRRO emphasizes self-reliance through productive activities: food for work and food for training concentrate on creating conditions for increased productivity and generating employment; food for education contributes to skill development.

## Chad

EMOP 10559.0 – Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad.

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Casey Kaufmann

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
5,437	1,600	523	n/a	536
Jun-08	Immediate	Immediate	n/a	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	186,321,008	133,932,923	52,388,084	28.12
2008	104,579,520	32,758,351	71,821,169	68.68

WFP provides emergency assistance to refugees from Sudan, internally displaced people (IDPs) in eastern Chad and refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in southern Chad and implements development projects in food-insecure regions. WFP also runs a humanitarian air service. WFP has been present in Chad since 1963, and supports over 700,000 people.

- In January, cereal quantities were increased to compensate for gaps in pulses in the refugees food basket rations.
- Lack of commodities and, in particular corn-soya blend will contribute to the deterioration of the nutritional status of the refugees and IDPs who have limited coping mechanisms to ensure their food security and who entirely depend on food aid. Furthermore, lack of food could cause unrest in the camps and aggravate tensions between the IDPs and the local population over the scarce natural resources in the region.
- The overall security situation remains volatile. At the time of printing, the deteriorating security situation was not affecting WFP operations but was being monitored closely.
- Given the long lead time (five months) of food deliveries to Chad, confirmation of donor contributions is required immediately (by end January) to ensure that purchases are completed in the coming months and the food reaches Chad on time. Once in the country, the food needs to be prepositioned in eastern Chad by June 2008, as roads become impassable and are officially closed from July to November due to rainfall.
- WFP provides emergency assistance for 230,000 Sudanese refugees located in 12 refugee camps with regular monthly food rations. WFP also provides general good distributions to 150,000 IDPs in over 22 different sites and is assisting up to 150,000 people amongst the local population in eastern Chad, who have been affected by the refugee and IDP crises, through food-for-work activities.

**D.R. Congo**

PRRO 10608.0 – Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in the Democratic Republic of Congo

01 July 2007 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,528	897	n/a	n/a	104
Apr-08	Immediate	n/a	n/a	May-08

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	230,874,212	107,075,695	123,798,517	53.62
2008	97,083,500	52,886,328	44,197,172	45.52

WFP supports sustainable recovery activities for IDPs and returnees and the reintegration of war-affected communities through activities focussing on food security, improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and their access to basic services. WFP leads the logistics cluster and co-leads the food security and telecommunications clusters. WFP has been in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since the early 1970s.

- There is an immediate pipeline break for pulses and a significant break of cereals expected in April.
- Should the security situation in eastern DRC improve, WFP will have to provide a three-month food package to resettling IDPs and returnees. For the next six months, WFP will need US\$6 million to sustain operations in Congo. In addition, the August – November period is a critical period for targeted beneficiaries just before the planting season.
- Deteriorating infrastructure has significantly decreased the country's food production even in those parts of the country where security conditions are satisfactory. Households and major food importers keep food reserves at a bare minimum, because of the unreliable political and economic environment coupled with frequent lootings. Global acute malnutrition is at 16 percent in some parts of Congo, higher than the average ten percent in other countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Should no further contributions be mobilized, beneficiaries will be at risk becoming acutely malnourished as many rely on WFP assistance.
- In December, unusual heavy rains have been flooding the maize crop, which is in full bloom, in Maniema province. WFP, together with FAO, is closely monitoring the situation as any disturbances in the crop season would result in increased food needs.
- The PRRO focuses particularly on IDPs and returnees, responding to nutritional requirements, school feeding, integrated support to victims of gender-based violence (with UNFPA and UNICEF) and support to people affected by HIV/AIDS. Food-for-work activities are undertaken when technical capacity is available and when cash-for-work is not an option.

## Ethiopia

PRRO 10665.0 – Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/Michael Tsegaye

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
107,901	4,891	18,524	4,018	n/a
Immediate	Apr-08	Immediate	Apr-08	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	561,946,745	168,403,428	393,543,317	70.03
2008	289,697,966	168,403,428	121,294,538	41.87

WFP food assistance targets chronically food-insecure communities, people affected by natural disasters, refugees, mothers, young children and other vulnerable people facing serious health damage from malnutrition. WFP also plays a lead role in capacity development. WFP has been present in Ethiopia since 1965.

- WFP is experiencing an immediate pipeline break in cereals and blended food, while breaks in pulses and vegetable oil will occur in April.
- If contributions are not received soon, WFP will have to make adjustments to the current caseload. The main concern is that the pipeline breaks will lead to reduced numbers of beneficiaries being reached. Recent surveys have indicated that targeted supplementary feeding reduces mortality amongst beneficiaries. Priority will be given to the significant numbers of women and children identified as suffering from acute malnutrition, to prevent them from becoming severely malnourished with increased risk of maternal and child mortality.
- The shortage of available military escorts continues to hamper food deliveries. Military commanders have indicated that food deliveries may be permitted without military escorts in selected safe areas. WFP is following up with the Government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA).
- The PRRO provides a multi-year framework to address the most severe food insecurity in Ethiopia and supports people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.
- The two larger components, relief and safety nets, support the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and contributes to the Ministry of Health's Child Survival Initiative. The safety net component of the PRRO contributes to improved nutrition for malnourished children and people living with HIV/AIDS through targeted supplementary feeding.

## Kenya

EMOP 10374.0 – Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya

01 August 2004 - 30 June 2008



Photo: WFP/Anja DuToit

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
17,135	3,236	2,231	245	530
Immediate	Immediate	Apr-08	Apr-08	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	370,481,435	355,568,010	14,913,425	4.03
2008	51,789,285	48,038,353	3,750,932	7.24

WFP assists 682,000 drought-affected people with general food distributions, food for assets and supplementary feeding (EMOP); 250,000 IDPs and people affected by conflict (EMOP); 1.1

million school children with hot meals (CP); 235,000 Sudanese/Somali refugees (PRRO) and 62,000 food insecure people impacted by HIV/AIDS (CP). WFP has been present in Kenya since 1980.

- Pipeline breaks are occurring in all commodities; WFP needs 23,377 mt of commodities to ensure continuity of this operation. In response to the post-election crisis, WFP has drawn on stocks from its other Kenya operations. The borrowed food needs to be repaid urgently since much of it was from the HIV/AIDS and school feeding programmes. As the security situation in Kenya continues to be of concern, it is important that contributions are received soonest.
- Following two satisfactory rainy seasons, the EMOP scaled down the number of beneficiaries from 3.5 million to 682,000. The number of beneficiaries under the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) has been increased to 60,000. It is estimated that 50 percent of beneficiaries under the SFP will have already been counted under either general rations or food for assets. Since the caseload has already been severely reduced, rations would have to be cut if no further contributions will be received.
- The current drought EMOP, which has been extended to June 2008, will cater for populations affected by recent post-electoral violence in the western parts of Kenya, in addition to the original caseload of 682,000. Through the EMOP, WFP provides drought affected people with general food distributions and supplementary feeding.

**Kenya**

PRRO 10258.2 – Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees

01 October 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Penny Ferguson

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	108,237,398	40,127,772	68,109,626	62.93
2008	59,146,275	41,755,164	17,391,111	29.40

- WFP has enough commodities to feed the existing refugee caseload in both camps until June 2008. Due to the late arrival of a US shipment of cereals and delays in the local production of maize meal resulting from the current security situation in Kenya, the refugee operation may face a pipeline break in mid-February.
- As the political situation in neighbouring Somalia remains unstable, WFP aims to maintain a rotating buffer stock in Dadaab and Kakuma to facilitate an immediate response in the event of a large influx of refugees or if floods render the roads impassable. Due to recent contributions, WFP will be able to assist new caseloads of refugees.
- WFP is feeding some 235,000 refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab camps; in addition to 25,000 host community members in Kakuma, through food-for-assets activities.

## Somalia

PRRO 10191.1 – Food Aid for Relief and Recovery

01 August 2006 - 31 July 2008



Photo: WFP/Peter Smerdon

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
20,726	5,232	8,669	539	590
Mar-08	Mar-08	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	148,384,519	60,840,338	87,544,180	59.00
2008	139,710,137	119,832,655	19,877,482	14.23

WFP aims to provide assistance to more than two million people over a period of two years. The broad objectives of the operation are to save lives and protect livelihoods, while preventing mass migration of communities affected by food insecurity, conflict, droughts and floods. WFP has been present in Somalia since the 1960s.

- Immediate breaks are occurring in blended food, vegetable oil, sugar and salt while significant breaks in cereals and pulses are imminent.
- Shortfalls will affect food distribution in central and northern regions. Food rations will be reduced by half this month should no further funding be mobilized.
- Food requirements in 2008 are approximately 196,674 mt and the number of WFP beneficiaries forecasted for 2008 is 1.8 million. However, these figures will be adjusted following the release of the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) led inter-agency post-deyr (short rains) assessment, which will show the changes in the food security situation in Somalia following the seasonal harvest. Overall, beneficiary numbers and categories are expected to fluctuate on a monthly basis as a result of seasonal harvests, weather variants (drought and floods) and conflict.
- WFP provides general food distribution to vulnerable populations in the south/central region of Somalia, particularly in areas where there are critical food shortages and high concentrations of IDPs.
- Maintaining a consistent and reliable food pipeline for Somalia is a priority for WFP as the ongoing conflict and insecurity means that the number of people requiring food assistance has increased.

## Southern Africa, Regional

PRRO 10310.0 – Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of Aids

01 January 2005 - 30 April 2008



Photo: WFP/Brenda Barton

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
40,932	3,806	8,904	1,397	n/a
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	830,614,618	703,722,537	126,892,081	15.28
2008	159,103,996	39,278,991	119,825,005	75.31

WFP is carrying out a regional PRRO in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A range of multi-sectoral activities aims to save lives and improve nutrition, as well as support livelihood rehabilitation.

- Despite recent contributions, ration reductions and loans from regular programmes, the pipeline for the emergency drought and flood response, under PRRO 10310, faces immediate breaks for all commodities. These pipeline breaks are particularly dire for Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
- In Mozambique, food shortfalls resulted in cereal rations being cut in half (from 10kgs/person/month to 5kgs/person/month) recently for all PRRO activities, affecting over half a million people. Without further contributions, such cuts will continue. WFP urgently requires an additional US\$1.8 million for the local purchase and delivery of food or an equivalent donation of 3,205 mt in-kind to cover drought response needs during the lean period through to March 2008.
- In Zimbabwe, due to delays in arrivals of food, approximately 80 percent of WFP districts have been receiving half rations of cereal since January 2008. Availability of secondary transport continues to be a problem. Failure to pre-position commodities will disrupt vulnerable group feeding (VGF) distributions during this extremely critical period of the lean season. These shortfalls will result in continued dramatically reduced rations for the most vulnerable groups in Zimbabwe who are least able to cope with food shortages.
- Localised flooding persists across some areas of Zimbabwe. WFP has provided additional assistance to some 8,000 people in one of the worst affected areas. All areas have received above normal rainfall to date. Heavy rainfall will likely negatively affect crop production; water logging is resulting in leeching. Though it is still too early to get estimates, early indications are this agricultural season will again be a disappointment.

## Uganda

### PRRO 10121.1 – Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda

01 April 2005 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Franziska Roetzer

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
25,048	1,439	11,373	2,287	1,063
Immediate	Jun-08	Immediate	Apr-08	Immediate

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	414,807,570	355,544,467	59,263,103	14.29
2008	139,724,282	45,973,335	93,750,948	67.10

WFP contributes to the food security of over two million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, infants, pregnant and lactating women, HIV/AIDS-affected people, drought-affected people, orphans and street children. WFP focuses on agricultural and market support to small-scale farmers' groups and on vulnerable populations in Karamoja. WFP has been operational in Uganda since 1963.

- The PRRO faces a shortfall of 41,210 mt from January to June with imminent breaks in cereals, blended food and sugar.
- For IDPs living in camps, inadequate provision of food, shelter, clothing and clean water is of serious concern. Food security assessments and nutrition surveys conducted in camps and refugee settlements confirm that IDPs fully depend on WFP assistance until they are resettled. Should food rations be reduced, the nutritional, medical and socio-economic status of the beneficiaries will decrease as they have no means to establish adequate livelihoods.
- Results from a recent assessment indicate the need to provide food support for families and health workers infected and affected by the Ebola virus. A proposal for funding has been submitted in conjunction with WHO and UNICEF.
- WFP provides food assistance to 1.2 million IDPs in transit sites and rural camps who have no other means of survival. There is slow voluntary movement among the IDPs in the Acholi sub-

region. WFP actively participates in the Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR, to plan the return process.

## Sudan

EMOP 10693.0 – Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Lizette Karlsson

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
38,062	3,048	20	5,454	11,276
May-08	Mar-08	Immediate	Mar-08	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	697,158,765	378,415,386	318,743,378	45.72
2008	697,158,764	378,415,386	318,743,378	45.72

*Sudan remains WFP's largest humanitarian operation and aims to provide food assistance to 5.6 million people, including 3.7 million conflict-affected people in Darfur and 37,000 refugees from Eritrea. The country programme continues to focus on supporting improved access to education and water through school feeding and food for work, targeting areas that are food insecure with low primary school enrolment rates, especially for girls*

- The ongoing conflict within Darfur continues to limit humanitarian access. While WFP was able to resume food distributions to some beneficiaries in North and West Darfur who had not been reached since December, accessing the northern corridor of West Darfur remains impossible, leaving 131,000 beneficiaries without food support since December 2007
- In West Darfur, however, the security situation has stabilized somewhat. WFP has been able to restart food distributions in areas near El Geneina town, and has reopened its field offices in Morni and Habila. A convoy is being planned to deliver food to Kulbus using an alternate route east of the Jebel Moon area. Nevertheless, some areas remain "no go" including Sirba, Selea and Abu Surug.
- In Southern Sudan, WFP is providing relief support to some 2,000 people displaced by intermittent fighting in parts of northern Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands are reported to be displaced during on and off clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and Miseriya nomads since late December 2007.

## Operations Facing Critical Shortfalls

*Listed alphabetically and by Regional Bureau*

### Asia – Regional Bureau OMB

#### Bangladesh

EMOP 10715.0 – Response to Cyclone Sidr

16 November 2007 - 15 May 2008



Photo: WFP/Abdul Mannan

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
25,211	20	7,641	557	466
Mar-08	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	51,783,522	33,105,280	18,678,242	36.07
2008	45,389,794	10,526,536	34,863,258	76.81

*Bangladesh is a low-income, food-deficit country with annual average food grain imports of two million mt. Some 56 million people are undernourished, spending 70 percent of their household income on food. WFP implements a country programme, a PRRO and an EMOP in response to cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh.*

- Immediate pipeline breaks are occurring in most commodities.
- Sustained support must be provided to targeted recipients to help successfully contain malnutrition. Breaks in the food pipeline are likely to quickly reverse whatever gains are being made now. Lack of funds is also threatening WFP's plans to help cyclone victims regain their livelihoods by supporting the rebuilding of roads, schools and other infrastructure through food-for-work and cash-for-work schemes.
- Two months after cyclone Sidr struck southern Bangladesh, washing away crops, food stocks, livestock and much of the limited opportunities there were to earn subsistence wages, WFP's ability to provide much needed assistance to victims of the disaster is being severely hampered by insufficient resources.
- Significant increases in food prices over the past year suggest that malnutrition rates before the cyclone were higher than usual. Its timing means that they are likely to continue rising through June, probably at a more rapid rate than usual. Natural disasters in Bangladesh invariably presage a sharp rise in malnutrition owing to reduced food availability, higher prices, diminished purchasing power and the spread of disaster-induced diseases. Even in non-disaster years, the rate of moderate wasting among children under 5 years prior to the main May/June harvest frequently exceeds the emergency threshold of 15 percent.
- The operation is in need of an additional US\$39 million to cover the pipeline breaks of 38,086 mt of food commodities and repay outstanding advances.
- As part of a coordinated response by UN agencies, NGOs, the Government of Bangladesh and others, the EMOP provides assistance to the destitute through immediate nutritious relief and support to rebuild livelihoods. Families are given a monthly basket of rice, pulses, micronutrient-enriched blended food and biscuits, as well as vegetable oil and iodized salt.

## Cambodia

PRRO 10305.1 – Assisting People in Crisis

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/AK Kimoto

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
9,629	n/a	n/a	n/a	36
Immediate	n/a	n/a	n/a	May-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	56,926,108	10,745,086	46,181,022	81.12
2008	18,940,040	10,745,086	8,194,954	43.27

*Thirty years of conflict, low agricultural productivity, high prevalence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, poor access to health services and education, and vulnerability to natural disasters all contribute to continued poverty in Cambodia. WFP currently assists 1.4 million poor Cambodians.*

- Resources are required to avert immediate pipeline breaks for rice. This break comes at a time when WFP is struggling to catch up with the negative impact caused by an earlier suspension of activities due to commodity shortages. For the next six months, US\$7 million are urgently needed to resume the full implementation of food assistance. Lack of resources will force WFP to reduce beneficiary numbers and food rations, and furthermore delay distributions to 835,000 beneficiaries.
- Shortfalls will seriously affect primary school students, participants in non-formal education and vulnerable households participating in food for work. During earlier pipeline breaks beneficiaries have resorted to difficult coping strategies such as selling of household assets (rice fields), borrowing at high interest rates, withdrawing children from school, altering diet/reducing number of meals and migrating.
- In order to cover food requirements for the next six months, contributions of US\$ 5million are urgently needed.
- The PRRO will provide a total of 90,844 mt of food to around 1.8 million people. The core activities include: a) education – school feeding and take-home rations for vulnerable children, especially girls; b) health and nutrition – food support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and tuberculosis patients; and c) disaster risk reduction – community asset creation, food for training and relief food assistance.

## Lao PDR

PRRO 10566.0 – Assistance to Food Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks

01 April 2007 - 31 March 2009



Photo: WFP/Tom Greenwood

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,144	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Immediate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	7,355,704	3,736,834	3,618,870	49.20
2008	4,346,209	1,607,103	2,739,105	63.02

*Due to natural disasters, rapid implementation of certain national policies, droughts, flash floods and pest infestation, many poor rural communities in Laos face recurring and even simultaneous livelihood shocks. The PRRO and development projects provide assistance to food-insecure*

households through school feeding, food-for-work, food-for-training, and relief activities. WFP has been present in Laos since 1976.

- There is an immediate pipeline break for cereals, particularly in ex-opium cultivating areas, and the local population is in dire need of food assistance. Current available food stocks cover only 49 percent of the next six months' requirements. To avert pipeline breaks within the next six months, new resources are urgently required.
- Shortfalls will severely impact up to 139,000 beneficiaries who may well engage in coping strategies that will erode their long-term food security, such as selling assets and livestock.
- The PRRO targets households affected by natural disasters and policy-induced shocks such as opium eradication, resettlement and the ban on shifting agriculture. The operation provides relief and recovery assistance in ex-opium cultivating areas and in the areas affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and recurrent natural hazards.

## Nepal

PRRO 10676.0 – Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2008



Photo: WFP/James Giambrone Floods

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
24,778	4,378	n/a	25	7
Immediate	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	48,777,939	16,298,475	32,479,464	66.59
2008	48,406,401	14,836,420	33,569,981	69.35

Nepal has ended an eleven-year conflict and requires support to address the needs of returnees, IDPs, combatants and children associated with armed forces. WFP plans to provide food aid to 1.78 million most food-insecure and conflict-affected populations. WFP supports conflict recovery through critical infrastructure, school feeding, maternal and child health projects, and provides disaster assistance. WFP has been in Nepal since 1967, and has provided food aid to Bhutanese refugees since 1992.

- WFP's ability to provide much needed food assistance to people impacted by conflict has been seriously jeopardized by lack of contributions. Due to delays in obtaining needed resources, only 14,000 out of 1.2 million people who are still struggling to survive have received assistance six months after the launch of this operation.
- Without new contributions the well being of vulnerable food insecure families is likely to deteriorate further, particularly among those most impacted by conflict and recurrent natural disasters. The timely availability of resources is critical to providing a much needed peace dividend to the target populations under this project.
- Despite an amount of US\$1 million received through the rapid response mechanism under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the operation urgently needs US\$21 million to ensure food distribution continue over the next six months.
- The operation aims to provide emergency food assistance to over one million conflict-affected people, in order to safeguard their lives and livelihoods during the immediate post-conflict period in Nepal.

## Nepal

PRRO 10058.5 – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/James Giambrone

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,839	537	289	168	396
Mar-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	Apr-08	Mar-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	23,598,322	15,067,274	8,531,048	36.15
2008	11,425,721	3,682,898	7,742,824	67.77

- This operation is facing pipeline breaks for all commodities in March/April. New resources are urgently needed to cover commodity shortfalls within the next six months and repay outstanding advances. If no further donations are confirmed, food rations will have to be reduced.
- The Bhutanese refugees rely 100 percent on the WFP food basket, having no other food sources or coping mechanisms. After years of continuous support, any pipeline break will have negative implications on camp security especially as the third country resettlement process has started. A pipeline break also affects the nutritional status - with no means to complement the WFP food ration, reducing rations is to be avoided.
- Refugees from Bhutan began entering Nepal in late 1990, with a peak influx during the first half of 1992. As a response, WFP started to provide emergency food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in January 1992. This operation was followed by a PRRO in 2000. The project contributes to saving lives, by providing secure access to food and safeguarding the nutritional status of refugee beneficiaries, until they attain self-sufficiency or until durable solutions to the refugee situation are found.

## Pakistan

PRRO 10671.0 – Assistance to Food Insecure Households in Balochistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

01 October 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Caroline Chaumont

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
n/a	36	999	892	4
n/a	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	19,303,652	8,394,164	10,909,488	56.52
2008	9,511,006	9,301,582	209,424	2.20

*Low income and significant food deficit combined with natural disasters such as the earthquake of October 2005 necessitate WFP's presence in Pakistan. WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.*

- WFP operations in Pakistan are facing pipeline breaks in all commodities other than cereals. Urgent additional resources are required for the procurement of 1,931 mt of various commodities to cover distribution of a full food basket over the next six months.
- If no additional resources are confirmed WFP will be forced to cease activities such as school feeding, food-for-work/training (FFW/FFT) activities. This will result in an increasing drop-out rate among school children and a deteriorating nutritional situation for children, pregnant and

lactating women.

- The confluence of ongoing political instability and the increasing frequency and severity of security incidents is heightening an already volatile situation in the country. As tension persists in most parts of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas( FATA) and the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), and with the recent attacks in the Swat region, all WFP operations need to be conducted with a particular focus on security considerations.
- The PRRO aims to protect livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks through the creation of sustainable assets and development of human resources among food-insecure populations through FFW and FFT; improve the nutrition and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women and increase access to education for girls and boys.

## Pakistan

PRRO 10504.0 – Post Earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation in Pakistan

01 April 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Rein Skullerud

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,845	208	1,331	11	n/a
Mar-08	Mar-08	Immediate	Jun-08	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	47,745,371	30,674,456	17,070,915	35.75
2008	11,632,486	3,248,084	8,384,401	72.08

- In order to avoid a complete halt of distributions to earthquake impacted people in March this operation immediately requires confirmation of new resources to cover a shortfalls. Requirements over the next six months are 3,395 mt valued at US\$3 million.
- If no additional funds are provided, WFP will have to provide food in selected areas only and more than 400,000 beneficiaries risk not getting their monthly entitlements of food-for-work and training activities. Additionally, pre-primary and primary schoolchildren will not get their entitlements. This will minimize the effects of WFP's effort to improve the livelihoods of the earthquake-affected population.
- This PRRO is a transitional operation to affect a shift from relief to recovery. The goal is to increase access to food and improve human and productive assets for earthquake-affected populations in highly food-insecure and remote areas. Focus is on vulnerable women, children, orphans and elderly and disabled people in communities whose access to food and basic services are impeded.

## Pakistan

EMOP 10688.0 – Assistance to Flood Victims in Balochistan

15 August 2007 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Caroline Chaumont

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
741	120	218	58	2
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	4,357,853	3,636,128	721,725	16.56
2008	4,133,328	2,827,511	1,305,817	31.59

- Unless new contributions are confirmed, the pipeline for all commodities will break this month. Cash contributions are required in order to ensure procurement of some 1,100 mt commodities.
- Without new resources, payment of food-for-work and other selected activities will cease and rations will be cut. This will put at risk the benefits of the operation to rebuild homes and assets destroyed by the Yemyin cyclone.
- This EMOP provides livelihood support through a full family ration under food-for-work activities thereby enabling households to rebuild their homes and other productive assets. Assistance is provided to 132,000 people in Jal Magsi, Bolan, Kharan, Washuk and Nushki districts.

## Philippines

EMOP 10489.0 – Assistance to the Conflict Affected Mindanao

01 March 2006 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Kyungnan Park

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,974	n/a	76	9	9
Immediate	n/a	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	24,631,921	15,928,854	8,703,067	35.33
2008	3,870,359	3,577,610	292,749	7.56

WFP is supporting the Mindanao peace process through assistance to 2.1 million beneficiaries in conflict-affected areas. WFP is also providing relief and recovery assistance to typhoon affected people in the Bicol region. WFP started operations in the Philippines in 1966 and, after closing in 1996, re-established presence in March 2006.

- Further contributions are needed to help forestall an immediate pipeline break for for most commodities.
- The rice shortfall in January resulted in the distribution of incomplete food baskets and limited distributions to malnourished women and children, while shortfalls starting this month will oblige WFP to drastically cut school feeding rations during the critical period of the lean season. New contributions will enable WFP to assist displaced people, address the worrying levels of malnutrition, sustain increased school attendance and fully support the peace process.
- WFP's food security assessment mission in Mindanao indicates that over 60 percent of assessed households have very poor access to food and 30 percent households are taking life-threatening risks to meet daily food needs. In addition, delayed rice arrivals have already

resulted in the postponement of distributions planned for December to January in three provinces.

- The operation aims to support the Mindanao peace process through assistance to conflict-affected areas, where poverty, nutrition and basic education indicators are far below the national average. In 2008, WFP will provide food assistance to 177,000 primary school children and 300,000 IDPs.

## Sri Lanka

### PRRO 10067.1 – Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict and Tsunami-Affected Areas

01 January 2005 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Helen Kudrich

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
8,538	n/a	974	9	1,093
Mar-08	n/a	Immediate	May-08	Apr-08

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	155,639,631	97,343,947	58,295,685	37.46
2008	72,703,693	37,236,152	35,467,541	48.78

*In the wake of the renewal of hostilities, WFP is providing emergency assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected families in the north and east of Sri Lanka. Through the PRRO WFP is targeting two million people. The country programme provides assistance to poor farming households in the southern part of Sri Lanka. WFP has been present in Sri Lanka since 1968.*

- Unless new contributions are confirmed soonest, the current pipeline breaks will continue in the long-term.
- The displaced populations, who are staying in camps, with host families or living out in the open, have lost their livelihoods and are almost completely dependent of food assistance. With little prospect of returning home and few other sources of food assistance, they are likely to suffer hard from pipeline breaks in WFP food rations. Traditional coping strategies (reducing portions, selling/pawning of jewellery, relying on less preferred foods) are rapidly being exhausted. WFP food rations are critical to prevent vulnerable families from resorting to more damaging strategies like cutting meals and migrating in search of food.
- Following the abrogation of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), increased hostilities due to security deterioration are feared to lead to large-scale casualties, and population displacement in the northern districts. This means that WFP must maintain a healthy pipeline to respond to surge in food needs.
- The aim of this operation is to protect the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas and prevent isolation of large groups of people through food-for-work activities, amidst the challenges of displacement and a deteriorating security situation.

## Timor-Leste

PRRO 10388.0 – Investing in People's Future

15 November 2004 - 15 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,135	1,639	677	141	18
Immediate	Immediate	May-08	May-08	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	24,974,185	22,013,588	2,960,597	11.85
2008	6,430,343	2,836,888	3,593,455	55.88

WFP supports safety nets to the most vulnerable groups who have been affected by widespread food insecurity, caused by low purchasing power, poor access to adequate farmland and irrigation, and limited access to non-agricultural income-generating activities. WFP has been present in Timor-Leste since 1999.

- Additional donor contributions of US\$4 million are urgently needed to address imminent pipeline breaks for rice and beans.
- Both food security and the nutritional status of vulnerable groups is already deteriorating due to floods, locusts and landslides. A break in supplies will further exacerbate the already high malnutrition rates among these groups.
- The Government of Timor Leste officially requested WFP to carry out three distribution cycles for January (full ration), February (half ration) and March (half ration) 2008 to IDPs in Dili.
- The PRRO aims to provide safety nets to the most vulnerable groups through various activities, including assistance to IDPs affected by the recent crisis, food for education and support to maternal and child health. WFP implemented an emergency response component to its operation, following violent unrest in the country in mid-2006, which caused some 150,000 people to seek shelter in camps and with host families.

## Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe – Regional Bureau OMC Yemen

EMOP 10684.0 – Humanitarian Assistance to Idps in Sa'ada Governorate

01 September 2007 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Franco Mattioli

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,387	249	98	98	190
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	4,497,267	2,291,455	2,205,811	49.05
2008	4,803,768	870,465	3,933,303	81.88

WFP provides food for 33,550 Somali refugees under a PRRO and for 77,000 IDPs in the north of Yemen affected by conflict in the Sa'ada Governorate under an EMOP. WFP has provided food assistance to Somali refugees since 1992, and to IDPs since 2004.

- Resources are urgently needed to cover immediate shortfalls in all commodities.
- If adequate support is not identified in the next few weeks, projected expansions will have to be revisited, and programme targets adjusted downwards.
- Due to the improved security conditions, hence better access to the needy in the more remote

areas of Sa'ada, the number of people receiving food assistance during this operation increased by 16,000 in the past weeks.

- WFP provides humanitarian assistance in the form of general food distributions to IDPs in the Sa'ada governorate (in northern Yemen). The escalation of conflict in the governorate resulted in the displacement of people from rural areas to the town of Sa'ada and other more secure areas within the governorate. Most of the IDPs come from the poor working class and left their homes with no or few belongings. Special care is directed in this operation to children under 5 by providing them with high energy biscuits.

## West Africa – Regional Bureau OMD

### Cameroon

EMOP 10663.0 – Emergency Food Assistance to Central Africa Refugees in Cameroon

01 July 2007 - 31 March 2008



#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,531	433	252	249	162
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	3,691,943	2,375,935	1,316,008	35.65
2008	8,671,173	545,956	8,125,217	93.70

Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

*In Cameroon, WFP assists refugees who have been fleeing insecurity in the Central African Republic through general food distributions in approximately 62 pre-established refugee sites. Under the country programme, WFP provides food assistance to primary schools, contributes to food security for at-risk populations by setting up community cereal granaries, and improves rural infrastructure through food-for-work activities. WFP is assisting over 189,000 people in Cameroon, and targets the three poor northern provinces. WFP has been present in Cameroon since 1978.*

- This project is facing immediate pipeline breaks for all commodities.
- WFP is finalizing the preparation of a one-year emergency operation to start in March 2008 for 55,000-60,000 beneficiaries, which is to follow on from the current EMOP. WFP provided general food distributions from August to November 2007 to an increased number of refugees, 45,000 instead of the planned 30,000. This led to the December general food distributions not being undertaken due to a lack of resources. Resources are urgently required to continue assistance to the refugees.
- Insecurity along the border with the Central African Republic may not likely improve in the short-term. Refugee movements into the Cameroonian territory continue. The UNCHR general list update, carried out by UNHCR between October-December 2007, revealed that the number has increased to over 45,000.
- Despite efforts made by WFP and partners, and the Government of Cameroon to screen children for malnutrition and refer them to nutritional therapeutic centres, malnutrition among refugees is still of great concern

**Chad**

PRRO 10510.0 – Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad

01 March 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Naomi Bolderhey

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,303	108	52	62	51
Immediate	Apr-08	Immediate	Apr-08	Apr-08

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	17,041,688	8,916,315	8,125,372	47.68
2008	8,113,832	425,019	7,688,813	94.76

WFP implements development projects in food-insecure regions, and provides emergency assistance to refugees from Sudan, internally displaced people (IDPs) in eastern Chad and refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in southern Chad. WFP also runs a humanitarian air service. WFP has been present in Chad since 1963 and supports over 700,000 people.

- The operation is facing an immediate and significant pipeline break for cereals and blended food, followed by the other required commodities in April.
- WFP is currently looking into loan options to cover corn-soya blend (CSB) requirements for general food distributions. If this option fails, food rations in the Dosseye refugee camp, where CSB is particularly required, will have to be reduced. Mother and child health (MCH) activities will also be suspended in all the refugee camps in southern Chad. This will affect the nutritional status of beneficiaries, particularly for women and children, as they have not yet become fully self-reliant and still require WFP assistance.
- The security situation in southern Chad remains relatively calm. The Central African Republic (CAR) Government and a coalition of rebel movements, APLD (Popular Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy) are seeking to hold peace talks in Bangui. However banditry attacks and robbery incidents continue to be reported in northern CAR.
- Given the long lead time (five months) of food deliveries to Chad, confirmation of donor contributions is required as soon as possible (by end January) to ensure that purchases are completed in the coming months and the food reaches Chad on time.
- This project assists 30,000 refugees from the Central African Republic who fled their homes following the conflict between CAR Government forces and opposition groups. WFP provides general food distributions in three refugee camps in southern Chad. In addition, this project supports 16,000 CAR refugees in a fourth camp, who have sufficient coping mechanisms, with seed protection programmes during the lean season (April to May) together with nutritional assistance for vulnerable groups.

## Côte d'Ivoire

PRRO 10672.0 – Assistance to Populations Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Protracted Crisis

01 July 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Jean Pierre

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,989	1,145	391	407	99
Immediate	Mar-08	Apr-08	Immediate	Apr-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	41,239,518	5,902,033	35,337,485	85.69
2008	27,370,755	7,747,011	19,623,745	71.70

WFP contributes to social and economic recovery by helping rebuild and protect human productive assets through emergency school feeding, support to people living with HIV/AIDS, food for training, food for work and seed protection. WFP assists an average of 900,000 people in Côte d'Ivoire, and has been present in the country since 1968

- There is an immediate significant break in cereals and by April there will be a total pipeline break if resources are not forthcoming.
- Without additional resources all WFP activities could come to a halt as early as March. Some activities have already been suspended in January (food for volunteer teachers, food-for-training, seed protection rations and general distributions), and will be resumed only if new contributions are received. Ongoing activities where WFP has concentrated resources are nutrition, HIV/AIDS projects, school feeding and food-for-work.
- Armed attacks have become increasingly common in many areas of Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the north and west, in the past several months. Illegal occupancy of internally displaced people's plantations in the Moyen Cavally region as well as parts of 18 Montagnes are hampering the return of IDPs.
- Through the relief component, WFP assists IDPs and vulnerable groups through selective feeding and general food distributions. The recovery element includes emergency school feeding country-wide, support to households impacted by HIV/AIDS and the provision of a seed protection ration to targeted households in the north and west of the country.

## Ghana

PRRO 10673.0 – Assistance to Most Vulnerable Refugee Caseloads in Ghana in Support of Government Strategy to Promote Repatriation, Resettlement and Self-Reliance

01 August 2007 - 31 January 2009



Photo: WFP/Naomi Bolderhey

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
653	72	59	34	3
Mar-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	Apr-08	Apr-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	2,499,237	1,026,513	1,472,724	58.93
2008	1,649,394	310,168	1,339,226	81.20

WFP provides assistance to improve nutrition and access to education. WFP also assists refugees, and food-insecure populations affected by recent floods. The country office is strengthening Ghana as a regional logistic/procurement hub through the UN Humanitarian

*Response Depot. WFP supports 1,329,200 beneficiaries, and has been present in the country since 1967.*

- Pipeline breaks are anticipated for maize and pulses starting from March and vegetable oil and corn-soya blend in April. Resources are required urgently to ensure uninterrupted support for vulnerable refugees, especially children under the supplementary feeding programme.
- WFP is providing food assistance to the most vulnerable residual refugee caseloads in Ghana: 9,500 Liberians, 3,000 Togolese and 1,700 refugees of diverse nationalities in Krisan Camp. This operation aims to consolidate the gains made through the regional PRRO 10372.0 in collaboration with the Government of Ghana and UN/NGO partners. That is, maintaining the improvement in the nutritional status of children under the supplementary feeding programme, and continuing sustainable income-generating activities for beneficiaries in the Volta region.

## Liberia

PRRO 10454.0 – Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post Conflict Liberia

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2009



### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,425	n/a	80	418	n/a
Apr-08	n/a	Jun-08	Apr-08	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	53,112,522	18,084,435	35,028,086	65.95
2008	28,021,946	14,006,478	14,015,468	50.02

Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

*WFP supports social and economic recovery in rural Liberia through improving access to education, supporting agricultural production, infrastructural rehabilitation, and the acquisition of livelihood skills through food-for-work and food-for-training activities. WFP began activities in Liberia in the 1970s, and currently assists some 490,000 beneficiaries.*

- There is a significant break in cereals and oil foreseen in April 2008. Earlier pipeline breaks have been averted only due to funds loaned from the Immediate Response Account (IRA), but these will have to be paid back.
- Commodity shortfalls will affect take-home rations for girls and the provision of hot meals for 450,000 school children thereby negatively affecting the key strategies for reducing the gender gap in education and boosting total school enrolment. Shortfalls will also affect agriculture and infrastructure works which benefit returnees and host communities, thus derailing rural self-reliance improvement efforts.
- WFP was unable to deliver food to some areas of the north-west and south-east during the last quarter of 2007 due to bad road conditions during the rainy season, which was unusually long, ending only in December. With the onset of the dry season, road access to feeding sites is expected to improve gradually. Therefore, it is important that the next distribution rounds are not missed again.
- The PRRO targets all of rural Liberia and supports primary education, sustainable food security, institutional capacity-building and infrastructure development. WFP assists through food-for-work (for example, agricultural production improvement, rehabilitation of bridges and roads) and food for training. Assistance is also being given to maternal and child health programmes, and to vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families.

## Mali

PRRO 10452.0 – Fighting Malnutrition and Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of

## Vulnerable Populations in the North of Mali

01 June 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Cornelia Walther

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
n/a	n/a	2,069	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	Immediate	n/a	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	28,152,035	19,561,506	8,590,529	30.51
2008	11,653,848	3,525,211	8,128,637	69.75

WFP supports over 2,200,000 beneficiaries residing in poor households to preserve livelihoods and to better cope with droughts and other natural disasters. WFP targets the Western Sahel and northern regions with activities to improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable children and increase the food security of households. WFP has been present in Mali since 1964

- Lack of corn-soya blend (CSB) will have a detrimental effect on nutritional activities. CSB is essential for supplementary feeding for children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers and people with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In Mali, malnutrition rates exceed the acute crisis threshold (acute malnutrition is 13 percent in Mali).
- Insecurity in the northern regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu continue to hamper WFP activities in the area. Reports of anti-personnel landmines in Kidal are of particular concern
- The PRRO aims to improve the nutritional and health status of 175,000 children age 6 to 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women, through prevention and follow-up of malnutrition cases; to rehabilitate the productive potential of nomad and semi-nomad cattle herders through food-for-work initiatives (for example, pastoral water sources in northern pastoral regions; and small-scale irrigation and market gardening in agropastoral zones); and to support the capacity of beneficiaries to better cope with natural disasters through food-for-training activities (capacity-building for mothers and pregnant women on good health and hygiene, and technical training on production/transformation of animal products).

## Mauritania

PRRO 10605.0 – Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Drought-Affected Populations

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
5,805	399	298	1,145	195
Immediate	May-08	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	30,823,827	4,394,393	26,429,434	85.74
2008	18,012,753	4,394,393	13,618,360	75.60

WFP's PRRO focuses on community asset creation, access to village food security reserves and community feeding centres. The CP supports school feeding for primary school children, and vulnerable group feeding. WFP assists over 760,000 in Mauritania, and has been present in the country since 1964.

- The project is facing very large pipeline breaks for cereals and oil, as well as shortfalls of corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar, starting immediately.
- The impending shortfall of CSB and oil will force WFP to prioritize relief activities which

encompass supplementary feeding for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and a return package (three-month ration) for the repatriation of Mauritanian refugees from Senegal. Food-for-work (including home gardens, building of wells) to improve rural livelihoods and coping strategies will be completely cut. These activities have already been put on hold for the past six months due to lack of resources. This is having a negative impact on the food security of vulnerable households in the face of rising food prices.

- Following two recent attacks attributed to Islamist groups, WFP has maintained only operational missions in the field and has postponed all monitoring missions. Controls over movement within the country have been reinforced.
- This new PRRO supports community asset creation through food-for-work activities (small-scale irrigation, market gardening), access to village food security reserves and supplementary feeding to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in community feeding centres.

## Niger

### PRRO 10611.0 – Improving the Nutritional Status and Reinforcing Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Niger

01 January 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Judith Schuler

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
6,041	n/a	2,039	n/a	30
Mar-08	n/a	Jun-08	n/a	Immediate

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	44,831,742	14,136,659	30,695,083	68.47
2008	22,416,649	12,498,665	9,917,985	44.24

*WFP supports the creation of productive assets, the prevention/reduction of food crises, basic education, and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Assistance is provided through nutritional interventions for malnourished children, food-for-training, cereal banks and targeted food distributions. WFP is assisting some 1.6 million people per year, and has been present in the country since 1968*

- There is a large pipeline break for cereals which is expected as soon as March, and a break of iodized salt this month. In order for WFP to be prepared for the lean season, contributions of cereals need to be confirmed now. If a contribution is confirmed today and procured on the international market it will arrive in Niger only in May, that is, at the start of the lean season.
- Cereal banks need to be in place before the lean season to be operational when people need them. Food-for-training targets women through literacy classes (with messages on hygiene, nutrition, health woven in). WFP can currently only commit to one month of this activity due to shortages of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. Cereals for the contingency stock would be used for targeted distributions to vulnerable food-insecure populations during the lean season. Iodized salt is needed to address iodine deficiency disorder.
- Mine incidents in Maradi and Tahoua in December indicate the spread of insecurity to areas outside the Agadez region. Following these incidents, all UN field missions were suspended and those in the field have been called back to Niamey and the sub-offices. The suspension on field missions was lifted again on 7 January 2008.
- Although the 2007 harvest is estimated to have been satisfactory overall, there are pockets that yielded little to no harvest. In addition, cereal prices have been increasing since November 2007. Furthermore, lower than expected production in neighbouring Nigeria has to be monitored closely as it could have an impact on markets in Niger.
- The PRRO focuses on nutritional activities for children and mothers to confront high malnutrition rates. Rural development activities include cereal banks and food for training

## Senegal

### PRRO 10612.0 – Post-Conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Benedicte Pansier

#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,478	504	n/a	312	66
Mar-08	Mar-08	n/a	Mar-08	Mar-08

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	11,927,633	1,912,394	10,015,239	83.97
2008	6,178,365	1,912,394	4,265,971	69.05

WFP provides assistance to aid post conflict recovery to 380,000 beneficiaries in the Casamance region. In addition, WFP supports almost one million people through its Country Programme focusing primarily on nutrition, education and crisis prevention activities. WFP has been active in Senegal since the 1960s.

- The project is facing pipeline breaks for almost all commodities from March 2008.
- Pipeline breaks will lead to reduced rations and hamper recovery activities for internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and victims of conflict, especially women and children, thereby detracting from consolidating progress made under the previous PRRO.
- The situation in Casamance remains tense with sporadic violence causing continued displacement. There are an estimated 6,500 Senegalese refugees in the Gambia and 1,200 still displaced within the Casamance region, following conflict in Fogny. A number of refugees, who sought shelter in Guinea-Bissau, and IDPs sheltering in the region of Ziguinchor, are returning to their villages in Casamance on the Guinea-Bissau border. In areas where no assistance is available to returnees, sustainable reintegration is hampered by limited social infrastructure and services and the presence of mines, which prevent them from resuming farming.
- The 2007-2008 harvest forecast indicates that Senegal's cereal production is below the last five years' average, for the second year in a row. Increased food prices and an unfavourable international context for food imports pose a problem for the country which relies on imports for more than 50 percent of its food needs. All these elements may lead to an early start of the lean season in 2008.
- WFP supports recovery activities for IDPs, returnees and victims of conflict, especially women and children. WFP is providing assistance through: food-for-work/training and returnee packages to rebuild and protect human and productive assets; food-for-nutrition awareness raising; food for education to facilitate the return of displaced and returnee children to a normal school life; and capacity-building for national institutions to ensure a timely and efficient response to food security challenges.

## Sierra Leone

PRRO 10554.0 – Food Assistance to Refugee and Returnee-Affected Areas of Sierra Leone

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2009



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,405	500	863	301	25
Mar-08	Apr-08	Mar-08	Mar-08	Mar-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	30,867,502	7,151,111	23,716,391	76.83
2008	15,379,803	4,576,108	10,803,695	70.25

WFP Sierra Leone provides assistance to 302,000 beneficiaries through its CP and 533,000 beneficiaries through the PRRO. WFP seeks to enhance the capacities of vulnerable communities and households to meet their food and nutritional needs, while addressing gender imbalances and the risk of HIV/AIDS. WFP has been active in Sierra Leone since 1978.

- The project faces pipeline breaks for almost all commodities by March 2008, including a significant shortfall for cereals.
- To combat very high levels of child acute malnutrition, WFP supports 12,438 malnourished children under five (instead of the planned 26,000), and vulnerable groups including lactating and pregnant mothers. This reduced caseload is due to resourcing shortfalls of sugar and corn-soya blend (CSB), which are essential for the nutritional component. Commodity shortages for school feeding could have a negative effect on the beneficiaries, especially in terms of poor attendance, relief of short-term hunger and lack of concentration in the classroom. The beneficiaries of food for work/training will experience longer periods of hunger, and rural infrastructure and agricultural production improvement activities will not be carried out as planned leading to a negative effect on recovery and rehabilitation in the refugee hosting and resettlement districts.
- Sierra Leone has made great strides in securing peace after a decade of civil conflict that devastated the national economy and led to large-scale social unrest. However, levels of acute child malnutrition remain high and food assistance remains crucial for the reconstruction process.
- This project supports populations in six districts in areas most affected by the war, which hosted refugees and/or were the last areas to be resettled and start the recovery phase. WFP's assistance will accelerate the recovery of productive assets, enhance household food security and reduce malnutrition. Activities include mother and child health, school feeding and food-for-work to improve agricultural production.

## Southern, Eastern and Central Africa – Regional Bureau OMJ

### Burundi

PRRO 10528.0 – Support to the Stabilisation and Recovery of Burundi: Protect and Create Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,323	3,499	163	602	152
Apr-08	Apr-08	Jun-08	May-08	Apr-08

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	114,556,421	48,808,939	65,747,482	57.39
2008	55,952,779	18,001,246	37,951,533	67.83

Photo: WFP/Stephanie Savariaud

The PRRO focuses on victims of food insecurity, rehabilitation of malnourished persons, the extension of primary school feeding and the empowerment of creating community assets. WFP also assists over 19,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and 40,000 returnees and expellees (Burundians without refugee status) from Tanzania. WFP has been present in Burundi since 1968.

- The project is facing shortfalls in cereals, pulses and salt in April, followed by a break in vegetable oil and blended food in May and June respectively.
- A six-month returnee ration will serve the dual purpose of promoting return and reintegration of people into their original communities and the food-for-work programme assists to achieve self reliance. To ensure the capacity of this activity, funding is needed to secure the provision of nutrition and the ability of beneficiaries to establish an income base.
- As the long lean season comes to an end, the food security situation is deteriorating in parts of the country. The next harvests are expected in January (Season A). The low altitude regions of Moso, Bugesera and Imbo have all experienced significantly late rainfall during the current rainy season. In these areas, production levels have been severely impacted, with expectations of poor or in some cases, no harvest. There are also localized incidents of floods and hailstones in parts of the country. WFP is closely monitoring the situation to determine the need and extent of targeted distributions in January, in areas where there are extremely poor or no harvests expected.
- The implementation of the cease fire agreement remains stalled. The last remaining rebel group, the National Liberation Front ( FNL) continues to accuse the South African facilitator of partiality towards the government and has refused to rejoin the Joint Verification Commission (JMVC). The Burundian parliament is divided regarding the way to address the FNL issue but a large part demands a new methodology to re-establish dialogue with FNL together with a new facilitator.
- The PRRO provides school feeding in primary schools and is currently focusing on the repatriation of Burundian refugees residing in camps in Tanzania. to support the return and reintegration efforts, WFP activities focus on two key objectives: the first is to improve conditions for return and address household food needs by providing a returnee ration upon arrival to Burundi. The second focuses on improving household food security in the long term, by implementing food-for-work activities, particularly adapted to give returning farming households the tools to optimize the use of land.

## Djibouti

PRRO 10544.0 – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees

01 April 2007 - 31 March 2009



Photo: WFP/Debbi Morello

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,414	756	n/a	210	138
Mar-08	Mar-08	n/a	Mar-08	Apr-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	15,879,652	5,595,202	10,284,450	64.76
2008	7,074,470	2,296,467	4,778,003	67.54

WFP assists 6,839 refugees and 42,750 drought victims. Since 1990, WFP has been providing nutritious meals to school feeding programmes and institutional feeding activities for vulnerable groups, children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, orphans, tuberculosis (TB) patients and HIV/AIDS-affected people. WFP has been present in Djibouti since 1979.

- A pipeline break will occur in cereals, pulses and oil in March, followed by a break in sugar in April. WFP urgently requires new contributions to secure beneficiaries' needs.
- About 6,900 refugees in the camp of Ali-Addeh would be extremely affected as they only depend on WFP food assistance. The number of refugees in the camp is also gradually increasing due to the conflict in southern Somalia. In addition, WFP, together with UNHCR and the Government is assisting the repatriation of about 2,000 refugees to Somaliland with a nine-month package of food (in three separate instalments). The first installment of a three-month package of food has been delivered to them. Resources are still needed for the remaining six-month package.
- WFP assists victims of drought in rural areas of the country (about 43,000 people) through food-for-work activities from November to March/April, and then with monthly general food distributions during the lean season from May to September. The north-western part of the country is at risk of drought for the entire period of the year and will always need to be assisted. Nomadic population in rural areas have very few coping mechanisms, especially in the north-western part, which means that they fully rely on WFP food assistance. The situation will become critical if no resources are made available.
- At present, nutrition activities are part of the development project but they will be transferred to the PRRO later in the year. About 11,000 beneficiaries, including malnourished children under five, pregnant and lactating women as well as tuberculosis patients and people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, are assisted through support to social institutions. Malnourished beneficiaries and/or HIV/AIDS infected persons need continuous food supplements to avoid deterioration of their already very weak condition.
- This PRRO aims to reduce or stabilize acute malnutrition among 42,750 drought-affected pastoralists, 5,000 extremely vulnerable people and over 6,800 refugees living in Ali Addeh Camp. It focuses on decreasing further massive immigration of drought victims from rural Djibouti to urban areas.

## Ethiopia

PRRO 10127.2 – Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Anja du Toit

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,755	276	359	74	80
Mar-08	May-08	May-08	Jun-08	May-08

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	34,513,680	12,615,333	21,898,346	63.45
2008	20,119,517	2,696,352	17,423,164	86.60

WFP food assistance targets chronically food-insecure communities, people affected by natural disasters, refugees, mothers, young children and other vulnerable people facing serious health damage from malnutrition. WFP also plays a lead role in capacity development. WFP has been in Ethiopia since 1965.

- The project faces a 5,544 mt pipeline break in all commodities from March until June.
- With increased influx of refugees to Ethiopia from Eritrea and Somalia, the break in the food pipeline could possibly occur even earlier than anticipated. WFP is, therefore, currently planning to introduce ration cuts as of March. Refugees in Ethiopia have very limited coping mechanisms, and the food provided by WFP is close to 100 percent of their food source. Ration cuts therefore mean that the refugees will receive less than the needed 2100 Kcal per day, and the risk of increased malnutrition rates is imminent. From record high malnutrition rates in 2005, following ration cuts, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates is now down to below 10 percent in most camps. A set-back on this would have serious consequences for the lives and well being of the refugees.
- The refugee operation assists Sudanese, Eritrean and Somali refugees living in camps. Through this PRRO, refugees will be provided with basic monthly food rations. In addition, supplementary food will be provided to malnourished children and other vulnerable people in the camps on the basis of their nutritional status. Refugee children attending primary schools will be provided with school feeding rations. Some refugees and members of the local hosting community can also benefit from participating in food-for-assets activities implemented in selected refugee camps.

## Malawi

PRRO 10586.0 – Social Protection of Food Insecure and HIV/AIDS Affected Population

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/Brenda Barton

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
28,040	3,108	5,188	1,930	n/a
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	103,093,814	6,474,634	96,619,181	93.72
2008	35,452,908	6,474,634	28,978,275	81.74

WFP is tackling widespread poverty and hunger across Malawi with a broad spectrum of interventions that provide emergency food support, disaster risk reduction, as well as encourage development through nutritional, agricultural, educational and health-related projects (HIV/AIDS).

- This project is facing immediate pipeline breaks in all commodities. the break in cereals is

significant. The project is currently facing a 95 percent shortfall for requirements in 2008.

- Without adequate resources to commence project activities, there is a high risk that WFP may not be able to respond to floods when called upon to support victims.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security price monitoring reports indicate that maize price ranges are generally higher this season compared to same time last season. In October 2007 prices were in the range of MK16 (11 US cents) to MK30 (21 US cents) per kg while same time last year prices were in the range of MK13 to 26 per kg. Although price ranges are higher this year, the trend is not significantly different from last year's prices. Maize prices may increase in the coming months since the supply is dwindling in both the formal and informal markets.
- This project focuses on disaster risk reduction and protecting the livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people. WFP assistance will address the food needs of households enduring successive shocks to health, food production and income that are at risk of hunger and poverty. Life-saving support will be given to people made food insecure by HIV/AIDS and to households with transitory food needs as a result of shocks.
- This project includes a small relief component to support flood victims, for those areas that naturally suffer from flooding and crop loss. Recent weather forecasts by the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Global Forecasting Centre for Southern Africa (GFCSA) predict increased chances of above normal rainfall for the Southern and part of central Malawi from December 2007 to March 2008, and a high likelihood of flooding.

## Mozambique

PRRO 10600.0 – Food Support for Protection and Promotion of Lives and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique

01 April 2008 - 31 March 2011



Photo: WFP/Michael Huggins

### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	110,022,366	n/a	110,022,366	100.00
2008	27,435,610	0	27,435,610	100.00

*WFP has been assisting Mozambique since 1975. Operations target school children, people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans and other vulnerable children, and those affected by floods, cyclones and drought.*

- The operation is scheduled to commence in April, but immediate contributions are needed now to have enough commodities in stock when the project starts.
- Current flooding in central Mozambique has already affected 55,000 people and destroyed the crops of many subsistence farmers along four major rivers. WFP is standing by to assist the Government's response in the days and weeks ahead, especially as the situation is predicted to worsen as more rains fall. Forecasts call for continued above normal rainfall in Southern Africa, so the flooding situation is likely to worsen, especially in the Zambezi River Valley through the end of March at which point PRRO 10600 will commence .
- Food assistance is provided to orphans and vulnerable children and chronically ill people as part of basic care and protection services. Nutrition supplementation and household support to clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment programmes make a critical contribution to national investments in universal access to treatment.

**Zambia**

PRRO 10593.0 – Food Assistance for Refugees From the Democratic Republic of Congo

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Photolibrary

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,920	n/a	285	83	n/a
Mar-08	n/a	Apr-08	n/a	n/a

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	11,152,145	2,455,705	8,696,440	77.98
2008	6,401,513	2,455,705	3,945,809	61.64

Activities under this PRRO are designed to safeguard the health and nutritional status of refugees until they repatriate or are self-reliant in meeting their food needs. Assistance is planned for 45,500 refugees in 2008 and 28,000 in 2009. WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in Zambia since 1968.

- Cash contributions are needed urgently to cover cereal requirements in March. WFP Zambia currently requires 2,288 mt equivalent to US\$1.4 million to provide an uninterrupted food supply to these predominantly Congolese refugees from now until July.
- Refugees in the Kala and Mwange Refugee camps, which make up the majority of WFP beneficiaries under this project, do not have access to adequate land or income generating opportunities. Therefore, these beneficiaries are completely reliant on food assistance through WFP. A break in this pipeline, just as repatriation is recommencing in 2008, would be devastating to these refugees, assessed as requiring nutritional assistance.
- This operation will continue to assist approximately 45,500 mainly Congolese refugees in camps and vulnerable groups in settlements in 2008. This number is expected to further reduce in 2009 subject to successful repatriation of Congolese refugees which has just commenced in 2007.

**Latin American and the Caribbean – Regional Bureau OMP****Bolivia**

EMOP 10616.0 – Humanitarian Assistance to Households Affected by the Floods

01 May 2007 - 30 April 2008



Photo: WFP/200705 PMA Christiane Fischer

**Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)**

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,891	1,659	173	142	131
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

**Resourcing (US\$)**

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	6,505,320	4,186,747	2,318,573	35.64
2008	1,590,251	107	1,590,144	99.99

WFP has been present in Bolivia since 1968 and supports over 500,000 people annually. WFP provides assistance to areas which are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. During 2007, WFP has also assisted more than 100,000 people affected by floods.

- This EMOP is facing immediate pipeline breaks in all commodities. The local price of rice has risen by 60 percent, forcing WFP to reduce the distribution of this commodity and to purchase it outside the country. Importing regionally is a longer process which causes additional delays

in WFP distribution.

- Shortfalls in cereals are of particular concern in Bolivia, where rice and wheat constitute more than 70 percent of emergency rations. Without new arrivals of food, emergency rations will have to be reduced and the nutritional status of beneficiaries might be affected.
- The objectives of the operation are to maintain the nutritional status of the population affected by the floods, to preserve assets and to restore livelihoods through food-for-work and food-for-training activities.

### Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional

PRRO 10444.0 – Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)

01 June 2007 - 31 May 2009



#### Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
7,900	493	7,242	218	n/a
Immediate	Mar-08	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	32,304,021	3,707,772	28,596,249	88.52
2008	16,272,637	1,338,065	14,934,572	91.78

Photo: WFP/Gabriela Flores

WFP addresses these multi-country recurrent shocks through relief, recovery and capacity-development in emergency preparedness and response activities planning to assist some 471,000 beneficiaries in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

- Immediate shortfalls in cereals, blended food and oil are forcing WFP in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to review food rations and caseload. Contributions are needed to remedy this shortfall and avert a pipeline pipeline of pulses in March.
- Food-for-work, food-for-training and food for assets are among the activities that risk to be affected by the current lack of resources.
- The recent maize price increases in Central America raised serious concerns of the effects it will have on the food and nutritional security situation for the most vulnerable households.
- In El Salvador, new unforeseen requirements of up to an additional 6,000 mt over the next six months, resulting from an irregular 2007 agricultural season, are needed. WFP is planning a budget revision to cover the additional requirements.
- Guatemala will also require an additional 2,000 mt in order to continue assistance to the most vulnerable population until the next harvest season (August 2008).
- Food-for-work activities help mitigate the effects of disasters, while food-for-assets, food-for-training and targeted supplementary feeding contribute to preventing the increase of undernutrition rates during and after natural disasters.

## Special Operations

### Somalia

SO 10578.0 – Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid  
15 February 2007 - 14 February 2008

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	12,874,592	1,544,100	11,330,492	88.01
2008	11,330,492	0	11,330,492	100.00

*Somalia remains in a precarious food security situation caused by over 15 years of civil conflicts, recurrent droughts, crop failures and severe floods. The basic social infrastructure, productive activities and livelihoods have been devastated. It is one of the poorest countries in the world.*

- The Special Operation (SO) is primarily aimed at assisting WFP operations, it will also result in time and cost savings for all humanitarian actors utilizing Mogadishu and Kismayo ports or transporting commodities along the main supply routes of south Somalia.
- The SO carries out targeted rehabilitation works at Mogadishu Port, Kismayo Port, and at key bottlenecks in the road networks of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay and Bakool regions, in order to streamline the delivery of emergency food aid within South Somalia.
- By improving both infrastructure and procedures at Mogadishu and Kismayo ports, this project reduces both the time and cost of humanitarian shipments via the ports.
- Furthermore, the targeted road rehabilitation (bridges, drifts, small stretches of road) mitigates the disruption caused by the biannual rainy seasons, and help to ensure year-round access of ongoing WFP interventions across south Somalia.

### Sri Lanka

SO 10539.0 – Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity  
01 September 2006 - 31 December 2007

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	5,841,315	4,242,049	1,599,266	27.38
2008	1,600,000	201,560	1,398,440	87.40

*In the wake of the renewal of hostilities, WFP is providing emergency assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected families in the North and East of Sri Lanka. Through the PRRO WFP is targeting 2 million people. The country programme provides assistance to poor farming households in the southern part of Sri Lanka. WFP has been present in Sri Lanka since 1968.*

- Storage capacity and general logistics preparedness levels have been augmented in several locations with the purchase of mobile storage units and the refurbishment of concrete warehouses. However, several of these activities have required major capital investments, such as the purchasing of a truck fleet and the expansion of the storage capacity. The current funding situation is impeding further implementation of planned activities and staff contracts are jeopardised by the lack of funds. Furthermore, necessary upgrading of storage facilities in Jaffna and Vavuniya before the rainy season is impeded by the lack of DSC funds which is preventing staff from undertaking necessary travel (Jaffna logistics activities are covered on rotation basis by logistics officers based in Colombo or Vavuniya).
- In Eastern Sri Lanka, dispatch and monitoring of dispatches are about to be suspended because of lack of funds to recover recurrent operational costs. In the North, increased insecurity is complicating operational activities. Funds are urgently needed in order to make the Vavuniya hub, transit point for cargo moving to the Vanni, MOSS compliant.
- Activities undertaken under this SO have led to great improvements in the logistics preparedness capacity in Sri Lanka. The truck fleet purchased, serving WFP and the wider

humanitarian community, is fully booked. This fleet ensures deliveries to mainly LTTE controlled areas such as the northern districts of Kilinochchi & Mullaithivu as well the as northern district of Mannar which is controlled the Government but difficult to access for private operators due to security check points on the road.

- Storage capacity and general logistics preparedness levels have been augmented in several locations with the purchase of mobile storage units and the refurbishment of concrete warehouses. However, several of these activities have required major capital investments, such as the purchasing of a truck fleet and the expansion of the storage capacity.

### Central African Republic

SO 10562.0 – Provision of Safe and Free Air Transport to Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic.

25 October 2006 - 30 June 2008

#### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	6,227,124	2,542,824	3,684,300	59.17
2008	3,732,435	48,135	3,684,300	98.71

*WFP assists IDPs, people affected by the crisis and refugees from Sudan. Support is also given to improve the health and nutrition of mothers, children and those with HIV/AIDS and to facilitate access to education. UNHAS provides an effective and timely humanitarian response. WFP assists 602,000 people, and has been present in the Central African Republic since 1969.*

- The project currently operates on a partial cost recovery basis and had sufficient funding to operate until 31 December 2007. Funding is now urgently required for 2008 needs.
- The insecurity in the Central African Republic resulting from acts of banditry, the presence of militants hostile to the current government, belligerents and armies as well as the general proliferation of small arms has reached such a level that relief workers in the region can no longer travel safely by road to reach their areas of operations. Consequently, air travel is crucial to the provision of an effective and timely humanitarian response to internally displaced persons and host populations in the whole of the CAR. In addition, given the lack of adequate medical facilities and the instability in CAR and in the region, the air services are also used for medical and security evacuations.
- In June/July 2007, a WFP headquarters aviation mission recommended an improved strategy for air operations in the central African region, especially the better employment of all air assets, including those chartered by UNHCR. Additional coordination was recommended to connect the operations in CAR, Chad and Congo – Brazzaville. The project budget was thus revised in September to include the reinforcement of the aviation structure and provision of a second aircraft. A second aircraft was added to the fleet in October allowing inter alia the realization of weekly flights to Cameroon thus providing improved access to the country.
- To cater for the significant rise in the humanitarian presence, aircraft services have also augmented their activities. The air services cover almost the entire country in addition to cross-border flights to Yaoundé (Cameroon) and N'djamena (Chad). With the arrival of more than 2,600 Sudanese refugees in the eastern part of CAR in June 2007, the flight schedule was revised to include a new location, Sam Ouandja, which still shelters the refugees. WFP/UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights remain the only safe way to reach locations.

## Central African Republic

SO 10620.0 – Logistics Augmentation in Support of PRRO 10189.1

01 May 2007 - 31 January 2008

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	4,732,779	1,200,000	3,532,779	74.64
2008	3,532,779	0	3,532,779	100.00

- The project urgently needs funding in order to uphold truck fleet operations, as well as providing much needed office accommodation and spot road repairs. The operation was long without any funding. However, Immediate Response Account (IRA) funds were made available, enabling the country office to start implementation.
- The main focus has been on fleet augmentation. Twenty-five fully refurbished trucks were mobilized. Four rubhalls and eight prefabs have also been procured. However, due to the lack of funding, spare parts to repair trucks are lacking, and in order to keep deliveries going, some of the trucks have been cannibalized.
- The special operation (SO) was established to augment WFP's logistics' capacity in order to cope with WFP's increased food requirements. It has four components: positioning of a WFP fleet of 6 x 6 trucks to deliver to areas that cannot be covered by local commercial operators; provision of additional storage capacity in the field; provision of temporary office and living accommodation for WFP staff, and spot road repairs to decrease the transport time.

## West Africa, Regional

SO 10061.3 – Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries Côte D'ivoire, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone

01 January 2005 - 03 June 2008

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	14,855,682	11,680,950	3,174,732	21.37
2008	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	100.00

*This special operation (SO) remains a key pillar of the WFP strategy in West Coastal Africa by allowing safe and fast movement of humanitarian actors within the most important operational bases in the four countries. A lack of this service would jeopardize humanitarian activities for relief and development in the west African coastal region.*

- The project has sufficient funding to operate until 31 March 2008, yet it must still repay the Immediate Response Account (IRA) of US\$1,857,100 from future contributions. The monthly funding requirement is US\$437,820.
- The base of the operation was relocated to the more central, and now secure, Monrovia (Liberia). The change of base and the fleet enabled further improvements of the service through two weekly rotations within Guinea, Liberia and the Côte d'Ivoire. The WFP/UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) utilizes two aircraft, namely a B-1900 and a C-208.
- From the beginning of the year until October 2007, the fleet flew almost 1,490 hours and transported more than 60 mt of cargo and nearly 9,670 passengers. During October, the aircraft flew more than 160 hours carrying almost 1,190 passengers and over 3.5 mt of cargo

## Ethiopia

SO 10713.0 – Inter Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia

15 November 2007 - 15 May 2008

### Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall%
Total Project	555,959	n/a	555,959	100.00
2008	555,959	0	555,959	100.00

*WFP food assistance targets chronically food-insecure communities, people affected by natural disasters, refugees, mothers, young children and other vulnerable people facing serious health damage from malnutrition. WFP also plays a lead role in capacity development. WFP has been in Ethiopia since 1965.*

- The Special Operation has duration of 6 months at an estimated cost of US\$555,959. The project is yet without funding.
- Following a United Nations Humanitarian Assessment Mission to the Somali Region of Ethiopia, recommendations were made for the urgent upgrading of humanitarian assistance in the region as well as for the monitoring of current activities.
- This Special Operation provides for fixed wing aircraft to allow for increased passenger movement in the Somali region of Ethiopia to support the monitoring of WFP and other humanitarian programmes, as there are no commercial flights to the key coordination and monitoring centres in this region. In addition the SO accommodates emergency rehabilitation works on airstrips in order to ensure the safe access of airplanes to the concerned regions. The passenger service will be initially provided free of charge for authorized passengers. After three months WFP will review the project and discuss with the UNCT and HQ whether to continue the free service or to change to a cost recovery system.

## **Annexes**

**WFP 2008 Programme of Work by Country**  
(as at 31 January 2008)

Recipient	Beneficiaries*				(m)				(in million US\$)				
	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	Total	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	Total	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	SO	Total
Afghanistan			3,747,000	3,747,000			222,347	222,347	-	-	160.5	5.0	165.4
Algeria			90,000	90,000			25,325	25,325	-	-	19.6	-	19.6
Angola			569,000	569,000			36,317	36,317	-	-	29.6	-	29.6
Armenia			100,000	100,000			8,352	8,352	-	-	5.3	-	5.3
Azerbaijan			134,000	134,000			6,215	6,215	-	-	3.7	-	3.7
Bangladesh	3,071,000	2,200,000	26,500	5,297,500	194,688	74,739	5,840	275,267	67.9	45.4	3.0	-	116.2
Benin	86,440			86,440	6,984			6,984	5.3	-	-	-	5.3
Bhutan	39,845			39,845	3,411			3,411	2.2	-	-	-	2.2
Bolivia	125,000	90,000		215,000	3,507	2,544		6,051	2.2	1.6	-	-	3.8
Burkina Faso	389,231		334,250	723,481	13,330		12,106	25,436	7.4	-	9.0	-	16.4
Burundi			1,143,924	1,143,924			77,272	77,272	-	-	56.0	-	56.0
Cambodia	42,620		956,064	998,684	4,149		30,280	34,430	2.4	-	18.9	-	21.4
Cameroon	68,146	68,000		136,146	3,729	10,883		14,612	2.7	8.7	-	-	11.4
Cape Verde	77,800			77,800	1,902			1,902	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
Central African Republic	130,000		324,400	454,400	5,255		27,725	32,980	6.2	-	26.8	7.3	40.2
Chad	197,885	563,169	32,151	793,205	7,410	92,285	7,548	107,243	6.8	104.6	8.1	2.8	122.3
Colombia			530,000	530,000			29,903	29,903	-	-	32.8	-	32.8
Congo DR.			2,159,947	2,159,947		-	89,190	89,190	-	0.2	97.1	6.0	103.2
Congo Rep			124,100	124,100			6,859	6,859	-	-	6.0	-	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire			974,000	974,000			32,088	32,088	-	-	27.4	-	27.4
Cuba	502,305	174,007		676,312	4,907	398		5,305	4.1	0.5	-	-	4.6
Djibouti	11,320		29,090	40,410	1,384		10,122	11,506	1.2	-	7.1	-	8.3
Dominican Republic		77,000		77,000		2,865		2,865	-	3.3	-	-	3.3
East Timor			366,000	366,000			19,846	19,846	-	-	13.9	-	13.9
Ecuador			9,100	9,100		161	1,783	1,944	-	0.5	2.3	-	2.7
Egypt	187,517			187,517	13,747			13,747	8.4	-	-	-	8.4
Ethiopia	1,047,207		3,893,100	4,940,307	47,845		396,716	444,561	34.9	-	309.8	1.9	346.6
Gambia	118,790	7,500		126,290	3,719	469		4,188	2.3	0.3	-	-	2.6
Georgia			109,600	109,600			10,160	10,160	-	-	5.9	-	5.9
Ghana	240,000	75,000	14,200	329,200	6,999	4,692	2,731	14,422	3.7	3.2	1.6	-	8.5
Guatemala	125,876		340,000	465,876	3,757		7,800	11,557	2.0	-	7.3	-	9.3
Guinea	191,829		241,195	433,024	5,229		11,164	16,393	4.3	-	10.1	-	14.4
Guinea-Bissau			321,298	321,298			7,217	7,217	-	-	5.6	-	5.6
Haiti	130,000		885,680	1,015,680	3,744		38,733	42,477	2.9	-	37.3	-	40.2
Honduras	110,176			110,176	3,243			3,243	1.8	-	-	-	1.8
India	1,485,723			1,485,723	63,291			63,291	9.9	-	-	-	9.9
Indonesia			1,255,000	1,255,000			46,207	46,207	-	-	36.3	3.5	39.8
Iran			33,000	33,000			7,741	7,741	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
Kenya	1,277,380	652,220	1,037,500	2,967,100	55,885	66,176	141,146	263,207	33.3	51.8	115.1	2.0	202.2
Korea DPR			1,877,200	1,877,200			75,000	75,000	-	-	51.7	-	51.7
L.A & Caribbean			471,000	471,000	-	-	22,270	22,270	4.8	-	16.3	-	21.1

Recipient	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	Total	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	Total	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	SO	Total
	Beneficiaries				(m)				(in million US\$)				
Lao PDR	471,467		180,471	651,938	6,999		5,859	12,858	5.9	-	4.3	-	10.3
Lesotho	80,000			80,000	2,736		16,800	19,536	1.9	-	10.1	-	12.0
Liberia			519,386	519,386			27,408	27,408	-	-	28.0	-	28.0
Madagascar	283,130		123,750	406,880	9,436		9,175	18,611	6.5	-	6.9	-	13.4
Malawi	635,000		1,210,700	1,845,700	20,026		75,555	95,581	11.8	-	36.6	-	48.5
Mali	197,765		207,000	404,765	5,749		11,739	17,488	4.5	-	11.7	-	16.2
Mauritania	336,534		465,284	801,818	10,632		18,984	29,616	6.5	-	18.0	-	24.5
Middle East Region		1,112,000		1,112,000		120,496		120,496	-	126.6	-	-	126.6
Mozambique	231,000		4,000	235,000	16,745	-	35,747	52,492	12.5	0.1	27.7	3.7	44.0
Myanmar			1,321,560	1,321,560			38,160	38,160	-	-	20.8	-	20.8
Namibia			6,000	6,000			1,301	1,301	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
Nepal	475,801	641,000	1,158,200	2,275,001	10,315	5,282	60,958	76,555	8.4	4.2	59.8	-	72.4
Nicaragua	225,000	55,000		280,000	4,209	8,647		12,856	3.7	10.2	-	-	13.9
Niger	487,066		1,068,000	1,555,066	16,061		24,977	41,038	10.4	-	22.4	-	32.8
Pakistan	3,707,400		1,279,000	4,986,400	23,350	6,520	26,913	56,783	17.0	4.1	21.1	-	42.3
Palestinian Territory			665,000	665,000			83,859	83,859	-	-	60.8	-	60.8
Peru	106,320	37,000		143,320	1,805	3,487		5,292	1.7	3.8	-	-	5.5
Philippines		1,430,328		1,430,328		6,245	12,619	18,864	-	3.9	7.4	-	11.3
Russian Federation		155,000		155,000		7,376		7,376	-	5.2	-	-	5.2
Rwanda	290,000		248,500	538,500	7,361		28,870	36,231	5.4	-	20.6	-	26.0
S.Africa Bureau			4,330,200	4,330,200			241,309	241,309	-	-	159.1	-	159.1
Sao Tome and Principe	40,743			40,743	1,653			1,653	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Senegal	314,396		267,700	582,096	6,276		6,725	13,001	4.8	-	6.2	-	11.0
Sierra Leone	169,300		355,580	524,880	4,296		15,920	20,216	3.6	-	15.4	-	19.0
Somalia			1,200,000	1,200,000			184,513	184,513	-	-	148.4	23.1	171.4
South Africa				-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	384,750		849,865	1,234,615	3,143		111,967	115,110	2.0	-	72.7	2.7	77.4
Sudan	366,000	5,560,000		5,926,000	17,233	632,566		649,799	8.4	697.2	-	100.3	805.9
Swaziland				-			18,947	18,947	-	-	10.0	-	10.0
Syria	144,000			144,000	3,075			3,075	1.2	-	-	-	1.2
Tajikistan			528,710	528,710			18,744	18,744	-	-	15.4	-	15.4
Tanzania	364,475		170,350	534,825	17,594		50,702	68,296	10.3	-	30.9	-	41.1
Uganda	208,000		1,184,426	1,392,426	13,804		236,981	250,785	10.0	-	139.7	-	149.8
W.Africa Bureau		143,992		143,992		6,843		6,843	-	4.5	-	6.0	10.5
WFP Corporate-Wide Projects				-				-	-	-	-	23.5	23.5
Yemen	771,820	77,000	35,218	884,038	16,852	6,474	2,403	25,729	8.3	4.8	1.5	-	14.6
Zambia	415,472		45,506	460,978	24,837		31,047	55,884	16.2	0.2	20.2	-	36.6
Zimbabwe				-			102,377	102,377	-	-	63.3	-	63.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,361,529</b>	<b>13,118,216</b>	<b>39,552,705</b>	<b>73,032,450</b>	<b>125,703,371</b>	<b>238,288,526</b>	<b>437,024,347</b>	<b>4,678,009</b>	<b>379.9</b>	<b>1,084.6</b>	<b>2,166.9</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>3,819.1</b>

\* For any two operations covering the same group of beneficiaries, the total beneficiary number is counted only once, only the larger case load is included in the computation.

## Status of WFP 2008 Relief Food Aid Needs And Funding Shortfalls

(As At 31 January 2008)

Recipient	Project Number	Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Title	Start Date	End Date	Project Beneficiary Needs	Total Resources Mobilized	Project Shortfalls	Project Shortfalls	2008 Planned Beneficiaries (2)	2008 Beneficiary Needs (3)	2008 Resources Mobilized (4)	2008 Shortfalls (5)	Project Shortfalls
						(in million US\$)		%				(in million US\$)		%
<b>Asia (OMB)</b>														
Afghanistan (6)	10427.0	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	01/01/06	31/12/08	378.5	281.8	96.6	26%	3,747,000	160.5	42.2	118.2	74%
Bangladesh	10045.3	P	Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar	01/01/06	31/12/08	7.0	5.1	1.9	27%	26,500	3.0	0.7	2.3	77%
Bangladesh (6)	10715.0	E	Response to Cyclone Sidr	16/11/07	15/05/08	51.8	33.1	18.7	36%	2,200,000	45.4	10.5	34.9	77%
Cambodia	10305.1	P	Assisting People in Crisis	01/01/08	31/12/10	56.9	10.7	46.2	81%	956,064	18.9	10.7	8.2	43%
Timor Leste	10388.0	P	Investing in People's Future	15/11/04	15/03/08	25.0	22.0	3.0	12%	366,000	6.4	2.8	3.6	56%
Timor Leste (7)	10388.1	P	Investment in People's Future	16/03/08	15/03/10	-	-	-	-	340,000	7.5	-	7.5	100%
Indonesia	10069.1	P	Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation	01/07/04	30/04/08	178.5	129.6	48.9	27%	1,254,750	13.6	8.9	4.7	34%
Indonesia	10069.2	P	Nutritional Rehabilitation in Indonesia	01/05/08	31/12/10	88.2	5.1	83.1	94%	1,255,000	22.8	5.1	17.7	78%
Korea DPR	10488.0	P	Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	01/04/06	31/05/08	102.2	56.5	45.8	45%	1,877,200	51.7	20.1	31.6	61%
Lao PDR	10566.0	P	Assistance to Food Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks	01/04/07	31/03/09	7.4	3.7	3.6	49%	180,471	4.3	1.6	2.7	63%
Myanmar	10066.3	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Families	01/01/07	31/12/09	56.0	20.6	35.4	63%	1,321,560	20.8	8.3	12.5	60%
Nepal	10058.5	P	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	01/01/07	31/12/08	23.6	15.1	8.5	36%	108,200	11.4	3.7	7.7	68%
Nepal (6)	10523.0	E	Food Assistance to Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal	15/06/06	30/06/08	20.1	-	20.1	100%	641,000	4.2	1.3	2.9	68%
Nepal	10676.0	P	Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal	01/07/07	30/06/08	48.8	16.3	32.5	67%	1,050,000	48.4	14.8	33.6	69%
Pakistan	10504.0	P	Post Earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation	01/04/06	31/12/08	47.7	30.7	17.1	36%	842,000	11.6	3.2	8.4	72%
Pakistan	10671.0	P	Assistance to Food Insecure Households: Balochistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata)	01/10/07	30/09/09	19.3	8.4	10.9	57%	437,000	9.5	9.3	0.2	2%
Pakistan	10688.0	E	Assistance to flood victims in Balochistan	15/08/07	31/03/08	4.4	3.6	0.7	17%	132,000	4.1	2.8	1.3	32%
Philippines	10489.0	E	Assistance to the Conflict affected Mindanao	01/03/06	31/03/08	24.6	15.9	8.7	35%	1,430,328	3.9	3.6	0.3	8%
Philippines (7)	10590.0	P	Assistance to Conflict Affected in Mindanao	01/04/08	30/06/09	-	-	-	-	1,122,588	7.4	-	7.4	100%
Sri Lanka	10067.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict and Tsunami-Affected Areas	01/01/05	31/12/08	155.6	97.3	58.3	37%	849,865	72.7	37.2	35.5	49%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>17,288,188</b>	<b>528.2</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>341.2</b>	
<b>East, Central and Southern Africa (OMU)</b>														
Angola	10433.0	P	Food Assistance to Education and Health in Conflict-Affected Communities of Angola	01/04/06	31/03/09	90.0	25.3	64.7	72%	569,000	29.6	6.0	23.6	80%
Burundi	10528.0	P	Support to the Stabilisation and Recovery of Burundi: Protect and Create Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable	01/01/07	31/12/08	114.6	48.8	65.7	57%	1,143,924	56.0	18.0	38.0	68%
Congo Dem Rep	10608.0	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in the DRC	01/07/07	31/12/09	230.9	107.1	123.8	54%	2,159,947	97.1	52.9	44.2	46%
Congo Dem Rep	10723.0	E	Preparedness and Assessment Capacity Building for the Democratic Republic of Congo	14/01/08	13/04/08	0.2	-	0.2	100%	0.2	-	-	0.2	100%
Congo Rep	10312.1	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict and Poverty	01/04/07	31/03/09	10.5	6.7	3.8	36%	124,100	6.0	-	6.0	100%
Djibouti	10544.0	P	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees	01/04/07	31/03/09	15.9	5.6	10.3	65%	29,090	7.1	2.3	4.8	68%
Ethiopia	10127.2	P	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees	01/01/07	31/12/08	34.5	12.6	21.9	63%	97,100	20.1	2.7	17.4	87%
Ethiopia	10665.0	P	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	01/01/08	31/12/10	561.9	168.4	393.5	70%	3,796,000	289.7	168.4	121.3	42%
Kenya	10258.2	P	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	01/10/07	30/09/09	108.2	40.1	68.1	63%	333,250	59.1	41.8	17.4	29%
Kenya	10374.0	E	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya	01/08/04	30/06/08	370.5	355.6	14.9	4%	652,220	51.8	48.0	3.8	7%
Kenya	10666.0	P	Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya	01/07/08	30/09/10	291.4	-	291.4	100%	1,037,500	55.9	-	55.9	100%
Lesotho*	10599.0	P	Food Assistance for Households Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and HIV/AIDS	01/04/08	31/03/09	-	-	-	0%	190,000	10.1	-	10.1	100%
Madagascar	10442.0	P	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	01/07/06	30/06/08	16.4	14.9	1.5	9%	123,750	6.9	0.5	6.4	93%
Malawi	10309.1	P	Food Assistance for Refugees in Malawi	01/01/07	31/12/09	4.0	2.4	1.6	39%	8,750	1.2	0.2	1.0	80%
Malawi	10586.0	P	Social Protection of Food Insecure and HIV/AIDS Affected Population	01/01/08	31/12/10	103.1	6.5	96.6	94%	1,201,950	35.5	6.5	29.0	82%

Recipient	Project Number	Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Title	Start Date	End Date	Project Beneficiary Needs	Total Resources Mobilized	Project Shortfalls	Project Shortfalls	2008 Planned Beneficiaries (2)	2008 Beneficiary Needs (3)	2008 Resources Mobilized (4)	2008 Shortfalls (5)	Project Shortfalls
Mozambique	10577.0	P	Food Assistance to Food Insecure Refugees in Marratane Camp	01/02/07	31/12/08	0.7	0.6	0.0	4%	4,000	0.3	0.2	0.1	42%
Mozambique	10600.0	P	Food Support for Protection and Promotion of Lives and Livelihoods of the most vulnerable People in Mozambique	01/04/08	31/03/11	110.0	-	110.0	100%	446,900	27.4	-	27.4	100%
Mozambique	10724.0	E	Assessment and Capacity Building	03/01/08	31/03/08	0.1	-	0.1	100%	-	0.1	-	0.1	100%
Namibia	10543.0	P	Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Camp in Namibia	01/01/07	31/12/08	1.4	1.2	0.1	8%	6,000	0.7	0.3	0.3	49%
Rwanda	10531.0	P	Assistance to Refugees and Recovery Operations for the Most Vulnerable Households	01/01/07	31/12/08	36.6	12.6	24.1	66%	248,500	20.6	2.1	18.5	90%
S.Africa Bureau	10310.0	P	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS	01/01/05	30/04/08	830.6	703.7	126.9	15%	4,330,200	159.1	39.3	119.8	75%
Somalia**	10191.1	P	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	01/08/06	31/07/08	139.7	119.8	19.9	14%	1,200,000	148.4	60.8	87.5	59%
Swaziland*	10602.0	P	Assistance to Populations Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and HIV/AIDS	01/04/08	31/03/09	-	-	-	0%	225,000	10.0	6.1	4.0	40%
Tanzania	10529.0	P	Assistance to Refugees in Camps and Vulnerable Households among the Host Population in North-Western Tanzania	01/01/07	31/12/08	62.2	38.8	23.5	38%	170,350	30.9	19.3	11.6	38%
Uganda**	10121.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda	01/04/05	31/03/08	414.8	355.5	59.3	14%	1,184,426	139.7	46.0	93.8	67%
Zambia	10593.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo	01/01/08	31/12/09	11.2	2.5	8.7	78%	45,506	6.4	2.5	3.9	62%
Zambia	10728.0	E	Emergency Preparedness	28/01/08	28/04/08	0.2	-	0.2	100%	-	0.2	-	0.2	100%
Zambia*	10594.0	P	Assistance to Food Insecure People	01/04/08	00/01/00	-	-	-	-	566,269	13.8	-	13.8	100%
Zimbabwe*	10595.0	P	Protracted Relief for Vulnerable Groups in Zimbabwe	01/05/08	00/01/00	-	-	-	0%	1,725,000	63.3	-	63.3	100%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>18,132,313</b>	<b>1,347.2</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>823.5</b>	
<b>Sudan (OMS)</b>														
Sudan	10693.0	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	01/01/08	31/12/08	697.2	378.4	318.7	46%	5,560,000	697.2	378.4	318.7	46%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>5,560,000</b>	<b>697.2</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>318.7</b>	
<b>West Africa (OMD)</b>														
Burkina Faso	10541.0	P	Reversing Growing Undernutrition in Food Insecure Regions	01/01/07	31/12/08	18.3	10.1	8.2	45%	334,250	9.0	7.7	1.3	15%
Cameroon (6)	10663.0	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Central Africa Refugees	01/07/07	31/03/08	3.7	2.4	1.3	36%	68,000	8.7	0.5	8.1	94%
Central African Rep.	10189.1	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts	01/07/05	31/03/08	45.6	41.2	4.4	10%	-	6.7	10.3	-	0%
Central African Rep.(7)	10694.0	P	Assistance to Population Affected By Armed Conflicts	01/01/08	31/12/09	-	-	-	-	324,400	20.0	-	20.0	100%
Chad	10510.0	P	Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad	01/03/06	31/12/08	17.0	8.9	8.1	48%	32,151	8.1	0.4	7.7	95%
Chad	10559.0	E	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad.	01/01/07	31/12/08	186.3	133.9	52.4	28%	563,169	104.6	32.8	71.8	69%
Côte d'Ivoire	10672.0	P	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis	01/07/07	31/12/08	41.2	5.9	35.3	86%	974,000	27.4	7.7	19.6	72%
Gambia	10572.0	E	Assistance to Senegalese refugees and host community	01/02/07	01/09/08	1.2	1.3	-	0%	7,500	0.3	0.3	0.1	17%
Ghana	10673.0	P	Assistance to Most Vulnerable Refugee Caseloads in Ghana in support of Government Strategy to Promote Repatriation, Resettlement and Local Integration through Achievement of Self-sufficiency	01/08/07	31/01/09	2.5	1.0	1.5	59%	14,200	1.6	0.3	1.3	81%
Ghana	10710.0	E	Emergency Food Assistance to flood-affected people in Northern Ghana	07/11/07	30/04/08	4.4	4.3	0.1	2%	75,000	3.2	2.6	0.6	18%
Guinea	10553.0	P	Post conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region	01/07/07	30/06/09	25.6	7.8	17.8	70%	241,195	10.1	3.3	6.8	67%
Guinea-Bissau	10148.2	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	01/01/06	31/12/08	15.8	12.6	3.2	20%	321,298	5.6	1.0	4.7	83%
Liberia	10454.0	P	Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post Conflict Liberia	01/07/07	30/06/09	53.1	18.1	35.0	66%	519,386	28.0	14.0	14.0	50%
Mali	10452.0	P	Fight against malnutrition and strengthening of productive assets in the North of Mali	01/06/06	31/12/08	28.2	19.6	8.6	31%	207,000	11.7	3.5	8.1	70%
Mauritania	10605.0	P	Support to Vulnerable Populations in Mauritania and Strengthening Response Mechanism to Food Insecurity	01/01/08	01/12/09	30.8	4.4	26.4	86%	465,284	18.0	4.4	13.6	76%
Niger	10611.0	P	Improving the nutritional status and reinforcing livelihoods of vulnerable populations	01/10/07	30/09/09	44.8	14.1	30.7	68%	1,068,000	22.4	12.5	9.9	44%
Senegal	10612.0	P	Post-conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle	01/01/08	31/12/09	11.9	1.9	10.0	84%	267,700	6.2	1.9	4.3	69%
Sierra Leone	10554.0	P	Food Assistance to Refugee and Returnee-Affected Areas	01/07/07	30/06/09	30.9	7.2	23.7	77%	355,580	15.4	4.6	10.8	70%
W Africa Bureau	10465.0	E	Assistance to IDPs in Togo and Refugees in Benin	01/07/05	31/08/08	12.7	9.1	3.6	28%	143,992	4.5	3.6	0.9	20%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>5,982,105</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>203.7</b>	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (OMP) Total</b>														
Bolivia	10616.0	E	Humanitarian Assistance to Households Affected by the Floods	01/05/07	30/04/08	6.5	4.2	2.3	36%	90,000	1.6	0.0	1.6	100%
Colombia	10366.0	P	Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and other Highly Food Insecure Groups Affected by Violence	01/04/05	31/03/08	60.7	45.6	15.0	25%	220,000	6.5	7.2	-	0%
Colombia	10588.0	P	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	01/04/08	31/03/11	93.1	6.8	86.3	93%	530,000	26.2	6.8	19.4	74%
Cuba	10719.0	E	Assistance to Victims of Flooding in Eastern Cuba	24/12/07	23/03/08	0.5	-	0.5	100%	174,007	0.5	-	0.5	100%
Dominican Republic	10714.0	E	Assistance to Victims of Tropical Storm	20/12/07	19/06/08	4.0	1.9	2.1	53%	55,000	2.9	1.3	1.5	54%
Dominican Republic	10722.0	E	Assistance to Victims of Tropical Storm Olga	01/01/08	29/02/08	0.5	-	0.5	100%	22,000	0.5	-	0.5	100%

Recipient	Project Number	Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Title	Start Date	End Date	Project Beneficiary Needs	Total Resources Mobilized	Project Shortfalls	Project Shortfalls	2008 Planned Beneficiaries (2)	2008 Beneficiary Needs (3)	2008 Resources Mobilized (4)	2008 Shortfalls (5)	Project Shortfalls
Ecuador	10443.0	P	Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia	01/12/07	30/11/10	7.5	0.4	7.1	94%	9,100	2.3	0.0	2.3	99%
Ecuador	10558.0	E	Integrated Approach for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations Affected by the Colombian Conflict on Ecuador's Northern Border	01/09/06	31/08/08	0.6	0.6	0.0	0%	4,078	0.5	0.4	0.0	7%
Guatemala	10457.0	P	Recovery and Prevention of Malnutrition for Vulnerable Groups	01/12/05	30/11/08	27.1	9.1	18.0	66%	340,000	7.3	5.4	1.9	26%
Haiti	10674.0	P	Food Assistance for Relief and Livelihoods Protection of Vulnerable Populations Affected by Food Insecurity	01/01/08	31/12/09	73.9	12.4	61.5	83%	885,680	37.3	12.4	24.9	67%
L.A & Caribbean	10444.0	P	Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)	01/06/07	31/05/09	32.3	3.7	28.6	89%	471,000	16.3	1.3	14.9	92%
L.A & Caribbean	10487.0	E	Regional Emergency Preparedness Operation to Preposition High Energy Biscuits in Latin America and the Caribbean Region	01/01/06	30/04/08	0.6	0.2	0.4	62%	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	10700.0	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Felix	01/11/07	31/07/08	10.2	9.2	1.0	10%	55,000	10.2	6.4	3.7	37%
Peru	10691.0	E	Food Assistance to Affected Persons - Peru Earthquake	01/10/07	31/05/08	7.0	5.5	1.4	21%	37,000	3.8	2.2	1.6	41%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>2,668,787</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>72.8</b>	
<b>Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (OMC) Total</b>														
Algeria	10172.2	P	Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees	01/01/08	30/06/09	29.3	4.2	25.2	86%	90,000	19.6	4.2	15.5	79%
Armenia (6)	10053.2	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	01/07/07	31/12/08	6.7	7.3	-	0%	100,000	5.3	2.7	2.6	49%
Azerbaijan	10168.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups	01/07/06	30/06/08	15.9	10.6	5.3	34%	134,000	3.7	1.4	2.3	62%
Georgia	10211.1	P	Assistance to Recovery and Capacity Building	01/01/07	31/12/08	15.5	6.6	8.9	58%	109,600	5.9	1.3	4.5	78%
Iran	10213.0	P	Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees	01/01/03	31/03/08	9.9	8.9	1.0	10%	33,000	0.8	0.7	0.1	13%
Iran (7)	10213.1	P	Food Assistance to Refugees	01/01/08	31/12/09	-	-	-	-	33,000	2.3	0.7	1.6	68%
Middle East Region	10717.0	E	Assistance to Displaced Iraqis in Iraq and Syria	01/01/08	31/12/08	126.6	16.6	109.9	87%	1,112,000	126.6	16.6	109.9	87%
Palestinian Territory	10387.1	P	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	01/09/07	31/08/09	112.9	52.0	60.9	54%	665,000	60.8	25.0	35.8	59%
Russian Federation	10128.2	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the North Caucasus	01/01/06	31/10/08	23.0	18.2	4.8	21%	155,000	5.2	3.0	2.2	42%
Tajikistan	10603.0	P	Transitional Relief and Recovery Support to Food Insecure Households	01/07/07	30/06/09	22.9	10.7	12.1	53%	528,710	15.4	8.7	6.6	43%
Yemen (7)	10232.1	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	01/01/08	31/12/09	-	-	-	-	35,218	1.5	0.3	1.2	82%
Yemen (6)	10684.0	E	Humanitarian Assistant to IDPs in Sa'ada Governorate	01/09/07	31/03/08	4.5	2.3	2.2	49%	77,000	4.8	0.9	3.9	82%
<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>3,039,528</b>	<b>251.8</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>186.3</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>										<b>52,670,921</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,946</b>	

(1) P=Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation; E=Emergency Operation.

(2) For any two operations covering the same group of beneficiaries, the total beneficiary number is counted only once, only the larger case load is included in the computation.

(3) Beneficiary needs indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2008 if operations were fully resourced. Figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects

(4) Resources confirmed in 2008 calendar year (i.e. DM, M, resourcing transfers and carry over from 2007, including contributions from 2007 for projects starting in 2008 only).

(5) Shortfalls indicate the portion of the 2008 needs which remains unfunded. Shortfalls for fully funded operations or closed operations have been cancelled out.

(6) Project pending budget revision

(7) Projects subject to approval

Note 1: 2007 carry over to be reviewed upon finalization of 2007 Annual Reporting Exercise

Note 2: 2008 needs may be higher than project shortfalls due to higher costs for current year, budget revision under process to actualise commodity and associated costs for 2008 and 2009

## Status of WFP 2008 Special Operations Needs and Shortfalls

(As At 31 January 2008)

Recipient	Project Number	Title	Start Date	End Date	Project Beneficiary Needs	Total Resources Mobilized	Project Shortfalls	Project Shortfalls	2008 Beneficiary Needs	2008 Resources Mobilized	2008 Shortfalls	2008 Shortfalls
					(US\$)	(US\$)	(%)	(US\$)	(%)			
<b>Asia (OMB)</b>												
Afghanistan	10514.0	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	01/04/06	31/03/08	31,896,912	27,674,074	4,222,839	13%	4,954,434	763,531	4,190,903	85%
Indonesia	10498.1	Logistics Support Unit	01/09/07	30/09/09	7,104,207	3,210,000	3,894,207	55%	3,507,650	-	3,507,650	100%
Sri Lanka	10539.0	Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity	01/09/06	31/12/08	5,841,315	4,242,049	1,599,266	27%	1,600,000	201,560	1,398,440	87%
Sri Lanka	10564.0	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka	20/11/06	29/02/08	1,279,961	810,323	469,638	37%	1,081,213	16,283	1,064,930	98%
<b>Sub-Total</b>									<b>11,143,298</b>	<b>981,374</b>	<b>10,161,924</b>	
<b>East, Central and Southern Africa (OMJ)</b>												
Congo DR	10556.0	WFP Logistics Augmentation aimed at Managing Logistics Cluster Activities	13/10/06	31/08/08	15,480,759	10,798,498	4,682,261	30%	5,978,541	1,052,151	4,926,390	82%
Ethiopia	10713.0	Inter-Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia	15/11/07	15/05/08	555,959	-	555,959	100%	555,959	-	555,959	100%
Ethiopia	10721.0	Logistics Augmentation for Somali Region Operations	15/01/08	15/07/08	1,353,543	598,019	755,524	56%	1,353,543	598,019	755,524	56%
Kenya	10725.0	Humanitarian Air and Logistics Services	09/01/08	08/03/08	2,035,875	585,289	1,450,586	71%	2,035,875	585,289	1,450,586	71%
Mozambique	10726.0	Augmentation of Logistics Capacity in Response to the Floods in Mozambique in 2008	15/01/08	31/03/08	3,678,732	1,752,541	1,926,191	52%	3,678,732	1,752,541	1,926,191	52%
Somalia	10578.0	Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid	15/02/07	14/02/09	12,874,592	1,544,100	11,330,492	88%	11,330,492	-	11,330,492	100%
Somalia	10681.0	Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia	01/08/07	31/07/09	23,204,823	5,285,249	17,919,574	77%	11,565,121	98,438	11,466,683	99%
Somalia	10707.0	Provision of Logistics Support to Flood Affected Population in Ghana and Togo	09/10/07	08/04/08	1,393,875	1,236,055	157,820	11%	168,875	11,055	157,820	93%
<b>Sub-Total</b>									<b>36,667,137</b>	<b>4,097,493</b>	<b>32,569,644</b>	
<b>Sudan (OMS)</b>												
Sudan	10342.1	UNJLC-United Nations Joint Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and support to NFI operations	01/01/06	31/03/08	8,298,457	7,531,391	767,066	9%	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	100%
Sudan	10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP	01/08/04	30/04/09	252,069,217	246,507,789	5,561,429	2%	17,552,255	-	17,552,255	100%
Sudan	10371.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP	12/07/04	30/04/08	43,986,682	41,852,656	2,134,026	5%	2,134,026	-	2,134,026	100%
Sudan	10181.4	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service	01/01/08	31/12/08	77,143,809	11,537,680	65,606,129	85%	77,143,809	11,537,680	65,606,129	85%
<b>Sub-Total</b>									<b>100,330,091</b>	<b>11,537,680</b>	<b>88,792,410</b>	
<b>West Africa (OMD)</b>												
Central African Republic	10562.0	Provision of Safe and Free Air Transport to Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic	25/10/06	30/06/08	6,227,124	2,542,824	3,684,300	59%	3,732,435	48,135	3,684,300	99%
Central African Republic	10620.0	Logistics Augmentation in support of PRRO 10189.1	01/05/07	31/07/08	4,732,779	1,200,000	3,532,779	75%	3,532,779	-	3,532,779	100%
Chad	10560.0	Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP	01/01/07	30/06/08	11,421,034	10,960,902	460,132	4%	2,807,172	-	2,807,172	100%
W.Africa Bureau	10061.3	Air Passenger Service In West Africa Coastal Countries Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone	01/01/05	30/06/08	14,855,682	11,680,950	3,174,732	21%	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	100%
<b>Sub-Total</b>									<b>16,072,386</b>	<b>48,135</b>	<b>16,024,251</b>	
<b>WFP Corporate-Wide Projects</b>												
WFP	10502.0	Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness	13/12/05	12/08/08	8,047,705	3,402,335	4,645,370	58%	10,500,000	-	10,500,000	100%
WFP	10522.0	The Establishment of the Humanitarian Response Depot (HRD) Network	15/04/06	28/02/08	18,350,543	16,313,904	2,036,639	11%	6,500,000	1,005	6,498,995	100%
WFP	10718.0	Emergency Telecommunications Global Cluster	01/01/08	30/06/09	9,100,000	209,571	8,890,429	98%	6,469,534	209,571	6,259,963	97%
<b>Sub-Total</b>									<b>23,469,534</b>	<b>210,576</b>	<b>23,258,958</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>									<b>187,682,445</b>	<b>16,875,258</b>	<b>170,807,187</b>	

## Status of 2008 WFP Development Activities Food Aid Needs and Funding Shortfalls (As At 31 January 2008)

Recipient	Project n.	Title	Start Date	End Date	Project	Total	Project	Project	2008 Planned	2008	2008	2008	2008
					Beneficiary Needs	Resources Mobilized	Shortfalls	Shortfalls	Beneficiaries (1)	Beneficiary Needs (2)	Resources Mobilized (3)	Shortfalls (4)	Shortfalls
					(in million US\$)		%		(in million US\$)				
<b>Least Developed Countries</b>													
Bangladesh	10410.0	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2007-2010)	01/01/07	31/12/10	132.82	55.10	77.72	59%	3,071,000	67.89	3.46	64.43	95%
Benin	10308.0	Promotion of Formal and Non-Formal Education of Children and Youth	01/07/04	30/06/09	16.78	9.91	6.87	41%	74,440	4.08	2.23	1.85	45%
Benin	10484.0	Nutritional Support To Households Affected By HIV/AIDS	01/01/06	30/06/09	3.77	1.57	2.20	58%	12,000	1.22	0.31	0.91	75%
Bhutan	10579.0	Improving Rural Children's access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education	01/01/08	31/12/12	8.95	1.05	7.90	88%	39,845	2.17	1.05	1.12	51%
Burkina Faso	10399.0	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2006-2010)	01/01/06	31/12/10	36.67	13.00	23.67	65%	389,231	7.39	3.61	3.78	51%
Cambodia	10170.2	Support for Mother-and-Child Health	01/01/08	31/12/10	7.22	1.32	5.90	82%	42,620	2.42	1.32	1.11	46%
Cape Verde	10409.0	Assistance to Primary School Canteens and Kindergartens	01/01/06	31/07/10	7.16	4.17	3.00	42%	77,800	1.27	0.18	1.09	86%
Central African Rep.	10361.0	Support for Education for All and Health	01/10/05	30/09/09	20.79	7.38	13.41	65%	130,000	6.16	1.01	5.15	84%
Chad	10478.0	Country Programme - Chad (2007-2010)	01/01/07	31/12/10	28.52	7.83	20.70	73%	197,885	6.76	3.27	3.49	52%
Djibouti (5)	10385.1	Food for Education in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas of Djibouti	01/01/08	31/12/11	-	0.36	(0.36)	-	11,320	1.19	0.36	0.83	69%
Ethiopia	10430.0	Country Programme - Ethiopia (2007-2011)	01/01/07	31/12/11	118.06	29.33	88.74	75%	1,047,207	34.86	8.84	26.02	75%
Gambia	10548.0	Support to Basic Education in Vulnerable Regions	01/08/07	31/07/11	9.07	2.26	6.81	75%	118,790	2.30	0.74	1.56	68%
Guinea	10453.0	Country Programme - Guinea (2007-2011)	01/01/07	31/12/11	22.28	13.83	8.46	38%	191,829	4.26	2.35	1.91	45%
Haiti	10386.0	Vulnerability Reduction of Communities through Labour Intensive Activities Contributing to a Sustainable Environment	01/01/08	31/12/09	5.75	-	5.75	100%	130,000	2.87	-	2.87	100%
Laos	10078.1	Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Laos	01/06/05	31/05/10	24.10	12.70	11.40	47%	411,000	4.82	2.58	2.24	47%
Laos	10306.0	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition	01/08/04	31/07/08	6.63	5.28	1.35	20%	60,467	1.12	0.57	0.54	49%
Lesotho	10582.0	Support to Primary Education	01/01/08	31/12/10	4.67	1.73	2.94	63%	80,000	1.92	1.73	0.18	10%
Madagascar	10340.0	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2009)	01/01/05	31/12/09	29.57	18.12	11.45	39%	283,130	6.53	2.11	4.41	68%
Malawi	10581.0	Support to Education	01/01/08	31/12/11	40.27	8.85	31.42	78%	635,000	11.84	8.85	2.99	25%
Mali	10583.0	Country Programme - Mali (2008-2012)	01/01/08	31/12/12	21.89	6.71	15.18	69%	197,765	4.52	6.71	(2.19)	-48%
Mauritania	10209.0	Country Programme - Mauritania (2003-2008)	01/01/03	31/12/08	38.31	20.45	17.86	47%	336,534	6.49	-	6.49	100%
Mozambique	10446.0	Education and Child Development	01/01/07	31/12/09	44.31	21.02	23.29	53%	231,000	12.49	5.66	6.83	55%
Nepal	10093.0	Country Programme - Nepal (2002-2010)	01/01/02	31/12/10	111.74	71.37	40.38	36%	475,801	8.39	5.08	3.32	40%
Niger	10285.0	Rural Development	01/01/04	31/12/08	44.26	32.69	11.56	26%	487,066	10.36	5.26	5.10	49%
Rwanda	10677.0	Support to Education in Rwanda	01/01/08	31/12/12	20.46	1.43	19.04	93%	290,000	5.44	1.43	4.02	74%
Sao Tome and Principe	10422.0	Support to Basic Education and Health Care System for Vulnerable Groups	01/07/06	31/12/11	5.45	2.70	2.75	50%	40,743	1.00	0.92	0.08	8%
Senegal	10451.0	Country Programme - Senegal (2007-2011)	01/01/07	31/12/11	21.15	6.36	14.79	70%	314,396	4.78	3.30	1.48	31%
Sierra Leone	10584.0	Sierra Leone Country Programme 2008-2010	01/01/08	31/12/10	10.98	3.28	7.70	70%	169,300	3.57	3.28	0.30	8%
Sudan	10105.0	Educational and Nutritional Support	01/01/02	31/12/08	45.32	32.85	12.46	28%	366,000	8.43	1.91	6.52	77%
Tanzania	10437.0	School Feeding	01/01/07	31/12/10	41.22	11.32	29.91	73%	364,475	10.26	0.07	10.18	99%
Uganda	10426.0	Support to Primary Education	01/01/06	31/12/10	72.06	12.56	59.50	83%	208,000	10.03	4.70	5.33	53%
Yemen	10435.0	Country Programme - Yemen (2007-2011)	01/01/07	31/12/11	47.85	7.60	40.25	84%	771,820	8.34	0.78	7.56	91%
Zambia	10447.0	Assistance to Basic Education	01/01/07	31/12/10	34.41	8.58	25.83	75%	415,472	16.19	3.80	12.39	77%
<b>Sub Total</b>									<b>11,541,936</b>	<b>281.37</b>	<b>87.49</b>	<b>193.88</b>	
<b>Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries</b>													
Cameroon	10530.0	Country Programme - Cameroon (2008-2012)	01/01/08	31/12/12	11.99	5.25	6.73	56%	68,146	2.68	5.25	(2.57)	-96%
Egypt (6)	10450.0	Country Programme - Egypt (2007-2011)	01/01/07	31/12/11	23.12	16.05	7.06	31%	187,517	8.42	0.75	7.66	91%
Ghana	10418.0	Supplementary Feeding, Health & Nutrition Education	01/01/06	31/12/10	18.46	6.41	12.06	65%	240,000	3.65	1.09	2.56	70%
Honduras	10538.0	Country Programme - Honduras (2008-2011)	01/01/08	31/12/11	7.37	-	7.37	100%	110,176	1.84	-	1.84	100%
India	10107.0	Country Programme - India (2003-2007)	01/01/03	31/03/08	149.84	59.89	89.94	60%	1,485,723	2.88	2.69	0.19	7%
India	10573.0	Country Programme - India (2008-2012)	01/01/08	31/12/12	24.00	0.02	23.98	100%	888,629	7.03	0.02	7.01	100%
Kenya	10264.0	Assistance to Basic Education	01/01/04	31/12/08	98.17	78.14	20.03	20%	1,277,380	33.27	18.40	14.88	45%
Nicaragua	10597.0	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2008-2012)	01/01/08	31/12/12	18.58	9.02	9.56	51%	225,000	3.69	9.02	(5.33)	-144%
Pakistan	10269.0	Country Programme - Pakistan (2004-2008)	01/01/04	31/12/09	79.18	49.46	29.72	38%	3,707,400	16.97	10.39	6.59	39%
Sri Lanka	10075.0	Country Programme - Sri Lanka (2002-2006)	01/01/02	30/06/08	15.87	8.28	7.59	48%	300,750	0.41	0.38	0.03	8%
Sri Lanka	10607.0	Mother and Child Nutrition	01/01/08	31/12/12	5.29	-	5.29	100%	84,000	1.62	-	1.62	100%
Syria	10678.0	Strengthening Government Capacity to Assist Vulnerable Populations through Food for Education and Training	15/10/07	14/10/10	3.87	0.60	3.27	84%	144,000	1.16	0.53	0.63	54%
<b>Sub Total</b>									<b>7,830,092</b>	<b>83.63</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>35.10</b>	
<b>Other</b>													
Bolivia	10596.0	Country Programme - Bolivia (2008-2012)	01/01/08	31/12/12	10.49	0.48	10.01	95%	125,000	2.24	0.48	1.76	78%
Cuba	10032.0	Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups in the Five Eastern Provinces	01/01/02	30/06/08	24.23	20.52	3.71	15%	365,605	3.41	1.66	1.75	51%
Cuba	10589.0	Support to the National Plan on Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba	01/01/08	31/12/12	6.36	1.88	4.47	70%	136,700	0.72	1.88	(1.17)	-163%
Guatemala	10092.0	Country Programme - Guatemala (2001-2008)	01/06/01	31/12/09	20.62	13.08	7.55	37%	125,876	1.98	2.18	(0.20)	-10%
LA & Caribbean Regional	10411.0	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance in Support of Food-based Social Protection Programmes	15/06/05	15/06/09	7.66	3.72	3.94	51%	-	2.51	0.95	1.56	62%
LA & Caribbean Regional	10421.0	Capacity Building of Integrated Micronutrient Programmes in the Central American Region	01/07/05	01/07/08	5.97	0.51	5.47	92%	-	2.34	-	2.34	100%
Peru	6240.0	Promotion of Sustainable Development of Andean Microwatersheds	16/02/01	30/06/09	18.67	13.56	5.11	27%	106,320	0.90	0.61	0.29	32%
Peru (5)	10601.0	Reinforce National and Local Capacities in Food Aid Programmes Management	01/01/08	12/12/11	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	0%
South Africa Regional	10394.0	Support to Strengthen Vulnerability Monitoring Systems in South Africa and the Analytical Capacity of the SADC Vulnerability Asses	01/11/04	30/04/08	2.65	2.77	(0.12)	-5%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>									<b>859,501</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>6.33</b>	
									<b>20,231,529</b>	<b>379.90</b>	<b>143.79</b>	<b>235.31</b>	

(1) For any two operations covering the same group of beneficiaries, the total beneficiary number is counted only once, only the larger case load is included in the computation.

(2) Beneficiary needs indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2008 if operations were fully resourced. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new pro

(3) Resources confirmed in 2008 calendar year (i.e. DM, M, resourcing transfers and carry over from 2007, including contributions from 2007 for projects starting in 2008 only).

(4) Shortfalls indicate the portion of the 2008 needs which remains unfunded. Shortfalls for fully funded operations or closed operations have been cancelled out.

(5) Projects subject to approval

(6) Project pending budget revision

Note 1: 2007 carry over to be reviewed upon finalization of 2007 Annual Reporting Exercise

## Contributions to the Immediate Response Account

(As At 31 January 2008)

Donors	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005	2006*	2007	2008
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,511	-	-
Argentina	-	-	-	6,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	666,290	-	721,418	162,574	-	-	-	22,362	3,818,684	-	-
Austria	-	13,430	-	73,580	-	-	-	-	14,176	-	-
Belgium	-	997,873	322,827	-	132,358	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-
Canada	-	8,400,000	2,187,874	1,998,105	1,863,354	4,141,083	4,529,355	4,838,710	10,526,316	**6568753	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,917	-
Cuba	-	-	-	23,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	4,630	4,629	-	-	-	-
Denmark	1,078,582	713,267	910,273	969,602	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,398	-	-
Finland	548,948	541,419	423,351	40,927	490,364	8,607	-	588,235	31,579	104,667	-
France	-	-	100,984	714,029	-	-	1,694,960	410,619	217,654	596,215	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807,107	1,474,926	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,555	-	-	19,168	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,469	-	-	3,676	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
Ireland	-	-	296,700	386,257	462,021	1,681,797	977,252	1,222,194	1,253,753	1,807,945	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	-
Italy	19,200	-	-	12,502	-	583,009	-	-	5,577	-	-
Japan	937,009	700,000	1,217,943	700,000	400,000	1,857,197	9,274,925	504,689	400,727	400,000	-
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,129	7,683	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,104	-
Netherlands	4,800,000	3,900,000	4,532,079	3,661,694	2,992,958	3,549,061	4,146,341	5,680,317	5,014,907	5,336,455	4,943,943
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	86,207	-	-	752,056	-	-
Norway	1,978,892	1,901,141	1,686,608	2,297,864	1,989,390	2,141,964	2,404,855	2,785,648	2,693,560	4,849,706	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	532,831	8,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,287,398	107,370	2,419,315	2,421,320	1,473	-	1,108,156	3,001,324	-
Switzerland	1,118,135	1,713,479	1,180,368	908,528	1,236,216	2,875,592	2,021,263	1,590,858	1,568,781	1,640,404	-
Thailand	-	-	10,582	-	-	-	-	1,436	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	1,589	283,436	493,790	-	-	-	670,718	-	-
United States of America	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	50,454	37,581	-	1,500	-	-	-	40,200	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,147,056</b>	<b>23,880,609</b>	<b>17,963,280</b>	<b>12,392,582</b>	<b>12,539,766</b>	<b>19,351,967</b>	<b>25,090,486</b>	<b>18,651,197</b>	<b>31,921,343</b>	<b>26,901,234</b>	<b>4,943,943</b>

\* excluding US\$7.5 million, US\$20 million and US\$20 million reprogramming approved by the EB in 2002, 2003 and 2006 respectively

\*\*US\$ 3,271,028 Canada contributed through IRA for Zimbabwe 10310.0

**2007 IRA Allocations**  
(As at 31 December 2007)

Recipient	Operation	Title	Date of Approval	Approved Allocation (US\$)
<b>Immediate Response EMOPs Approved Under Country/Regional Directors' Delegated Authority</b>				
Peru	EMOP 10585.0	Assistance to Flood Victims in Northeastern Peru	31-Jan-07	497,471
Bolivia	EMOP 10587.0	Assistance to Flood Victims in Bolivia	08-Feb-07	456,217
Yemen	EMOP 10675.0	Assistance to IDPs in Sa'ada Governorate	28-May-07	443,072
Pakistan	EMOP 10679.0	Assistance for Flood Affected Persons in Balokistan	06-Jul-07	500,000
Peru	EMOP 10685.0	Frost in Highlands of Peru	17-Jul-07	488,453
Colombia	EMOP 10686.0	Ass. for Victims by Flooding in the Mojana Region and the Department of Cordoba	02-Aug-07	448,611
Nepal	EMOP 10687.0	Assistance for Populations Affected by Flooding in Nepal	07-Aug-07	500,000
Peru	EMOP 10690.0	Earthquake in the South Cost of Peru	17-Aug-07	496,954
Central America Reg.	EMOP 10692.0	Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Dean in Jamaica and Belize	30-Aug-07	256,131
Nicaragua	EMOP 10695.0	Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Felix in the North Atlantic Region	07-Sep-07	499,925
Ghana	EMOP 10703.0	Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations in Ghana	21-Sep-07	499,790
Uganda	EMOP 10705.0	Assistance for Flood-Affected Persons as part of the Relief of Refugees IDPs and Vulnerable Groups	24-Sep-07	499,938
Dom Rep.	EMOP 10711.0	Assistance to Victims of Tropical Storm Noel	02-Nov-07	487,674
Mexico	EMOP 10712.0	Assistance to Victims of Flooding	06-Nov-07	499,690
Cuba	EMOP 10719.0	Assistance to Victims of Flooding in Eastern Cuba	17-Dec-07	497,579
Dom Rep.	EMOP 10722.0	Assistance to Victims of Tropical Storm Olga	28-Dec-07	495,203
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>7,566,708</b>
<b>Preparedness Activities</b>				
Mozambique	EMOP 10592.0	Emergency Needs Assessment and Preparedness Activities in Mozambique	06-Feb-07	108,391
WAC Regional	EMOP 10617.0	Preparedness for Guinea and 6 Surrounding Countries	20-Feb-07	155,845
Zimbabwe	PRRO 10667.0	Preparedness Activities in Zimbabwe	25-Apr-07	205,000
Madagascar	EMOP 10669.0	Preparedness Activities in Madagascar	03-May-07	97,113
Horn of Africa	EMOP 10683.0	Preparedness Activities in the HoA (Som, Ken, Eth, Dji)	10-Jul-07	189,658
Central America Reg.	EMOP 10696.0	ODP Regional Bureau for Preparedness Activity	07-Sep-07	30,602
Great Lakes Region	EMOP 10699.0	Preparedness Activities in the Great Lakes Region	11-Sep-07	187,045
Uganda	EMOP 10701.0	Preparedness and Assessment Activities in Response to Floods in Northern Eastern Uganda	18-Sep-07	200,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>1,173,654</b>

ALLOCATIONS				
Ethiopia	PRRO 10127.2	Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees	9-Jan-07	3,572,000
Chad	EMOP 10559.0	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugees-Affected Local Population in Eastern Chad	10-Jan-07	5,000,000
Sudan	EMOP 10557.0	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflicts	15-Jan-07	8,000,000
WAC Regional	PRRO 10064.3	Post-Conflict Transition in WAC	24-Jan-07	2,631,579
Chad	SO 10560.0	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10559.0 - Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugees-Affected Local Population in Eastern Chad	25-Jan-07	1,000,000
Nepal	EMOP 10058.5	Food Assistance to Bhutaneese Refugees in Nepal	2-Feb-07	1,400,000
Guatemala	PRRO 10457.0	Recovery and Prevention of Malnutrition for Vulnerable Groups	8-Feb-07	500,000
Burundi	PRRO 10528.0	Support to the Stabilisation and Recovery of Burundi; Protect and Create Livelihoods while in providing the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable	13-Feb-07	5,000,000
Mozambique	PRRO 10310.0	Assistance to Populations in S. Africa Regional	15-Feb-07	1,000,000
Mozambique	PRRO 10310.0	Assistance to Southern Africa Regional PRRO in response to Floods and Cyclone Flavio	23-Feb-07	1,808,600
Mozambique	SO 10591.0	Floods in Zameze River and Cyclone Flavio Disaster	23-Feb-07	1,000,000
Tanzania	PRRO 10529.0	Assistance to refugees in camps and vulnerable households among the host population in North-Western Tanzania	2-Mar-07	1,500,000
Algeria	PRRO 10172.1	Food Assistance to Sahrawi Refugees in South West Algeria	7-Mar-07	1,000,000
Central African Republic	PRRO 10189.1	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts	19-Mar-07	4,000,000
Tanzania	PRRO 10529.0	Assistance to refugees in camps and vulnerable households among the host population in North-Western Tanzania	26-Mar-07	4,000,000
Madagascar	SO 10664.0	Logistics Support to Relief Operation for Vulnerable Population Affected by Cyclone Indlha in Madagascar	12-Apr-07	648,677
Mozambique	PRRO 10310.0	Assistance to Southern Africa Regional PRRO in response to Floods and Cyclone Flavio	24-Apr-07	1,400,000
Central African Republic	SO 10620.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of PRRO 10189.1	15-May-07	1,300,000
Ethiopia	PRRO 10362.0	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion	16-May-07	6,680,200
Côte d'Ivoire	PRRO 10672.0	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis	7-Jun-07	8,025,000

WAC Regional	SO 10061.3	Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries; Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	22-Jun-07	1,987,097
Sierra Leone	PRRO 10554.0	Food Assistance to Refugee and Returnee-Affected Areas of Sierra Leone	25-Jun-07	3,000,000
Liberia	PRRO 10454.0	Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia	25-Jun-07	7,065,634
Mauritania	PRRO 10359.0	Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Drought-Affected Populations	26-Jun-07	2,245,000
Zimbabwe	PRRO 10310.0	CIDA contributed through IRA \$ 3,271,028 to be used for ZIM 10310.0	29-Jun-07	-
Afghanistan	PRRO 10427.0	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	12-Jul-07	9,913,186
Somalia	PRRO 10191.1	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	18-Jul-07	9,215,546
Burkina Faso	PRRO 10541.0	Reversing Growing under Nutrition in Food Insecure Regions	31-Aug-07	1,300,000
Korea, DPR	EMOP 10689.0	Emergency Assistance to Flood-Affected Populations	03-Sep-07	2,600,000
Uganda	SO 10704.0	Provision of Air Support and Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Affected Population in Uganda	08-Oct-07	1,259,320
Ghana and Togo	SO 10707.0	Provision of Logistics Support to Flood Affected Population in Ghana and Togo	17-Oct-07	1,070,000
Sudan	EMOP 10693.0	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflicts	19-Oct-07	9,600,000
Chad	EMOP 10559.0	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugees-Affected Local Population in Eastern Chad	26-Oct-07	7,900,000
Bangladesh	EMOP 10715.0	Assistance to Victims of Cyclone Sidr	26-Nov-07	9,800,000
Ethiopia	PRRO 10665.0	Responding to Human Crises & Food Insecurity	03-Dec-07	4,500,000
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya	17-Dec-07	3,473,543
Algeria	PRRO 10172.2	Assistance to the Western Saharan Refugees	19-Dec-07	2,900,000
Syria and Iraq	EMOP 10717.0	Food Assistance to Iraqi	27-Dec-07	4,662,693
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>141,958,075</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>150,698,437</b>

**2008 IRA Allocations***(As At 31 January 2008)*

Recipient	Operation	Title	Date of Approval	Approved Allocation (US\$)
<b>Immediate Response EMOPs Approved Under Country/Regional Directors' Delegated Authority</b>				
				-
<b>Sub-total</b>				-
<b>Preparedness Activities</b>				
Dem.Rep.of Congo	EMOP 10723.0	Emergency Preparedness Activities in DRC	03-Jan-07	178,393
Mozambique	EMOP 10724.0	Emergency Preparedness Activities in Mozambique	03-Jan-07	113,440
Zambia	EMOP 10728.0	Emergency Preparedness Activities in Zambia	29-Jan-07	186,860
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>478,693</b>
<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>				
<b>Sub-total</b>				-
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>478,693</b>

## 2008 Contributions By Project Category

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>IRA</i>	<i>PRRO</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>Total</i>
U.S.A.		70,260,300		68,926,300		<b>139,186,600</b>
NETHERLANDS		7,062,776	4,943,943	21,188,327	2,118,832	<b>35,313,878</b>
ITALY						-
UN		8,353,335		1,414,423		<b>9,767,758</b>
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5,000,000	1,000,000		5,000,000		<b>11,000,000</b>
LUXEMBOURG	2,134,343					<b>2,134,343</b>
U.K.				498,008		<b>498,008</b>
CANADA				4,485,219		<b>4,485,219</b>
NEW ZEALAND	3,461,539					<b>3,461,539</b>
GREECE		73,747		442,479		<b>516,226</b>
PRIVATE DONORS	1,767,889			454,600		<b>2,222,489</b>
ICELAND	1,603,498					<b>1,603,498</b>
SPAIN		1,106,195				<b>1,106,195</b>
CONGO, REP. OF				800,000		<b>800,000</b>
BURKINA FASO, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	603,768					<b>603,768</b>
JAPAN						-
KOREA REP. OF				351,010		<b>351,010</b>
PERU						-
AUSTRALIA				74,561		<b>74,561</b>
ESTONIA				46,581		<b>46,581</b>
HOLY SEE						-
MAURITANIA						-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,571,037</b>	<b>87,856,353</b>	<b>4,943,943</b>	<b>103,681,508</b>	<b>2,118,832</b>	<b>213,171,673</b>
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>3,461,539</b>	<b>7,062,776</b>	<b>4,943,943</b>	<b>21,188,327</b>	<b>2,118,832</b>	<b>38,775,417</b>
<b>Share of Multilateral in total</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18%</b>



For any questions regarding this document, please contact:

**John Aylieff**

Director a.i.  
Programme Design and Support Division  
tel.: +39 06 6513 2287  
e-mail: John.Aylieff@wfp.org

**Jane Pearce**

Chief  
Operational Reporting & Analysis Branch  
tel.: +39 06 6513 2409  
e-mail: Jane.Pearce@wfp.org

**<http://www.wfp.org/appeals>**