

# 2005 Estimated Food Needs and Shortfalls for WFP Operational Activities



WFP/Peter Smerdon



<http://www.wfp.org/YellowPages>

13 May 2005

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>RELIEF AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS</b> .....	3
<b>2005 OVERVIEW</b> .....	5
<b>SPECIAL SECTION – AFRICA NATURAL DISASTERS WATCH</b> .....	8
<b>EMERGENCY OPERATIONS</b> .....	9
<b>PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS</b> .....	12
<b>STATUS OF 2005 RELIEF FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS</b> .....	14
<b>DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS</b> .....	19
<i>Table: Status of 2005 Development Activities Needs and Shortfalls</i> .....	22
<b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b> .....	24
<i>Table: Special Operations 2005 Needs and Shortfalls</i> .....	28
<b>IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT</b> .....	30
<i>Table: 2005 IRA Allocations</i> .....	32
<i>Table: Contributions to the IRA</i> .....	33
<b>COUNTRY PAGES: OVERVIEW OF SELECTED OPERATIONS</b> .....	34
<b>2005 CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	60

## WFP RELIEF OPERATIONS <sup>(1)</sup> WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS (As at 13 May 2005)

Type of Operation	Recipient	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated End Date	Planned Beneficiaries in 2005	Beneficiary Needs <sup>(2)</sup> in 2005		Resources to Raise <sup>(3)</sup> in 2005		2005 Shortfall <sup>(4)</sup> as at 13 May 2005	
						Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
						(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)
EMOP	Chad	10327.1	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	31.12.2005	348,500	43,693	44.8	43,693	44.8	31,483	35.6
	Iraq	10360.0	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	31.12.2005	3,458,550	67,078	62.9	54,104	52.5	43,198	40.6
	Kenya	10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People	31.10.2005	1,778,678	103,642	57.1	78,605	45.3	45,235	29.5
	Korea, Democratic Rep. of	10141.3	Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	31.12.2005	6,521,000	504,000	202.4	360,911	145.4	259,900	119.6
	Russian Federation	10128.1	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus	30.06.2005	259,000	29,654	16.4	21,342	11.5	9,963	6.1
	Sudan	10048.3	Food Assistance to Populations Affected by War and Drought	31.12.2005	3,230,951	268,199	302.0	258,209	291.1	91,647	199.1
	Sudan (5)	10339.1	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur	31.12.2005	2,315,388	569,203	563.5	287,316	312.2	161,980	254.8
<b>EMOP Sub-total</b>					<b>17,912,067</b>	<b>1,585,469</b>	<b>1,249.2</b>	<b>1,104,180</b>	<b>902.8</b>	<b>643,407</b>	<b>685.3</b>
PRRO	Angola	10054.2	Support to Return and Resettlement	31.12.2005	1,127,500	125,465	83.5	76,513	50.6	55,697	36.5
	Central America Regional	10212.0	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods	28.02.2006	690,000	44,057	22.8	36,137	18.7	21,409	11.9
	Colombia	10366.0	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	31.03.2007	499,000	18,457	15.4	18,457	15.4	12,513	10.9
	Congo, Democratic Rep. of	10288.0	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict	31.12.2005	1,260,000	81,423	72.1	53,983	47.5	1,907	19.0
	Côte d'Ivoire Regional Crisis	10372.0	Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and Regional Impact	31.12.2005	922,560	33,933	28.2	33,933	28.2	19,507	16.2
	Eritrea (6)	10192.1	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected People	31.08.2007	1,240,000	128,864	53.7	128,864	53.7	128,864	53.7
	Ethiopia	10362.0	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion	31.12.2007	3,800,000	494,011	274.6	475,501	262.6	102,992	94.2
	Great Lakes Regional (7)	10062.1	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	31.01.2006	1,097,390	213,237	125.3	165,685	98.2	84,106	53.5
	Indonesia	10069.1	Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation	31.12.2007	1,721,500	90,000	38.4	84,068	35.7	58,865	24.8
	Southern Africa Regional (8)	10310.0	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS	31.12.2007	3,268,233	284,693	168.0	220,682	132.0	130,061	95.6
	Tajikistan	10231.0	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations	28.02.2006	638,400	67,747	35.7	58,451	30.7	50,471	26.2
	Uganda	10121.1	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups	31.03.2008	1,917,747	160,018	85.8	160,018	85.8	93,970	49.6
	West Africa Coastal	10064.3	Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	31.12.2006	1,405,418	121,100	93.5	99,639	77.3	55,142	53.0
<b>PRRO Sub-total</b>					<b>19,587,748</b>	<b>1,863,005</b>	<b>1,096.8</b>	<b>1,611,931</b>	<b>936.3</b>	<b>815,503</b>	<b>545.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>37,499,815</b>	<b>3,448,474</b>	<b>2,346.0</b>	<b>2,716,111</b>	<b>1,839.2</b>	<b>1,458,911</b>	<b>1,230.4</b>

(1) Listed in alphabetical order. (2) Beneficiary Needs in 2005 indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2005 if operations were fully resourced. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects. (3) Resource to Raise in 2005 indicates the planned level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2005 based on most recent assessment, minus carry-over resources from previous periods. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects. (4) Shortfall as at 13 May 2005 indicate the portion of the Resources to Raise in 2005 which remains unfunded. (5) Needs include budget increase for 84,000 mt and US\$96 million subject to approval. (6) Subject to EB approval in June. (7) Needs include budget increase for 69,000 mt and US\$42 million subject to approval. (8) 2005 requirements are expected to be increased by 206,000 mt and US\$122 million to respond to the drought and additional needs for Zimbabwe and Namibia.

**WFP SPECIAL OPERATIONS <sup>(1)</sup> WITH CRITICAL SHORTFALLS**  
(As at 13 May 2005)

Recipient	Project Number	Project Title	2005 Needs	2005 Shortfall as at 13 May
	Start Date	End Date	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)
Angola	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for the Humanitarian Community	1.8	0.8
	8-Apr-03	31-Dec-05		
Chad	10338.1	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Support of EMOP 10327.1	6.6	6.6
	1-Jan-05	31-Dec-06		
Chad	10390.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support to EMOP 10327.0 / 10327.1	4.3	4.3
	1-Sep-04	31-Dec-05		
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	10377.0	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service	2.1	0.7
	1-Oct-04	30-Sep-05		
Libya	10417.0	Augmentation of Libya Logistics Corridor in Support of Sudan EMOP 10339.1 and Chad EMOP 10327.1	4.2	4.0
	20-Feb-05	20-Feb-06		
Nepal	10424.0	Emergency Preparedness - Mounting Operational Standby Capacity	1.4	1.4
	15-Apr-05	14-Oct-05		
Sudan	10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.2 / 10048.3	65.9	21.1
	1-Aug-04	31-Dec-05		
Sudan	10371.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support to EMOP 10339.0 / 10339.1	27.2	21.1
	12-Jul-04	31-Dec-05		
Sudan	10412.0	Emergency Repairs and Upgrading of Rail Transport Infrastructure in Support of Sudan EMOPs 10339.1 and 10048.3	22.9	22.9
	1-Mar-05	28-Feb-06		

(1) Listed in alphabetical order.

## 2005 OVERVIEW

### 2005 PROGRAMME OF WORK

1. The World Food Programme (WFP) requires sustained and increased support of the international community to provide **6 million metric tonnes of food aid, valued at US\$4 billion**, to an estimated **79 million people** during 2005. Taking into account carry-over resources as well as **US\$1.1 billion in generous donor contributions** confirmed up to 13 May 2005, **the level of funding still falls short by US\$ 2.1 billion i.e. two thirds of the resources still need to be raised to fully meet 2005 beneficiary needs: 80 percent for emergency operations (EMOPs), excluding the tsunami regional operation, the only fully funded EMOP, 70 percent for development programmes, 62 percent for protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) and 53percent for special operations (SOs).**

2. Since January 2005, **relief requirements** have gone up by US\$300 million as a result of increased needs in Eritrea, the Great Lakes region, Kenya, southern Africa and the Sudan, the countries affected by tsunami in December 2004 and new operations in the Sahel addressing drought and locust infestation. WFP relief requirements will continue to increase during the course of the year. WFP is monitoring drought conditions that are particularly affecting parts of Africa (see *Special Section – Africa Natural Disasters Watch*).

3. In addition to the 2005 shortfall of US\$2.1 billion, it is estimated that **further resources of approximately US\$610 million are needed before the end of 2005 to ensure uninterrupted food aid delivery into early 2006** for ongoing activities.

4. The international community has responded extraordinarily to the food requirements of people affected by the tsunami, but millions of victims of civil strife, natural disasters and HIV/AIDS are still faced with alarming shortfalls and have extremely precarious food aid pipelines. Because of a critical lack of funds, WFP has already been obliged to reduce food rations in a number of operations, which has translated into hardship and suffering.

5. In order for **relief** operations to meet 2005 beneficiary needs of 5.1 million mt in full on a timely basis, WFP needs to raise contributions of US\$2.9 billion in 2005, of which **US\$1.25 billion for EMOPs, US\$1.34 billion for PRROs and US\$269 million for SOs.**

2005 PROGRAMME OF WORK (as at 13 May 2005)					
PROGRAMME CATEGORY	2005 ESTIMATED BENEFICIARY NEEDS (1)		2005 RESOURCES TO RAISE (2)		2005 CONTRIBUTIONS
	('000 mt)	(US\$ mill)	('000 mt)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)
EMOPs	2,231	1,657	1,624	1,247	363
PRROs	2,901	1,671	2,348	1,343	507
SOs	-	280	-	269	127
DEVELOPMENT	968	458	799	370	113
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>1,109</b>
Estimated additional resources to be raised in 2005 to ensure distribution in early 2006 (15% of beneficiary needs)				<b>610</b>	
<b>Total estimated resources to be raised in 2005</b>				<b>3,839</b>	

(1) 2005 estimated beneficiary needs represent annual distribution requirements.

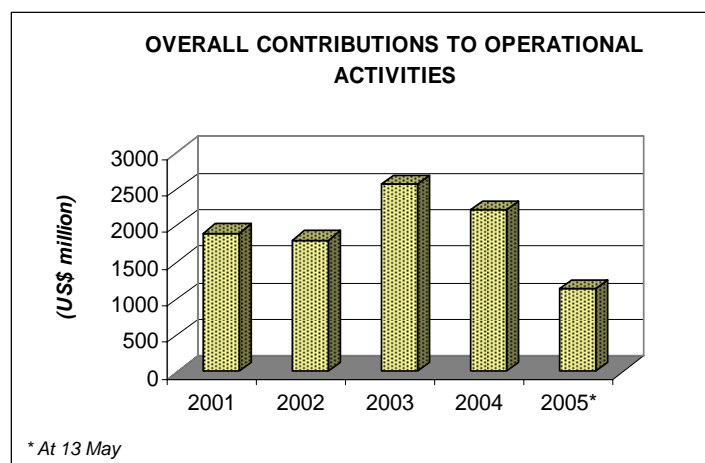
(2) 2005 resources to raise are derived by subtracting carry-over resources from the beneficiary needs.

6. EMOPs are the most under-funded category: contributions to date to the EMOP category cover only 29 percent of 2005 funding needs. However, **if the tsunami regional operation is excluded – the only fully resourced EMOP – contributions received by 13 May for all other EMOPs cover less than 20 percent of 2005 funding needs.** About 77 percent of EMOP needs worldwide are attributed to only four operations – Sudan 10339.1 (Greater Darfur), Sudan 10048.3 (South-East-Transitional Areas), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the response to the tsunami disaster.

7. Global requirements remain highest for **PRROs**, WFP's largest programme category. The vast majority of WFP's "forgotten operations" that support needy vulnerable refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters fall within this category. **Contributions confirmed up to 13 May 2005 cover just over one third of 2005 funding needs.**

8. **SOs** complement WFP relief interventions and play an important part in addressing operational bottlenecks that hinder the flow of food to beneficiaries and enhancing coordination with United Nations and with other partners by providing common services. By pledging relatively small amounts of cash to the SOs, donors can greatly increase the impact of humanitarian assistance and help to reduce transport costs. There are currently 23 active SOs, of which eight are for humanitarian air services (HAS) and the remainder for augmented logistics, emergency infrastructure projects or United Nations joint logistics centres (UNJLCs). **The current shortfall for 2005 stands at US\$138.5 million.**

9. Eradicating hunger cannot be achieved without creating conditions that promote self-reliance: in 2005, **22 million people** will rely on WFP's **development** food aid to break the cycle of hunger, poverty and ill-health. To meet beneficiary needs in full, WFP needs to raise US\$370 million in contributions in 2005. The current level of donations in 2005, US\$113 million, is the lowest since 2002. Delays in resourcing projects and country programmes have occurred in 2005 mainly because of a significant basic multilateral pledge that was cancelled after confirmation and protracted delay in confirming another major multilateral contribution.



### Refugee-Related Operations

WFP is currently assisting 2.1 million refugees and returnees through 27 operations worldwide; 90 percent of these beneficiaries are reached through PRROs. Although some WFP operations are designed to assist refugee caseloads, as in Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal and Zambia, refugees are more often a target group in a larger WFP relief operation, as in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Great Lakes, Uganda or coastal West Africa.

Many refugees are highly dependent on WFP food aid for their survival, because they are frequently confined to camps where arable land, if available, is scarce and employment opportunities are limited. A regular full food ration is therefore essential. Refugees are among WFP's most vulnerable beneficiaries; they have been hit hard by resource shortfalls this year. In a number of WFP refugee-related operations, despite continuing donor generosity, funding shortfalls have translated into a reduction of food rations. These reductions have a number of negative effects: deterioration of health, inadequate nutrition, increases in domestic violence and crime, and they may lead to refugees taking up illegal employment outside the camps to supplement their diet.

At 13 May 2005, WFP refugee-related operations faced a shortfall of **US\$421 million** against 2005 needs, including new operations scheduled to begin in Chad and Eritrea in mid-2005. Of this shortfall, 83 percent is for operations in Africa.

The needs of most of these refugee-related operations are described in more detail in the *Country Pages* section and in the EMOP and PRRO sections. WFP has earmarked **60 percent** of its 2005 **untied multilateral funding**, amounting to US\$93 million, **to meet the needs of refugees-related operations.**

## REACHING BENEFICIARIES ON TIME

10. The **Immediate Response Account (IRA)** continues to be used proactively as one of WFP's primary response mechanisms. As of 13 May 2005, IRA allocations amounted to US\$45 million. The account was replenished with US\$15 million in fresh contributions and was revolved with US\$36 million; the balance stood at US\$47 million.

11. To ensure that WFP continues to be responsive to evolving humanitarian crises, WFP **requires continued and increased levels of donor support for the IRA**. Since the beginning of 2005, four IRA allocations have been made to operations related to the Indian Ocean tsunami, four to respond to the Greater Darfur crisis and two to help to address food insecurity arising from the locust plague and drought in the Sahel. The IRA funded six immediate-response EMOPs approved under the delegated authority of the country and regional directors. For the first time, the IRA was also used to fund a preparedness activity in April 2005 to carry out a needs assessment in Kyrgyzstan, a country without WFP presence.

12. One of the main features of the business process review (BPR) is to authorize spending against forecast contributions instead of confirmed contributions to maximize on-time availability of food aid. **Working-capital financing** continues to be managed prudently. By the end of April 2005, US\$83 million in working-capital financing loans had been granted to six operations; US\$28 million has been repaid and three working-capital loans have been repaid in full. No losses as a result of working-capital loans have been incurred. As requested by the Board, working-capital financing has not exceeded 80 percent of forecast income for any project. In addition to the working-capital financing, WFP has mobilized contributions in advance of project approval to maximize timely resourcing of projects and used the single-project account concept to draw on temporary cash surpluses to purchase food in the southern Africa regional PRRO, Greater Darfur EMOP and Ethiopia PRRO.

13. Just over US\$93 million in **untied multilateral** contributions has been confirmed for relief operations in 2005, covering only 3 percent of the funding gap. These contributions are instrumental when there is no announced donor funding and the operational shortfall is large or when critical pipeline breaks are imminent. For example:

- The Kenya refugee-related PRRO was recently faced with a critical pipeline break resulting from delays in receiving a major in-kind donation. A strategic allocation of multilateral cash allowed WFP to bridge the gap by enabling local and regional purchases, thus ensuring continuous distributions to over 200,000 beneficiaries.
- Multilateral funds were allocated to pre-position food for the school feeding programme in Yemen, which is a prerequisite for maintaining a coherent programme.
- Multilateral cash was allocated to purchase cereals locally in the Sahel during the first quarter of the year, which is the window of opportunity when local purchases can be most cost effective and stimulates local markets and farmers. Angola has recently been allocated multilateral funds to take advantage of low cereal prices in South Africa.
- Regional operations that are faced with a high degree of earmarking, such as Great Lakes and West Africa Coastal, need multilateral funds to ensure that requirements in less visible countries, for example Guinea and Rwanda, are also supported. Low profile operations such as the Bangladesh PRRO for refugees from Myanmar and the Namibia refugee EMOP are almost 100 percent funded by multilateral funds.

14. WFP is preparing a document on **multilateralism** for the Second regular Session of the Executive Board in November 2005 to identify further opportunities for WFP to work with donors to ensure that contributions are provided and used in ways that support beneficiary needs most effectively. From the point of view of a beneficiary, WFP assistance should be (i) sufficient in quantity, quality and duration, (ii) provided in a timely and sustainable manner and (iii) culturally acceptable and nutritionally suitable.

15. Considering the continuing lack of adequate, predictable and flexible resources, WFP is obliged to launch frequent appeals to draw the attention of the international community to urgent needs and shortfalls, particularly taking into account the critical humanitarian nature of WFP needs and the lead time needed to purchase, transport and distribute food aid on a timely basis.

## AFRICA NATURAL DISASTERS WATCH

In 2005, a third of the population of sub-Saharan Africa faces hunger and chronic malnutrition. Those most affected are rural households, whose main source of livelihood is traditional agriculture and agro-pastoralism and who are entirely dependent on rainfall. Failure of the rainy season is directly connected with crop and pasture failure, reducing food availability at the household level and limiting rural employment possibilities.

In recent years, the largest food crises in sub-Saharan Africa that required external food aid have been attributed largely to drought and floods. Recent studies of weather patterns indicate that climate variability and extreme weather events will increase in Africa as a result of global warming. This means Africa should expect more severe droughts and floods, increasing the risks to the livelihoods of poor rural communities dependent on agricultural production.

Prospects of a favourable harvest in 2005 in several countries in **southern Africa** have been shattered as a result of extended dry spells between mid-January and mid-March. Preliminary results from joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions and vulnerability assessment committees indicate an adverse household food-security situation, particularly in **Malawi**, **Mozambique** and **Zambia**. In **Zimbabwe**, preliminary analysis suggests a poor harvest, close to the 2002 production year, and import requirements of 1.5 million mt of cereals.

A poor harvest in 2005 and high rates of HIV/AIDS and poverty, and inflation driven by high fuel prices and poor macro-economic performance will further undermine the fragile coping capacities of many households in southern Africa.

The food security situation in the **Greater Horn of Africa** continues to worsen as a result of drought, which is particularly affecting agro-pastoralists. In most countries, traditional nomadic movements have been constrained and people have allowed herds to overgraze in areas that do not have sufficient pasture and water supplies, thus accelerating environmental degradation.

Food-security assessments in 2004 stressed that erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall was primary cause of food insecurity throughout the region.

The food situation in **Eritrea** is of serious concern: successive years of inadequate rains have seriously undermined crop and livestock production. Cereal production in 2004 was estimated by an FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission at 85,000 mt, less than half the average of the previous 12 years.

A below-average harvest is estimated for **Sudan** because of conflict and drought; serious food shortages are increasingly reported in several parts of the country. In **Uganda**, the food situation in Karamoja continues to deteriorate because of drought.

**Kenya's** poor second season maize crop will exacerbate food shortages in parts of the country. Following poor short rains, a significant number of districts are considered to be in the food security "alert" phase. The drought-affected pastoral and marginal agricultural areas are the most at risk.

In the **Sahel**, high prices and shortages of millet in the areas that were affected by desert locusts and poor rainfall in 2004 are resulting in serious food insecurity. The situation is critical in **Mauritania** and **Niger**, where thousands of rural households are in need of emergency food assistance. After several years of drought and poor harvests, the ability of a large number of people in Mauritania to cope with the food crisis situation has been exhausted. In Niger, it is estimated that a third of the country's 12 million people are facing acute food insecurity.

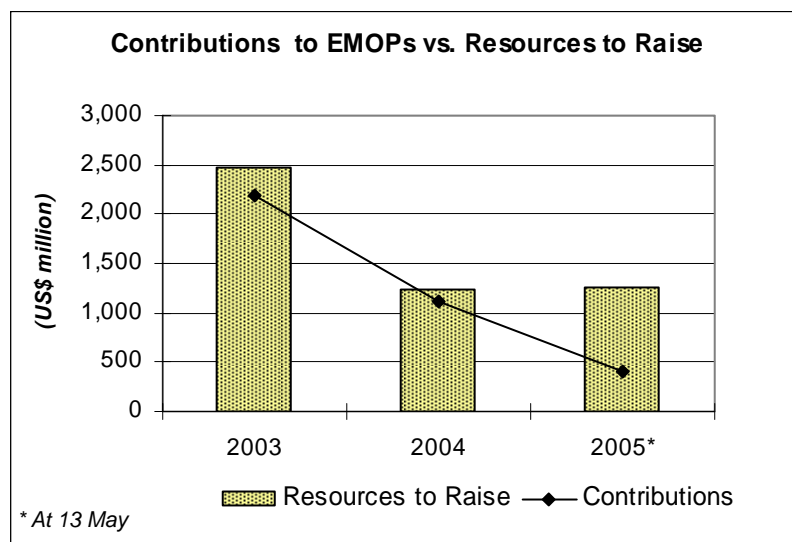
In **Côte d'Ivoire**, food production has been satisfactory in the south but below average in the north and west. Smallholder cash crop producers are experiencing significant losses of income; disruption of livelihoods has negatively affected household food security, particularly in the west.

## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

### 2005 ESTIMATED NEEDS

1. WFP aims to assist 27 million beneficiaries in 2005 through 35 emergency operations (EMOPs) in 31 countries. **These beneficiaries need 2.2 million mt of food, worth US\$1.7 billion.** Beneficiary numbers and requirements are based on best current estimates and do not take unforeseen emergencies into account.

2. A complete list of WFP's EMOP requirements and shortfalls for 2005 is shown in the Table *Status of WFP 2005 Relief Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls (as at 13 May 2005)* on pages 14–18. EMOPs with significant shortfalls or imminent pipeline breaks during May–October 2005, which require urgent donor attention, are highlighted in the section *Relief Operations with Critical Shortfalls* (page 3) of this publication. Their operational circumstances are explained in more detail in the Country Pages.



3. WFP is concerned about the low level of contributions to EMOPs, particularly when compared to the level of 2005 funding needs. US\$363 million has been confirmed, but about half of these funds have been directed to victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami. An immediate hunger crisis has been averted for the tsunami victims, but millions of beneficiaries in other WFP operations, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are still faced with alarming shortfalls and have extremely precarious food aid pipelines.

4. Excluding the tsunami-related operation, the only fully funded EMOP, to date less than 20 percent of EMOP needs have been resourced. These operations have a 2005 shortfall of US\$766 million, of which 75 percent is related to three EMOPs:

- **Sudan EMOP 10339.1** “Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur”;
- **Sudan EMOP 10048.3** “Food Assistance to Populations Affected by War and Drought”; and
- **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea EMOP 10141.3** “Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Groups”.

5. The adverse effects of critical underfunding are manifesting themselves in the following EMOPs:

- **In the Greater Darfur**, the United Nations Secretary-General has described the situation as “an emergency of catastrophic proportions”. Insecurity and a US\$255 million shortfall, 82 percent, against 2005 needs are making it very difficult for WFP to feed an average 2.5 million people in 2005. Given sharply rising beneficiary numbers, WFP requires an additional 84,000 mt of food worth US\$96 million to meet increased demand.

- In **Chad**, WFP has used US\$5 million in IRA funds and borrowed cereals from Sudan/Darfur to pre-position food for Sudanese refugees prior to the rainy season. Urgent contributions are required to repay the advances and prevent foreseen pipeline breaks starting in October. Only 20 percent of the 2005 requirements related to EMOP 10327.1 have been met.
- In **southern Sudan**, where humanitarian relief is urgently required to foster recovery after 22 years of civil war, pockets of severe malnutrition and areas where households have exhausted their food stocks have been identified.
- In **Niger**, drought compounded by locust infestation is affecting 3.6 million people and resulting in widespread distress migration of adult men, significant increases in cereal prices and massive asset sales. About US\$2.5 million is urgently needed to meet WFP's needs in 2005.
- Extremely serious funding shortfalls in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** will force WFP to halt vital distributions to almost all of its 3.8 million "core" beneficiaries over the next two months, which will affect most vulnerable children, women and elderly people.
- Imminent pipeline breaks are expected in **Iraq** and in the **Russian Federation**, where food distributions to primary school children and vulnerable groups will have to be scaled down if new contributions are not received.
- **Chad 10295.1 "Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad"** aims at assisting up to 32,000 beneficiaries until January 2006.
- **Chad 10327.1 "Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad"** to assist Sudanese refugees affected by the Greater Darfur crisis up to December 2006.
- **Cuba 10423.0 "Prolonged Drought in the Eastern Region"** a three-month EMOP, worth some US\$3.7 million, to cover urgent food needs following a period of prolonged drought.
- **Ecuador 10381.0 "Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia"** approved for a 12-month period to assist 6,300 refugees who are living in a situation of extreme food insecurity and vulnerability.
- **Mali 10400.0 "Assistance to Population Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion"** is providing assistance during nine months to up to 444,000 beneficiaries who are in urgent need of food assistance as a result of locust plague that is affecting countries in the Sahel.
- **Niger 10398.0 "Assistance to Population in Niger Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion in 2004"** aims at assisting almost 400,000 beneficiaries through August 2005.

## RECENTLY APPROVED EMOPS

6. The following EMOPs have been approved since the publication of the last *Yellow Pages* on 14 January 2005, for a total value of US\$106.3 million:

7. **Myanmar 10345.1 "Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Shan State"** is pending joint WFP/FAO approval. It is intended to sustain adequate food security for former poppy-growing households. This operation, valued at US\$7.9 million, aims to assist 347,600 people for one year.

8. Six immediate-response EMOPs have been approved under country and regional directors' delegated authority since the last publication of *Yellow Pages*:

- **Benin 10455.0** “Assistance to Togolese Refugees”;
- **Cameroon 10434.0** “Emergency Food Aid to Affected Populations in the North”;
- **Ghana 10456.0** “Assistance to Togolese Refugees”;
- **Guyana 10415.0** “Floods in the Southern Georgetown and in the Demerara and west Demerara areas of the East Coast”;
- **India 10413.0** “Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami”; and
- **Pakistan 10420.0** “Emergency Assistance to Flood and Snow-Affected Households in Balochistan”.

## OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS

9. WFP is monitoring poor rains in the **Horn of Africa** and **Southern Africa**, where there is a danger of drought and increased numbers of people needing emergency food aid (*see Special Section for details*).

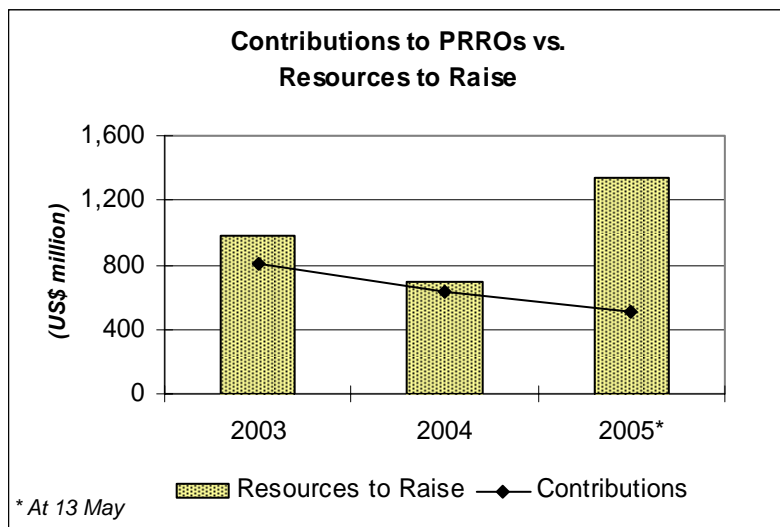
10. Some reports indicate that the *El Niño* weather pattern might further affect Latin American countries by re-emerging as of July, though it may not be as severe as anticipated at the beginning of the year. WFP is following this phenomenon, which could trigger drought or floods. WFP is also monitoring the seasonal tropical storms and hurricanes in the Central America and Caribbean area. The tropical storm season from June to November particularly affects Haiti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Cuba.

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

### 2005 ESTIMATED NEEDS

1. Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) remain WFP's largest programme category in 2005. WFP plans to assist **32 million people** in 2005 through 44 PRROs in 55 countries. These beneficiaries need **2.9 million mt of food, worth US\$1.7 billion**. Three quarters of PRRO requirements, in value terms, are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.

2. At 13 May 2005, contributions confirmed to PRROs in 2005 amounted to US\$506 million. In spite of this, a 2005 shortfall of US\$796 million is outstanding, of which 82 percent relates to PRROs in sub-Saharan Africa. PRROs with the most serious shortfalls of **US\$45 million** or more include **Eritrea, Ethiopia 10362.0 "Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion", Great Lakes Regional, Southern Africa Regional, Uganda and West Africa Coastal**.



3. A list of PRRO requirements and shortfalls for 2005 is shown in the table *Status of WFP 2005 Relief Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls (as at 13 May 2005)* on pages 14-18. PRROs with significant shortfalls and/or imminent pipeline breaks during May–October 2005, which require the most urgent donor attention, are highlighted in the section *Relief Operations with Critical Shortfalls* on page 3. Their operational circumstances are explained in more detail in the *Country Pages* section.

4. WFP is extremely concerned about the plight of refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups being assisted through smaller-scale “forgotten” PRROs. WFP has allocated 78 percent of its flexible untied multilateral cash amounting to US\$72.3 million to PRROs, of which 60 percent is to refugee-related operations. Most of these multilateral funds have already been fully earmarked and assigned; WFP needs additional resources, preferably untied cash, to meet these needs in a timely and efficient way. Some “forgotten” PRROs are:

- **Armenia PRRO 10053.1** targeting the neediest segments of the population such as single elderly pensioners, households headed by women, orphans and refugees. If new contributions are not confirmed, pipeline breaks will commence as early as August.
- **Azerbaijan PRRO 10168.0** assisting displaced people and vulnerable groups will be facing shortfalls of all commodities from the end of August. The pace of distribution in the coming months will depend on the level of new contributions. Suspension of food distributions to displaced people could have dramatic impact on their nutritional status because of their limited employment opportunities.
- **Central African Republic PRRO 10189.1** is planned to start on 1 July as a continuation of current phase 10189.0. It targets 130,000 beneficiaries who have been displaced by armed conflict. The operation has only received about 10 percent of its 2005 requirements.

- **Laos PRRO 10319.0** is providing food assistance to 355,000 beneficiaries, including people suffering the effects of a serious drought. Lack of timely resources might jeopardize the start of food-for-work activities, adversely affecting 83,000 chronically food-insecure people.
- **Somalia PRRO 10191.0** targets 1.3 million beneficiaries in vulnerable communities affected by drought and floods. The operation needs US\$8 million to address remaining 2005 requirements.
- **Sudan PRRO 10122.1** assisting 90,000 Eritrean refugees needs US\$2.2 million to cover needs in 2005. If the resourcing situation does not improve, pipeline breaks in most commodities will begin in September.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

5. PRROs continue to respond flexibly to evolving needs. Two recent examples are:

- **Southern Africa PRRO 10310.0** which is designed to address the triple threat of food insecurity, weakened governance capacity and HIV/AIDS, and severe and chronic poverty, is expanding to cope with poor rains that have affected the region (*see Special Section*) and is expected to result in steeply increased food aid needs in the second part of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.
- **Uganda PRRO 10121.1**, which primarily assists victims of conflict in northern Uganda, is expanding to meet the urgent food needs of 3,000 newly arrived Congolese refugees following clashes between factions in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

## NEW OPERATIONS

6. Since the publication of last *Yellow Pages* on 14 January 2005, the Executive Director has approved the following PRROs, valued at US\$44 million, under his delegated authority:

- **Djibouti PRRO 10283.1** “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees”; and
- **Haiti PRRO 10382.0** “Response to Food-Insecure Persons in Crisis Situations”.

7. Three new PRROs are being presented for approval to the Executive Board’s Second Regular Session in June 2005:

- **Eritrea 10192.1** “Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected People”;
- **Kenya 10258.1** “Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees”; and
- **Occupied Palestinian Territory 10387.0** “Protracted Relief Operation to Non-Refugee Palestinians” – a follow-up operation to ongoing EMOP 10190.2.

When reviewing shortfall statistics in this table, it is important to note that operations receiving advances from the IRA and/or working-capital financing show a lower tonnage shortfall compared to US\$ value because advance financing has pre-filled the food aid pipeline. As advances are repaid, the tonnage and value shortfalls are realigned. This trend will increase as WFP steps up its use of advance financing mechanisms.

## STATUS OF WFP 2005 RELIEF FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS

(As at 13 May 2005)

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Title	Estimated End Date	Planned Beneficiaries in 2005 (2)	Beneficiary Needs (3) in 2005		Resources to Raise (4) in 2005		Shortfall (5) as at 13 May 2005						% Shortfall vs. Beneficiary Needs	
										Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Blended Food	Other	TOTAL		
						(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)					(mt)		(US\$ mill)
<b>East and Central Africa (ODK)</b>																	
Congo, Democratic Rep. of *	10288.0	P	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict	31/12/2005	1,260,000	81,423	72.1	53,983	47.5	1,907	0	0	0	0	1,907	19.0	26%
Congo, Republic of	10312.0	P	Assistance to Population Affected by Conflicts	30/06/2006	107,181	9,993	8.9	9,036	8.2	1,469	1,543	539	142	485	4,178	4.4	50%
Djibouti	10283.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Somali & Ethiopian Refugees	31/12/2006	17,260	2,806	1.7	2,806	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Eritrea (6)	10192.1	P	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected People	31/08/2007	1,240,000	128,864	53.7	128,864	53.7	112,227	8,000	5,921	1,555	1,161	128,864	53.7	100%
Ethiopia	10127.1	P	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees	31/12/2006	93,350	31,549	16.7	19,549	10.6	3,802	157	261	489	341	5,051	4.6	28%
Ethiopia *	10362.0	P	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion	31/12/2007	3,800,000	494,011	274.6	475,501	262.6	29,172	18,698	14,547	39,641	935	102,992	94.2	34%
Great Lakes Regional (7)	10062.1	P	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	31/01/2006	1,097,390	213,237	125.3	165,685	98.2	51,054	17,457	5,409	8,817	1,368	84,106	53.5	43%
Kenya	10258.0	P	Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30/09/2005	230,358	46,982	25.2	35,220	17.7	5,531	812	241	526	0	7,111	5.0	20%
Kenya (6)	10258.1	P	Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30/09/2007	230,358	13,246	7.9	13,246	7.9	10,176	1,290	597	1,053	130	13,246	7.9	100%
Kenya	10374.0	E	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People	31/10/2005	1,778,678	103,642	57.1	78,605	45.3	32,287	7,582	580	3,239	1,547	45,235	29.5	52%
Somalia	10191.0	P	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	31/12/2005	1,329,000	36,100	30.1	17,773	17.1	4,956	796	593	0	100	6,445	8.6	29%
Sudan *	10048.3	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War and Drought	31/12/2005	3,230,951	268,199	302.0	258,209	291.1	62,355	7,966	8,504	7,487	5,335	91,647	199.1	66%
Sudan	10122.1	P	Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees	31/03/2006	60,000	14,343	5.4	9,646	4.0	1,641	1,044	532	1,163	137	4,517	2.2	41%
Sudan (8) *	10339.1	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur	31/12/2005	2,315,388	569,203	563.5	287,316	312.2	121,180	10,601	8,645	19,816	1,738	161,980	254.8	45%
Uganda *	10121.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups	31/03/2008	1,917,747	160,018	85.8	160,018	85.8	76,253	131	2,357	13,599	1,630	93,970	49.6	58%
<b>Sub-total ODK</b>					<b>16,559,556</b>	<b>2,173,616</b>	<b>1,630.0</b>	<b>1,715,456</b>	<b>1,263.7</b>	<b>514,008</b>	<b>76,078</b>	<b>48,728</b>	<b>97,527</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>751,249</b>	<b>786.3</b>	
<b>Southern Africa (ODJ)</b>																	
Angola	10054.2	P	Support to Return and Resettlement	31/12/2005	1,127,500	125,465	83.5	76,513	50.6	37,658	4,448	3,561	8,408	1,622	55,697	36.5	44%
Malawi	10309.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	31/12/2005	10,818	2,071	0.6	328	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Namibia	10145.1	E	Assistance to Angolan Refugees	31/12/2005	5,000	2,121	1.3	1,536	1.0	822	106	42	18	42	1,030	0.7	55%
Southern Africa Regional (9) *	10310.0	P	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS	31/12/2007	3,268,233	284,693	168.0	220,682	132.0	82,646	14,963	8,039	19,164	5,249	130,061	95.6	57%
Zambia	10071.1	P	Food Assistance for Refugees from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo	31/12/2005	81,300	17,943	9.5	13,209	6.7	0	0	84	5	308	397	0.1	1%
<b>Sub-total ODJ</b>					<b>4,492,851</b>	<b>432,293</b>	<b>262.9</b>	<b>312,268</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>121,126</b>	<b>19,517</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>187,185</b>	<b>132.9</b>	
<b>West Africa (ODD)</b>																	
Benin (10)	10455.0	E	Assistance to Togolese Refugees	30/06/2005	20,000	677	0.5	677	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	100%
Central African Republic	10189.0	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts	30/06/2005	130,050	4,744	3.8	4,047	3.2	2,576	188	223	304	136	3,427	2.9	76%
Central African Republic	10189.1	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts	30/06/2007	86,000	3,050	2.4	3,050	2.4	2,231	477	188	91	63	3,050	2.4	100%
Chad	10295.1	E	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	31/01/2006	32,000	3,914	3.4	3,914	3.4	2,778	102	133	0	43	3,056	2.6	76%
Chad	10327.0	E	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	30/06/2005	200,000	26,352	31.1	21,762	25.9	15,064	1,422	1,273	355	621	18,735	23.1	74%
Chad	10327.1	E	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	31/12/2006	348,500	43,693	44.8	43,693	44.8	23,116	2,999	1,470	2,311	1,587	31,483	35.6	80%
Côte d'Ivoire Regional Crisis	10372.0	P	Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and Regional Impact	31/12/2005	922,560	33,933	28.2	33,933	28.2	15,996	1,479	634	935	463	19,507	16.2	58%

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Title	Estimated End Date	Planned Beneficiaries in 2005 (2)	Beneficiary Needs (3) in 2005		Resources to Raise (4) in 2005		Shortfall (5) as at 13 May 2005						% Shortfall vs. Beneficiary Needs	
						(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)	Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Blended Food	Other	TOTAL		
															(mt)		(US\$ mill)
Ghana (10)	10456.0	E	Assistance to Togolese Refugees	03/06/2005	30,000	528	0.5	528	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	100%
Guinea-Bissau	10148.1	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	31/12/2005	252,900	6,552	4.8	3,440	2.9	107	0	497	441	0	1,045	1.2	26%
Mali	10400.0	E	Assistance to Population Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion	30/11/2005	444,500	12,839	7.5	12,839	7.5	8,813	0	339	0	0	9,152	7.0	93%
Mauritania	10359.0	P	Strengthening the Livelihood of Drought-Affected Populations	31/12/2007	400,000	31,562	16.9	25,290	13.3	6,053	1	60	0	0	6,114	6.0	35%
Niger	10398.0	E	Assistance to Population in Niger Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion in 2004	15/08/2005	397,251	6,562	3.0	6,562	3.0	2,700	0	54	0	0	2,754	2.5	83%
Senegal	10188.1	P	Food Assistance for the Socio-Economic Recovery of the Casamance	31/12/2006	182,451	14,280	9.1	14,280	9.1	6,310	1,663	1,036	0	115	9,124	6.1	67%
West Africa Coastal *	10064.3	P	Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	31/12/2006	1,405,418	121,100	93.5	99,639	77.3	39,712	6,444	2,515	4,852	1,619	55,142	53.0	57%
<b>Sub-total ODD</b>					<b>4,565,630</b>	<b>309,786</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>273,654</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>125,456</b>	<b>14,775</b>	<b>8,423</b>	<b>9,288</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>162,589</b>	<b>159.6</b>	
<b>Asia (ODB)</b>																	
Bangladesh	10045.2	P	Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar	31/12/2005	26,500	5,273	2.2	4,498	1.9	1,188	130	84	247	57	1,706	0.5	24%
Bangladesh	10380.0	E	Assistance to Flood-affected People	19/08/2005	2,000,000	116,787	43.0	92,326	33.5	71,647	0	0	4,871	0	76,518	27.1	63%
Cambodia	10305.0	P	Assisting People in Crisis	30/06/2007	1,233,817	34,991	17.6	10,387	7.3	0	1,053	0	0	749	1,802	2.5	14%
Indonesia *	10069.1	P	Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation	31/12/2007	1,721,500	90,000	38.4	84,068	35.7	58,865	0	0	0	0	58,865	24.8	65%
Korea, Democratic Rep. of	10141.3	E	Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	31/12/2005	6,521,000	504,000	202.4	360,911	145.4	204,008	19,586	19,527	7,955	8,824	259,900	119.6	59%
Lao DPR	10319.0	P	Recovery Assistance to the Disaster Prone and Vulnerable Food Insecure Communities	31/03/2006	108,735	6,328	3.1	4,931	2.4	3,991	0	0	0	0	3,991	1.9	62%
Myanmar	10066.2	P	Assistance to Returnees/Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State of Myanmar	30/06/2006	273,775	19,748	6.5	18,887	6.3	12,806	2,630	7	0	32	15,475	4.0	62%
Myanmar (11)	10345.1	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Shan State	31/05/2006	347,600	11,568	4.6	11,568	4.6	11,500	0	0	68	0	11,568	4.6	100%
Nepal	10058.3	P	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	31/12/2005	105,300	21,527	7.6	14,851	5.3	7,692	1,172	509	868	477	10,718	3.8	50%
Sri Lanka	10067.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict-Affected Areas	31/12/2006	730,000	25,811	11.5	25,811	11.5	5,023	0	0	3,556	0	8,579	4.6	40%
Timor-Leste	10388.0	P	Investing in People's Future	15/11/2006	98,489	5,695	3.7	5,641	3.6	1,500	150	244	2,397	0	4,291	1.9	53%
Tsunami Regional	10405.0	E	Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami	31/12/2005	2,020,450	252,117	200.9	252,117	200.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Sub-total ODB</b>					<b>15,187,166</b>	<b>1,093,845</b>	<b>541.6</b>	<b>885,996</b>	<b>458.5</b>	<b>378,220</b>	<b>24,721</b>	<b>20,371</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>10,139</b>	<b>453,413</b>	<b>195.5</b>	
<b>Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)</b>																	
Afghanistan (12)	10233.0	P	Food Assistance to Re-establish Livelihoods and Household Food Security	30/09/2005	4,856,466	224,672	125.0	127,793	63.6	33,900	2,060	1,451	5,092	0	42,503	18.6	15%
Albania	10165.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the Construction of Community Assets	30/09/2005	74,700	5,866	2.5	4,037	1.7	311	0	9	0	0	319	0.1	4%
Algeria	10172.1	P	Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees	31/08/2006	158,000	34,512	17.3	27,303	13.6	9,709	860	0	558	571	11,698	6.2	36%
Armenia	10053.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	30/06/2006	110,000	10,834	5.8	9,022	4.6	2,629	266	133	28	3	3,059	2.0	34%
Azerbaijan	10168.0	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups	31/12/2005	126,000	12,414	6.3	10,549	5.4	2,650	326	256	7	513	3,752	1.5	24%
Georgia	10211.0	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	30/06/2006	208,000	19,202	9.2	9,706	4.6	1,292	62	359	0	262	1,975	1.3	14%
Iraq	10360.0	E	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	31/12/2005	3,458,550	67,078	62.9	54,104	52.5	6,104	0	15,068	22,026	0	43,198	40.6	65%
Occupied Palestinian Territory *	10190.2	E	Support to the Palestinian Population Affected by the Conflict	31/08/2005	480,000	46,394	26.8	32,815	18.6	9,146	0	0	166	423	9,735	6.2	23%
Occupied Palestinian Territory (6)	10387.0	P	Protracted Relief Operation to Non-Refugee Palestinians	31/08/2007	480,000	27,223	14.1	27,223	14.1	20,928	1,980	1,237	0	1,138	25,283	13.1	93%
Russian Federation (13)	10128.1	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus	30/06/2005	259,000	29,654	16.4	21,342	11.5	7,926	0	532	292	1,214	9,963	6.1	37%
Tajikistan	10231.0	P	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations	28/02/2006	638,400	67,747	35.7	58,451	30.7	47,055	2,328	475	198	414	50,471	26.2	74%
Yemen	10232.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	31/12/2005	10,000	1,740	0.7	1,248	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
<b>Sub-total ODC</b>					<b>10,379,116</b>	<b>547,336</b>	<b>322.7</b>	<b>383,595</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>141,650</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>19,521</b>	<b>28,368</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>201,957</b>	<b>121.8</b>	

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Title	Estimated End Date	Planned Beneficiaries in 2005 (2)	Beneficiary Needs (3) in 2005		Resources to Raise (4) in 2005		Shortfall (5) as at 13 May 2005							
										Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Blended Food	Other	TOTAL		% Shortfall vs. Beneficiary Needs
						(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)					(mt)	(US\$ mill)	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (ODPC)</b>																	
Central America Regional	10212.0	P	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods	28/02/2006	690,000	44,057	22.8	36,137	18.7	11,488	3,451	1,612	4,849	8	21,409	11.9	52%
Colombia	10366.0	P	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	31/03/2007	499,000	18,457	15.4	18,457	15.4	7,333	2,516	1,252	0	1,411	12,513	10.9	71%
Cuba	10423.0	E	Prolonged Drought in the Eastern Region	15/08/2005	773,000	5,372	3.7	5,372	3.7	2,172	2,172	1,028	0	0	5,372	3.7	100%
Ecuador	10381.0	E	Support to Colombian Refugees	01/03/2006	6,300	803	1.0	803	1.0	397	89	21	0	57	564	0.7	73%
Haiti	10382.0	P	Response to Food-Insecure Persons in Crisis Situation	30/04/2007	550,000	15,582	13.3	15,582	13.3	4,781	1,858	1,026	7,518	399	15,582	5.8	44%
Peru	10393.0	E	Assistance to Vulnerable Families due to Extreme Cold Weather Damage in Highland Areas in Southern Peru	30/09/2005	62,315	2,437	1.4	1,771	1.0	389	314	58	0	48	809	0.4	26%
<b>Sub-total ODPC</b>					<b>2,580,615</b>	<b>86,708</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>78,122</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>26,559</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>56,248</b>	<b>33.5</b>	
<b>Total Operations Requiring Further Funding</b>					<b>53,764,934</b>	<b>4,643,584</b>	<b>3,064.2</b>	<b>3,649,090</b>	<b>2,409.1</b>	<b>1,307,018</b>	<b>153,374</b>	<b>113,766</b>	<b>195,107</b>	<b>43,375</b>	<b>1,812,641</b>	<b>1,429.5</b>	
<b>Operations requiring no further funding in 2005</b>																	
<b>East and Central Africa (ODK)</b>																	
Djibouti	10283.0	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Somali & Ethiopian Refugees	28/02/2005	17,260	3,865	2.5	576	0.4	496	0	50	0	30	576	0.4	15%
Eritrea	10192.0	P	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected People	30/06/2005	325,199	35,030	16.5	23,187	10.3	308	0	0	303	177	788	0.4	2%
Eritrea	10261.1	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Crop Failure and Drought	31/08/2005	840,000	122,391	56.5	65,521	30.8	555	0	176	0	188	919	0.4	1%
Ethiopia	10030.3	E	Relief Food Assistance to Small-Scale Farmers and Drought-Affected Pastoralists	30/06/2005	400,000	7,281	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Ethiopia	10197.1	E	Relief Food Assistance for Ethiopians Internally Displaced by the Ethiopia-Eritrea Border Conflict	31/01/2005	62,091	1,099	0.4	83	0.1	0	48	34	0	0	83	0.1	15%
Uganda	10121.0	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups	31/03/2005	2,289,002	62,725	34.0	16,443	9.1	7,590	0	0	8,163	14	15,767	8.6	25%
<b>Sub-total ODK</b>					<b>2,289,002</b>	<b>232,391</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>105,809</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>18,133</b>	<b>9.7</b>	
<b>Southern Africa (ODJ)</b>																	
Madagascar	10236.0	E	Assistance to Victims of the Political Crisis in Urban Areas, the Cyclone and Floods in Toamasina and Drought in Southern Madagascar	31/10/2005	105,000	8,527	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Namibia	10334.0	E	Targeted Food Assistance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Namibia Affected by Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS	30/06/2005	40,000	1,681	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Sub-total ODJ</b>					<b>145,000</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>West Africa (ODD)</b>																	
Cameroon	10434.0	E	Emergency Food Aid to Affected Populations in the North	31/05/2005	72,500	870	0.5	870	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Chad	10295.0	E	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	31/03/2005	32,000	1,390	1.3	820	0.7	371	190	63	41	0	665	0.6	48%
<b>Sub-total ODD</b>					<b>72,500</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<b>Asia (ODB)</b>																	
India	10413.0	E	Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami	24/02/2005	133,334	350	0.3	350	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Indonesia	10402.0	E	Assistance to People Affected by the Earthquake and Subsequent Tidal Waves	02/03/2005	200,000	403	0.5	403	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Maldives	10404.0	E	Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami	31/01/2005	100,000	100	0.4	100	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Myanmar	10345.0	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Ex-Poppy Farmers in Northern Shan State Myanmar	31/05/2005	180,000	5,009	2.0	1,884	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sri Lanka	10401.0	E	Assistance to Victims of Tsunami	02/03/2005	200,000	640	0.5	640	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Thailand	10403.0	E	Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami	27/03/2005	18,000	837	0.5	837	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Sub-total ODB</b>					<b>133,334</b>	<b>7,339</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Title	Estimated End Date	Planned Beneficiaries in 2005 (2)	Beneficiary Needs (3) in 2005		Resources to Raise (4) in 2005		Shortfall (5) as at 13 May 2005						% Shortfall vs. Beneficiary Needs	
						(mt)	(US\$ mill)	(mt)	(US\$ mill)	Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Blended Food	Other	TOTAL		
															(mt)		(US\$ mill)
<b>Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)</b>																	
Iran	10213.0	P	Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees	30/09/2005	212,750	11,162	3.0	176	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pakistan	10420.0	E	Emergency Assistance to Flood & Snow Affected Households in Balochistan	06/05/2005	177,000	1,307	0.5	1,307	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
<b>Sub-total ODC</b>					<b>389,750</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (ODPC)</b>																	
Bolivia	10392.0	E	Prolonged Drought in El Chaco Region	31/08/2005	41,179	1,562	0.6	504	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Colombia	10158.0	P	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	30/04/2005	404,000	7,496	4.8	1,045	0.6	0	64	0	0	78	142	0.04	1%
Guyana	10415.0	E	Floods in the Southern Georgetown and in the Demerara and West Demerara Areas of the East Coast	25/04/2005	10,000	112	0.4	112	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Haiti	10275.0	P	Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition	30/04/2005	154,692	4,854	2.9	54	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Haiti	10347.0	E	Support to Victims of Civil Unrest and Natural Disasters	30/04/2005	240,000	3,362	4.0	2,137	3.0	0	0	76	490	0	566	0.6	14%
<b>Sub-total ODPC</b>					<b>291,179</b>	<b>17,386</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<b>Total Operations Requiring No Further Funding</b>					<b>3,320,765</b>	<b>282,052</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>117,049</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>9,321</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>8,997</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>19,505</b>	<b>10.9</b>	
<b>Total All Operations</b>					<b>57,085,699</b>	<b>4,925,636</b>	<b>3,206.6</b>	<b>3,766,139</b>	<b>2,468.8</b>	<b>1,316,339</b>	<b>153,676</b>	<b>114,165</b>	<b>204,105</b>	<b>43,861</b>	<b>1,832,147</b>	<b>1,440.4</b>	
<i>Estimated additional resources to be raised in 2005 for ODJ PRRO 10310.0 budget increase</i>						<b>205,967</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>205,967</b>	<b>121.5</b>						<b>205,967</b>	<b>121.5</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ALL OPERATIONS IN 2005</b>						<b>5,131,603</b>	<b>3,328.1</b>	<b>3,972,106</b>	<b>2,590.3</b>						<b>2,038,114</b>	<b>1,561.9</b>	
<i>Estimated additional resources to be raised in 2005 to ensure distribution in early 2006</i>									<b>499.2</b>							<b>499.2</b>	
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED RELIEF RESOURCES TO BE RAISED IN 2005</b>									<b>3,089.5</b>							<b>2,061.1</b>	

\* These are BPR pilot projects. Because of outstanding loans, the tonnage shortfall can be substantially lower than the cash shortfall.

(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 caseload is included in the computation.

(3) Beneficiary Needs in 2005 indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2004 if operations were fully resourced. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects.

(4) Resource to Raise in 2005 indicates the planned level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2005 based on most recent assessment, minus carry-over resources from previous periods. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects.

(5) Shortfalls as at 13 May 2005 indicate the portion of the Resource to Raise in 2005 which remains unfunded.

(6) Subject to EB approval in June.

(7) Needs include budget increase for 69,000 mt and US\$42 million subject to approval.

(8) Needs include budget increase for 84,000 mt and US\$96 million subject to approval.

(9) 2005 requirements are expected to be increased by 206,000 mt and US\$122 million to respond to the drought and additional needs for Zimbabwe and Namibia.

(10) Approved under Country Director directed delegated authority and funded through the Immediate Response Account (IRA), donor funding still sought for eventual revolvment of the IRA.

(11) Provisional figures, subject to approval.

(12) To be extended in time, needs planned till December 2005. Requirements decreased based on budget revision yet to be approved.

(13) To be extended in time, needs planned till December 2005.

## DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

1. In the 2005 development portfolio, WFP is targeting 22 million highly food-insecure and vulnerable people through 35 country programmes and 20 stand-alone development projects in 50 countries. The beneficiaries will be supported through a variety of development and rehabilitation activities focusing primarily on support for education/school feeding, mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN), agricultural rehabilitation, disaster-mitigation activities and HIV/AIDS.

2. **Beneficiary needs in 2005 are estimated at 968,000 mt of food aid worth US\$458 million.** These needs represent 11 percent of the resources WFP needs for all programme categories in 2005, but if pledged they would allow it to meet the needs of 28 percent of the 79 million beneficiaries. A relatively small investment can make a difference to the lives of millions of extremely poor people.

3. About 63 percent of 2005 needs are concentrated in least-developed countries (LDCs); 29 percent are in low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs<sup>1</sup>), excluding LDCs; 8 percent are in “other” countries.

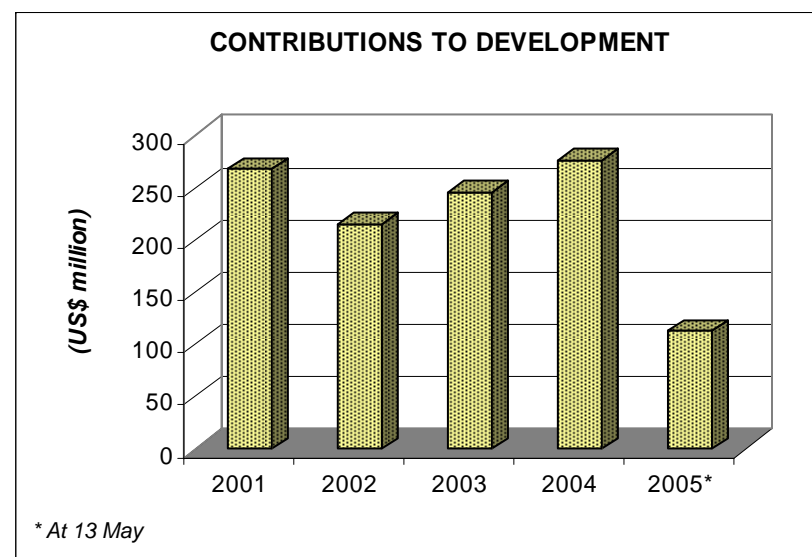
4. WFP makes every effort to mobilize resources for its development portfolio, but current forecasts of development resources likely to be available in 2005 suggest that it will be unable to meet 2005 requirements. Accordingly, and in line with the Strategic Plan approved in October 2003, WFP will continue to prioritize its available multilateral resources to country programmes and projects in countries that:

- are least-developed or have equally low income – a per capita three-year average gross domestic product (GDP) of less than US\$900; and
- face a problem of chronic malnutrition measured as a rate of stunting among children under 5 greater than 25 percent.

<sup>1</sup> As of 2005, Cuba graduated from the LIFD category.

The implication is that countries not meeting these criteria will need to be increasingly “self supporting”, obtaining resources through directed multilateral contributions or extra-budgetary resources.

5. As at 13 May 2005, US\$113 million had been confirmed for WFP development activities. A significant school feeding pledge has been officially announced, but the individual contributions relating to this pledge are yet to be confirmed. A major multilateral contribution was also confirmed after 13 May, but is not included in contribution statistics. Taking into account confirmed resources and the forthcoming school feeding pledge for Kenya, Pakistan, Nepal and Uganda, **the current 2005 shortfall for development stands at US\$188 million**, of which US\$118 million is for LDCs, US\$58 million for LIFDCs excluding LDCs, US\$10 million for “other” countries and US\$1.8 million for newly-proposed regional capacity-building initiatives.



6. At US\$113 million, the level of contributions in 2005 is the lowest since 2002. Delays in resourcing projects and country programmes have occurred in 2005 mainly because of a significant multilateral contribution, 88 percent of which was allocated to school feeding activities, that was cancelled for development and re-directed for relief activities without notice, and protracted delay in confirming another major multilateral contribution. These delays have had a negative impact on programme implementation.

7. Most development resources confirmed to date have a variety of conditions attached to them, such as being tied to a purchase of a particular commodity in the donor country or having fund utilization expiry dates in advance of the project end date. WFP attempts to maximize the benefit and impact of each and every contribution, and the individual restrictions and conditionalities are not intrinsically negative, but the cumulative effect of these conditions reduces WFP's efficiency and ultimately the effectiveness of its programmes. Accordingly, WFP emphasizes its **continuing appeal for undirected multilateral funding** to provide the necessary flexibility to respond efficiently to needs.

8. Under the business process review (BPR), a working-capital loan of US\$4.1 million was granted to the China country programme in late 2004 to purchase 21,750 mt of commodities and cover related costs. This loan has allowed WFP to provide food for 1.3 million beneficiaries on time. Useful lessons are being drawn on the use of working-capital financing in development programmes, where on-time availability of resources is essential to ensure successful project implementation.

9. Faced with resource constraints, WFP has been working with host governments to increase their pledges to development projects and country programmes in their countries. In 2005, these efforts allowed confirmation of an important maize contribution from **Kenya**. Similar "unilateral" contributions are currently under discussion with **Bangladesh, India** and **Pakistan**. Private and local governments in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua** are supporting WFP development activities with cash contributions; WFP is also developing new partnerships and initiatives. Based on the successful **Italy-Egypt debt swap agreement**, six triangular initiatives are being developed along the same lines.

10. Development programmes in Benin and to a lesser extent in Ghana have assisted WFP in expediting its response to the crisis in Togo, which again highlights the important links that development activities have with emergency preparedness.

## RECENTLY APPROVED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

11. Since the last *Yellow Pages* was published on 14 January 2005, the following development projects have been approved:

- Cape Verde DEV 10409.0 "School Feeding Assistance to Primary and Pre-schools"; and
- Cambodia DEV 10170.1 "Support to Maternal and Child Health".

## NEW DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

12. The following documents are being submitted to the Annual Session of the Executive Board in June 2005:

- draft country programmes covering 2006–2010 for **Burkina Faso, Ghana** and **Uganda**;
- a budget increase for the **Tanzania CP 10065.0** primarily to enable WFP to address more effectively the needs of victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- an information note on **South Africa DEV 10394.0** "Support to Strengthen Vulnerability Monitoring Systems in South Africa and the Analytical Capacity of the Southern Africa Development Community Vulnerability Assessment Committee", which is a capacity-building project related to WFP's Strategic Priority 5 – building country and regional capacities.

13. Under Strategic Priority 5, two new regional capacity-building initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean are being submitted for approval by the Executive Board in June 2005. All such stand-alone capacity-building activities will depend entirely on directed multilateral funding:

- **Central America Region Capacity building project DEV 10421.0** “Capacity building of integrated micronutrient programmes in Central America and Belize”; on the basis of experience in developing locally fortified products to be used in integrated nutrition projects, WFP will address micronutrient deficiencies in partnership with the governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The project will work through two main components:

- Technical support to enhance the capacity to produce and distribute fortified complementary food to children aged 6–36 months; and

- Advocacy and networking to expand fortification and integrated nutrition programmes and increase resources for fortification through the public and private sectors.

- **Latin America and Caribbean Region Capacity-building project DEV 10411.0** “Capacity building in support of food-based social protection programmes”; the main outputs of this four-year project are (i) creation of a nutrition and food security atlas and sub-regional studies of the cost of hunger, (ii) increased advocacy to support formulation of national policy on hunger and malnutrition and (iii) training in impact assessment and transparent food-management practices. Activities will be implemented in the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), Central America and Mexico, the Caribbean and the remaining countries in South America.

## STATUS OF 2005 WFP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS

(As at 13 May 2005)

Country	Planned Beneficiaries (thousands)	2005 Beneficiary Needs		Resources to Raise in 2005		Shortfall <sup>(1)</sup> at 13 May	
		Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)
<b>Least Developed Countries</b>							
Bangladesh	2,049	150,000	44.2	150,000	44.2	108,755	31.4
Benin	68	5,271	3.7	4,737	3.4	983	0.5
Bhutan	45	5,392	3.9	3,435	1.5	2,115	1.0
Burkina Faso	428	16,142	9.4	1,640	2.2	936	0.8
Cambodia	65	6,291	3.1	2,912	1.5	1,056	0.4
Cape Verde	103	3,109	3.2	578	0.4	-	-
Central African Republic	173	3,128	2.8	1,891	1.9	539	0.6
Chad	257	6,849	5.5	3,437	2.9	2,216	1.6
Djibouti	35	3,125	2.1	2,495	1.7	979	0.6
Ethiopia	1,338	44,224	18.9	40,101	16.9	22,152	7.0
Gambia	146	4,915	2.9	4,484	2.7	2,088	1.1
Guinea	278	4,786	3.8	2,959	2.2	1,076	0.7
Haiti	374	8,975	8.8	8,975	8.8	-	-
Laos	207	7,995	5.3	6,958	4.9	4,241	2.8
Lesotho	181	7,754	4.3	3,976	2.4	2,838	1.2
Madagascar	178	8,838	5.2	8,838	5.2	4,451	2.1
Malawi	238	26,574	14.1	19,988	10.7	16,943	9.0
Mali	1,033	15,691	8.3	13,763	7.1	7,225	2.6
Mauritania	246	10,302	6.9	8,366	5.3	6,503	4.1
Mozambique	390	38,897	25.2	34,955	22.0	16,460	10.8
Nepal (2)	904	28,289	16.1	19,691	11.4	7,371	1.3
Niger	631	14,001	6.8	10,932	5.5	7,252	3.0
Rwanda	199	16,329	11.1	4,067	3.3	2,077	1.8
São Tomé & Príncipe	36	1,336	0.9	933	0.7	-	-
Senegal	553	12,729	7.1	8,168	5.0	2,309	1.9
Sierra Leone	616	14,599	10.5	11,336	8.3	9,012	6.2
Sudan	385	20,767	9.2	6,601	3.4	2,303	1.4
Tanzania	283	18,382	9.5	13,115	6.8	8,725	4.5
Uganda (2)	298	28,793	14.2	24,238	11.8	16,269	7.5
Yemen	1,074	28,665	13.6	23,860	10.8	16,308	7.2
Zambia	277	15,386	9.4	12,300	7.5	8,509	4.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>577,534</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>459,729</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>281,691</b>	<b>117.6</b>

Country	Planned Beneficiaries (thousands)	2005 Beneficiary Needs		Resources to Raise in 2005		Shortfall <sup>(1)</sup> at 13 May		
		Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$ mill)	
<b>Low-Income Food-deficit Countries</b>								
Cameroon	196	5,750	2.8	2,085	1.2	562	0.3	
China	922	43,450	12.0	43,450	12.0	-	-	
Egypt	413	22,931	11.5	22,478	11.0	18,244	9.4	
Ghana	223	7,526	4.5	4,175	2.8	1,619	0.7	
Honduras	504	9,660	6.2	8,691	5.8	6,299	3.4	
India	2,150	132,831	38.2	112,434	31.6	104,744	29.5	
Kenya (2)	1,209	53,995	21.1	44,959	17.8	-	-	
Nicaragua	511	17,488	10.8	17,034	10.4	13,105	5.9	
Pakistan (2)	864	22,782	19.2	17,750	17.4	5,488	3.8	
Sri Lanka	132	6,536	2.5	4,544	1.8	3,892	1.6	
Syria	116	12,029	4.0	12,029	4.0	10,039	3.4	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>334,978</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>289,629</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>163,991</b>	<b>58.2</b>	
<b>Other</b>								
Bolivia	379	25,000	8.8	25,000	8.8	14,942	5.1	
Cuba	742	6,608	7.8	6,503	7.6	4,252	2.9	
Dominican Republic	50	322	0.2	322	0.2	-	-	
El Salvador	146	6,389	6.2	4,515	5.3	2,282	0.9	
Guatemala	153	5,622	3.7	2,595	2.5	416	0.4	
Jordan	5	3,153	1.0	3,153	1.0	1,987	0.7	
Peru	225	8,838	4.5	7,077	3.4	-	-	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>55,932</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>49,165</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>23,880</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Regional Projects</b>								
Central America Regional (3)	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8	
Latin America Regional (3)	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	1.1	
South Africa	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.0	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,030</b>	<b>968,444</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>798,523</b>	<b>369.7</b>	<b>469,562</b>	<b>187.6</b>	

(1) Tonnage listed is subject to change pending final call forward of pre-assigned contributions. (2) Shortfall takes into account school feeding pledge announced but individual contributions not confirmed. (3) Subject to approval.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS

1. During 2005, special operations (SOs) have continued to demonstrate their importance in facilitating distribution of food to beneficiaries and providing invaluable services to the humanitarian community in emergency situations. SOs have a decisive role in WFP's operations that respond to natural disasters and civil conflict; recent example is the SO 10417.0 allowing WFP to transport thousands of tonnes of commodities across the Libyan desert into Chad and Sudan in response to the Greater Darfur crisis.

2. SOs require US\$270 million to meet operational requirements in 2005. Needs will most likely increase following the ongoing budget revisions. There are currently 23 active SOs, of which eight are for humanitarian air services (HAS) and the remainder for augmented logistics or emergency infrastructure projects or United Nations Joint Logistics Centres (UNJLCs). So far this year, donors have made generous contributions amounting to US\$127 million, compared to US\$7.7 million at the same time last year. The current shortfall for 2005 is US\$138.5 million; a number of SOs are critically underfunded.

### Special Operations

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 can include airlifts of non-food items, air services for the international humanitarian community, projects to undertake emergency rehabilitation of roads, airports, railways and ports and operational support activities involving deployment of specialized equipment.

SOs are used in WFP interventions to:

- 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
- enhance coordination in the United Nations system and with other partners by providing designated common services.

WFP also provides logistics services for other United Nations humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the donor community through SOs.

## **NEW SOS**

### ***Libya 10417.0 “Augmentation of Libya Logistics Corridor in Support of Sudan EMOP 10339.1 and Chad EMOP 10327.1”***

The objective is to enable WFP to set up and manage the Libya logistics corridor to increase its capacity to supply food aid to Sudanese refugees in Chad and the war-affected populations in Greater Darfur. Commodities are received at the port of Benghazi and trucked on hard-top roads up to a WFP logistics hub in Khufra, then either loaded on to desert trucks to make the cross-Sahara journey to Chad to supply refugee camps in eastern Chad and West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL76 aircraft to be airlifted to North and South Darfur. The corridor enables WFP to diversify access routes to the affected populations in response to peaks in demand and to de-congest established transport routes if they become blocked. The SO provides cross-Sahara convoy escort vehicles, equips and maintains the trans-shipment facility and facilitates setting up an air operations base in Khufra. The airlift operation began on 7 May 2005 with one aircraft making two rotations per day from Khufra to Nyala and El Fasher. An advance of US\$2 million was received from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to set up the corridor; funding will be depleted in May 2005. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall for SO 10417.0 was US\$4 million, 94 percent of needs for 2005.

### ***Sudan 10412.0 “Emergency Repairs and Upgrading of Rail Transport Infrastructure in Support of Sudan EMOPs 10339.1 and 10048.3.”***

This operation offers cost-effective and efficient alternative methods of transporting food assistance to southern Sudan and Darfur. Taking into account growing food needs to support peace in Sudan and food assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Greater Darfur crisis, this operation will facilitate reconstruction and rehabilitation of river and rail infrastructure and enable WFP to increase transport capacity to move an additional 120,000 mt of food per year. In support of EMOPs 10339.1 and 10048.3,

WFP will undertake repairs to 100 railway wagons and four locomotives and a crucial section of the railway between Babanusa and Nyala, and procure and manage a dedicated river transport fleet of two pushers and eight barges. These measures will ensure a reliable alternative to air-cargo operations, thereby reducing WFP’s transport costs in Sudan. The operation has not started because of the critical lack of funding: as at 13 May 2005, the shortfall was US\$22.9 million, 100 percent of needs for 2005.

### ***Nepal 10424.0 “Emergency Preparedness – Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal”***

The deterioration of the political and security situation since February has hampered WFP’s capacity to implement its programmes and monitor food insecurity in critical areas. In this context, WFP has updated its contingency plan to respond better to the current situation and other potential emergency scenarios, including a sudden escalation of hostilities. The SO appeals for funds to increase WFP’s operational stand-by capacity in terms of non-food items, pre-positioning, and storage and transport capacity. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall was US\$1.4 million, 100 percent of needs for 2005.

## **CRITICALLY UNDER-FUNDED SOS**

As at 13 May 2005, the most critically under-funded SOs, listed in alphabetical order, are:

### ***Angola SO 10146.1 “Passenger Air Transport Service for the Humanitarian Community”***

This operation remains vital for continued humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations in remote parts of Angola. The HAS provides reliable transport for 1,000 passengers per month to many locations not accessible by road or commercial air services. Without this service, international non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies would not be able to provide adequate levels of humanitarian assistance to remote locations, or ensure an emergency air transport service. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall for SO 10146.1 was US\$0.8 million, 43 percent of needs.

***Chad SO 10338.1 “WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327.1: Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern of Chad”***

Because of the large distances between refugee sites and the operations hub and of largely impassable roads during the rainy season, WFP has been operating an HAS in Chad since 12 February 2004. This operation provides a link for United Nations agencies and NGOs working in support of Sudanese refugees in Chad. Given the current situation in Greater Darfur, it is expected that humanitarian operations in Eastern Chad will continue at least until December 2006. An advance of US\$1.2 million was received from the IRA to ensure uninterrupted services during the initial three months of the new SO; these funds should be revolved with donor contributions. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall for this SO was US\$6.6 million, 100 percent of 2005 needs.

***Chad SO 10390.0 “Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10327.0/1: Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad”***

The operation aims to ensure that WFP has the logistics support to assist Sudanese refugees in northern Chad. With roads in Chad closed during the rainy season and the opening of the Libyan corridor, the logistics infrastructure urgently needs to be reinforced. Since many areas are inaccessible during the rainy season, WFP needs to pre-position stocks for 4-5 months. Urgent funding is required to ensure that adequate capacity is in

place before June 2005. The shortfall for SO 10390.0 was US\$4.3 million, 100 percent of needs for 2005.

***Democratic Republic of Congo 10377.0 “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services for the DRC”***

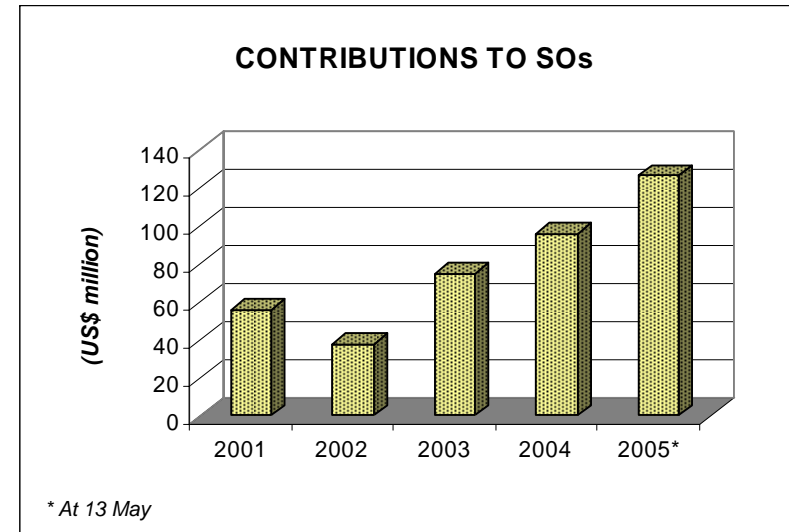
This operation was originally planned for 12 months from October 2004 to September 2005, but because of delays in funding it began in mid-December 2004. The operation provides an HAS to deliver humanitarian assistance. The objectives are to (i) provide safe and economical passenger air service for United Nations, NGO and donor personnel, (ii) enable movement of staff to and from areas in DRC that are inaccessible by surface transport and (c) provide a light cargo capability. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall was US\$0.7 million, 34 percent of 2005 needs.

***Sudan 10368.0 “Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.3”***

The objective is to carry out emergency repairs to transport routes in southern Sudan. Food security in the region is severely affected by unpaved roads that are impassable in the rainy season and by mines on some sections of roads. This SO is crucial in terms of providing an alternative to air transport and enabling movements of relief and recovery assistance. Funds are needed urgently in order to finance the Rumbek–Wau section, contract extensions for GTZ on the Eastern Corridor and for additional de-mining needs. A new phase is under preparation for 2006, to be addressed through a budget revision in June. Phase III will consist of the sections Wau–Abyei, Mabiior–Malakal, extensions of existing contracts, de-mining and maintenance components and a continuation of HIV/AIDS-awareness activities for contractor personnel and villages near the road works. As at 13 May the shortfall for this SO was US\$21.1 million, 32 percent of the 2005 requirements.

**Sudan 10371.0 “Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10339.1:  
Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur”**

Current logistics arrangements are insufficient to cope with the immense challenges of providing large quantities of food. The surge in demand for trucks has ensured that the transport market favours transport contractors. The purchase of 100 additional trucks through SO 10371.0 will secure the required transport capacity: the additional long-haul trucks will cover the supply corridor from Port Sudan to Nyala, El-Fasher and El-Geneina; the long-haul fleet will provide sufficient reliable carrying capacity to enable WFP to deliver a minimum of 7,500 mt per month. As at 13 May 2005, the shortfall for this SO was of US\$21.1 million, 77 per cent of the 2005 needs. The procurement of the 100 long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.



**SPECIAL OPERATIONS 2005 NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS**  
(As at 13 May 2005)

Recipient	Operation Number	Title	Completion Date	Total Requirements	Total Contributions	2005 Estimated Resourcing Gap	2005 Shortfall as at 13 May	
				(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(%)
<b>Africa, sub-Saharan</b>								
Angola	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for the Humanitarian Community	31-Dec-05	9.3	8.5	1.8	0.8	43%
Angola	10149.1	Logistics Services to the Humanitarian Community in Angola to Improve Access to Beneficiaries	30-Jun-05	9.2	8.6	0.6	0.6	100%
Angola (2)	10375.0	Improve Access to Vulnerable Populations through the Repair of Bridges and Water Crossings in Angola	30-Jun-06	7.3	7.5	7.1	0.0	0%
Burundi	10173.1	Provision of Services of Aircraft for Humanitarian Operations	31-Dec-05	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	100%
Chad	10338.0	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Support of EMOP 10327.0 "Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad"	30-Jun-05	4.4	3.5	1.9	0.9	47%
Chad	10338.1	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327.1 "Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad"	31-Dec-06	7.2	0.0	6.6	6.6	100%
Chad	10390.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10327.0/1 "Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad"	31-Dec-05	6.5	2.1	4.3	4.3	100%
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	10377.0	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services for the DRC	30-Sep-05	3.0	2.3	2.1	0.7	34%
Libya	10417.0	Augmentation of Libya Logistics Corridor in Support of Sudan EMOP 10339.1 and Chad EMOP 10327.1	20-Feb-06	4.6	0.3	4.2	4.0	94%
Sudan	10342.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Co-ordination to Humanitarian Agencies Working in Sudan	31-Dec-05	4.4	4.2	1.2	0.2	16%
Sudan	10181.3	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) in Sudan	31-Dec-05	35.5	20.9	23.4	13.6	58%
Sudan	10364.0	Inter-agency Security Telecommunication Networks for the Crisis in Sudan	30-Jun-05	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.1	3%
Sudan	10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.2/3	31-Dec-05	89.2	68.1	65.9	21.1	32%
Sudan	10371.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support to EMOP 10339.0/1 "Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur"	31-Dec-05	63.2	40.4	27.2	21.1	77%
Sudan	10412.0	Emergency Repairs and Upgrading of Rail Transport Infrastructure in Support of Sudan EMOPs 10339.1 and 10048.3	28-Feb-06	23.5	0.0	22.9	22.9	100%
West Africa Regional	10061.3	Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	31-Dec-05	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.5	17%
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>276.0</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>56%</b>

Recipient	Operation Number	Title	Completion Date	Total Requirements	Total Contributions	2005 Estimated Resourcing Gap	2005 Shortfall as at 13 May	
				(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(%)
<b>Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	10163.0	Provision of Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies Working in Afghanistan	31-Dec-05	46.1	31.7	14.3	14.3	100%
Asia Regional (2)	10406.0	Logistic Augmentations in Support of WFP Indian Ocean Tsunami EMOP 10405.0	31-Dec-05	24.4	17.2	24.4	7.2	30%
Asia Regional	10407.0	WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operation in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami	31-Dec-05	45.6	30.9	45.6	14.6	32%
Asia Regional (2)	10408.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistic Centre Including an Air Coordination Center Providing Logistics & Movement Coordination and Augmentation to Humanitarian Agencies working in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami EMOP 10405.0	31-Dec-05	5.6	5.1	5.6	0.5	10%
Asia Regional (2)	10352.0	Asia Emergency Response Facility (AERF)	31-Dec-05	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	46%
Nepal	10424.0	Emergency Preparedness - Mounting Operational Stand by Capacity in Nepal	14-Oct-05	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	100%
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>125.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Total Operations Requiring Further Funding</b>				<b>401.3</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Operations Requiring No Further Funding</b>								
Haiti	10346.0	Augmentation of Logistics in Support of PRRO 10275.0 "Relief Response to Drought and Malnutrition" and EMOP 10347.0 "Support to Victims of Civil Unrest"	30-Apr-05	4.0	3.4	0.4	0.4	100%
Korea, Democratic Rep.of	10029.1	Essential Inputs for Local Food Production, Port Operations and Food-for-Work Projects in Support of EMOP 10141.2	31-Mar-05	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	100%
Sudan	10181.2	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) in Sudan	31-Mar-05	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	100%
<b>Total Operations Requiring No Further Funding</b>				<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total for all Operations</b>				<b>408.7</b>	<b>265.1</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>52%</b>

(1) In alphabetical order. (2) Under budget revision, subject to approval.

## IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

1. The **Immediate Response Account (IRA)** continues to be used pro-actively as one of WFP's primary response mechanisms. Over US\$45 million of IRA funds have been allocated so far in 2005 to ensure swift response in a variety of emergency situations, for example ensuring that food reaches millions of people affected by the Greater Darfur crisis before the rainy season, supporting the inflow of Togolese refugees into neighbouring countries, addressing food insecurity caused by the drought and locust infestation in the Sahel, providing immediate relief to the victims of floods in Guyana and Pakistan or responding to the Indian Ocean tsunami emergency.

2. Ten relief operations benefited from IRA allocations; an additional six immediate-response emergency operations approved under the delegated authority of country and regional directors were funded from the IRA. For the first time, the IRA was used to fund a preparedness activity to carry out a needs assessment in Kyrgyzstan, a country without WFP presence.

3. WFP wishes to thank the donors who have contributed to the IRA. As at 13 May, the account had been replenished with US\$15 million in fresh contributions and was revolved with US\$36 million, which means that the IRA was reimbursed for that amount with directed multilateral donor contributions to operations that benefited from an IRA allocation.

4. In October 2004, the Executive Board approved an increase of the IRA target from US\$35 million to US\$70 million. At 13 May, the balance amounted to US\$47 million, mostly the result of revolved contributions. WFP is pro-active in revolving the IRA; however, unless donors increase their contributions to it, the level of the fund will remain well below the target.

### IRA MOVEMENTS, 2001-2005 as at 13 May 2005

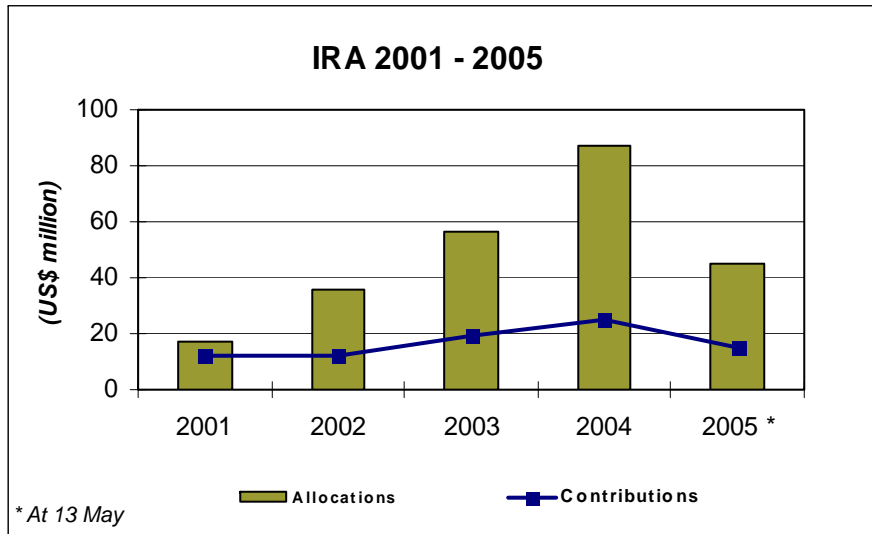
(US\$ million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005
New contributions	12.4	12.5	19.4	25.1	15.3
Allocations	16.9	36.0	56.2	87.2	45.3
Revolved funds	1.2	8.5	38.7	41.0	35.9

\* Excluding reprogramming of US\$20 million approved by the EB in 2003.

5. 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.



### Facts about the IRA

The IRA serves as a fund that is replenishable and revolving. Revolving means that funds allocated from the IRA to an operation may subsequently be reimbursed to the IRA account with directed multilateral donor contributions received for that operation. Directed contributions that are used to revolve the IRA are accounted for and reported under the operation to which the donor pledged them.

In-kind contributions or contributions with donor conditions such as bag markings severely restrict the possibility of revolving the IRA.

## 2005 IRA Allocations

(As at 13 May 2005)

Recipient	Operation	Title	Date of Approval	Approved Allocation (US\$)
Asia Regional	EMOP 10405.0	Assistance to Victims of the Tsunami	01-Jan-05	500,000
Asia Regional	SO 10406.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of WFP Indian Ocean Tsunami EMOP 10405.0	01-Jan-05	5,000,000
Asia Regional	SO 10407.0	WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami	01-Jan-05	5,000,000
Asia Regional	SO 10408.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Including an Air Coordination Center Providing Logistics & Movement Coordination and Augmentation to Humanitarian Agencies Working in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami EMOP 10405.0	01-Jan-05	500,000
Sudan	EMOP 10339.1	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur	28-Jan-05	11,000,000
Niger	EMOP 10398.0	Assistance to Population Affected by the Drought and Locust Invasion in 2004	04-Feb-05	1,400,000
Sudan	EMOP 10339.1	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur	17-Feb-05	9,000,000
Libya	SO 10417.1	Augmentation of Libya Logistic Corridors of Sudan EMOP 10339.1 and Chad 10327.1	28-Feb-05	2,000,000
Chad	EMOP 10327.1	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	22-Mar-05	5,000,000
Mali	EMOP 10400.0	Assistance to Population Affected by Drought and Locust Invasion	22-Mar-05	2,000,000
Chad	SO 10338.1	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Support of EMOP 10327.1	05-May-05	1,200,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>42,600,000</b>
<b>Immediate Response EMOPs Approved Under Country/Regional Directors' Delegated Authority</b>				
India	EMOP 10413.0	Assistance to Victims of Tsunami	24-Jan-05	464,594
Guyana	EMOP 10415.0	Floods in the Demeraha/Mahica (Region Four) of the East Coast	26-Jan-05	387,392
Pakistan	EMOP 10420.0	Emergency Assistance to Flood & Snow Affected Households in Balochistan	27-Feb-05	500,000
Cameroon	EMOP 10434.0	Emergency Food Aid to Affected Populations in the North	28-Apr-05	466,000
Benin	EMOP 10455.0	Assistance to Togolese Refugees in Benin	05-May-05	463,136
Ghana	EMOP 10456.0	Assistance to Togolese Refugees in Ghana	05-May-05	450,045
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2,731,167</b>
<b>Preparedness Activities</b>				
Kyrgyzstan	10458.0	Preparedness Activities in Kyrgyzstan	06-May-05	3,500
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>3,500</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>45,334,667</b>

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IRA (US\$)

(As at 13 May 2005)

Donors	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	6,793	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	4,431	666,290	-	721,418	162,574	-	-	-	22,362
Austria	117,400	-	-	13,430	-	73,580	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	997,873	322,827	-	132,358	-	-	-
Canada	2,189,781	2,186,014	-	8,400,000	2,187,874	1,998,105	1,863,354	4,141,083	4,529,355	4,838,710
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	23,272	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630	4,629	-
Denmark	1,730,253	739,262	1,078,582	713,267	910,273	969,602	-	-	-	1,000,000
Finland	-	402,542	548,948	541,419	423,351	40,927	490,364	8,607	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	100,984	714,029	-	-	1,694,960	80,520
Germany	37,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,555	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,469	-
Ireland	-	98,124	-	-	296,700	386,257	462,021	1,681,797	977,252	-
Italy	78,472	41,937	19,200	-	-	12,502	-	583,009	-	-
Japan	1,214,781	927,025	937,009	700,000	1,217,943	700,000	400,000	1,857,197	9,274,925	1,092
Korea, Rep. of	-	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3,014,773	4,026,377	4,800,000	3,900,000	4,532,079	3,661,694	2,992,958	3,549,061	4,146,341	5,680,317
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,207	-	-
Norway	3,143,344	1,768,707	1,978,892	1,901,141	1,686,608	2,297,864	1,989,390	2,141,964	2,404,855	2,402,535
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409	-
Spain	3,194	-	-	-	532,831	8,468	-	-	-	-
Sweden	3,728,358	2,471,553	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,287,398	107,370	2,419,315	2,421,320	1,473	-
Switzerland	834,290	796,474	1,118,135	1,713,479	1,180,368	908,528	1,236,216	2,875,592	2,021,263	1,282,051
Thailand	-	-	-	-	10,582	-	-	-	-	1,436
United Kingdom	1,069,539	132,257	-	-	1,589	283,436	493,790	-	-	-
United States of America	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	50,000	-	-	-
Others	40,362	-	-	-	50,454	37,581	-	1,500	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,201,679</b>	<b>17,595,983</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>15,309,023</b>

\* Excluding US\$7.5 million and US\$20 million reprogramming approved by the EB in 2000 and 2003, respectively.



## COUNTRY PAGES

The following section includes brief description of selected relief operations and development activities that are facing critical shortfalls.

Each country page also includes a table with basic operational information (operation title, number, total beneficiaries, total cost, total tonnage and period), a table showing pipeline data (indicating, by commodity, the month in which a pipeline break is expected to occur) and a table providing projected distribution (in value and in tonnage) for the next six months.

The tables in the following pages refer to the full operational requirements and may differ from the data on pages 14-18 which refer to requirements as well as number of planned beneficiaries for 2005.



## ANGOLA

Title	Support to Return and Resettlement
Project number	PRRO 10054.2
Beneficiaries	1 640 198
Total cost (US\$)	161 168 816
Total tonnage (mt)	247 469
Period	April 2004 - December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The end of the internal conflict in April 2002 led to massive population movements. In particular, the return of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees and movements of needy populations into areas where humanitarian assistance was available left many people food-insecure. The objectives of PRRO 10054.2 are to contribute to the consolidation of peace by preventing hunger and malnutrition and restoring sustainable livelihoods among vulnerable rural people.

WFP is currently supporting the resettlement of 685,000 returnees, mainly in the Central Highlands provinces. The repatriation of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries is coordinated among the Government, UNHCR and WFP. Reintegration and resettlement of internal and external returnees in their places of origin remains a priority, but lack of resources limits the support process.

The recent WFP food security baseline survey showed that (i) asset diversity is very low, (ii) six out of ten household heads are illiterate, and 43 percent are women, children or elderly people, and (iii) income sources are highly concentrated: 94 percent of households rely primarily on agriculture. A school feeding programme is being implemented to assist 125,000 children. Assistance to the education sector will be extended to reach 200,000 students

by the end of the year if resources are sufficient. Various types of activities in the health sector are being supported: (i) HIV/AIDS awareness initiatives, which are supported through food for training (FFT) in various provinces in conjunction with medical programmes, (ii) assistance for people affected by AIDS and for tuberculosis patients and (iii) a supplementary feeding programme.

During the last few months, the northern province of Uige has been affected by an outbreak of Marburg haemorrhagic fever; support is given to families directly affected by the disease.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The operation continues to be severely under-funded: it still needs 27,000 mt worth US\$18 million between now and the end of 2005. Unless new contributions are soon confirmed, full cereal rations for recently resettled people cannot be reinstated. This will continue to hamper the resettlement process, reducing the incentive for populations to return to their areas of origin and remain there. Without additional contributions, it will not be possible to extend support to the education sector.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	13 542	-	214	584	439
Pipeline break	Sep. 2005	N/A	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005	Jul. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$36.9 million	56 674 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Rick Corsino*  
E-mail: [rick.corsino@wfp.org](mailto:rick.corsino@wfp.org)

Telephone: +244 2 310581  
Fax: +244 2 310306



## BANGLADESH

Title	Country Programme
Project number	CP 10059.0
Beneficiaries	15 177 630
Total cost (US\$)	187 184 006
Total tonnage (mt)	691 165
Period	April 2001 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Densely populated, food-deficit and disaster-prone, Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world: 45 percent of the population fall below the poverty line; 25 million people live in a situation of chronic food crisis. Poverty, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, inadequate health services and frequent natural disasters are the underlying causes; food combined with development activities and creation of assets addresses these underlying factors. Country Programme 10059.0 distributes food to people in chronic crisis.

The country programme activities aim to (i) assist vulnerable groups in meeting their nutritional and nutrition-related health needs, (ii) enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training, (iii) create community assets for sustainable gains in human development and disaster preparedness and mitigation, and (iv) increase the educational capacity of primary schools.

The vulnerable-group development and integrated food-security activities focus on providing food assistance for 24 months to households too poor to participate in programme activities managed by the Government of Bangladesh and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Under the school feeding activity, primary schoolchildren receive fortified biscuits in highly food-insecure areas.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Because resources are inadequate, integrated food-security activities have been drastically scaled down; food assistance to 750,000 vulnerable group development participants will have to be reduced from August onwards if resources are not received on time.

The caseload for the school feeding activity was reduced from 1.14 million primary schoolchildren in December 2004 to 750,000 in March 2005. This number will be further reduced to 500,000 as from August as a result of resource constraints.

Immediate funding for about 30,000 mt of food is essential to avert drastic scaling down of all activities.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	30 000				
Pipeline break	Aug. 2005				

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$13.9 million	48 500 mt



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Title	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts in the Central African Republic
Project number	PRRO 10189.1
Beneficiaries	204 000
Total cost (US\$)	13 544 556
Total tonnage (mt)	16 435
Period	July 2005 – June 2007

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Recurrent conflict and the resulting insecurity have caused the displacement of large numbers of people and widespread looting. Agricultural production has been severely affected and the rural economy has come to a virtual standstill.

The aims of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10189.1 are to (i) ensure the survival of individuals and households affected by conflict, (ii) facilitate reintegration of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees, and (iii) promote the food security of the most vulnerable people. PRRO 10189.1 will start in July 2005, following the current PRRO.

In October 2003, the country office launched a programme to support IDPs and returnees through school feeding for 100,000 children in the four severely affected regions; additional support is provided for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and people in health centres affected by HIV/AIDS. Areas that are most severely affected are being identified for targeted food aid for the poorest people through food support for training

programmes and initiatives to rebuild livelihoods and generate income. School attendance in the targeted regions has increased by 33 percent. Of women who tested HIV positive and who receive WFP food rations, 81 percent gained weight and 73 percent experienced improved health; 67 percent of the pregnant beneficiaries gave birth to babies weighing more than 2.5 kg.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The PRRO urgently requires additional pledges to meet beneficiary needs between May and October 2005. About 2,800 mt of food are needed to cover the expected pipeline shortfalls.

If shortfalls occur, increased rates of malnutrition are likely to result, especially amongst people living with HIV/AIDS; sales of productive assets by the poorest classes will increase to enable them to purchase basic necessities.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	1 988	372	149	155	89
Pipeline break	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2005	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$3.5 million	3 739 mt

WFP Country Director a.i.: *Mr Jean-Charles Dei*  
E-mail: *Jean-Charles.Dei @wfp.org*

Telephone: + 236 613421  
Fax: +236 611705



## CENTRAL AMERICA REGION

Title	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods
Project number	PRRO 10212.0
Beneficiaries	1 170 000
Total cost (US\$)	57 317 009
Total tonnage (mt)	122 588
Period	March 2003 – February 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Hunger and malnutrition caused by recurring natural disasters endanger the livelihood security of families in the region: nearly 9 million people have been affected in the last five years. Regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10212.0 aims to (i) prevent acute malnutrition among food-insecure children and families exposed to recurring shocks, (ii) rebuild and sustain livelihoods eroded by exposure to disasters and (iii) respond efficiently and effectively to shocks.

In Guatemala, WFP is participating in the risk-management group led by the Anti-Hunger Front Initiative. The operation targets children suffering from acute malnutrition through nutritional surveillance and by providing basic health services, training and family rations.

In Honduras, the PRRO assists 39,500 drought-affected beneficiaries under the relief component and 168,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren through recovery in drought-prone areas.

In Nicaragua, it has contributed to improving the nutritional status of the population at risk, avoiding rural–urban migration and maintaining school enrolment and attendance rates in areas prone to disaster.

The operation in El Salvador continues to target primarily populations affected by the coffee crisis in the western region and drought in the eastern region.

The final report on the mid-term evaluation carried out in April will be submitted to the Executive Board in October. There is high risk of dry spells or local drought in the second semester of 2005 resulting from the El Niño phenomenon, though this is not as critical as forecast last year.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Contributions are urgently needed to meet operational requirements: PRRO 10212.0 faces 6,120 mt of shortfalls in the next six months.

Shortfalls will have a drastic nutritional impact on beneficiaries, especially on infants, if rations are reduced and may lead to readjustments of the number of beneficiaries in the four countries.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3 459	660	765	1 236	-
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$9.4 million	18 966 mt

WFP Regional Director: *Mr Pedro Medrano*  
E-mail: [pedro.medrano@wfp.org](mailto:pedro.medrano@wfp.org)

Telephone: +507 3173900  
Fax: +507 3173903



## CHAD

Title	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327.1	Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10327.0/1
Project number	EMOP 10295.1	EMOP 10327.1	SO 10338.1	SO 10390.0
Beneficiaries	32 000	366 499	N/A	N/A
Total cost (US\$)	3 427 029	86 878 236	7 150 532	6 465 988
Total tonnage (mt)	3 914	89 492	N/A	N/A
Period	May 05 – Jan. 06	July 05 – Dec.06	Jan. 05 – Dec. 06	Sept. 04 – Dec. 05

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of emergency operation (EMOP) 10295.1 is to continue food assistance for 32,000 Central African refugees who since late 2002 have fled into southern Chad following the conflict between Central African Republic forces and armed opposition. Food assistance will be given through general food distributions, supplementary feeding for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, and food-for-work (FFW) activities that aim to increase refugees' self-reliance. WFP plans to enhance agricultural production and income-generating activities such as rehabilitation of basic infrastructures and preservation of the environment.

EMOP 10327.1 provides food assistance for Sudanese refugees who have fled to Chad as a result of conflict in Greater Darfur. Given their extremely vulnerable condition and lack of coping mechanisms, a general food ration of 2,100 kcal is provided, coupled with targeted supplementary and therapeutic feeding. In collaboration with partners, WFP has initiated FFW activities for host communities, targeting 4,800 households. There will be a significant increase in FFW activities to create a safety net during the coming lean season.

Special operation (SO) 10338.1 was conceived to set up a humanitarian air service (HAS) to facilitate movement of the humanitarian workers in support of EMOP 10327.1 in eastern Chad, for which SO 10390.0 provides logistics support.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

EMOP 10295.1 urgently requires contributions from donors to prevent deterioration of the refugees' nutritional status. The security situation in northern Central African Republic remains volatile, so a new influx of refugees could occur soon. In the current resourcing situation, it would be extremely difficult to meet basic food requirements of new arrivals and the current caseload of most vulnerable refugees.

EMOP 10327.1 received a US\$5 million advance from IRA funds to permit food pre-positioning for the rainy season. Urgent funding is required to allow WFP to reimburse the IRA and food borrowings and continue food assistance for refugees and host communities. As of October, WFP anticipates pipeline breaks for most commodities if confirmed contributions are not made well in advance.

Funds are urgently required for SOs 10338.1 and 10390.0, which have a US\$11.4 million shortfall for 2005.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
EMOP 10295.1 Shortfall for next 6 months	1 956	26	39	-	2
Pipeline break	Immediate	Aug. 2005	Immediate	N/A	Immediate
EMOP 10327.0/1 Shortfall for next 6 months	2 266	-	-	400	93
Pipeline break	Oct. 2005	N/A	N/A	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months		
EMOP 10295.1	US\$2.9 million	3 054 mt
EMOP 10327.0/1	US\$21.7 million	24 000 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Stefano Porretti*  
E-mail: [stefano.porretti@wfp.org](mailto:stefano.porretti@wfp.org)

Telephone: +235 515474  
Fax: +235 515605



## COLOMBIA

Title	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence
Project number	PRRO 10366.0
Beneficiaries	499 000
Total cost (US\$)	40 287 478
Total tonnage (mt)	49 219
Period	May 2005 – March 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Since 2002 an additional 586,000 people have been displaced, joining an estimated 2–3 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in Colombia, which has prompted greater awareness of the magnitude of humanitarian needs and the changing dynamics of displacement. A joint needs assessment in 2004 by WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) found that 366,000 IDPs have very low levels of food consumption and are not able to access food in sufficient quantity or quality and recommended that new IDPs receive a six-month food ration; an estimated 160,000 new IDPs per year are to be covered through the relief component. The operation will also support re-establishment of livelihoods and protection of IDPs' human capital through primary school and pre-school lunches, food for training (FFT), food for work (FFW) and vulnerable group feeding; the component will reach 339,000 IDPs per year.

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10366.0 supersedes PRRO 10158.0, which ended in April 2005. The new operation takes into account the changing dynamics of the conflict; it has re-assessed requirements and included

changes in operational modalities such as re-allocation of government resources previously used for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) to complementary resources for assistance to IDPs. This entails WFP taking direct responsibility for all logistics of the operation.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Between December 2004 and March 2005, PRRO 10158.0 received US\$4.8 million in confirmed contributions, including US\$2.6 million from the Government of Colombia. Of these amounts, US\$2.4 million is planned for transfer to PRRO 10366.0; combined with contributions of US\$5.8 million, it will allow the operation to cover food needs from May to early October.

PRRO 10366.0 will, however, face shortfalls of 5,570 mt, which will affect food distribution. Such funding problems could cause delays in procurement and distribution of food, resulting in cancellation of nutritional support programmes for displaced children and women, and interruption of relief for new IDPs and FFW/FFT recovery activities.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3 400	1 210	469	-	492
Pipeline break	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005	N/A	Oct. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$8.3 million	10 895 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Peter Goossens*  
E-mail: [peter.goossens@wfp.org](mailto:peter.goossens@wfp.org)

Telephone: +57 13460611  
Fax: +57 12124456



## CÔTE D'IVOIRE REGIONAL CRISIS

Title	Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and Regional Impact
Project number	PRRO 10372.0
Beneficiaries	922 562
Total cost (US\$)	28 163 901
Total tonnage (mt)	33 933
Period	March 2005 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

While the uncertain situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues, neighbouring Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali continue to feel the socio-economic impact of refugees and returnees. In Côte d'Ivoire, WFP is assisting people affected by the conflict and providing school feeding and food-for-work (FFW) support to help the country to stabilize and recover. In Burkina Faso and Mali, WFP is supporting reintegration of returnees and trying to minimize the additional burden on receiving families. In Ghana, WFP is providing assistance for refugees and vulnerable groups at the Buduburam refugee settlement.

In Côte d'Ivoire, WFP is providing general rations for 14,600 refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) and school meals for 538,600 schoolchildren in the north and south. The 2005 agriculture project is in progress; WFP is conducting nutrition training in all sub-offices, focusing on detecting malnutrition and providing supplementary feeding. In Burkina Faso, the number of returnees crossing the border has declined since mid-2004, but requests to expand the ongoing food-for-assets (FFA) activities have increased as more returnees become aware of them. In Mali, WFP has signed letters of understanding with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and international and national non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) to support refugees, IDPs and repatriates through FFW, food for training (FFT), school feeding and targeted general distributions. In Ghana, monthly distributions are being made to refugees and vulnerable groups at Buduburam. If the resources are available, it will be possible to expand agriculture programmes and support vulnerable households in Côte d'Ivoire, to continue distributions covering returnee needs in Burkina Faso and Mali through FFW and FFT, and to continue distributions for targeted beneficiaries at Buduburam in Ghana.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Contributions currently amount to US\$12 million, only 44 percent of requirements. Significant commodity shortfalls will begin during the summer. Donor support is urgently needed to enable timely purchase and delivery of commodities and avert the anticipated pipeline breaks.

In Ghana, the nutritional health of vulnerable groups will be endangered if contributions of cereals and corn-soy blend (CSB) are not made soon. In Côte d'Ivoire, WFP needs contingency stocks to respond to possible population movements resulting from the precarious security situation.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3 627	79	-	163	126
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	Aug. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$14.2 million	17 880 mt

WFP Regional Director: *Mr Mustapha Darboe*  
E-mail: [mustapha.darboe@wfp.org](mailto:mustapha.darboe@wfp.org)

Telephone: +221 8496500  
Fax: +221 8423562



## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Title	Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable Groups
Project number	EMOP 10141.3
Beneficiaries	6 521 000
Total cost (US\$)	202 407 173
Total tonnage (mt)	504 000
Period	January 2005 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The FAO/WFP 2004 crop and food supply assessment and WFP's household-level food-security analysis confirmed continued food insecurity among WFP's target groups. Families who depend on the public distribution system (PDS) remain at risk, especially those with only one income and several dependents; 70 percent of poor households that depend on the PDS are still unable to meet their basic energy requirements. Emergency operation (EMOP) 10141.3 will provide food assistance for 6.5 million vulnerable people in 2005.

EMOP 10141.3 started on 1 January 2005. WFP's assistance continues to be targeted primarily to groups most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. The main beneficiaries are young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people. Food-for-work (FFW) resources are targeted mostly to urban communities in the most vulnerable counties. The PDS is the central mechanism through which basic food is provided for beneficiaries; its outlets are used to distribute food.

The 2004 joint nutrition survey by UNICEF, WFP and the Government indicated that nutritional levels among children had improved since the 2002 survey, but rates of stunting (37 percent) and underweight (23 percent) remain

high. There was no apparent improvement in the nutritional status of mothers between 2002 and 2004; 30 percent of women with young children remain malnourished and anaemic.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

EMOP 10141.3 is critically underfunded. Significant shortfalls of 162,000 mt are expected in the coming six months: unless new contributions are confirmed soon, distribution of cereals to elderly people, primary schools and the poorest urban households will be suspended in early June. By the end of July, rations to nurseries, kindergartens and pregnant and lactating women will also be cut. If expected cereal arrivals are delayed, some vulnerable group feeding (VGF) beneficiaries will not receive food as of the end of May. Some nurseries, kindergartens and pregnant and lactating women have not received pulses; all beneficiaries are without oil. New donations of milk powder are needed for local food production, because stocks will be depleted in September.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	113,890	12,904	11 540	4 025	4 469
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$101.2 million	252 000 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Richard Ragan*  
E-mail: [richard.ragan@wfp.org](mailto:richard.ragan@wfp.org)

Telephone: +850 23 817219  
Fax: +850 23 817639



## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

Title	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict
Project number	PRRO 10288.0
Beneficiaries	2 862 700
Total cost (US\$)	160 717 202
Total tonnage (mt)	187 988
Period	January 2004 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Civil strife has caused 2.7 million people to flee from their homes since 1998. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10288.0 provides assistance for people affected by war through relief, refugee and recovery components.

In eastern DRC, requirements for relief assistance are growing because of the increasing number of displaced people. WFP is in the process of opening field offices in Beni and Mbuji-Mayi to meet the food needs of people affected by war in those areas. The Beni office is expected to save time in the supply chain for 50,000 beneficiaries in North Kivu; the Mbuji-Mayi office will enable enhancement of WFP's capacity for project implementation and monitoring in Oriental Kasai province.

The western part of the country is struggling with rehabilitation during the transitional period. There has been a gradual reversal of the earlier influx of peasant farmers who had migrated from food-producing provinces to Kinshasa, but lack of tools, seeds, commercial outlets and feeder roads continues to contribute to imbalanced diet and high malnutrition rates among

the returnees. WFP's intervention in western DRC focuses on malnutrition, especially for children, and assistance to populations involved in food-for-assets activities.

The north-western province of DRC has been relatively stable, resulting in a large-scale repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries. By March 2005, over 10,000 Congolese who had fled to the Central African Republic had started to return home. At the end of April 2005, UNHCR, WFP and their partners launched a voluntary repatriation programme for an additional 24,000 Congolese currently in Congo-Brazzaville, an operation that is expected to last three years.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The funding level of the project is still only 50 percent of requirements. If the anticipated pipeline breaks occur, at least 400,000 beneficiaries in Eastern DRC, most of whom depend on WFP food assistance, will face dramatic food shortages starting from June 2005.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	12 744	3 084	719	741	796
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$52.0 million	60 501 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Félix Bamezon*  
E-mail: [felix.bamezon@wfp.org](mailto:felix.bamezon@wfp.org)

Telephone: +871 762209770  
Fax: +871 762209772



## ETHIOPIA

Title	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion
Project number	PRRO 10362.0
Beneficiaries	3 800 000
Total cost (US\$)	762 701 844
Total tonnage (mt)	1 401 743
Period	January 2005 – December 2007

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Ethiopia ranks below the average for sub-Saharan Africa and least-developed countries on many basic development indicators: inadequate household food security, poor access to health facilities, inadequate water supplies, lack of knowledge of nutrition and health, poor maternal and child care, prevalence of infectious diseases, malaria and HIV/AIDS all contribute to high levels of malnutrition and mortality.

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10362.0 aims to (i) save lives, (ii) protect livelihoods in crisis situations, (iii) enhance resilience to shocks and (iv) support improved nutrition and health among vulnerable people. WFP covers part of the requirements for relief and safety nets; the remaining requirements are met by bilateral contributions to the Government and non-governmental organizations.

Under the relief component, WFP expects to cover an average of 1.7 million people between 2005 and 2007. The PRRO is using a contingency mechanism in 2005 to cope with the increase in the population needing food assistance. Relief operations currently cover 2.5 million beneficiaries.

Targeted supplementary feeding under the joint WFP/UNICEF Extended Outreach Strategy/Child Survival Initiatives (EOS/CSI) is expected to reach an average of 387,000 children under 5 and 313,000 pregnant women a year. EOS/CSI was implemented in one region in 2004 and is being extended to others in 2005.

WFP Country Director: Ms Georgia Shaver  
E-mail: [georgia.shaver@wfp.org](mailto:georgia.shaver@wfp.org)

WFP is planning a pilot risk-insurance project that would respond quickly to food shortages resulting from an exceptional drought.

In the recovery component, the number of beneficiaries supported by the safety-net component (LIPA) will average 1.7 million for 2005–2007; the caseload will be reduced by a transition from food to cash transfers and a reduction in needs brought about by LIPA, under which WFP is assisting 1 million people as of May 2005.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Estimates released on 4 May 2005 in a flash update to the Humanitarian Appeal show that beneficiary numbers have increased by 687,500, bringing the total to 3.8 million. Confirmed contributions cover WFP's 2005 safety-net requirements of 177,000 mt but additional funding is required to cover the other components that still face a 34 percent shortfall, valued at US\$94.2 million. Furthermore, requirements are expected to increase following the annual rainy season assessment in June.

WFP Ethiopia has recently joined the WFP business process review (BPR), which allows loans to be made against forecasted contributions; thus avoiding potential pipeline breaks. In May, the PRRO used \$5.8 million of temporary surplus to cover the procurement of about 29,000 mt of cereals in anticipation of a contribution forecasted for July.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	19 062	1 822	26	24 061	-
Pipeline break	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2005	Aug. 2005	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$111.9 million	431 915 mt

Telephone: +251 1 515188  
Fax: +251 1 514433



## GREAT LAKES REGIONAL

Title	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region
Project number	PRRO 10062.1
Beneficiaries	1 733 417
Total cost (US\$)	290 295 378
Total tonnage (mt)	538 586
Period	February 2003 – January 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Great Lakes regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) covering Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania aims to contribute to the relief and recovery of targeted food-insecure populations through general food distributions and food-for-assets (FFA) activities. It is designed to improve and stabilize beneficiaries' household food security and nutritional status and increase access to assets and small-scale opportunities.

In Burundi, food aid remains vital because of the volatile security situation, climatic shocks, extreme poverty and permanent fighting around the capital. WFP promotes recovery efforts towards restoration of livelihoods at the household and community levels and offers support for the demobilization and reintegration scheme for former combatants.

In Tanzania, 400,000 refugees are being assisted. The slow pace of repatriation is attributed to insecurity in Burundi, uncertainty about the impending Burundian elections and lack of basic services for returning refugees. The beneficiaries are mainly Burundian and Congolese refugees.

The Government of Rwanda has assessed the food-security situation and has requested WFP to increase food distribution through FFA projects. Under the

food-for-work (FFW) component, food assistance is used to create sustainable assets for food-insecure households. Rwanda has been providing food assistance to 15,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees since June 2004.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Burundi is suffering a severe shortage and will face major breaks in most of the commodities in August; food demands have increased because of drought and plant disease in northern provinces and an influx of Rwandan refugees. In Tanzania, no pulses have been distributed since May; corn-soy blend rations will be temporarily increased. Refugees currently receive a ration far below nutritional requirements. Rwanda faces shortfalls in all commodities from May 2005; refugee rations were reduced by 30 percent in April 2005, and most recovery activities have been suspended.

The pipeline breaks will have a negative impact on the nutritional and health status of patients in feeding centres. When the rations are cut, unrest may occur in the camps and refugees may sell their assets to cope with food shortages.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	24 029	6 815	2 648	5 810	418
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$55.2 million	108 219 mt

WFP Regional Director: Mr Holdbrook Arthur  
E-mail: holdbrook.arthur@wfp.org

Telephone: +256 31 242000  
Fax: +256 31 242200



## INDONESIA

Title	Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation
Project number	PRRO 10069.1
Beneficiaries	1 721 500
Total cost (US\$)	108 323 608
Total tonnage (mt)	271 887
Period	January 2005 – December 2007

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In line with the shift from distribution of staple food to nutritional rehabilitation, WFP will phase out subsidized rice sales to urban poor communities and phase in new programmes to fight tuberculosis (TB) and malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, supporting the Government in meeting its 2010 national health targets. WFP will continue to provide at a reduced rate food-for-work (FFW) activities to promote livelihoods, integration and peace-building among displaced people, returnees and rural poor communities. The phase-out of various activities will lead to a reduction in the beneficiary caseload from 1.7 million in 2005 to 800,000 in 2007.

Efforts are ongoing to include beneficiaries of WFP's subsidized rice in the Government's national safety-net programme; partial phase-out of these activities took place in January 2005, with the Government allocating 13,000 mt of rice from national stocks for the purpose. The new TB and nutrition programmes have been piloted since 2004 and have recently been expanded to five more priority provinces. Rice is being used as an incentive to encourage TB patients to seek treatment at health centres. Distribution of fortified biscuits and noodles is ongoing to counter widespread malnutrition

among pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 and children of primary-school age, along with nutrition education campaigns. Preliminary results show that fortified foods have a substantial impact on beneficiaries: the prevalence of anaemia was halved among target groups in four months. In view of this success and the Government's commitment to the programmes, WFP nutrition interventions are being expanded to Aceh under the tsunami regional emergency operation (EMOP 10405.0).

Because resources confirmed for PRRO 10069.1 are limited, the current nutrition and FFW programmes are running at 60 percent capacity.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Food distribution under PRRO 10069.1 started in January 2005, using carry-over stocks from the preceding PRRO. Even with carry-over stocks and new resources, PRRO 10069.1 has a resourcing shortfall of US\$4.1 million until the end of October; it needs US\$8.1 million to cover requirements to the end of the year. In view of the anticipated pipeline break in the third quarter of 2005, WFP is appealing urgently for contributions.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	4 739	-	-	-	1 434
Pipeline break	Aug. 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	July 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$17.5 million	29 484 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Mohamed Saleheen*  
E-mail: [mohamed.saleheen@wfp.org](mailto:mohamed.saleheen@wfp.org)

Telephone: +62 21 5709004  
Fax: +62 21 5709001



## IRAQ

Title	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups
Project number	EMOP 10360.0
Beneficiaries	3 458 550
Total cost (US\$)	62 897 205
Total tonnage (mt)	67 078
Period	September 2004 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project aims to (i) build alternative safety-net mechanisms for the public distribution system (PDS), (ii) help the most vulnerable, (iii) revitalize government programmes for primary health care and school feeding, and (iv) build institutional capacity and national awareness. Food aid will be complemented by training and capacity-building in food security and vulnerability analysis. The project, which addresses the priorities of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, is a response to government requests for support to its education and healthcare systems. The project intends to (i) increase the enrolment and attendance of children in primary schools, particularly girls, (ii) increase attendance of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women at local healthcare facilities and improve their nutritional status, (iii) ensure that tuberculosis patients enrolled in the national programme attend local healthcare facilities, (iv) improve the knowledge and daily practices of mothers and caretakers of young children with regard to feeding practices and (v) improve institutional capacity in monitoring and analysing food security.

Of 23,910 mt of commodities programmed, 12,000 mt have so far been dispatched to Iraq. Distribution of high-energy biscuits has begun in schools

in Baghdad, Ninewa and Tameem, which has had a significant positive impact on attendance, especially among girls. Because of delay in implementation, the printing of ration cards for vulnerable groups has only recently begun. Distribution plans, which were also delayed, are being developed by project management units in consultation with WFP, bearing in mind the security situation in the various governorates. A mid-term review of EMOP implementation is being carried out.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The operation was granted US\$10 million IRA advance funding, but limited donor funding has delayed procurement of commodities, which is hindering implementation of the EMOP.

A shortfall of 14,542 mt of mixed commodities is anticipated for the next six months. Contributions amounting to US\$40.9 million are urgently required to enable WFP to continue to provide basic food assistance to the most vulnerable sectors of the Iraqi population.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	2 070	-	7 249	5 223	-
Pipeline break	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	Aug. 2005	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$20.6 million	27 607 mt

WFP Country Director a.i.: *Mr Calum Gardner*  
E-mail: [calum.gardner@wfp.org](mailto:calum.gardner@wfp.org)

Telephone: + 39 347 4889290  
Fax: +39 06 54834059



## KENYA

Title	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People
Project number	EMOP 10374.0
Beneficiaries	1 778 678
Total cost (US\$)	127 839 254
Total tonnage (mt)	241 872
Period	September 2004 – October 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Kenya has suffered increasingly frequent droughts in recent decades. The arid and semi-arid lands, inhabited by pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and marginal agricultural communities, have been affected by recurrent droughts that have eroded the asset base and purchasing power of the majority of people, leading to increased poverty.

The extended dry spells in the 2005 long-rains season are causing concern: the rains resumed at the end of April after dry spells of up to three weeks; rainfall in May should enable more accurate estimates of their impact on national food security. A poor season in the drought-affected areas will accentuate food insecurity, particularly in the south-eastern lowlands and eastern pastoral districts.

Emergency operation (EMOP) 10374.0 provides assistance for drought-affected people under four components: general distribution, supplementary feeding, food for work and an expanded school feeding programme. The objectives of EMOP 10374.0 are to (i) save lives, (ii) maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among targeted populations, with special attention to children and pregnant and lactating women, (iii) preserve

productive assets and prevent distress migration among pastoralists and marginal farmers, (iv) where feasible, create assets to help communities to tackle food insecurity and (v) maintain enrolment, prevent drop-outs and stabilize attendance at assisted pre-primary and primary schools, and improve the children's attention span by relieving short-term hunger.

WFP estimates that 83,000 mt of food aid is needed for the next six-months to ensure the minimum food security of 1.6 million drought-affected people, including 420,000 school children.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

EMOP 10374.0 still faces a resource shortfall of 47,000 mt of food valued at US\$25 million. It desperately needs new pledges, preferably in cash, to boost the cereals pipeline for the coming months.

If additional pledges are not received soon, WFP will be forced to distribute a reduced food basket. This will probably result in increased household food insecurity, especially among pastoralists, among whom child malnutrition rates are already high.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	39 323	5 378	174	1 265	1 013
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	July 2005	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$43.8 million	82 900 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Tesema Negash*  
E-mail: [tesema.negash@wfp.org](mailto:tesema.negash@wfp.org)

Telephone: + 254 20 622043  
Fax: +254 2 622263



## MAURITANIA, MALI AND NIGER DROUGHT AND LOCUST INFESTATION

Title	MAURITANIA - Strengthening the Livelihood of Drought-Affected Populations	NIGER - Assistance to Population in Niger Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion in 2004	MALI - Assistance to Population Affected by Drought and by the Locust Invasion
<b>Project number</b>	<b>PRRO 10359.0</b>	<b>EMOP 10398.0</b>	<b>EMOP 10400.0</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	400 000	397 251	444 500
<b>Total cost (US\$)</b>	30 875 693	3 566 978	7 487 765
<b>Total tonnage (mt)</b>	52 981	6 562	12 839
<b>Period</b>	Jan.2005–Dec.2007	Feb.2005–Aug.2005	Jan.2005–Dec.2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Drought and the desert locust invasion in the summer of 2004 have adversely affected food security in Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

In **Mauritania**, PRRO 10359.0 aims to address increased vulnerability to food insecurity caused by successive years of drought and the locust infestation by strengthening the livelihoods of affected populations and making them more resilient to shocks through training and creation of productive assets and village food-security stocks. In **Niger**, 3.6 million people are affected by the food crisis, of whom 2.5 million urgently need life-saving support; 20 percent of children under 5 in two southern districts suffer from acute malnutrition according to *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF). The magnitude of the crisis is reflected in widespread migration of men, significant increases in cereal prices immediately after harvests and massive liquidation of assets, including livestock. In **Mali**, EMOP 10400.0 provides immediate assistance for the most affected populations and contributes to maintenance and reinforcement of productive potential in the disaster zones to secure the next crop year. Recent nutritional surveys by NGOs in the north found a significant increase in severe malnutrition among pastoralists, particularly children, caused by the early start of the lean season.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

In Mauritania, the forecast cereal shortfall will limit operations during the lean season, when food aid needs are highest. If new contributions are not confirmed soon, WFP will have to reduce the size of village food-security reserves by limiting the period covered.

Anticipated shortfalls in Niger could have a catastrophic impact on vulnerable populations as the country struggles to overcome food insecurity and could endanger years of development work by WFP and partners.

In Mali, the end of the lean season could lead to critical food insecurity that will be beyond the capacity of the Government and donors unless measures are immediately taken to secure food availability for the populations most affected. The operation is facing pipeline shortfalls that will affect the food security of vulnerable populations in northern Mali.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
<b>PRRO 10359.0 Shortfall for next 6 months</b>	5 504	-	-	-	-
<b>Pipeline break</b>	Aug. 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>EMOP 10398.0 Shortfall for next 6 months</b>	2 700	-	54	-	-
<b>Pipeline break</b>	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	N/A	N/A
<b>EMOP 10400.0 Shortfall for next 6 months</b>	4 708	-	240	-	-
<b>Pipeline break</b>	Immediate	N/A	Immediate	N/A	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months		
PRRO 10359.0	US\$14.6 million	29 008 mt
EMOP 10398.0	US\$3.3 million	6 562 mt
EMOP 10400.0	US\$5.9million	8 855 mt

<b>WFP Country Director in Mauritania:</b>	<i>Mr Sory Ouane</i>	<b>E-mail:</b> <i>sory.ouane@wfp.org</i>	<b>Telephone:</b> +222 252793	<b>Fax:</b> +222 253284
<b>WFP Country Director in Mali:</b>	<i>Mr Pablo Recalde</i>	<b>E-mail:</b> <i>pable.recalde@wfp.org</i>	<b>Telephone:</b> +223 222045	<b>Fax:</b> +223 226865
<b>WFP Country Director in Niger:</b>	<i>Mr Giancarlo Cirri</i>	<b>E-mail:</b> <i>giancarlo.cirri@wfp.org</i>	<b>Telephone:</b> +227 722320	<b>Fax:</b> +227 723041



## MYANMAR

Title	Assistance to Returnees/Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Shan State
<b>Project number</b>	<b>PRRO 10066.2</b>	<b>EMOP 10345.1*</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	416 275	347 600
<b>Total cost (US\$)</b>	12 073 152	7 924 475
<b>Total tonnage (mt)</b>	38 100	19 961
<b>Period</b>	July 2004 – June 2006	June 2005 – May 2006

\* Subject to approval

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objective of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10066.2 is to bridge the periodic food gap of the vulnerable poor in Northern Rakhine State and Magway Division, which are the most vulnerable parts of Myanmar because of lack of resources, weak infrastructure, harsh climate, inadequate farming inputs, lack of access to land tenure and restrictions on the rice trade. Under PRRO 10066.2, WFP will provide (i) relief food for vulnerable poor people, including HIV/AIDS patients, (ii) food for schoolchildren as an incentive to enrolment and (iii) support for other food-insecure vulnerable people through food for training (FFT) and food for work (FFW).

On the basis of the school feeding survey conducted in 169 schools in six townships of Magway Division, WFP is planning to launch a food-for-education (FFE) programme in June. WFP will concentrate on construction or renovation of school infrastructures and water and sanitation facilities in schools.

Emergency operation (EMOP) 10345.1 is a continuation of EMOP 10345.0 in Shan State, as recommended by the WFP needs assessment mission in March 2005. The immediate objective is to sustain the food security of former poppy-growing households during the transition to alternative livelihoods.

EMOP 10345.1 will also assist chronically food-insecure vulnerable households with targeted relief rations for a limited period during the lean season through a vulnerable group feeding (VGF) programme, FFE, FFW and FFT. The EMOP will also support FFE to encourage school attendance. Households unable to feed themselves adequately for six months will be assisted through the various targeted food interventions.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Food purchase and transport are major obstacles in the border areas of Myanmar. Delays in delivery and food distribution adversely affect project implementation. Pipeline shortfalls would cause vulnerable families to increase their borrowings, which will further increase indebtedness.

EMOP 10345.1, due to start in June 2005, urgently needs 9,930 mt of rice to be pre-positioned before the rainy season. Unless further food assistance is ensured, the sustainability of the initial intervention may be undermined because the risks of school drop-outs and of farmers going back to poppy cultivation are high.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
<b>PRRO 10066.2</b> <b>Shortfall for next 6 months</b>	10 060	730	-	-	-
<b>Pipeline break</b>	Aug. 2005	Aug. 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PRRO 10345.1</b> <b>Shortfall for next 6 months</b>	9 930	-	-	-	-
<b>Pipeline break</b>	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months		
PRRO 10066.2	US\$4.7 million	13 290 mt
PRRO 10345.1	US\$3.9 million	9 930 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Bhim Udas*  
E-mail: [bhim.udas@wfp.org](mailto:bhim.udas@wfp.org)

Telephone: + 95 1 542910  
Fax: + 95 1 544436



## NICARAGUA

Title	Country Programme
Project number	CP 10044.0
Beneficiaries	452 000
Total cost (US\$)	29 618 026
Total tonnage (mt)	50 060
Period	October 2002 – December 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Country programme (CP) 10044.0 activities are being implemented in areas that are highly vulnerable to food insecurity; its main purpose is to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged women and children, small-scale farmers, landless people and schoolchildren in gaining access to resources.

Activity 1 contributes to improvement of the nutritional status of children under 24 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas by providing a food supplement enriched with micronutrients. Activity 2 objectives are to relieve short-term hunger and contribute to increased school enrolment and attendance rates, reduce drop-out rates among pre-primary and primary schoolchildren, and increase learning capacity by providing food supplements enriched with micronutrients. Activity 3 aims to enable poor rural households in disaster-prone areas to invest in development activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to drought, flood and deforestation by adopting soil and conservation practices and constructing water-supply systems. Food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) activities include reforestation, agro-forestry, planting nurseries, establishing home gardens and working on micro-irrigation systems.

Because of scarcity of resources in April, Activity 1 was only able to assist 32 percent of the targeted vulnerable women and children. FFW activities have been suspended until May 2005, because subsistence farmers are working on the coffee harvests. Food distributions for Activity 2 resumed in March due to the delayed start of the school year. Development of a proactive resource-mobilization strategy involving field visits with donors continues at the country office level to attract new resources to cope with the serious shortfalls foreseen in all activities.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Accumulated shortfalls for CP basic activities amount to 3,150 mt for the next six months. Lack of resources means that all CP basic activities will fall short of reaching targeted beneficiaries, especially Activity 3.

Shortfalls exacerbate the nutritional status of women and children and poor rural families in depressed areas, and drastically reduce enrolment and attendance in schools. Beneficiary numbers will have to be reduced by 50 percent if the current shortage of funding continues.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	2 768	118	140	124	-
Pipeline break	Immediate	Sep. 2005	Jul. 2005	Sep. 2005	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$3.2 million	6 126 mt

WFP Country Director: Ms Krystyna Bednarska  
E-mail: [krystyna.bednarska@wfp.org](mailto:krystyna.bednarska@wfp.org)

Telephone: +505 2665144  
Fax: +505 2684928



## PAKISTAN

Title	Country Programme
Project number	CP 10269.0
Beneficiaries	3 178 500
Total cost (US\$)	79 179 900
Total tonnage (mt)	107 520
Period	January 2005 – December 2009

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Women's literacy and girls' school enrolment rates in Pakistan are among the lowest in the world: an estimated 76 percent of women are illiterate; of the 8.2 million children who do not attend primary school, 5.9 million are girls, whose participation at all levels is lower than boys'. Poverty is the main reason for girls' exclusion from education. Maternal and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world: most serious health problems faced by women could be prevented by improved awareness and access to simple medical technology and antenatal care, but women in poor communities have limited access to health services because of limited availability, costs and cultural bias.

Country programme (CP) 10269.0 was developed in line with the Government's five-year development programme. It aims to (i) improve access to food by enabling women and girls to take advantage of development opportunities and (ii) reduce gender disparity in education, health and access to productive assets. Expected outcomes include increased enrolment and retention of girls in schools, increased attendance by women at rural health facilities and increased organizational capacities among women's groups through creation and preservation of assets.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The CP requires US\$0.9 million to cover needs to the end of October 2005 and US\$3.1 million to cover needs in the last quarter of 2005. Activity 1, Assistance to Girls' Primary Education, needs regular supplies of oil to maintain attendance in schools and to reduce drop-outs; a break in the oil supply negatively affects girls' enrolment and attendance, and will lead to problems such as reduced government funding and uncertainty among partners and communities about the programme that will result in high drop-out and absenteeism rates among girls; there would also be consequences in terms of achieving the objectives of the programme. After such a break in oil supplies, great efforts will be required to restore the confidence of parents and government counterparts that the programme can be resumed at the previous level.

Activity 3, Creating Assets for Rural Women, will run out of wheat by October. A gap in supply will result in suspension of work on community asset-creation and a negative effect on the confidence of women's groups and community mobilization activities.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	74	-	1 065	-	-
Pipeline break	Oct. 2005	N/A	Oct. 2005	N/A	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$6.8 million	10 776 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr German Valdivia*  
E-mail: [german.valdivia@wfp.org](mailto:german.valdivia@wfp.org)

Telephone: + 92 51 111 937 937  
Fax: + 92 51 2651070



## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Title	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus
Project number	EMOP 10128.1*
Beneficiaries	259 000
Total cost (US\$)	26 603 414
Total tonnage (mt)	47 883
Period	April 2004 – June 2005

\* Budget revision under preparation for extension in time till December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Five years after the outbreak of the conflict in Chechnya, the humanitarian situation in the North Caucasus remains critical. Despite slow stabilization of the food-security situation in Chechnya, numerous surveys indicate that major segments of the population are still surviving on income well below the official poverty line and require continued assistance with their basic food needs. This emergency operation aims to (i) prevent further impoverishment of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Ingushetia and food-insecure vulnerable populations in Chechnya and (ii) to strengthen coping and livelihood strategies. WFP implements three main programmes: relief distribution, Food Fund activities and school feeding.

In April, WFP reached 274,400 beneficiaries in Ingushetia and Chechnya, including IDPs, members of vulnerable households in targeted areas, pre-school and primary school children, food for work (FFW)/food for training (FFT) beneficiaries, tuberculosis (TB) patients and vulnerable beneficiaries participating in the Dining Hall project in Grozny.

Over the next six months, WFP will continue to assist targeted beneficiaries in Ingushetia and Chechnya. General food distributions will assist IDPs in Ingushetia and vulnerable households in Chechnya, but in the view of expected shortfalls some commodities may be excluded from the basic ration. Daily hot meals will be continued for schoolchildren in primary institutions and grades 1–6 in 380 schools in Chechnya. Food Fund activities will include FFW and FFT projects to improve local infrastructure, food support for TB patients and assistance for the most vulnerable people in Grozny through the Dining Hall project.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The EMOP will nearly run out of all commodities by August/September 2005. There is an urgent need for 5,400 mt of food including wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, oil, sugar, salt and high energy biscuits to cover beneficiary needs through October. To prevent suspension of food assistance, and taking into consideration the minimum lead time of three months, US\$3 million in new contributions must be confirmed immediately, preferably in cash, to enable local procurement.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	4 488	-	62	209	635
Pipeline break	Sep. 2005	N/A	Oct. 2005	Immediate	Aug. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$8.5 million	15 346 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Chris Czerwinski*  
E-mail: *chris.czerwinski@wfp.org*

Telephone: + 7 095 9564968  
Fax: + 7 095 9564989



## SENEGAL

Title	Food Assistance for the Socio-Economic Recovery of the Casamance
Project number	PRRO 10188.1
Beneficiaries	243 500
Total cost (US\$)	18 633 292
Total tonnage (mt)	29 200
Period	January 2005 – December 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10188.1 is the continuation of previous WFP projects in the region of Ziguinchor in the last three years and the extension of activities for the Kolda region.

Improvement of living and working conditions fosters post-conflict short-term access to food and enhances long-term food security for vulnerable groups, especially the women. The expected outcomes of the PRRO are (i) improved provision of basic needs for the most vulnerable groups in the short term, (ii) improved food production in rural society, (iii) professional training for women in rural society, (iv) temporary jobs for the most vulnerable people, especially in towns, (v) return of internally displaced people (IDPs) and repatriates to their places of origin and (vi) maintained primary school attendance rates.

Lack of resources prevents reinforcement of WFP's activities in Ziguinchor and Kolda and creation of a new sub-office in Kolda, the most vulnerable area of Senegal. School feeding programmes were drastically reduced between January and April.

The rainy season from May to October is a vital period for agricultural and environmental activities. The prospects for the next six months depend on resource availability to meet requirements for cereals, pulses and oil.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

There is an urgent need to mobilize resources to purchase commodities for programmes in literacy, agriculture, environmental awareness, urban sanitation and resettlement. The contributions allocated so far permit only (i) assistance for pupils through school feeding for the last two months of the academic year and (ii) assistance for agricultural or environmental projects.

School attendance is expected to be low; short-term food security for pupils cannot be ensured. The same is true of literacy programmes, in which 90 percent of the 30,000 targeted beneficiaries are women. The current lack of resources will negatively affect WFP's ability to provide food assistance for returnees and IDPs in the near future and endangers its agricultural and environmental programmes.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	1 095	701	376	-	-
Pipeline break	Jul. 2005	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$2.6 million	4 884 mt



## SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Title	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS
Project number	PRRO 10310.0*
Beneficiaries	5 588 014
Total cost (US\$)	410 523 817
Total tonnage (mt)	704 149
Period	January 2005 – December 2007

\* Budget increase under preparation, subject to approval.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The region is being hit by a triple threat of food insecurity, weakened governance capacity and HIV/AIDS, in addition to severe and chronic poverty. Southern Africa is the epicentre of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with nine of the highest ten adult prevalence rates in the world; 13 million people are living with HIV/AIDS; there are 4 million HIV/AIDS orphans, and the number is growing rapidly. Morbidity and death rates from HIV/AIDS are also increasing. The rain failures analyzed in the 2005 assessments will result in steeply increased food aid needs in the last two quarters of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006, which will be met from regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10310.0.

Between January and April 2005, 89,000 mt of food were distributed against the target of 148,000 mt, a shortfall of 40 percent: beneficiary numbers were reduced and rations were cut, mainly because of the shortage of resources. WFP is expected to undertake a budget increase to include the needs of 70,000 extremely vulnerable orphans and other children in the northern regions of Namibia near the border with Angola.

The latest estimate of needs to be covered under PRRO 10310.0 in 2005 is 491,000 mt of food at an estimated cost of US\$289 million, including additional needs for Zimbabwe, which were included in the PRRO in January 2005, and for Namibia, which should be included from July 2005, and a provisional assessment of needs arising from failed rains between January and April 2005 in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

New contributions of US\$58.6 million received for PRRO 10310.0, represent only 20 percent of estimated needs for 2005. June food stocks in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are expected to amount to only 22,000 mt, less than three weeks' requirements. For July and August, when these countries have combined food requirements of 106,000 mt, current availability is only 40,000 mt. Without further immediate contributions, this 62 percent shortfall will have to be met by reducing rations and excluding needy beneficiaries from distributions in those months and beyond.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	99 382	7 085	3 145	11 987	117
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$101.2 million	175 000 mt

WFP Regional Director: *Mr Mike Sackett*  
E-mail: *mike.sackett@wfp.org*

Telephone: +27 11 5171634  
Fax: +27 11 5171642



## SUDAN

Title	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur	Food Assistance to Population Affected by War and Drought
Project number	EMOP 10339.1*	EMOP 10048.3
Beneficiaries	2 315 388	3 230 951
Total cost (US\$)	467 136 554	302 016 466
Total tonnage (mt)	484 824	268 199
Period	January 2005 – December 2005	January 2005 – December 2005

\* Budget increase under preparation, subject to approval.

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In Greater Darfur, where the security situation is extremely volatile, there is escalating food insecurity caused by poor harvests. A US\$29 million budget increase was approved in March; an additional 84,379 mt worth US\$96 million will be required in 2005. Revised projections estimate that 2.7 million people will need assistance; the peak will be 3 million people from July to October. The objectives of emergency operation (EMOP) 10339.1 are to (i) meet the basic food needs of people affected by the conflict, (ii) improve and maintain the nutritional status of targeted populations and (iii) to support continued access to education among children of internally displaced people (IDPs) and alleviate short-term hunger by providing meals under the food-for-education programme.

Despite the peace agreement and improved security, IDP and refugee returns to south Sudan and transitional areas have not occurred. Inter-agency surveys will establish whether IDPs will return after the rains and in the first months of 2006. The nutritional situation in the south and east is deteriorating and expected to decline further as the hunger gap increases in June and July. EMOP 10048.3 aims to (i) save lives, (ii) improve and sustain the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and (iii) promote peace building.

WFP's operations in Sudan require sophisticated logistics to overcome limited transport capacity and poor roads. WFP has five ongoing special

operations (SOs) for humanitarian air services, logistics augmentation and rehabilitation activities.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

WFP urgently needs contributions for EMOP 10339.1 to maintain the nutritional status of IDPs and non-IDPs and to repay loans and 31,000 mt of commodities borrowed from other operations totalling US\$28 million.

The pipeline of EMOP 10048.3 has significantly improved through WFP's working-capital finance loan of US\$34.7 million, which enabled the purchase of 64,200 mt of food. But additional contributions are needed to repay the loan and meet food shortfalls until December 2005, and to allow commodities to be pre-positioned prior to expected increased returns in October after the rainy season.

In the absence of additional funding for the SOs, WFP will have to limit passenger flights and stop the purchase of urgently needed trucks; rehabilitation projects will not be able to proceed as planned. A total of US\$78.8 million is needed in support of these SOs until the end of the year.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
EMOP 10339.1 Shortfall for next 6 months	-	-	3 816	-	875
Pipeline break	N/A	N/A	Immediate	N/A	Jul. 2005
EMOP 10048.3 Shortfall for next 6 months	43 501	4 484	2 353	3 593	4 614
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	Jul. 2005	Immediate	Immediate

Distribution projected for next 6 months		
EMOP 10339.1	US\$296.7 million	352 985 mt
EMOP 10048.3	US\$173.3 million	162 692 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Ramiro Lopes da Silva*  
E-mail: [ramiro.lopesdasilva@wfp.org](mailto:ramiro.lopesdasilva@wfp.org)

Telephone: +249 11 475829  
Fax: +249 11 475826



## TAJIKISTAN

Title	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations
Project number	PRRO 10231.0
Beneficiaries	1 482 600
Total cost (US\$)	73 664 708
Total tonnage (mt)	142 112
Period:	September 2003 – February 2006

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Tajikistan is a landlocked low-income food-deficit country; only seven percent of its land is arable. The 1992–1997 civil war and the 2000–2001 drought devastated its fragile economy. The preliminary results of the National Household Food Security and Vulnerability Survey in November 2004 showed that 27 percent of the population is very vulnerable to food insecurity. The 2004 National Nutrition Survey showed that global acute malnutrition among children under 5 has increased to 11.1 percent. The WFP intervention in Tajikistan aims to (i) improve household food security, (ii) preserve or rehabilitate assets, (iii) increase food production and (iv) promote investment in human capital. This is being accomplished through a combination of continued relief assistance for vulnerable groups and recovery activities such as food-security projects, food for work (FFW), food for training (FFT), food for education and a supplementary feeding programme.

In April 2005, the number of beneficiaries assisted was 377,500, which was 35 percent fewer than the monthly target. Pre-positioning of food in remote areas that are inaccessible until spring explains the difference between the

planned and actual food distribution, which was 46 percent of the target. In view of the continued need for food assistance and the low level of funding, the current PRRO was extended until February 2006. The second of the three planned cycles of vulnerable group feeding (VGF) will take place in May with a reduced ration scale covering requirements for only one month instead of two. VGF has reached 200,000 beneficiaries during a three-month period in the lean season, rather than seven months as planned.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Without immediate response from donors to meet the urgent needs of the operation, WFP would be forced to scale down further the planned FFW and FFT activities, affecting 35,000 households.

To ensure that food for education, supplementary feeding and other recovery activities continue without disruption and that relief food assistance reaches vulnerable and food-insecure people, the operation urgently needs about 5,800 mt of food commodities, valued at US\$2.5 million.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	5 434	410	-	-	-
Pipeline break	Immediate	Immediate	N/A	N/A	N/A

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$ 10.5 million	23 136 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Ismail Omer*  
E-mail: [ismail.omer@wfp.org](mailto:ismail.omer@wfp.org)

Telephone: + 992 372210919  
Fax: + 992 372510087



## UGANDA

Title	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups
Project number	PRRO 10121.1
Beneficiaries	2 597 310
Total cost (US\$)	263 306 730
Total tonnage (mt)	452 508
Period	April 2005 – March 2008

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 18 years of conflict caused by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has resulted in massive displacement of rural people in northern Uganda: 1.4 million people shelter in camps; internally displaced persons (IDPs) have severely limited opportunities to acquire food and income and depend on WFP assistance for survival. Because of insecurity, IDPs are unable to access their farms beyond the periphery of the camps. This massive caseload of mostly women and children will continue to require food and nutritional assistance to avert hunger, malnutrition and increased infant mortality.

Poor rains projected for this cropping season, the need to maintain food rations at higher levels because of lack of progress in the peace process, continuation of encampment and limited access to agricultural land and income earning opportunities among IDPs are worrying trends.

Uganda hosts 230,000 refugees, who produce limited amounts of food on small plots allocated under the Government /UNHCR self-reliance strategy. WFP assists 191,350 refugees with relief food and other support. Since January 2005, the refugee caseload has increased by 16,000 Sudanese and Congolese refugees from conflict in eastern DRC and southern Sudan. Nutrition surveys in May and June 2004 established that global acute malnutrition rates in refugee settlements are within acceptable levels – under

10 percent for children under 5 – except in the new settlement at Ikafe in Yumbe district.

WFP is currently providing relief assistance to 575,000 people affected by drought in Karamoja region and is supporting people affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sleeping sickness, malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, formerly abducted children, orphans of HIV/AIDS or conflict, elderly people and mothers of young children. WFP's food support is linked where possible to programmes in skills training, education and income generation, which enable vulnerable people to supplement their rations and to find alternative livelihoods.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The operation is facing a critical shortfall of cereals in June 2005. Unless additional pledges and resources are received immediately, rations will have to be reduced by 70 percent or the number of beneficiaries will have to be reduced.

WFP faces a shortfall of 94,000 mt of food valued at US\$49.6 million to maintain the food pipeline for relief assistance for IDPs, refugees and vulnerable groups between now and the end of December 2005.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	50 672	-	-	1 131	27
Pipeline break	Immediate	N/A	N/A	Oct. 2005	Sep. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$78.0 million	143 225 mt

WFP Country Director: *Mr Ken Davies*  
E-mail: [ken.davies@wfp.org](mailto:ken.davies@wfp.org)

Telephone: +256 31 242000  
Fax: +256 31 250485



## WEST AFRICA COASTAL

Title	Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	Passenger Air Service in West Africa Coastal Countries
Project number	PRRO 10064.3	SO 10061.3
Beneficiaries	1 524 068	N/A
Total cost (US\$)	161 961 962	2 437 823
Total tonnage (mt)	205 458	N/A
Period	January 2005 – December 2006	January 2005 – December 2005

### OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Displacement has been the main cause of food insecurity for more than a decade. The goal of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10064.3 is to contribute to regional stability and household food security. In Guinea and Sierra Leone, WFP supports refugees living in camps, selective feeding programmes and rehabilitation activities through food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT). In Guinea, emergency school feeding (ESF) resumed in March, following suspension in December 2004; WFP is planning integration activities for Sierra Leonean refugees who remain in Guinea. In Sierra Leone, lack of resources continues to affect implementation of the safety-net project; FFT and FFW activities have been suspended until the pipeline situation improves. In Liberia, WFP continues to provide food for 300,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in camps and transit centres; since November 2004, however, pipeline constraints have caused a reduction of rations to 1,350 kcal/person/day. Voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees and IDPs is continuing; WFP has provided four-month rations for 15,000 beneficiaries. The operation is also contributing to reintegration programmes for returning refugees and IDPs; FFW, FFT and ESF activities are being implemented when resources allow.

Since October 2001, special operation (SO) 10061 has been providing passenger services for humanitarian personnel, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations throughout Coastal West Africa.

### OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

PRRO 10064.3 urgently needs donor support to enable full implementation and prevent pipeline breaks. Rations for refugees, IDPs and returnees have been reduced since May in Sierra Leone and will be reduced in June and September in Liberia and Guinea. Reintegration and rehabilitation activities, urgently needed in Liberia for stabilization, are limited. In Guinea, FFW and FFT have not been able to start; they are suspended in Sierra Leone.

A budget revision is under way for SO 10061.3 to cover increased fuel costs and hourly rates for the contracted service. Additional contributions must be provided to enable the flights to continue; interruption would impair humanitarian work throughout the region.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	363	1 528	363	266	61
Pipeline break	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2005	Immediate	Immediate	Aug. 2005

Distribution projected for next 6 months	
US\$39.2 million	50 664 mt

Expenditure projected for next 6 months	
SO 10061.3	US\$1.6 million

WFP Regional Director: *Mr Mustapha Darboe*  
E-mail: [mustapha.darboe@wfp.org](mailto:mustapha.darboe@wfp.org)

Telephone: +221 8496500  
Fax: +221 8423562

### 2005 - TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (US\$)

(As at 13 May 2005)

Donor	DEVELOPMENT	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	OTHER*
AFRICAN DEV. BANK		500,000				
AUSTRALIA	387,597	8,218,832	22,362		2,711,076	
AUSTRIA	251,300			914,118		
AZERBAIJAN				348,560		
BELGIUM		947,404		4,606,849		
CANADA	36,426,236	25,213,810	4,838,710	54,893,671	1,209,677	
CHINA		998,129				
COLOMBIA				407,351		
CZECH REPUBLIC		367,647		173,161		
DENMARK	28,119,508	4,855,309	1,000,000	4,000,000	912,408	
EUROPEAN COMMISSION		47,814,169			13,873,992	
EGYPT	326,615					
ERITREA		60,000		45,742		
FINLAND		5,756,678		2,723,736		
FRANCE	3,219,170	4,422,950	80,520	5,579,480		
GERMANY		16,282,225		648,509		
GREECE				135,686		100,000
HOLY SEE	10,000					
HUNGARY		55,371				65,000
ICELAND		308,610				
INDIA	1,920,000					
IRELAND		1,356,852		2,991,192		
ITALY		5,264,784		678,426	259,403	465,943
JAPAN	90,114	51,471,454	1,092	32,103,380	10,000,000	
KENYA	4,000,000	4,000,000				
KOREA, REP OF		500,000				
LIECHTENSTEIN						26,549
LUXEMBOURG		1,295,339		1,728,488	1,017,640	

Donor	DEVELOPMENT	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	OTHER*
NAMIBIA	2,000					
NETHERLANDS		14,980,251	5,680,317	30,199,084	10,385,963	
NEW ZEALAND	714,286	2,251,199			2,402,389	
NORWAY	30,063,292	703,753	2,402,535	6,126,295	15,128,146	
PANAMA	1,000					
PORTUGAL	112,968					
PRIVATE	809,775	2,138,698		358,920	666,012	
QATAR				99,999		
SLOVAK REP.						30,000
SPAIN				1,815,824		1,633,053
SWEDEN		11,497,731		45,990,923	2,877,698	
SWITZERLAND	5,457,360	2,606,839	1,282,051	8,267,507	1,769,910	
THAILAND		230,000	1,436			
UK	626,179	6,610,087		5,195,910	8,582,874	
UN	89,736	4,008,850				
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		956,914		1,000,000		
USA		137,589,746		295,482,686	55,120,000	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>112,627,136</b>	<b>363,263,631</b>	<b>15,309,023</b>	<b>506,515,497</b>	<b>126,917,188</b>	<b>2,320,545</b>
Of which multilateral	75,679,171	18,713,973	15,309,023	72,285,507	1,981,506	221,549
Share of multilateral in total	67%	5%	100%	14%	2%	10%

\* Confirmed contributions pending allocation



For any questions regarding this document, please contact:

**Gordana Jerger**  
Chief, Programming Service (ODMP)  
tel.: + 39-06-6513 2501  
e-mail: [gordana.jerger@wfp.org](mailto:gordana.jerger@wfp.org)

**Stephen Anderson**  
Chief Programme Officer (ODMP)  
tel.: + 39-06-6513 2361  
e-mail: [stephen.anderson@wfp.org](mailto:stephen.anderson@wfp.org)

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