



2006 Estimated Needs and Shortfalls for WFP Operational Activities *as of 1 November 2006*



Table of Contents

2006 Overview.....	5
Special Section – Response to the Lebanon Crisis.....	8
Refugee Related Operations.....	9
<i>Table: Status of Refugee Related Operations.....</i>	10
Global Hazards Outlook.....	12
Reaching the Most Vulnerable: Mother and Child Gap Analysis.....	15
Development, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness.....	18
<i>Table: Status of 2006 Development Activities Needs and Shortfalls.....</i>	21
Emergency Operations.....	23
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations.....	25
<i>Table: Status of 2006 Relief Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls.....</i>	26
Special Operations.....	31
<i>Table: Special Operations 2006 Needs and Shortfalls.....</i>	35
Immediate Response Account.....	38
<i>Table: 2006 IRA Allocations.....</i>	40
<i>Table: Contributions to the IRA.....</i>	42
Regional Outlook and Country Pages.....	43
2006 Contributions to WFP Operational Activities.....	85

2006 OVERVIEW

The World Food Programme (WFP) is seeking to provide assistance to a total of 83 million beneficiaries in 2006 to sustain lives and livelihoods. These beneficiaries require food aid valued at US\$3.9 billion. Taking into account carryover stocks and generous donor contributions of US\$2.3 billion, the current level of funding still falls short by US\$707 million.

2006 Programme of Work (as at 1 November 2006)				
Programme Category	2006 Planned Beneficiaries (in thousands)	2006 Beneficiary Needs (US\$ mill)	2006 Resources to Raise (US\$ mill)	Shortfall at 1 November 06 (US\$ mill)
Development	22,803	478.3	317.0	129.9
EMOPs	18,061	1,253.5	1,180.6	253.7
PRROs	42,305	1,803.4	1,124.4	224.8
SOs	-	374.8	374.8	98.4
Overall	83,168	3,910.0	2,996.7	706.9
Estimated additional resources to be raised in 2006 to ensure distribution in early 2007 (15% of beneficiary needs)				587
Total estimated resources to be raised in 2006				3,583

In addition to this shortfall, additional resources of approximately US\$587 million are needed before the end of 2006 to ensure uninterrupted food aid delivery into early 2007 for ongoing activities. Therefore total current resourcing needs until the end of 2006 amount to US\$1.29 billion.

Needs for 2007 have been finalized and are published in the 2007 edition of the Projected 2007 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations (the Blue Book) and this document is available on

WFP's website www.wfp.org. WFP is already looking towards next year's pipeline breaks and resourcing requirements, since experience has shown that many months can pass before a contribution materializes into food in the beneficiaries' hands.

Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) represent 77 percent of total resources required by WFP. The current shortfall for these operations - US\$254 million for EMOPs and US\$223 million for PRROs – correspond to 67 percent of unfunded needs.

Overall PRROs have the largest resource requirements. However it should be noted that 78 percent of total emergency needs in 2006 are covered by just two operations -- Sudan with an overall need of US\$763 million and Kenya with needs of US\$209 million.

Effective strategies to reduce hunger also rely on creating socio-economic conditions that stimulate self-reliance. WFP therefore aims to assist 22.8 million people in 2006 through development projects and Country Programmes. In providing this assistance, WFP has planned to distribute food aid at a value of US\$478 million. These needs represent 12 percent of the resources to be raised in 2006 for all programme categories. This relatively small investment would allow WFP to reach 27 percent of its planned beneficiaries, although at present development projects have a shortfall of US\$130 million.

Special Operations (SOs) play an essential role in supporting WFP's massive humanitarian work in challenging geographical areas such as Sudan, Chad and the Horn of Africa. The 2006 resourcing needs are US\$375 million, with a shortfall of US\$98 million. Overall needs for 2006 have decreased since the June

edition of the Yellow Pages despite significant new SOs in Lebanon. This is due to the budget reduction for these operations in Sudan and Indonesia. WFP is currently implementing 21 SOs which enhance coordination in the United Nations system and with other partners by offering essential logistical support for common humanitarian work.

WFP continues to strengthen its collaboration with UNHCR to provide the first line of support for millions of displaced people worldwide. Together these agencies work to mitigate the poverty, malnutrition and despair that inevitably accompanies such displacement. For more detailed information, see the section on Refugee Related Operations.

Strengthening emergency response

WFP continues to work on its corporate-wide plan to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies. On-going efforts include: i) streamlining WFP's internal funding mechanisms (IRA, Working Capital Facility etc) to expedite access and improve the guidance for Country Offices and Regional Bureaux; ii) developing an umbrella strategy to improve emergency-related management and technical skills; iii) expanding WFP's network of stand-by partners to increase language skills and extend regional coverage; iv) creating a Fast Administrative Support Team (FAST) to ensure optimal provision of services in administration, finance, HR, ICT travel, procurement and security; v) expanding the Humanitarian Response Depot (HRD) Network of pre-positioned stocks to include Brindisi, Dubai, Panama, Ghana and Malaysia; vi) establishing a global vehicle leasing pool available to all Country Offices; and vii) reviewing systems and procedures to clarify chain of command, delegation of authority and standard operating procedures for Rome-based support to field operations.

Reaching beneficiaries on time

WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) continues to play a critical role as WFP's primary funding mechanisms, guaranteeing support to WFP's rapid response in emergency operations. As of 1 November 2006, allocations from the IRA set a record year-to-date high of approximately US\$113.2 million. These funds have been used to jump-start or address critical shortfalls in 25 Relief and Special Operations such as Lebanon and the Horn of Africa and nine Immediate Response-Emergencies approved under the Regional/Country Directors' delegated authority. Significant efforts are underway to maintain an IRA balance sufficient to address WFP's corporate priority to respond effectively in the event of three major emergencies.

As a critical and proven component of WFP's emergency response, the organization urges donors to strive to increase the cash balance to the target of US\$70 million, through agreement to revolve advances and new donor contributions directed to the IRA

Over US\$118 million in untied multilateral contributions have been confirmed for relief operations in 2006, covering less than only 4 percent of the funding gap. WFP strongly encourages further multilateral contributions from donors. Such contributions are instrumental when there is no announced donor funding and operational shortfalls are large or when pipeline breaks are imminent. Ideally, all contributions would be provided this way. As a step in this direction, it is recommended that in the next biennium efforts be made to reach a target of 30 percent of contributions provided multilaterally, without restrictions and preferably in cash.

The Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) was established by the Secretary-General in 1991. It is used to make loans to

operational entities of the United Nations to ensure the rapid and coordinated response to requests for emergency assistance. In December 2005 the General Assembly established the Central Emergency Response Fund which, in effect, added a grant element to the CERF. Since its implementation in March 2006 WFP operations, including support to both food assistance and common services activities, have benefited from the CERF grant component for a total of approximately US\$58 million. The CERF and Common Humanitarian Funding mechanisms combined constitute the third largest portion of WFP's funding.

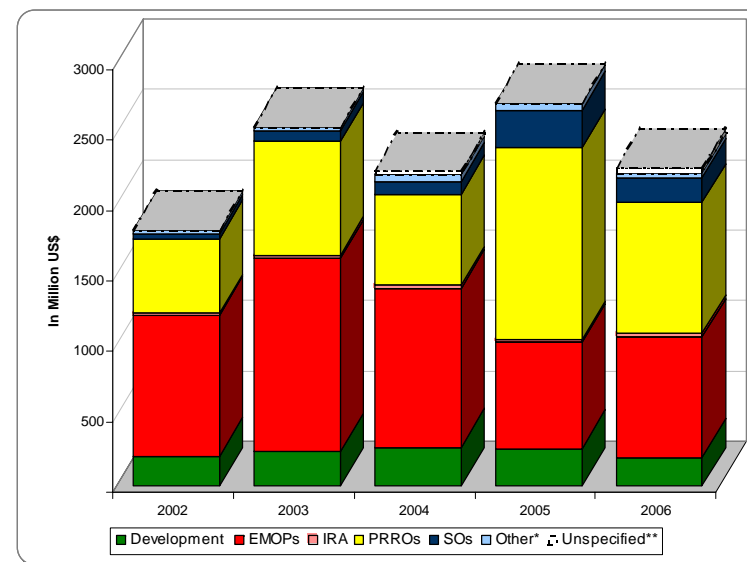
WFP welcomes the development of this grant facility for rapid response and meeting the most urgent life-saving needs in under funded 'forgotten crises', in combination with other emergency funding mechanisms such as WFP's Immediate Response Account. The CERF grant has been used to support WFP interventions in the Horn of Africa, Sudan, Afghanistan, Niger, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, amongst others.

Strengthening needs assessment

WFP is completing the second year of a three-year planning process to strengthen emergency needs assessments (ENA) and develop related pre-crisis information. The first edition of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) handbook was issued in June 2005, and has been used to train over 800 WFP and partner staff on improved assessment techniques. Additional guidance developed in 2006 on specific technical issues (e.g. effects of food aid on markets, differentiating chronic and transitory food insecurity) is being field tested. The results from this work and from research to refine food security measurement, population estimation, and market and nutrition analysis methods will be used to produce a revised version of the handbook in 2007.

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) studies have been completed or launched in 17 disaster-prone countries, and food security monitoring systems have been established or initiated in 13 countries, to understand vulnerability and improve detection of potential food crises respectively. CFSVA guidance and practice is being refined, such as by testing of new methods to collect population data and validating methods for using dietary diversity as an indicator of food security.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP
from 2002 to 2006**



SPECIAL SECTION - RESPONSE TO THE LEBANON CRISIS

Between 12 July and 14 August, Lebanon was subjected to sustained, heavy shelling, air strikes and an economic blockade. According to the Lebanese High Relief Commission (HRC), in addition to 1,200 casualties and 4,500 wounded people, almost one million people were displaced within Lebanon and to neighbouring countries.

In response to this sudden crisis, WFP sent its emergency team to Lebanon on 17 July, just five days after the hostilities started. WFP opened an office and launched a regional emergency operation to provide food assistance as well as three separate special operations providing logistics, United National Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) and ICT support to the humanitarian community in Lebanon. All operations were launched on 23 July, for a period of three months. The first humanitarian convoy organized by WFP and carrying food aid was dispatched to the southern city of Tyre on 25-26 July. During its operations, WFP established an office in Beirut, a sub office in Tyre and support structures in Syria and Cyprus.

Until the cease-fire, WFP was able to deliver food and non-food relief cargoes to the south of the country, to the Bekaa valley and to a number of collective centres for the displaced in Beirut and in the north. After the cease-fire came into effect on 14 August, access to the affected areas improved extensively and WFP expanded its operations further.

WFP was also able to carry out a rapid food security assessment mission between 27 August and 10 September. The results of the assessment were released on 15 September, indicating that Lebanon is expected to be food secure again relatively soon as its

commercial sector is improving quickly. In addition a number of early recovery projects by the government and other assistance agencies were being prepared to assist those affected by the conflict or structurally vulnerable.

WFP has assisted an estimated 810,000 conflict-affected people in Lebanon and Syria with almost 13,000 mt of food commodities during its three-month operation from late July to the end of October. In addition, more than 1,300 truckloads delivered approximately 2,000 mt of other food and non-food relief items to beneficiaries on behalf of the UN humanitarian community and its partners in Lebanon. WFP also installed or upgraded, on behalf of the UN community in Lebanon, the necessary security telecommunications infrastructure.

WFP officially closed operations in Lebanon on 31 October. Negligible food stocks remain, and the Lebanese Government will take care of the few remaining pockets that may still be affected by food insecurity.

The prompt start-up of fully fledged WFP operations after the crisis started and a quick closure of operations and offices once the crisis was over is widely considered a good example of a suitable emergency response adequately adapted to the circumstances of the situation concerned.

REFUGEE AND IDP RELATED OPERATIONS

In working together, WFP and UNHCR are committed to providing a full package of services jointly to refugees, that includes protection, food, non-food items, health and education. However without sufficient funding for both agencies, providing the complete and coordinated package of assistance is jeopardized. Both agencies wish to bring to the attention of donors the urgent importance of coordinated support for refugees and IDPs by funding both WFP and UNHCR.

Sustainable repatriation is a major joint concern of both WFP and UNHCR. The number of refugees in the world is decreasing but donor support must now be focused on ensuring that those who have repatriated have sufficient resources to rebuild their lives once they return home. Support is required for programmes designed to ensure that they have the resources and capacity to rebuild their lives on return, as in South Sudan. On-going donor support is also sought for the repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries to Sudan and to Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia and Rwanda, among others.

Large refugee operations where WFP and UNHCR will continue to work together into 2007 include those in Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Contingency plans are in place for several potential regional crises in Africa, should the security situation deteriorate in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo or Somalia. A contingency plan has also been drawn up in coordination with UNHCR and other partners for possible needs of increasing numbers of IDPs in Iraq as a result of the sectarian violence that has intensified since February.

WFP continues to work closely with UNHCR in support of UNHCR's expanded role vis-à-vis conflict-generated IDPs, in the countries where, under the steps taken within the United Nations towards reform of humanitarian response, UNHCR is now the cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter, and camp management and coordination. The return of IDPs to home areas will continue to be a significant part of WFP and UNHCR work in southern Sudan, as will be the return and resettlement of IDPs in Uganda. WFP continues to support large numbers of IDPs in Colombia and in DRC.

Of special concern at this time is the large refugee influx into north-eastern Kenya, a result of the conflict between the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts Union in Somalia. The threat of a wider civil war in Somalia is forcing many to flee the country while military conscription, clan militia fighting and drought are complementary causes of the migration. It is estimated that some 32,000 Somalis have already fled to Kenya this year, with tens of thousands more expected to follow in the coming months. The existing three Dadaab Refugee camps are now home to 160,000 refugees and a fourth camp will need to be established in case the numbers of new arrivals exceed 50,000. UNHCR is overseeing biometric registration of the asylum seekers while WFP is responsible for providing life-sustaining general food rations to all registered refugees twice a month as well as immediate assistance to all new arrivals in the camps to tide them over until the next general distribution. In addition, WFP is procuring high energy biscuits should the humanitarian situation further deteriorate and emergency food rations be required.

2006 RESOURCING STATUS FOR REFUGEE-RELATED OPERATIONS

(As at 1 November 2006)

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Project Title	2006 Project Planned Beneficiaries	2006 Estimated Number of Refugees	2006 Refugees (as % of total planned beneficiaries)	Current Estimated Monthly Number of Refugees	2006 Beneficiary Needs	2006 Resourcing Shortfalls
								US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill
AFRICA									
Angola**	10433.0	P	Food Assistance to Education and Health in Conflict- affected Communities	473,001	0	0%	1,068	34.3	14.6
			01 Apr - 31 Mar 09						
Chad	10327.1	E	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad	228,000	210,000	92%	214,110	47.8	0.0
			01 Jul 05 - 31 Dec 06						
Chad	10510.0	E	Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad	45,060	45,060	100%	49,000	5.1	0.0
			01 Mar. 06 - 31 Dec. 07						
Congo D.R.	10288.0	P	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict	1,036,300	4,700	0%	600	72.5	0.0
			01 Jan 04 - 30 Jun 07						
Côte d'Ivoire Reg. (Ghana)	10372.0	P	Response to the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and its Regional Impact in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali	1,109,190	10,000	1%	11,186	24.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire Reg. (Côte d'Ivoire)					9,000	1%	10,000		
Côte d'Ivoire Reg. (Mali)* (2)					10,000	1%	0		
			01 Jan 05 - 30 Jun 07						
Djibouti	10283.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Somali & Ethiopian Refugees	11,660	11,660	100%	6,200	2.0	0.5
			01 Mar 05 - 31 Dec 06						
Ethiopia	10127.1	P	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees	100,900	93,350	93%	98,269	13.1	1.3
			01 Jan 05 - 31 Dec 06						
Gambia The	10550.0	E/IRA	Food Assistance to Casamance Refugees	7,550	7,550	100%	7,550	0.3	0.3
			01 Oct 06 - 31 Dec 06						
Great Lakes (Burundi)	10062.2	P	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	1,822,399	8,000	0.4%	10,000	127.8	31.0
Great Lakes (Rwanda)					60,000	3%	45,000		
Great Lakes (Tanzania)					390,000	21%	318,000		
			01 Jan 06 - 31 Dec 06						
Kenya	10258.1	P	Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees	279,589	253,375	91%	243,525	36.5	0.0
			01 Oct 05 - 30 Sep 07						
Malawi	10309.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	11,200	7,100	63%	7,100	0.4	0.0
			01 Jan 04 - 30 Jun 06						
Namibia	10145.1	E	Assistance to Angolan Refugees	5,750	6,000	104%	6,000	0.6	0.3
			01 Jun 03 - 30 Jun 06						
Sudan	10503.0	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	6,144,721	90,000	1%	84,337	762.8	114.1
			01 Jan 06 - 31 Dec 06						
Togo Regional (Benin)	10465.0	E	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Togo and Refugees in Ghana and Bénin	48,080	21,000	44%	6,492	3.5	1.4
Togo Regional (Ghana)					12,080	25%	10,000		
Togo Regional (Togo - IDPs)					10,000	21%	5,000		
			01 Jul 05 - 31 Dec 06						
Uganda	10121.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups	2,537,415	148,249	6%	165,000	122.7	0.0
			01 Apr 05 - 31 Mar 08						
West Africa Coastal (Guinea)	10064.3	P	Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	1,225,122	58,600	5%	56,034	71.5	0.0
West Africa Coastal (Liberia**)					0	0%	3,345		
West Africa Coastal (Sierra Leone)					12,000	1%	32,500		
			01 Jan 05 - 31 Dec 06						
Zambia	10071.2	P	Food Assistance for Refugees from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo	82,000	82,000	100%	63,000	9.9	0.9
			01 Jan 06 - 31 Dec 07						
SUB-TOTAL AFRICA				15,167,937	1,559,724		1,453,316	1,334.8	164.4

Recipient	Project Number	Type (1)	Project Title	2006 Project Planned Beneficiaries	2006 Estimated Number of Refugees	2006 Refugees (as % of total planned beneficiaries)	Current Estimated Monthly Number of Refugees	2006 Beneficiary Needs	2006 Resourcing Shortfalls
								US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill
ASIA									
Bangladesh	10045.3	P	Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar	24,500	22,000	90%	22,000	2.5	0.1
Myanmar **	10066.2	P	Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine	329,500	0	0%		6.8	4.4
Nepal	10058.4	P	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	106,800	106,800	100%	104,743	9.3	0.7
SUB-TOTAL ASIA				460,800	128,800		126,743	18.6	5.2
EASTERN EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA									
Afghanistan**	10427.0	P	Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	3,316,000	0	0%	0	123.8	0.0
Algeria (3)	10172.1	P	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees	90,000	90,000	100%	125,000	10.2	0.0
Armenia	10053.1	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	110,000	25,150	23%	1,100	4.6	0.0
Georgia	10211.0	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	209,500	6,000	3%	2,600	7.1	0.9
Iran	10213.0	P	Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees	151,000	1,120,000	742%	30,677	0.5	0.0
Yemen	10232.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	16,695	33,195	199%	13,850	1.1	0.6
SUB-TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA				3,893,195	1,274,345		173,227	147.3	1.5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Ecuador	10381.0	E	Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict	6,300	6,300	100%	5,962	0.9	0.2
SUB-TOTAL LATIN AMERICA				6,300	6,300		5,962	1.0	0.2
GRAND TOTAL				19,528,232	2,969,169		1,759,248	1,502	171.3

(1) 2006 Estimated Beneficiary Needs indicates the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2006, including refugee caseload, if operations were fully resourced.

(2) Mali - 2006 estimated number of refugees includes contingency figures.

(3) Algeria - Beneficiary figures under review.

* Includes returnees. ** Not refugees but returnees.

GLOBAL HAZARDS OUTLOOK

Africa

In **East Africa**, regional instability is likely to continue with the developing political situation in Somalia involving a number of countries in the region. In the **Horn of Africa**, an estimated 15 million people are at risk due to drought, including 8 million in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The most affected populations are primarily located in pastoral areas of southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and southern and south-eastern Ethiopia. Tension at the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia is expected to increase due to the movement of Eritrea's troops inside the UN buffer zone between the two countries.

In **Somalia**, the deteriorating socio-political situation has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of Somali refugees arriving at the **Kenyan border**. A massive influx of displaced persons into Kenya is feared should the security situation in Somalia further deteriorate. In **Uganda**, the situation remains highly unstable despite peace talks between the Government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels group. It is anticipated that resumption of hostilities would have significant humanitarian implications in southern Sudan, northern Uganda and possibly DR Congo.

In **Sudan**, the security situation is likely to continue to deteriorate and negatively impact humanitarian operations. Violence has displaced more than 200,000 people in Sudan so far this year, while efforts continue to reach the 355,000 people in **North and South Darfur** cut off from food assistance by insecurity. In **Chad**, the extremely tense and volatile situation in the eastern part of the country is ongoing as rebel and bandit activities hamper humanitarian efforts. In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, deterioration of the humanitarian situation continues. An estimated 250,000 people in northern parts of CAR are reported to have been

forced to flee their homes in recent months because of severe levels of violence perpetrated by armed groups.

In **DR Congo** security remains a major issue in the east, with violence leading to population displacement. The political situation is being monitored very closely as any significant deterioration may carry regional implications, both via the potential for massive cross-border refugee flight, and possible military intervention by neighbouring states.

In **West Africa**, following below-normal rains in June/early-July in several parts of the region, precipitation improved significantly in August over the main producing areas, thus improving production prospects in most countries. Though good harvests are forecasted, **Niger, Mauritania** and **Burkina Faso** need special attention as the nutritional situation remains worrying. Rates of acute child malnutrition in eight countries in the region exceed the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent requiring urgent emergency response. The socio-political situation in **Côte d'Ivoire** remains extremely precarious and could in a worst case scenario result in the displacement of 1.5 million persons, if there is a resumption of conflict.

Excluding South Africa, the **Southern Africa** sub-region's 2006 cereal harvest significantly improved over the past year. In **Zimbabwe**, full humanitarian preparedness is crucial to meet anticipated food needs. Zimbabwe's economy has been in recession for six straight years, undermining access to income and food. Cereal deficits are projected at 22 percent for 2006/2007 with an estimated 1.4 million people expected to need food aid in the six months until the next harvest in April 2007.

Latin/Central America and the Caribbean

In **Central America** regional maize outputs are projected above normal with the exception of **Honduras**, where prolonged drought has created localized harvest failure. The abundant rains in the **Caribbean** benefited agricultural production in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Cuba. Concerning the socio-political situation, **Haiti** remains in UN security phase III. Ongoing talks between the Government and the armed gangs are taking place in the country and are expected to ease the situation. In **Colombia**, displacement of people continues and there is concern that the uncertain political situation may worsen the food security situation.

Asia

In Asia, above-average or bumper wheat crops were gathered in many countries. Early prospects for the main coarse grain and rice crops are generally favourable following a timely arrival of the monsoon in the main producing areas. The **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)** is still recovering from severe floods that struck the country in mid-July. Total cereal import requirement in 2006/07 is tentatively forecast at some 1 million mt. In addition, the impact of the regime's test of a nuclear device is being monitored closely. Food security in DPRK has been sustained over the past years by large quantities of bilateral and multilateral food aid. In **Sri Lanka**, the conflict between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam is in imminent danger of sliding into a full-scale civil war and is seriously affecting food security. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people have fled the affected areas. Food security situation in **Afghanistan** is expected to deteriorate. Some 2.5 million people are facing an imminent food crisis as the drought has destroyed much of the wheat crop. In addition, some 6.5 million people are affected by hunger, either seasonally or long-term. Insecurity throughout much of the country constrains WFP's operations.

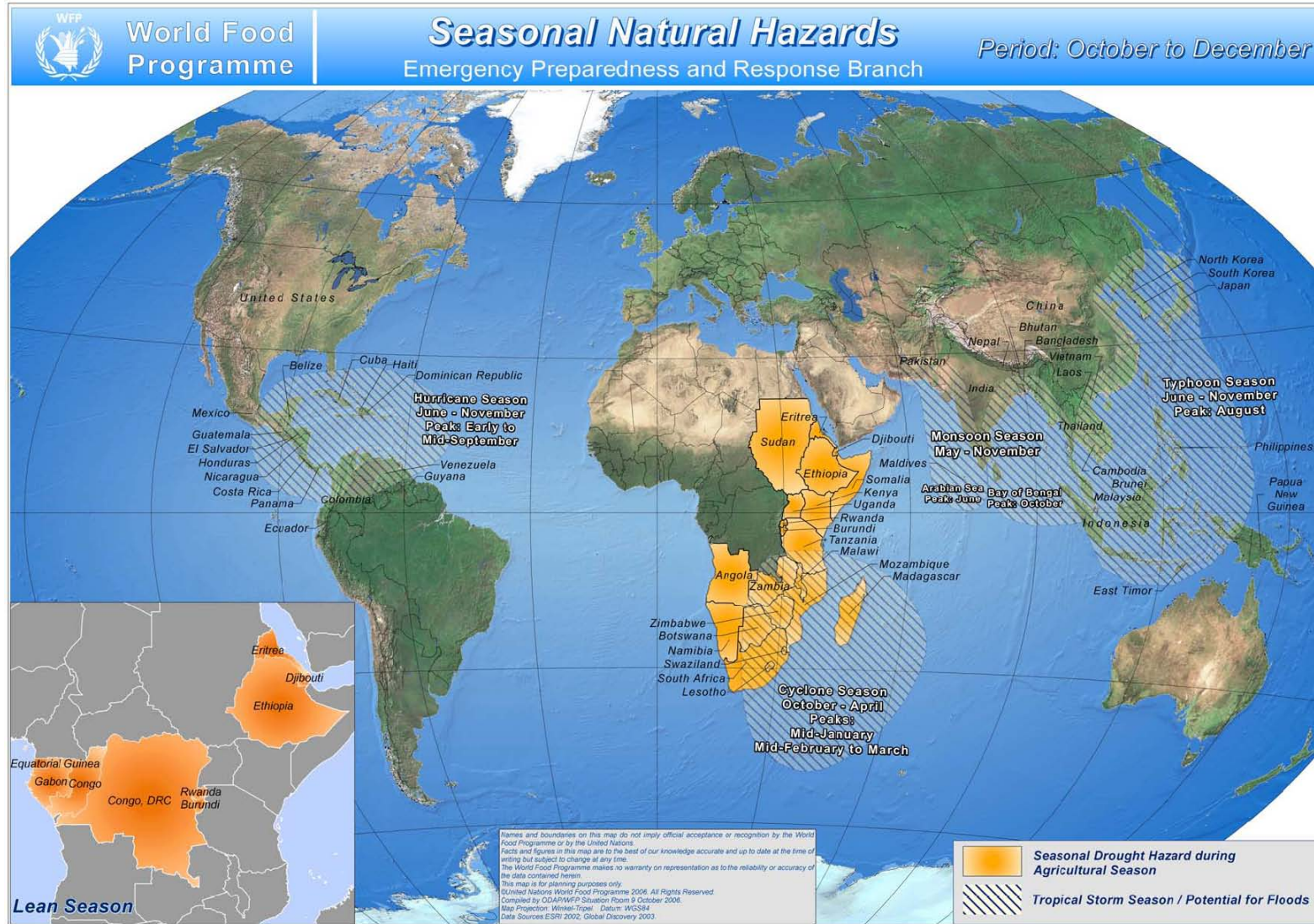
Middle East and Central Asia

The situation in **Iraq** continues to worsen. Extreme levels of violence hamper the delivery of assistance in some parts of the country and the number of internally displaced people is likely to rise. The food security situation in the occupied **Palestinian territory** is deteriorating as the negative impacts of Israeli military and economic restrictions mount. Repeated and sporadic closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, combined with ongoing Israeli military operations, are affecting access and availability of food stocks and essential supplies for food preparation.

Global

El Niño conditions have developed in the tropical Pacific and are likely to continue, possibly strengthening into moderate conditions by early 2007. Forecasted probability of an El Niño event during September-October-November 2006 season is approximately 55 percent. Should El Niño occur, rainfall is expected to be reduced over the area including Indonesia, Malaysia, northern Australia and the Philippines. This dryness can be expected to continue for the remainder of 2006. El Niño is usually followed by increased rainfall and risk of flooding in East Africa.

The H5N1 virus has spread more rapidly in 2006 than any other virus in recorded history. WHO remains at a high alert status since a human influenza pandemic could happen anytime. It is anticipated that with the 2006/2007 winter period arriving in the Northern Hemisphere, the spread of the virus will accelerate again. WFP is continuing to enhance its pandemic preparedness focusing on four objectives: staff safety and health, continuity of operations, additional programmes and contribution to a system-wide effort to prepare for, prevent and/or combat a pandemic.



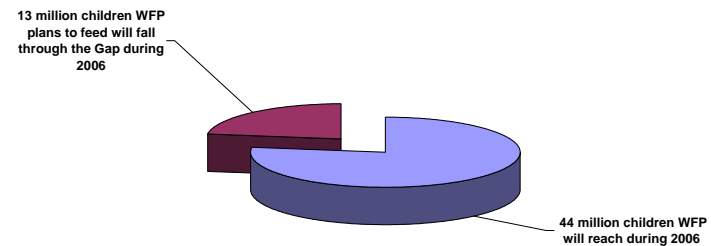
REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE: MOTHER AND CHILD GAP ANALYSIS

Each year due to lack of adequate resources and other constraints (such as security and bad weather), WFP is not able to deliver 100 percent of the rations planned for mother and child beneficiaries. Cuts are made in the number of days food is available, in the amount or type of food provided, or in the number of mothers or children fed. When WFP is unable to feed hungry mothers or children through its programmes due to lack of resources, WFP classifies these mothers and children as having fallen through “the gap.” Not including new emergencies, WFP estimates that 2 million mothers and 13 million children will fall through the gap in 2006.

The long-term goal is for WFP and national governments to feed more of the 400 million children who suffer from chronic hunger worldwide. WFP needs to begin by fully funding its current programmes and closing these shortfalls.

WFP’s “Gap Analysis” team has undertaken the task of documenting the 2006 requirements and shortfalls country by country. Once documented, the gaps are then targeted by WFP fundraisers seeking innovative approaches and new sources of funds to fill these needs.

2006 Child Hunger Gap Estimate
WFP plans to reach 57 million children during 2006.
Due to funding shortfalls, 13 million of these children will fall through the Gap.



“Gap Country Profiles” have been created to highlight mother and child planned but unfed beneficiaries country by country. The four-page profiles provide fundraisers and prospective donors with a guide to a country’s current hunger situation, the expected mother and child gaps, and how public and private donors can help fill these funding shortfalls.

Country Profiles are currently available from the Gap team. Please contact Ruba Sonbol on +39 06 6513 3428 or Ruba.Sonbol@wfp.org for more information. An example of a Country Profile is available on the next page.

CHANGING THE FUTURE CAMBODIA - THE GAP



Notwithstanding recent socio-economic progress, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in Asia with 35 percent of its population living below the poverty line, and some 15 percent in extreme poverty. Cambodia ranked 130 out of 177 countries in the 2005 UNDP Human Development Index. Economic growth remains narrowly based and has not led to widespread reduction in poverty. The life expectancy is one of the lowest in

Southeast Asia.

Malnutrition in Cambodia is a silent emergency, with nearly half of the children under five showing signs of stunting, and a similar percentage being underweight. Micronutrient deficiencies, especially of iron, vitamin A and iodine, are high among children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Estimates of mortality rates in children under the age of five stand at 124 per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate at 437 per 100,000 live births. Despite recent progress, Cambodia has the highest adult HIV/AIDS prevalence in the region, at 1.9 percent (2003).

IN CAMBODIA DURING 2005 WFP REACHED:

- 130,015 children under 5
- 826,771 children 5 to 18
- 200,745 women
- 544,296 children received school meals
- 11,820 children received take-home rations

Thirty years of conflict, high population growth, low agricultural productivity, the relatively high prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS, poor access to health services and education, difficulties experienced in land titling and vulnerability to natural disasters, all contribute to continued poverty. As a result, a growing number of families face food insecurity. In rural areas, many children go to school hungry thus reducing their ability to concentrate at school. Access to adequate food supplies is constrained by low purchasing power, a high debt burden, and the absence of reliable credit.

COUNTRY QUICK FACTS

- **Population: 13.9 Million**
 Popl. under age 5: 1.5 Million
 Popl. between age 5 & 18: 5.2 Million
- **Ranks 130 out of 177 countries**
 (UNDP Human Development Index 2005)
- **Literacy rate: 73.60% (2004, World Bank)**
- **Primary school enrolment rate: 93.50 (net), (2004, UNICEF)**
- **Life expectancy at birth (years): 63**
- **Infant mortality rate**
 (per 1000 births): 124
- **Infants with low birth weight: 11%**
 (2004, World Bank)
- **Children under 5 suffering from: Underweight: 35.6%**
 Stunting: 37.2%
 Wasting: 7.3% (CDHS. 2005)

The Government is pursuing poverty reduction and improved food security through a comprehensive policy framework and reform programme. Nevertheless, these efforts - particularly in rural development, education and health need to be further supported by food aid interventions. They represent the only safety net in the country for the chronic and transient poor and are the foundation for longer-term development assistance.

CLOSING THE TOTAL GAP IN CAMBODIA

Target Beneficiaries: 160,000 Children 0-5; 885,000 Children 5-18; 13,000 Pregnant & Lactating Women **TOTAL: 1,058,000 Mothers & Children**

Duration: October 2006 to March 2007

Description: WFP interventions include improving school attendance & enrolment, especially among girls; improving nutritional status and basic health education & awareness of vulnerable mothers & children; and improving nutritional status of mothers & children affected by HIV/AIDS and/or TB.

Partners: Royal Government of Cambodia, UNICEF, WHO, Caritas Cambodia, World Vision Cambodia, Hellen Keller International, International Committee of the Red Cross, RACHA, Lutheran World Federation, CARE International, and other local and international NGOs.

Commodities: Sugar, rice, beans, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend (CSB), canned-fish, and iodized salt.

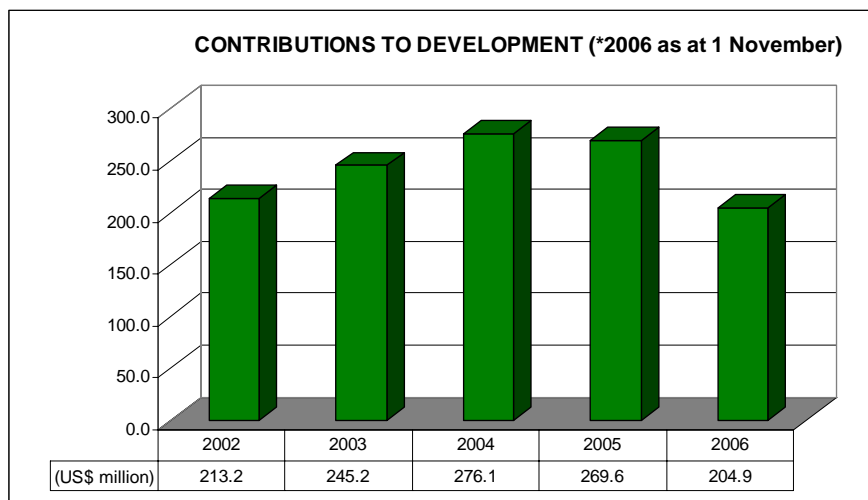
- Objectives & Expected Outcomes:**
- Increase enrolment and retention in basic primary education, decrease retention and reduce short-term hunger; particularly among girls
 - Improve nutritional status and basic health education of vulnerable mothers and children
 - Enable TB patients and people affected by HIV/AIDS (especially mothers and children) to receive care and treatment and to improve the food security of their households

GAP: WFP's Cambodia operation has consistently been reducing its plans to reach mothers and children due to shortfall of funds. Beginning in October 2006 and through the remainder of the year, WFP will be forced to reduce the amount of food ration it is able to provide school children. In the case of MCH programs, WFP's Cambodia operation must make the difficult decision to cut the number of beneficiaries it is able to reach due to shortfall of funds and commodities. Unless additional resources are pledged, these reductions in rations and beneficiaries are expected to continue into 2007.

Cost to Fill the Gap: **US\$9.5 Million** (Oct 06 to March 07)

DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

WFP's development portfolio targets 22.8 million highly food-insecure and vulnerable people in 47 countries. Beneficiaries are supported through a variety of development and rehabilitation activities, which focus primarily on support for education/school feeding, mother and child health (MCH) and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, agricultural rehabilitation and disaster mitigation.



As of November 1, the 2006 requirements to meet the needs of these beneficiaries amount to approximately US\$478 million, for which contributions of US\$209.5 million have been confirmed.

¹ This graph is based on resources received by contribution year for the last five years. Figures in the text and tables are based on resources confirmed by calendar year.

WFP has allocated 90 percent of available multilateral funds to countries meeting country concentration criteria, in line with the Executive Board decision that by 2007 at least 90 percent of all WFP's undirected multilateral development resources from traditional donors should go to countries which:

- are least developed or had an equally low income (GNI less than US\$900); and
- face a problem of widespread chronic malnutrition measured as a rate of under-five stunting greater than 25 percent.

At the November 2006 session of the Executive Board (EB) the following Country Programmes will be submitted for approval:

- Bangladesh 10410.0 (2007-2010)
- Tanzania 10437.0 (2007-2010)
- Chad 10478.0 (2007-2010)
- Egypt 10450.0 (2007-2011)
- Yemen 10435.0 (2007-2011)
- Mozambique 10466.0 (2007-2009)
- Guinea 10453.0 (2007-2011)
- Ethiopia 10430.0 (2007-2011)

Country Programmes for Senegal and Zambia will be presented to the EB for consideration.

School feeding

The immediate goals of WFP school feeding initiatives are to increase school attendance and enrolment, reduce drop-out rates and grade repetition and improve children's cognitive capacity and classroom behaviour. An overarching goal is to address gender imbalances in education. WFP food for education (FFE)

programmes are designed to support equitable access to education amongst the most vulnerable and food-insecure population groups of the assisted countries. By providing FFE programmes - school feeding (school meals or snacks) and/or take-home rations - WFP intends to support efforts aimed at achieving universal primary education and reducing gender disparities in education, contributing to a future generation of skilled and responsible adults.

The results of WFP's Standardized School Feeding Surveys between 2001 to 2005 concluded that:

- Where school feeding programmes had been running for over one year, absolute enrolment increased significantly and was mainly driven by increased enrolment of girls.
- More girls were enrolled than boys, resulting in a global aggregate gender ratio above parity. Interestingly, the largest increase in girls' enrolment and gender ratio was found in countries with recently expanded take-home ration programmes for girls.
- FFE programmes directly contribute to the achievement of universal primary education and gender equality

An estimated 115 million children of primary school age are still not enrolled in school, 53 percent of them girls. Most of these children are particularly affected by hunger and poverty, often compounded by the effects of HIV/AIDS. WFP has set itself the goal of significantly expanding its FFE programmes to reach 50 million chronically hungry school-aged children by the end of 2007. This requires additional funding in order to double the current FFE programme coverage and to reach the many needy children still currently not assisted.

On average, it costs WFP only 19 US cents a day to feed a child. That is US\$34 per child per year. The funding gap of approved

projects in support to FFE (children aged 5 to 18) in 2006 is US\$206.8 million - for all WFP programme categories, thus excluding some 9 million children from much needed support.

HIV/AIDS

WFP's goal is to provide food and nutritional support to individuals and families who are affected by food insecurity and HIV/AIDS. WFP tailors its operations as appropriate to address the impact of HIV/AIDS in the communities it serves. The main focus of WFP's HIV/AIDS interventions is to provide nutritional support to treatment and care programmes, support orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS and link prevention education with school feeding programmes and relief operations. Addressing gender issues is also essential to successful HIV/AIDS programming.

At the start of 2006, WFP was working in 21 of the 25 most severely affected countries and had HIV/AIDS-related programming in 51 countries: 10 Country Programmes, 2 stand-alone development projects, 19 PRROs and 3 EMOPs.

WFP's HIV/AIDS activities fall into four main categories:

- **Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission** in 13 countries², assisting approximately 95,000 beneficiaries, to meet the nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating, HIV positive women and their children during a period of particular nutritional vulnerability.

² CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- **Home based care:** WFP assists approximately 760,000 beneficiaries in 13 countries, improving the nutritional status of chronically ill patients and the food security of their affected households/families.
- **Antiretroviral Therapy:** WFP provides food as part of a comprehensive anti-retroviral treatment package in 16 countries³ in Africa, for approximately 180,000 beneficiaries. As stated by the WHO, adequate nutrition cannot cure HIV infection but is essential to maintain a person's immune system, to sustain healthy levels of physical activity, and for optimal quality of life.
- **Tuberculosis:** national TB programmes are supported by WFP in 23 countries⁴. Prevention and treatment of active TB is critical for individuals with HIV/AIDS, as TB is the leading cause of AIDS-related death.

³ Burkina Faso, CAR, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia

⁴ Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Georgia, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Yemen

STATUS OF 2006 WFP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS

(As at 1 November 2006)

Country	Project n.	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽¹⁾	2006 Beneficiary Needs (US\$ mill) ⁽²⁾	2006 Resources to Raise (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
Least Developed Countries										
Bangladesh	10059.0	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2001-2005)	01/01/2001	31/12/2006	1,127,295	29.0	23.4	28.1	0.0	0.0%
Benin	10308.0	Promotion of Formal and Non-Formal Education of Children and Youth	01/07/2004	30/06/2009	71,935	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0%
Benin	10484.0	Nutritional Support to Households Affected by HIV/AIDS	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	6,000	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0%
Bhutan	10133.0	Country Programme - Bhutan (2002-2007)	01/07/2002	31/12/2007	54,219	4.7	1.9	1.8	0.2	9.1%
Burkina Faso	10399.0	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2006-2010)	01/01/2006	31/12/2010	362,300	7.5	7.5	9.1	0.0	0.0%
Cambodia	10170.1	Support to Maternal and Child Health	01/06/2005	30/11/2006	65,000	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.4	19.3%
Cape Verde	10409.0	Assistance to Primary School Canteens and Kindergardens	01/01/2006	31/07/2010	98,000	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0%
Central African Rep.	10361.0	Support for Education for All and Health	01/10/2005	30/09/2009	133,500	4.2	2.7	1.9	0.8	28.8%
Chad	10018.0	Country Programme - Chad (2001-2005)	01/01/2001	31/12/2006	269,403	10.4	7.7	5.6	2.1	27.5%
Djibouti	10385.0	Support for School Feeding and Vocational Training	01/07/2005	31/12/2007	35,700	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	18.7%
Ethiopia	10208.0	Country Programme - Ethiopia (2003-2006)	01/01/2003	31/12/2006	1,608,024	38.3	24.8	16.6	8.3	33.3%
Ethiopia	10486.0	Development Pilot Project: Ethiopia Drought Insurance	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	0	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	51.6%
Gambia	10311.0	Support to Basic Education in Rural Vulnerable Regions	01/08/2004	31/07/2007	163,436	4.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	50.0%
Guinea	10039.0	Country Programme - Guinea (2002 - 2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	363,473	5.1	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Haiti	10217.0	Country Programme - Haiti (2003-2006)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	298,274	12.0	6.0	7.2	0.0	0.0%
Laos	10078.1	Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Laos	01/06/2005	31/05/2010	294,760	3.9	2.1	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Laos	10306.0	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition	01/08/2004	31/07/2007	129,000	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	28.3%
Lesotho	10266.0	Support to Free Primary Education	01/01/2004	31/12/2007	169,500	4.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	39.6%
Madagascar	10340.0	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2009)	01/01/2005	31/12/2009	191,133	5.5	3.6	1.2	2.4	66.2%
Malawi	10106.0	Country Programme - Malawi (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2007	515,000	25.1	18.5	5.9	12.5	67.8%
Mali	10205.0	Country Programme - Mali (2003-2007)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	1,027,787	8.4	6.0	1.6	4.4	73.3%
Mauritania	10209.0	Country Programme - Mauritania (2003-2008)	01/01/2003	31/12/2008	346,054	9.4	4.3	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Mozambique	10097.0	Country Programme - Mozambique (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	530,193	33.0	22.8	1.5	21.4	93.6%
Nepal	10093.0	Country Programme - Nepal (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2007	1,135,248	20.0	14.5	7.2	7.4	50.6%
Niger	10285.0	Country Programme - Niger (2004-2007)	01/01/2004	31/12/2007	522,810	16.9	13.6	8.9	4.8	35.0%
Rwanda	10156.0	Country Programme - Rwanda (2003-2007)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	399,355	16.8	14.7	2.7	11.9	81.4%
São Tomé & Príncipe	10422.0	Support for Education for All and Health	05/01/2006	31/12/2011	37,980	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0%
Senegal	10088.0	Country Programme - Senegal (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	496,166	6.4	2.3	0.6	1.8	76.2%
Sierra Leone	10333.0	Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2005-2007)	01/06/2005	31/12/2007	302,000	8.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.2%
Sudan	10105.0	Country Programme - Sudan (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	365,800	14.8	11.4	5.4	6.0	52.9%
Tanzania	10065.0	Country Programme - Tanzania (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	285,347	13.2	4.7	4.2	0.6	11.7%
Uganda	10426.0	Country Programme - Uganda (2006-2010)	01/01/2006	31/12/2010	158,600	5.9	5.9	4.4	1.5	25.4%
Yemen	10137.0	Country Programme - Yemen (2002-2007)	01/06/2002	31/05/2007	1,247,078	14.9	12.6	6.9	5.7	45.5%
Zambia	10157.0	Country Programme - Zambia (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	453,865	13.2	10.4	2.7	7.8	74.5%
Sub-total					13,264,235	352.9	245.1	153.1	92.0	

Country	Project n.	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽¹⁾	2006 Beneficiary Needs (US\$ mill) ⁽²⁾	2006 Resources to Raise (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
Low-Income Food-deficit Countries										
Cameroon	10214.0	Country Programme - Cameroon (2003-2007)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	196,358	3.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0%
Egypt	10142.0	Country Programme - Egypt (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	441,839	8.0	6.3	0.9	5.4	85.3%
Ghana	10418.0	Country Programme - Ghana (2006-2010)	01/01/2006	31/12/2010	120,000	3.8	3.8	3.3	0.6	14.8%
Honduras	10074.0	Country Programme - Honduras (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	209,972	4.8	4.5	1.4	3.1	69.0%
India	10107.0	Country Programme - India (2003-2007)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	2,160,083	10.9	7.5	10.2	0.0	0.0%
Kenya	10264.0	Country Programme - Kenya (2004-2008)	01/01/2004	31/12/2008	1,334,280	24.2	8.8	13.9	0.0	0.0%
Nicaragua	10044.0	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	260,960	11.2	7.1	3.3	3.8	53.3%
Pakistan	10269.0	Country Programme - Pakistan (2004-2008)	01/01/2004	31/12/2009	2,856,918	20.1	11.1	10.8	0.3	2.5%
Sri Lanka	10075.0	Country Programme - Sri Lanka (2002-2006)	01/01/2002	31/12/2006	121,000	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	12.6%
Syria	10070.0	Support to Small Farmers and Herders on Marginal and Degraded Lands	01/07/2002	30/06/2007	94,995	3.1	2.9	0.6	2.3	80.6%
Sub-total					7,796,405	91.2	54.0	46.9	15.6	
Other										
Bolivia	10159.0	Country Programme - Bolivia (2003-2007)	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	521,000	4.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	36.6%
Cuba	10032.0	Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups in the Five Eastern Provinces	01/01/2002	31/12/2007	736,713	9.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	61.0%
El Salvador	10226.0	Country Programme - El Salvador (2003-2007)	02/01/2004	31/12/2007	109,100	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0%
Guatemala	10092.0	Country Programme - Guatemala (2001-2006)	01/06/2001	31/12/2008	166,351	3.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	5.2%
Jordan	5783.0	Support to Participatory Land Improvement	01/10/1997	31/12/2007	4,775	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	54.1%
Peru	6240.0	Promotion of Sustainable Development of Andean Microwatersheds	16/02/2001	31/12/2007	128,000	3.7	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0%
Peru	10320.0	Integrated Nutrition Education Pilot Project in Huancavelica	01/08/2004	31/12/2006	76,000	2.8	2.0	0.1	1.9	96.9%
Sub-total					1,741,939	25.7	12.5	7.3	6.3	
Regional Projects										
Latin America Reg.	10411.0	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance in Support of Food-based Social Protection Programmes	15/06/2005	15/06/2009	-	3.1	2.6	0.7	1.9	28.5%
Latin America Reg.	10421.0	Capacity Building of Integrated Micronutrient Programmes in the Central American Region	01/07/2005	01/07/2008	-	2.9	2.8	0.4	2.4	14.0%
South Africa Reg.	10394.0	Support to Strengthen Vulnerability Monitoring Systems and the Analytical Capacity of the SADC Vulnerability Assessment Committee	01/11/2004	31/10/2007	-	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0%
Sub-total						8.5	5.4	2.2	4.2	
Grand Total					22,802,579	478.3	317.0	209.5	118.1	

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

(2) Beneficiary needs indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2006 if operations were fully resourced. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects.

(3) Resources to raise indicates the planned level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2006 based on most recent assessment, minus carry-over resources from previous periods. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revision.

(4) Resources confirmed in 2006 calendar year (i.e. DM, M, resourcing transfers, including contributions from 2005 for projects starting in 2006 only).

(5) Shortfalls indicate the portion of the Resources to Raise which remains unfunded. Shortfalls for fully funded operations have been cancelled out.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

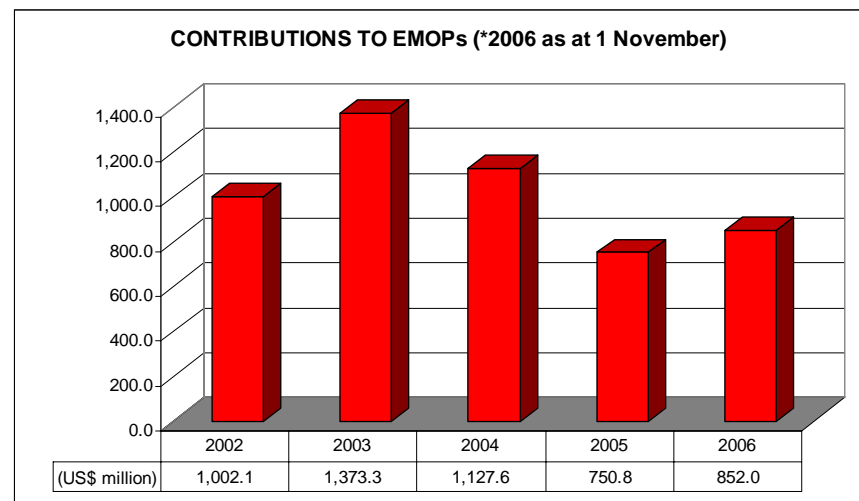
To respond rapidly to large-scale humanitarian crises, whether brought about by conflict or natural disasters, WFP will continue to provide support to affected countries through emergency operations (EMOPs) in 2006.

WFP's response to natural disasters is an important aspect of its EMOPs. The programme has been investing heavily in emergency preparedness to anticipate and respond more effectively to crises.

2006 ESTIMATED NEEDS

This year, WFP is providing emergency assistance through 29 EMOPS in 23 countries. The 18 million beneficiaries targeted under these projects require food aid worth **US\$1.3 billion**. Beneficiary numbers and associated requirements are based on best current estimates and do not take unforeseen emergencies into account.

The majority of EMOP requirements continue to be in sub-Saharan Africa – 84 percent. Of the US\$927 million mobilized as at 1 November, 88 percent of this funding has gone to EMOPs in Sudan and Kenya. It is encouraging to note that US\$43 million of multilateral funds have been confirmed for emergency operations and WFP strongly encourages donors to continue this trend. WFP is particularly concerned about the relatively low level of contributions to EMOPs. As of 1 November, 79 percent of EMOP needs have been resourced. Such low levels of funding can often lead to reductions in life saving rations in many WFP operations.



⁵

A complete list of WFP's EMOP requirements and shortfalls for 2006 is shown in the Table *Status of WFP 2006 Relief Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls (as at 1 November 2006)*. Operational circumstances of selected operations are highlighted in more detail in the Country Pages section of this document.

Recently Approved EMOPs

The following EMOPs have been approved since the last edition of the Yellow Pages in June 2006:

⁵ This graph is based on resources received by contribution year for the last five years. Figures in the text and tables are based on resources confirmed by calendar year.

Bolivia 10517.0 - Assistance to highly food-insecure flood victims

Following particularly heavy rainfall in Bolivia, flooding caused major destruction along main rivers, killing and displacing people, and destroying crops, roads, houses and other infrastructure. More than 200,000 people were affected.

This EMOP will assist 45,000 people in the departments of Santa Cruz, Beni and La Paz from 15 May 2006 to 15 March 2007. The main objectives are: to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable household members (particularly children under 5); to prevent further deterioration of livelihoods; and to contribute to recovery and rehabilitation of essential assets. Beneficiaries of this EMOP are indigenous flood-affected rural households with food access difficulties whose main livelihood is subsistence agriculture. About 40 percent of the beneficiaries are living in camps because their houses are still under water. Some will have to be relocated permanently.

Lebanon 10537.0 - Food Assistance to Lebanese affected by conflict

In response to the conflict in Lebanon that broke out in July 2006, WFP launched an emergency operation on 23 July to provide food support to those affected by the conflict. Around 810,000 internally displaced persons and refugees who had fled to Syria were assisted. WFP established an office in Beirut to coordinate humanitarian efforts. Following the ceasefire on August 14 and the return of civilians to their place of origin, WFP scaled down its operations and officially closed its office on 31 October 2006.

Nepal 10523.0 Food Assistance to Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal

This EMOP aims to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of food insecure, drought-affected communities in 10 districts of Nepal. These chronically food insecure areas already experienced a reduced summer crop production in late 2005 due to late and erratic monsoon rains and now are expecting a 50 percent to 100 percent crop failure due to the lack of moisture this winter. Food availability and access in the targeted areas are severely limited due to the drought conditions recently seen.

Originally planned as a two-month operation, the EMOP has been extended to end of December 2006. A new budget revision has been submitted for approval to extend the project until June 2007. This operation provides assistance to 225,000 beneficiaries in an accelerated form of food for work.

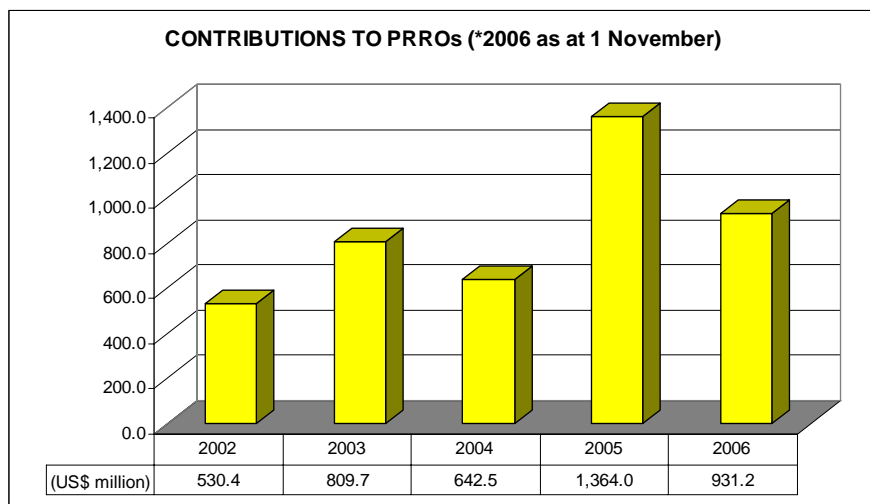
Immediate Response

The following immediate response EMOPs have been approved and implemented under country directors' delegated authority since the last publication of the Yellow Pages:

- Ecuador
- Gambia
- Lebanon
- Nepal

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) remain WFP's largest programme category in terms of targeted beneficiaries and tonnage of food required. WFP plans to assist 42 million people in 2006 through 48 PRROs in 56 countries. These beneficiaries require food aid worth US\$1.8 billion. Seventy percent of PRRO requirements in value terms are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.



6

WFP's ability to maintain an adequate food pipeline for many PRROs remains a challenge. The largest such PRROs include the

⁶ This graph is based on resources received by contribution year for the last five years. Figures in the text and tables are based on resources confirmed by calendar year.

Southern African Regional, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. Considering that many refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups are primarily assisted through smaller-scale and less prominent PRROs, these pipeline breaks are of particular concern as they immediately translate into hardship and suffering.

A list of PRRO requirements and shortfalls for 2006 is shown in the Table *Status of WFP 2006 Relief Food Aid Needs and Shortfalls*. Their operational circumstances of selected operations are explained in more detail in the *Country Pages* section.

As at 1 November, contributions confirmed to PRROs in 2006 amount to US\$1.1 billion, the bulk of which around 50 percent, has been directed to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Great Lakes, Southern African and Uganda. WFP is pleased to note the confirmation of US\$75 million of multilateral funds for PRROs and encourages further contributions in this regard. Multilateral contributions enable prompt and efficient responses to operational needs, especially for small-scale PRROs such as those supporting refugee operations that otherwise receive limited donor funding.

Currently, most of WFP-assisted refugees are supported through PRROs. Many refugees are highly dependent on WFP-supplied food aid for their survival, because they often lack job opportunities and access to land for cultivation. A regular full food ration is therefore essential.

New Operations

There have been no new PRROs approved since the last edition of the Yellow Pages.

STATUS OF WFP 2006 RELIEF FOOD AID NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS

(As at 1 November 2006)

Country	Project Number	Type ⁽¹⁾	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	Beneficiary Needs 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	Resources to Raise in 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁶⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
East and Central Africa (ODK)											
Congo, D.R.	10288.0	P	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict	01/01/2004	30/06/2007	1,036,300	72.5	40.4	55.8	0.0	0%
Congo, Rep. of	10312.0	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflicts	01/07/2004	31/12/2006	67,250	3.9	0.5	1.6	0.0	0%
Djibouti	10283.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Somali & Ethiopian Refugees	01/03/2005	31/12/2006	11,660	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	99%
Djibouti	10448.0	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Drought	15/06/2005	31/12/2006	42,350	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.2	5%
Ethiopia	10127.1	P	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	100,900	13.1	5.4	4.1	1.3	23%
Ethiopia	10362.0	P	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	3,910,432	247.1	35.5	113.7	0.0	0%
Great Lakes Reg.	10062.2	P	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	01/01/2006	31/12/2008	1,822,399	127.8	127.8	96.9	31.0	24%
Kenya	10258.1	P	Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees	01/10/2005	30/09/2007	279,589	36.5	24.6	26.6	0.0	0%
Kenya	10374.0	E	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People	01/08/2004	30/06/2007	3,340,842	209.0	197.9	168.9	29.0	15%
Somalia	10191.0	P	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	01/01/2003	31/12/2006	1,000,000	72.7	58.3	52.6	5.6	10%
Somalia	10191.1	P	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	01/08/2006	31/07/2008	1,126,000	61.9	61.9	13.5	48.5	78%
Tanzania	10519.0	E	Assistance to Drought-Affected Persons	01/05/2006	31/01/2007	565,000	16.6	16.6	10.2	6.4	38%
Uganda	10121.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	2,537,415	122.7	79.4	87.9	0.0	0%
ODK Total						14,840,137	990.4	653.3	636.1	122.4	
Sudan (ODS)											
Sudan	10122.1	P	Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees	01/0/2004	01/03/2006	90,000	6.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	0%
Sudan	10503.0	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	6,144,721	762.8	762.8	648.7	114.1	15%
ODS Total						6,144,721	768.9	766.1	649.8	114.1	

Country	Project Number	Type ⁽¹⁾	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	Beneficiary Needs 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	Resources to Raise in 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁶⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
West Africa (ODD)											
Cameroon	10474.0	E	Food Assistance to Population Affected Drought	01/09/2005	31/10/2006	237,700	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	57%
Central African Rep.	10189.1	P	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts	01/07/2005	30/06/2007	118,000	11.5	9.3	6.5	2.8	30%
Chad	10295.1	E	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	01/05/2005	28/02/2006	42,000	7.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0%
Chad	10327.1	E	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Chad	01/07/2005	31/12/2006	228,000	47.8	24.2	31.2	0.0	0%
Chad	10510.0	P	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	01/03/2006	31/12/2007	45,060	5.1	5.1	7.4	0.0	0%
Côte d'Ivoire Crisis, Reg.	10372.0	P	Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and Regional Impact	01/01/2005	30/06/2007	1,109,190	24.0	8.4	12.9	0.0	0%
Gambia	10550.0	E	Food Assistance to Casamance Refugees	01/10/2006	31/12/2006	7,550	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	100%
Guinea-Bissau	10148.2	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	411,991	8.4	8.4	5.2	3.3	39%
Guinea-Bissau	10525.0	E	Assistance to Internally Displaced People Northern Guinea-Bissau	12/05/2006	11/08/2006	10,000	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0%
Mali	10452.0	P	Food and Nutritional Support to Pastoralist Community in the North & West Sahel	01/06/2006	31/12/2007	126,950	10.7	10.7	14.6	0.0	0%
Mauritania	10359.0	P	Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Drought-Affected Populations	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	400,000	16.6	8.5	7.9	0.6	7%
Niger	10509.0	P	Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations and Targeted Assistance for Malnourished Children	01/04/2006	30/09/2007	3,325,000	25.2	25.2	31.9	0.0	0%
Senegal	10188.1	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	238,780	7.5	5.2	3.2	1.9	38%
Togo Crisis	10465.0	E	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Togo and Refugees in Ghana and Bénin	01/07/2005	31/12/2006	48,080	3.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	65%
West Africa Coastal	10064.3	P	Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	01/01/2005	30/06/2007	1,225,122	71.5	30.2	39.9	0.0	0%
ODD Total						7,573,423	242.2	144.2	162.1	11.1	
Southern Africa (ODJ)											
Angola	10433.0	P	Food Assistance to Education and Health in Conflict-affected Communities	01/04/2006	31/03/2009	473,001	34.3	34.3	19.6	14.6	43%
Madagascar	10442.0	P	Preparedness and mitigation of the effects of natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity	01/07/2006	30/06/2008	551,740	4.4	4.4	1.1	3.3	75%
Malawi	10309.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	01/01/2004	31/12/2006	11,200	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	22%
Namibia	10145.1	E	Assistance to Angolan Refugees	01/06/2003	31/12/2006	5,750	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	92%
Southern Africa Reg.	10310.0	P	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	7,121,535	264.8	72.0	87.4	0 ⁽⁷⁾	0%
Zambia	10071.2	P	Food Assistance for Refugees from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	82,000	9.9	9.9	9.1	0.9	9%
ODJ Total						8,245,226	314.4	121.2	117.4	19.2	

Country	Project Number	Type ⁽¹⁾	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	Beneficiary Needs 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	Resources to Raise in 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁶⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
Asia (ODB)											
Afghanistan	10427.0	P	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	01/01/2006	31/12/2008	3,316,000	123.8	123.8	139.4	0.0	0%
Bangladesh	10045.3	P	Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	24,500	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.1	3%
Cambodia	10305.0	P	Assisting People in Crisis	01/07/2004	30/06/2007	1,356,679	20.3	17.5	6.1	11.4	65%
Indonesia	10069.1	P	Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation	01/07/2004	31/12/2007	2,141,000	96.5	86.1	60.9	25.3	29%
Indonesia	10526.0	E	Earthquake Affected People in Central Java	01/06/2006	31/07/2006	20,000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0%
Korea, DPR	10488.0	P	Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in the DPR Korea	01/04/2006	31/03/2008	1,802,233	37.7	37.7	12.7	25.0	66%
Laos	10319.0	P	Recovery Assistance to the Disaster Prone and Vulnerable Food Insecure Communities	01/04/2004	31/03/2007	149,097	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.0	50%
Myanmar	10066.2	P	Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State and Magway Division (Dry Zone) of Myanmar	01/07/2004	31/12/2006	329,500	6.8	5.9	1.5	4.4	75%
Myanmar	10345.1	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Shan State	01/06/2005	31/12/2006	347,600	11.3	8.4	3.4	5.5	66%
Nepal	10058.4	P	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	106,800	9.3	9.3	8.7	0.7	7%
Nepal	10523.0	E	Food Assistance to Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal	15/06/2006	31/12/2006	225,000	5.4	5.4	2.1	3.3	61%
Nepal	10545.0	E	Food assistance to drought affected populations	01/09/2006	30/09/2006	60,000	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0%
Pakistan	10491.0	E	Food Assistance to Affected Persons - South Asia Earthquake	15/10/2005	14/04/2006	1,000,000	31.8	16.7	15.2	0.0	0%
Pakistan	10504.0	P	Post Earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation	01/04/2006	31/03/2008	1,151,500	43.3	43.3	25.1	18.2	42%
Philippines	10489.0	E	Assistance to the Conflict affected Mindanao	01/03/2006	28/02/2007	2,106,000	10.0	10.0	4.5	5.5	55%
Sri Lanka	10067.1	P	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict-Affected areas	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	1,087,000	23.3	9.5	9.5	0.0	0%
Timor-Leste	10388.0	P	Investing in People's Future	15/11/2004	15/11/2007	381,064	9.7	7.6	7.6	0.0	0%
ODB Total						14,603,973	435.5	386.6	300.4	100.3	

Country	Project Number	Type ⁽¹⁾	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	Beneficiary Needs 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	Resources to Raise in 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁶⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)											
Algeria	10172.1	P	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees	01/09/2004	31/12/2006	90,000	10.2	4.3	6.6	0.0	0%
Armenia	10053.1	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	01/07/2004	31/12/2006	110,000	4.6	3.4	3.9	0.0	0%
Azerbaijan	10168.1	P	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups	01/07/2006	30/06/2008	176,000	4.2	4.2	1.8	2.3	56%
Georgia	10211.0	P	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	01/04/2003	31/12/2006	209,500	7.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	40%
Iran	10213.0	P	Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees	01/01/2003	31/12/2006	151,000	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0%
Iraq	10360.0	E	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	01/09/2004	31/12/2006	2,788,250	77.6	71.7	9.1	62.6	87%
Lebanon	10532.0	E	Emergency Preparedness and Needs Assessment	17/07/2006	16/09/2006	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0%
Lebanon	10537.0	E	Food Assistance to Lebanese Affected by Conflict	24/07/2006	23/10/2006	500,000	21.0	21.0	11.2	9.7	46%
Occupied Palestinian Terr.	10387.0	P	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	01/09/2005	31/08/2007	597,000	52.5	46.0	70.1	0.0	0%
Russian Federation	10128.2	E	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the North Caucasus	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	249,000	22.2	22.2	9.5	12.6	57%
Tajikistan	10231.0	P	Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations	01/07/2003	30/06/2007	931,300	20.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	0%
Yemen	10232.0	P	Food Assistance for Refugees	01/04/2003	31/12/2006	16,695	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	62%
ODC Total						5,818,745	221.8	177.5	116.2	88.9	

Country	Project Number	Type ⁽¹⁾	Title	Start date	End date	2006 Planned Beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	Beneficiary Needs 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽³⁾	Resources to Raise in 2006 (US\$ mill) ⁽⁴⁾	2006 Resources Raised (US\$ mill) ⁽⁵⁾	2006 Shortfalls (US\$ mill) ⁽⁶⁾	2006 Shortfalls (%)
Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)											
Bolivia	10511.0	E	Assistance to Flood Victims	06/02/2006	30/04/2006	50,000	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0%
Bolivia	10517.0	E	Assistance to Floods Victims under High Food Insecurity Conditions	15/05/2006	15/03/2007	45,000	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	8%
Central America Regional	10212.0	P	Targeted Food Assistance to People Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods	01/03/2003	31/12/2006	624,371	18.2	11.9	6.4	5.6	47%
Central America Regional	10487.0	E	Regional Emergency Preparedness Operation	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	71%
Colombia	10366.0	P	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	01/04/2005	31/03/2007	499,000	20.4	16.8	7.5	9.3	55%
Cuba	10423.0	E	Prolonged Drought in the Eastern Region (Santiago, Las Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Guantanamo, and Camaguey)	16/05/2005	30/11/2006	773,000	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.4	67%
Ecuador	10381.0	E	Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia	01/03/2005	31/12/2006	6,300	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	31%
Ecuador	10524.0	E	Food Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Los Rios Province	05/05/2006	07/08/2006	13,450	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0%
Ecuador	10542.0	E	Food Assistance to Families Affected by the Eruption of Volcan Tungurahua	01/09/2006	30/11/2006	25,000	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	79%
Guatemala	10457.0	P	Recovery & Prevention Malnutrition in Vulnerable Groups	01/12/2005	30/11/2008	373,000	7.1	7.1	1.2	5.9	83%
Guatemala	10497.0	E	Assistance food to Insecure Populations Affected by Stan	21/10/2005	20/04/2007	180,000	11.5	3.0	3.8	0.0	0%
Haiti	10382.0	P	Response to Food-Insecure Persons in Crisis Situation	01/05/2005	30/04/2007	550,000	20.0	11.5	13.3	0.0	0%
ODP Total						3,139,121	83.9	56.0	35.1	23.1	
Total All Operations						60,365,346	3,057.0	2,305.0	2,017.1	479.0	

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

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

(3) Beneficiary needs indicate the total amount of food that is planned to be distributed to beneficiaries in 2006 if operations were fully resourced. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revisions or approval of new projects.

(4) Resources to raise indicates the planned level of WFP distribution in calendar year 2006 based on most recent assessment, minus carry-over resources from previous periods. These figures may be revised throughout the year in function of budget revision.

(5) Resources confirmed in 2006 calendar year (i.e. DM, M, resourcing transfers, including contributions from 2005 for projects starting in 2006 only).

(6) Shortfalls indicate the portion of the Resources to Raise which remains unfunded. Shortfalls for fully funded operations have been cancelled out.

(7) This operation requires new funds to repay loans and some countries in the region still have shortfalls. Please refer to the Southern Africa country page in the second half of this document for more details.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

There are currently 21 active Special Operations (SOs), of which 8 are for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), 2 for the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), and the remainder for augmented logistics or emergency infrastructure projects or other common services. Thanks to effective donor contributions, some SOs have received enough funding to enable them to carry out their activities. On the other hand the majority of the active SO projects are still in urgent need of funding. As of 25 October 2006, these operations received contributions amounting to US\$454,920,498 to meet operational requirements⁷. If compared to the total requirements of US\$590,257,929, the SO project category is left with a heavy US\$135,337,431 shortfall against total requirements.

NEW SOS

Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C) SO 10556.0 “D.R.C. Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage services”

In late 2005, DRC was identified by OCHA/IASC as a pilot country for the new cluster system. Starting in January 2006, WFP as the Lead Agency for the Logistics Cluster convened a series of meetings with key stakeholders. Logistics gaps present in DRC were jointly analysed and it was determined that a Logistics Cluster was to be activated in DRC to close these gaps and address the logistical bottlenecks.

⁷ Figures here refer only to contributions and requirements of active SOs. For the full 2006 programme of work, refer to the SO table.

Consequently, this SO aims at augmenting the transport and storage capacity in DRC for the entire humanitarian community. WFP will - potentially in cooperation with an NGO - avail, manage and operate 25 trucks out of Lubumbashi on a cost recovery basis. Warehousing capacity will be increased through the deployment and erection of 9 storage tents and be made available to the entire humanitarian community due to the present lack of such facilities especially within the Katanga province.

The SO has initially been granted US\$2,650,000 from the CERF.

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 include airlifts of non-food items, information and communications technology (ICT) and air services for the international humanitarian community, projects to rehabilitate roads, airports, railways and ports and operational support activities involving specialized equipment and action against landmines.

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

Sri Lanka SO 10539.0 “Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity (supporting the current and planned emergency response linked to the expansion of PRRO 10067.1)”

The deterioration of the political and security situation in Sri Lanka since late 2005 has significantly hampered WFP’s capacity to implement its programmes and monitor the food security situation in critical areas of the country, particularly districts in the North-East. Many of these districts were also affected by the 2004 tsunami disaster and have not fully recovered from its effects. Given the current situation, WFP Sri Lanka has updated its contingency plan to respond better to the slow-onset deterioration of the “development/operational space” and other potential emergency scenarios including a sudden escalation of hostilities. Fear of the escalating violence and uncertainty of what is to come has already resulted in a significant number of displaced people. Given the frequent outbreaks of hostility, the number of internally displaced people is expected to increase.

A key element in contingency planning is building the necessary emergency preparedness capabilities to enable WFP to continue its regular activities and increase its capacity to operate within constraints and meet new operational needs. The current proposal, which complements the contingency plans, seeks funding to allow WFP to increase its emergency preparedness in Sri Lanka and to improve its response capacity to potential new and/or evolving humanitarian crises, and the needs of over 600,000 affected people. This SO covers increased storage and transport capacity, the pre-positioning of food and non-food items, improved security standards in line with the UN MOSS standards, and the expansion of existing/formation of new implementing partnerships.

UP-COMING SOS

Central African Republic (CAR) SO 10562.0 “Provision of safe, efficient and sufficient air transport services to the humanitarian community in Central African Republic”

The deteriorating security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the region has resulted in restrictions for relief workers to travel safely, thereby restricting the humanitarian community in fulfilling its tasks.

WFP will in the near future start providing air transport service to humanitarian actors in the Central African Republic, covering several locations in the country and in neighbouring countries as requested by the relevant entities. It is envisaged that air transport service is required to provide a safe and efficient mode of transport for humanitarian staff and donors within the region.

Sri Lanka SO: “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka”

The UN Country Team in Sri Lanka has approached WFP to set-up an air cell and to provide the air service for the humanitarian community. Given the current security environment and the general lack of commercial activities, WFP will provide passenger and cargo movement and if necessary medical and security evacuations.

The operation is expected to be carried out from beginning of November 2006 for a 5 month period.

CRITICALLY UNDER-FUNDED SOS

As at 25 October 2006, the most critically under-funded SOs are:

Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C) SO 10556.0 “D.R.C. Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage services” (see paragraph on New SOs) – The SO has a shortfall of US\$2,841,467, 52 percent of the total needs.

Sri Lanka SO 10539.0 “Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity (supporting the current and planned emergency response linked to the expansion of PRRO 10067.1)” (see paragraph on New SOs) – The SO has to date a shortfall of US\$1,200,579, 45 percent of the total needs.

HQ SO 10522 “Establishment of Two Additional Humanitarian Response Depots (HRDs) and targeted activities aimed at the creation of a United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) Network”

This Special Operation is designed to establish and support the expansion of a United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), a network of storage facilities located in key/strategic areas around the world in an effort to enable WFP to simultaneously respond to four large emergencies affecting up to 1 million people anywhere in the world. In addition, in its capacity as the Lead Agency for Logistics in the new Cluster approach, WFP will be offering the UNHRD network to the wider humanitarian community as a free storage option for their own emergency relief items.

As of 25 October 2006 the shortfall is US\$6,659,750, 83 percent of the total needs.

West Africa Regional SO 10061.3 “Air Passenger Service In West Africa Coastal Countries Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone”

The overall regional objective of this operation is to support the humanitarian operations in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire by providing a safe and reliable air passenger service. Key justifications for the service have been, and continue to be, long distances, bad roads, volatile security conditions, high road transport costs and the lack of safe and reliable commercial flights.

The air service contributes considerably to the efficiency of humanitarian interventions in the sub-region by enabling humanitarian actors to deploy rapidly to volatile areas to assess and respond to humanitarian conditions as well as to better monitor interventions.

As of 25 October 2006 the shortfall is US\$2,998,183, 34 percent of the total needs.

Asia Regional SO 10407.0 “WFP Air Support for Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami”

SO 10407.0 aims to coordinate receipt and distribution by air of humanitarian aid for victims of the tsunami disaster. The operation establishes a staging area through which receipt, trans-shipment and distribution of aid through air terminals can be organized and coordinated. As of 25 October 2006, the shortfall for SO 10407.0 is US\$17,378,703, 28 percent of the total needs.

Libya SO 10417.0 “Augmentation of Libya Logistics Corridor in Support of Sudan EMOP 103391.0 and Chad EMOP 10327.1”

The Libya corridor has now proven to be an essential alternative route to augment transport capacity to the Darfur and Chad Operations. The challenging transport route from Al Kufra down to Abeche through the harsh Sahara Desert has so far provided timely deliveries to the Sudan and Chad EMOPs. Although transport costs were respectively covered by the LTSH funds of Sudan and Darfur, a number of rehabilitation and preparatory activities around the warehouse complex in Kufra had to be conducted and hence the SO was launched. This set up has proven to be adequate and this additional access route to landlocked Darfur and Eastern Chad more important than ever to maintain, in view also of recent deterioration of the security situation.

The Special Operation is presently 57 percent funded and additional resources are urgently required to mainly keep the staffing structure in place until the total expenditures of the Libya Corridor are transferred into the Chad and Sudan EMOPs.

STATUS OF WFP 2006 SPECIAL OPERATIONS NEEDS & SHORTFALLS

(as at 1 November 2006)

Recipient(1)	Project Number	Title	Start date	End date	Total Project Requirements	Total Contributions	Project Shortfalls (%)	2006 Requirements	2006 Contributions	2006 Shortfalls		IRA/WCF (in mill.)
					(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(%)	to be refunded
East and Central Africa (ODK)												
Horn of Africa Reg.(2)	10513.0	Regional Logistics Coordination Cell in Support of Drought Affected Countries in the Horn of Africa	01/03/2006	31/08/2006	1,615,989	936,503	42%	1,615,989	936,503	0	0%	
Burundi (2)	10173.1	Provision of Services of Aircraft for Humanitarian Operations	01/04/2004	31/08/2006	2,986,272	2,807,223	6%	163,832	0	0	0%	
D.R. Congo	10377.0	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services for the DRC	01/12/2004	31/12/2006	8,276,863	7,483,707	10%	4,683,972	4,179,302	504,670	11%	
D.R. Congo	10466.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre providing assistance in Logistics Coordination and Operational preparedness to Humanitarian Agencies in the Democratic Republic of Congo	01/08/2005	31/12/2006	3,051,041	1,508,911	51%	2,551,041	1,008,911	1,542,130	60%	
D.R. Congo	10556.0	Logistics Augmentation aimed at Managing Logistics Cluster Activities	01/11/2006	01/10/2007	5,491,467	2,650,000	52%	2,821,431	2,650,000	171,431	6%	
Somalia (2)	10518.0	Air-Drop & Riverboat Support	15/04/2006	15/07/2006	3,986,193	0	100%	3,986,193	0	0	0%	
Total ODK					25,407,825	15,386,344		15,822,458	8,774,716	2,218,231		
West Africa (ODD/ODY)												
West Africa Regional	10061.3	Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	01/01/2005	30/06/2007	8,890,336	5,891,630	34%	6,734,443	2,721,706	4,012,737	60%	
Central African Republic	10562.0	Provision of Safe and Free Air Transport to Humanitarian Community	01/11/2006	31/12/2006	461,008	0	100%	461,008	0	461,008	100%	
Chad	10338.1	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP10327.1: (Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-Eastern Chad)	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	7,150,532	6,657,340	7%	6,105,898	5,612,706	493,192	8%	0.5
Chad (2)	10390.0	Logistics Support to EMOP 10327.1	01/09/2004	30/09/2006	4,771,914	2,363,142	50%	2,402,640	0	0	0%	1.1
Total ODD/ODY					21,273,790	14,912,112		15,703,989	8,334,412	4,966,937		1.59
Sudan (ODS)												
Sudan	10181.3	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services for Sudan	15/07/2004	28/02/2007	71,849,832	60,725,547	15%	45,161,673	30,815,064	14,346,609	32%	
Sudan	10342.1	UN Joint Logistics Centre	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	3,224,024	2,831,122	12%	3,773,918	2,831,122	942,796	25%	
Sudan	10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.2/3	01/08/2004	31/12/2006	182,667,823	176,993,477	3%	79,831,842	74,079,565	5,752,278	7%	
Sudan	10371.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10339.0 "Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur"	12/07/2004	31/12/2006	63,542,891	41,778,194	34%	22,584,285	422,038	22,162,247	98%	
Total ODS					321,284,571	282,328,339		151,351,718	108,147,788	43,203,930		

Recipient(1)	Project Number	Title	Start date	End date	Total Project Requirements	Total Contributions	Project Shortfalls (%)	2006 Requirements	2006 Contributions	2006 Shortfalls		IRA/WCF (in mill.)
					(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(%)	to be refunded
Southern Africa (ODJ)												
Angola	10146.1	Passenger Air Transport Service for the Humanitarian Community	08/04/2003	31/12/2006	11,076,646	9,585,239	13%	1,549,764	82,454	1,467,310	95%	
Angola	10375.0	Improve Access to Vulnerable Populations through the Repair of Bridges and Water Crossings in Angola	01/10/2004	31/01/2007	7,957,081	7,825,331	2%	650,812	123,553	527,259	81%	
Total ODJ					19,033,727	17,410,570		2,200,576	206,007	1,994,569	91%	
Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)												
Lebanon (2)	10534.0	Logistics Cluster	23/07/2006	23/10/2006	37,289,056	21,781,688	42%	37,289,056	21,781,688	0	0%	
Lebanon (2)	10535.0	Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunications in Support of Staff Security	23/07/2006	23/10/2006	875,125	781,390	11%	875,125	781,390	0	0%	
Lebanon (2)	10536.0	Lebanon (UNJLC)	25/07/2006	24/10/2006	1,331,326	722,852	46%	1,331,326	722,852	0	0%	
Libya	10417.0	Augmentation of Libya Logistics Corridor in Support of Sudan EMOP 10503.0 and Chad EMOP 10327.1	20/02/2005	31/12/2006	4,964,829	2,511,472	49%	2,445,582	0	2,445,582	100%	1.90
Total ODC					44,460,336	25,797,402		41,941,089	23,285,930	2,445,582		1.90
Asia (ODB)												
Afghanistan (2)	10163.0	Provision of Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies Working in Afghanistan	01/04/2002	31/03/2006	46,147,617	32,291,766	30%	15,180,232	714,359	0	0%	
Afghanistan*	10514.0	UN Humanitarian Air Service UNHAS	01/04/2006	31/03/2007	16,829,331	5,774	100%	12,621,998	5,774	0	0%	
Asia Regional	10352.0	Asia Emergency Response Facility (AERF)	09/07/2004	31/12/2006	2,213,919	1,882,683	15%	315,915	0	315,915	100%	
Asia Regional	10407.0	WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operation in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami	01/01/2005	30/06/2007	50,906,104	36,542,155	28%	17,978,703	3,307,855	14,670,849	82%	
Indonesia	10498.0	WFP Shipping Services to support the Temporary Shelter Plan of Action by the UN Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias	23/10/2005	30/06/2007	42,313,990	24,700,000	42%	42,313,990	24,700,000	17,613,990	0%	
Nepal (2)	10424.0	Emergency Preparedness - Mounting Operational Stand by Capacity in Nepal	15/04/2005	14/10/2006	1,368,825	877,680	36%	496,546	0	0	0%	
Pakistan	10493.0	WFP Logistics support to Food Affected Persons - South Asia Earthquake	13/10/2005	30/09/2006	21,323,889	13,562,067	36%	8,768,631	3,549,415	0	0%	
Pakistan	10494.0	WFP AIR Support - (UNHAS)	12/10/2005	30/04/2007	100,092,080	59,490,123	41%	46,303,737	2,913,904	0	0%	
Pakistan (2)	10495.0	Pakistan Earthquake (UNJLC)	12/10/2005	01/08/2006	3,648,502	3,384,632	7%	926,711	624,900	0	0%	
Pakistan (2)	10505.0	South Asian Earthquake Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunications in Support of Staff Security	28/12/2005	14/06/2006	1,331,667	1,330,860	0%	494,034	500,000	0	0%	
Sri Lanka	10539.0	Augmentation of Logistic Preparedness Capacity	01/09/2006	31/01/2007	2,639,729	1,439,150	45%	2,453,600	1,439,150	1,014,450	41%	
Total ODB					271,986,323	175,506,889		135,232,099	37,755,356	33,615,204		

Recipient(1)	Project Number	Title	Start date	End date	Total Requirements	Total Contributions	Project Shortfall (%)	2006 Requirements	2006 Contributions	2006 Shortfall as at October		IRA/WCF (in mill.)
					(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(%)	
Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)												
Latin America	10449.0	Latin America & Caribbean Emergency Response Network (LACERN)	01/08/2005	31/07/2007	2,863,573	1,901,923	34%	1,413,561	0	1,413,561	100%	
Sub-total					2,863,573	1,901,923		1,413,561	0	1,413,561		
HQ												
HQ/Rome	10502.0	WFP-Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness	13/12/2005	12/12/2006	2,992,338	1,433,137	52%	2,992,338	1,433,137	1,559,201	52%	
HQ/Rome	10522.0	Establishment of Two Additional Humanitarian Response Depots and targeted activities	25/06/2006	15/04/2007	8,092,831	1,083,061	87%	8,092,831	1,083,061	7,009,769	87%	
Sub-total					11,085,169	2,516,198		11,085,169	2,516,198	8,568,971		
Grand Total					717,395,313	535,759,777	0	374,750,661	189,020,407	98,426,986		3.5

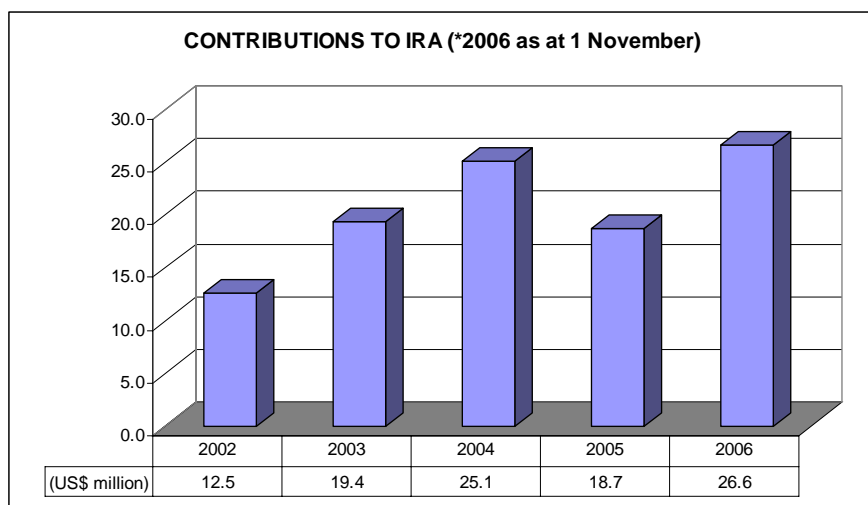
(1) In alphabetical order

(2) Project requires no further funding hence shortfalls are cancelled out but needs are still included in the total annual needs

* The value of this special operation has been substrated from the total requirements as the project runs on a cost recovery basis

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT

The recent emergencies in Lebanon and the Horn of Africa benefited significantly from allocations of the Immediate Response Account (IRA), to ensure WFP's rapid response and effective emergency food assistance. Thus far in 2006, WFP has allocated a record high, US\$113.2 million of IRA funds to secure immediate food needs of people in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America & the Caribbean.



The use of the IRA in 2006 helped address critical food and logistical needs that arose at the onset of the Lebanon crisis; enabled timely provision of food to people affected by drought and crop failure in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel Region; allowed WFP to provide prompt assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in Algeria, Angola, Chad, Colombia and Kenya and prevent severe pipeline breaks in Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal,

Philippines and Sudan (the Darfur). As in Lebanon, the IRA enables WFP to immediately procure locally or secure food and transport consignments readily available, to ensure food is available and distributed within days of the onset of the crisis.

As at 1 November 2006, 25 Relief Operations including 5 Special Operations benefited from IRA allocations. In addition, Country Directors approved nine Immediate Response EMOPs, for which funds were made available within 48 hours.

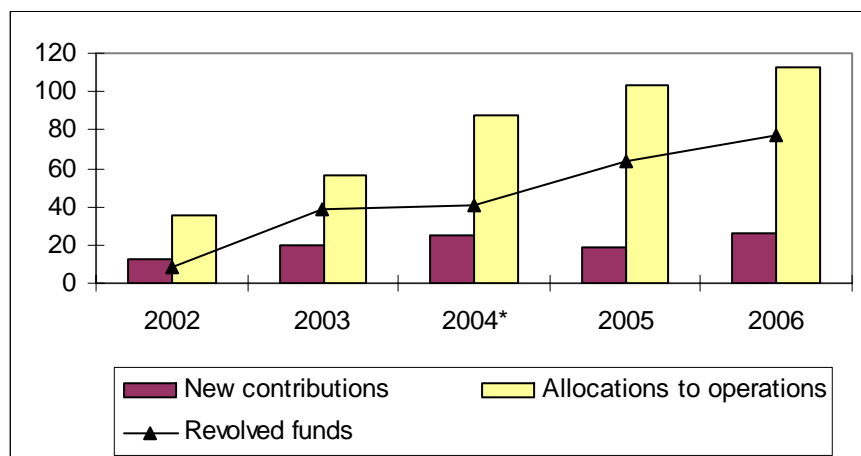
Facts about the IRA

- The IRA serves as a fund that is replenishable and revolving.
- The Account is replenished through direct donor contributions to the IRA.
- Revolvement occurs when donor funds directed to an operation are used to reimburse an allocation made from the IRA, to that same operation. Directed contributions that are used to revolve the IRA are accounted for and reported under the operation to which the donor pledged them.

WFP continues to strengthen its emergency response capacity, and as a result of the 2004 Executive Board decision to broaden the use of the IRA, the effectiveness of IRA funds was once more highlighted in WFP's emergency preparedness efforts. In 2006, needs assessments in Rwanda and in the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean have been funded through the IRA.

With the launch of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in March 2006, WFP recognizes the complementarities of the funding mechanisms and extends continued support for the role of rapid response funding.

WFP is therefore indebted to donors and wishes to thank those who have contributed to the IRA. As at 1 November 2006, the account has been replenished with US\$26.6 million in fresh donor contributions, an increase of 34 percent compared to the US\$17.6 million received by the same period in 2005. WFP attributes this increase primarily to new donors to the IRA.



During 2006, a record US\$76.8 million of donor contributions has been revolved toward existing emergency situations – meaning that IRA funds were advanced to emergencies and the Account was reimbursed with donor contributions directed at operations that had already benefited from IRA allocations. However, in-kind donations and donor restrictions, such as bag markings or purchased conditions, often limit the opportunities to fully reimburse the Account.

The table on the left summarizes the movements of the IRA during recent years. This increased level of allocations in 2006 was made possible by the pro-active approach to revolvment of donor directed contributions.

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

- easing restrictions on bag markings and purchasing restrictions, 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.

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004*</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
New contributions	12.5	19.4	25.1	18.7	26.6
Allocations to operations	36	56.2	87.2	103.7	113.2
Revolved funds	8.5	38.7	41	63.4	76.8

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

2006 IRA Allocations

(As at 1 November 2006)

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Operation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>	<i>Approved Allocation (US\$)</i>
Immediate Response EMOPs Approved Under Country/Regional Directors' Delegated Authority				
Egypt	EMOP 10507.0	Support of Sudanese Refugees	05-Jan-06	121,572
Bolivia	EMOP 10511.0	Assistance to Flood Victims	06-Feb-06	477,564
Algeria	EMOP 10512.0	Food Assis. to West. Saharan Refugees Affected by Torrential Rains	22-Feb-06	175,117
Guinea Bissau	EMOP 10525.0	Assistance to IDPs North. Guinea Bissau	18-May-06	499,720
Indonesia	EMOP 10526.0	Earthquake Affected People in Central Java	29-May-06	499,971
ODC	EMOP 10532.0	Preparedness in Lebanon	18-Jul-06	131,856
Ecuador	EMOP 10542.0	Food Assi. To Families Affected by the Eruption of Volcan Tungurahua	24-Aug-06	306,921
Nepal	EMOP 10545.0	Food Assistance for Population Affected by Flooding in Midand Far-West Nepal	05-Sep-06	500,000
Gambia	EMOP 10550.0	Food Assistance to Casamance Refugees in the Gambia	22-Sep-06	270,259
Sub-total				2,982,980
Preparedness Activities				
Rwanda	DEV 10156.0	Country Programme - Rwanda (2003-2006)	11-Apr-06	68,480
Panama	EMOP 10487.0	Regional Emergency Preparedness Operation to Preposition High Energy Biscuit in Latin America and the Caribbean Region.	05-May-06	361,767
Panama	EMOP 10527.0	Preparedness Activities	26-May-06	176,000
Sub-total				606,247
ALLOCATIONS				
Somalia	PRRO 10191.0	Relief and Recovery Operation	06-Feb-06	6,000,000
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya 1st Alloc.	06-Feb-06	7,400,000
Nepal	PRRO 10058.4	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	15-Feb-06	1,410,000
Philippines	EMOP 10489.0	Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao	16-Feb-06	830,000
Chad	EMOP 10327.1	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad	16-Feb-06	3,000,000
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya 2nd Alloc.	21-Feb-06	5,900,000
Algeria	PRRO 10172.1	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees	23-Feb-06	1,500,000
Sudan	SO 10342.1	UNJLC Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and Support to NFI Operations	24-Feb-06	1,100,000
Kenya	PRRO 10258.1	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	16-Mar-06	4,000,000
Tanzania	EMOP 10519.0	Assistance to Drought Affected People in Tanzania	03-Apr-06	5,000,000
Somalia	PRRO 10191.1	Relief and Recovery Operation	06-Apr-06	5,300,000

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Operation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>	<i>Approved Allocation (US\$)</i>
ALLOCATIONS				
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya 3rd alloc.	12-Apr-06	5,000,000
Sudan	EMOP 10503.0	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	18-Apr-06	8,000,000
Somalia	PRRO 10191.1	Relief and Recovery Operation	05-May-06	2,250,618
Rwanda	PRRO10062.2	Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	12-May-06	4,500,000
Nepal	PRRO 10058.4	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	19-May-06	810,485
Sudan	EMOP 10503.0	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	26-May-06	10,500,000
Nepal	EMOP 10523.0	Food Ass. To Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal	13-Jun-06	500,000
Angola	PRRO 10433.0	Food Ass. To Education and Health in Conflict-affected Communities of Angola	July 21, 2006	1,000,000
Lebanon	EMOP 10537.0	Food Assistance to Lebanese affected by Conflict in Lebanon and Syria	July 23, 2006	3,500,000
Lebanon	SO 10534.0	Lebanon Crisis -Logistics Operations	July 23, 2006	7,242,875
Lebanon	SO 10535.0	Lebanon Crisis - Emergency Telecommunication in Support of Staff Security	July 23, 2006	350,000
Lebanon	SO 10536.0	UNJLC Providing Logistics Support to the Lebanon Crisis	July 23, 2006	500,000
Lebanon	EMOP 10537.0	Food Assistance to Lebanese affected by Conflict in Lebanon and Syria	July 23, 2006	1,000,000
Indonesia	PRRO 10069.1	Assistance to Tsunami Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation	July 27, 2006	174,287
Mautitania	PRRO 10359.0	Strengthening the Livelihood of Drought-Affected People	09-Aug-06	2,500,000
Sri Lanka	PRRO 10067.1	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Pease Building in Conflict-Affected Areas	24-Aug-06	72,867
Sri Lanka	SO 10539.0	Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity	24-Aug-06	140,170
Ivory Coast	PRRO 10372.0	Response to the IVC Crisis and its Impact in Burkina Faso, IVC, Ghana and Mali	21-Sep-06	3,000,000
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya 3rd alloc.	26-Sep-06	4,500,000
Colombia	PRRO 10366.0	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence	03-Oct-06	500,000
Kenya	PRRO 10258.1	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	03-Oct-06	2,000,000
Congo, DRC	PRRO 10288.0	Population Affected by Armed Conflict	18-Oct-06	8,490,000
Nepal	EMOP 10523.0	Food Ass. To Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal	27-Oct-06	1,785,000
Sub-total				109,582,015
Grand Total				113,171,242

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT (IRA)

(1 November 2006)

(Figures in US\$)

Donors	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005	2006
Algeria										2,511
Argentina	-	-	-	-	6,793	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	4,431	666,290	-	721,418	162,574	-	-	-	22,362	3,818,684
Austria	-	-	13,430	-	73,580	-	-	-	-	14,176
Belgium	-	-	997,873	322,827	-	132,358	-	-	-	-
Canada	2,186,014	-	8,400,000	2,187,874	1,998,105	1,863,354	4,141,083	4,529,355	4,838,710	5,263,158
Cuba	-	-	-	-	23,272	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630	4,629	-	-
Denmark	739,262	1,078,582	713,267	910,273	969,602	-	-	-	1,000,000	-
Faroe Islands										27,398
Finland	402,542	548,948	541,419	423,351	40,927	490,364	8,607	-	588,235	-
France	-	-	-	100,984	714,029	-	-	1,694,960	410,619	217,654
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807,107
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,555	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,469	-	-
Ireland	98,124	-	-	296,700	386,257	462,021	1,681,797	977,252	1,222,194	1,253,753
Italy	41,937	19,200	-	-	12,502	-	583,009	-	-	5,577
Japan	927,025	937,009	700,000	1,217,943	700,000	400,000	1,857,197	9,274,925	504,689	400,000
Korea, Rep. of	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,129	7,683
Netherlands	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	5,014,907
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,207	-	-	752,056
Norway	1,768,707	1,978,892	1,901,141	1,686,608	2,297,864	1,989,390	2,141,964	2,404,855	2,785,648	2,693,560
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	532,831	8,468	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2,471,553	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,287,398	107,370	2,419,315	2,421,320	1,473	-	1,108,156
Switzerland	796,474	1,118,135	1,713,479	1,180,368	908,528	1,236,216	2,875,592	2,021,263	1,590,858	1,567,196
Thailand	-	-	-	10,582	-	-	-	-	1,436	-
United Kingdom	132,257	-	-	1,589	283,436	493,790	-	-	-	670,718
United States of America	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	50,454	37,581	-	1,500	-	-	-
TOTAL	17,595,983	15,147,056	23,880,609	17,963,280	12,392,582	12,539,766	19,351,967	25,090,486	18,651,197	26,624,294

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



REGIONAL OUTLOOK AND COUNTRY PAGES

The following section presents the outlook for the next six months by region, and includes brief descriptions of selected relief operations and development activities that are facing critical shortfalls.

In some instances multiple projects that are affected by a similar situation or crisis are included in a single 'country page'. 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).

The tables in the following pages refer to the full operational requirements which may extend beyond 2006 and may differ from the data in the preceding tables which refer to requirements as well as number of planned beneficiaries for 2006 only.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS BY REGION¹

Western Africa

The second half of 2006 has shown that some countries of West Africa continue to be threatened by political instability and nutritional and food insecurity, while others have benefited from progress towards stability and development. Political instability in Chad, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal has led to population movements and a continued need for food aid; ongoing instability could have national and regional implications. In the Sahel region, the combined consequences of locust invasion and drought have led to increasing the vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity and have directly contributed to very high rates of malnutrition across the region. Following the successful elections in Liberia in November, the Mano River region is working towards recovery.

The Sahel faces the highest child mortality rates worldwide; all Sahelian countries have exceeded the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent for acute malnutrition for children. In response, the Regional Bureaux of WFP and UNICEF for West and Central Africa have elaborated a joint strategy to prevent and combat acute malnutrition, particularly in the northern Sahel countries. This response will directly impact almost five million people in the Sahel. A new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), which will be launched in January 2007 in Burkina Faso, aims to stop, and eventually reverse, the current malnutrition trend through

programmes which focus on children, mothers and vulnerable groups.

Although the repatriation of Liberian refugees has progressed more slowly than initially planned, over 321,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been resettled, over 80,000 returnees have been repatriated from neighbouring countries and 60,000 returnees (from other countries) are expected in 2007. The success of the repatriation of Liberians must not overshadow the fact that the peace process in Liberia remains fragile and continuous support will be needed throughout 2006-2007 to ensure the success of resettlement and reintegration activities. UNHCR and WFP have both committed to continued support to the final repatriation of Liberian refugees, which is expected to be completed in June 2007. Once repatriation has been successfully completed, the existing PRRO will separate into country-specific PRROs in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to further support the rehabilitation of host and resettled communities. The countries continue to be supported by WFP's Humanitarian Air Service; for many beneficiaries there is no alternative option for travel.

Political instability in Chad, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal has increased over the past 6 months. The security situation in Chad continues to impact neighbouring countries. Following scattered fighting throughout the country in April 2006, all non-essential staff and family members of UN agencies were temporarily relocated from N'Djamena to Cameroon in May. Although the situation improved shortly thereafter, cross-border attacks by Chadian rebels into the Central African Republic and continued conflicts across Chad and Sudan require monitoring to ensure that WFP is prepared to respond should the situation deteriorate. WFP will continue to support approximately 200,000

¹ Further details on specific selected countries can be found in the 'Country Pages' section

Sudanese refugees living in camps in eastern Chad. Conflict between the Guinea-Bissau army and the Casamance Separatist Movement (CSM) in March caused the internal displacement of nearly 10,000 people. Although fighting has ceased, the IDP situation in Guinea-Bissau is precarious as the return home of refugees is impeded by the fear that land mines have been laid in the vicinities of their villages. Conflict between the Senegalese army and the CSM in August also provoked displacement of more than 5,000 people towards the Gambia. This renewed insecurity has caused villagers to reduce planting and survive on limited cultivations close to their villages.

Continued donor support is critical to avert food pipeline breaks over the next 6 months (November 2006 – April 2007). Shortfalls would call for programming adjustments, including: reduced refugee and IDP rations, a reduction in both school feeding and asset creation interventions, and delayed food deliveries. This would negatively impact the ability of WFP to reverse the malnutrition trend in the Sahel as well as the successful completion of repatriation activities in support of a return to normalcy in Liberia.



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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\$):	19,728,573
Total tonnage (mt):	22,639
Period:	July 2005 - June 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country, which has faced political instability since independence in 1960. The repeated political and economic crises (including four coups in the last decade) have had dramatic impacts on the country, allowing the overall socio-economic situation to degenerate. Security is extremely precarious, especially along the borders with Chad in the northern areas. Recurring insecurity, characterized by the flow of arms, acts of violence and hostage-taking by armed bandits, continues to prevail. Poverty and the scarcity of food resources lie at the heart of this cycle of violence and destabilization. The constant looting of agricultural fields and food storehouses by bandits has terrorized local farmers to the point where agricultural production has declined to a very low level. As a result, large regions of the country are confronted with high malnutrition rates. An October 2005 UNICEF nutritional survey indicated average nationwide chronic malnutrition rates of 30 percent. Furthermore, CAR has an HIV/AIDS rate of 15 percent, which is the highest in the sub-region and needs to be urgently tackled.

The main objectives of **PRRO 10189.1** include: 1) improving food access in post-conflict zones for the most vulnerable; 2) improving the nutritional and health conditions of people living with HIV/AIDS; and 3) contributing to the community's economic autonomy. The PRRO was extended in June 2006 to assist 50,000 additional beneficiaries in the northwest of the country for a three months' period. Unfortunately, the crisis in this region has since been exacerbated, and there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people needing assistance. The country office is proceeding with a second budget revision to assist this additional caseload.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

PRRO 10189.1 is currently facing a 48 percent shortfall (US\$ 7.8 million) overall. The impact of additional shortfalls will worsen the nutritional situation of 107,000 beneficiaries (73,000 vulnerable and 34,000 infected/affected by HIV/AIDS). It is also possible that the country will experience the return of more than 30,000 returnees from Chad. If that happens, the already meagre food resources would be further depleted.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Shortfall for next 6 months	3,743	457	310	262	127
Pipeline Break	Nov 06	Jan 07	Nov 06	Nov 06	Nov 06



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CHAD

Title:	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10559.0
Project number:	PRRO 10510.0	EMOP 10559.0 *	SO 10560.0 **
Beneficiaries:	45,535	500,037	-
Total cost (US\$):	8,563,538	85,889,249	7,400,000
Total tonnage (mt):	11,705	76,287	0
Period:	March 2006 – Dec 2007	Jan 2007 – Jun 2008	Jan 2007- June 2008

* Project EMOP 10559.0 is the follow up to EMOP 10327.1 and subject to approval.

** Project SO 10560.0 is the follow up to SO 10338.1 and subject to approval.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO 10510.0 was launched to assist about 50,000 Central African refugees in southern Chad who fled their homes following the conflict between the Central African Republic (CAR) Government forces and armed opposition. The security situation in northern CAR has not improved and refugees who arrived in 2003 have been unable to return, an additional 17,000 people sought refuge in 2005 and early 2006. WFP continues to support CAR refugees, but is planning a phase out of relief assistance for those who have become self-reliant.

EMOP 10327.1/10559.0 aims to assist Sudanese refugees meet their immediate food needs, and support the longer term needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected host populations. The refugee and IDP crisis in eastern Chad is a result of ongoing fighting and instability in the Darfur region of neighbouring Sudan. Security in the border region between Chad and Sudan has drastically deteriorated since Chadian rebels based in Darfur began to attack government positions within Chad. This led to the displacement of about 50,000 Chadians and prevented the return of 250,000 Sudanese refugees. Currently, 210,000 of these refugees from Sudan are being assisted in

12 camps. These displacements are straining local resources; which may lead to further inter-ethnic conflicts. EMOP 10559.0 includes a contingency stock to meet the needs of about 30,000 IDPs and refugee host populations. The WFP Humanitarian Air Services **Special Operation (SO)** provides a common, inter-agency air transport service for humanitarian operational requirements, as well as providing evacuation services and transport of non-food relief cargo to inaccessible areas. Given the extremely poor road conditions in Chad and general insecurity, the air service provides a safe and efficient transport service. **SO 10338.1** will end 31 December 2006 and its activities continued under **SO 10560.0**.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

PRRO 10510.0 is adequately funded for the next six months.

EMOP 10327.1/10559.0. Although recent donor contributions were sizeable and instrumental, additional funds are still required. Given the long lead time of food delivery to Chad (4-6 months), confirmation of contributions for the new EMOP are required by December 2006. Donations are urgently needed to enable WFP to purchase and preposition sufficient food (by May 2007) to cover needs during the rainy season, when most camps are inaccessible. It is estimated that an additional **US\$ 15.2 million** (13,500 mt) is needed.

SO 10338.1 is funded until end 2006. **SO 10560.0** will require US\$ 4.9 million in 2007 to continue the air service, which is critical to enable humanitarian actors to assist CAR refugees and Chadian IDPs.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
PRRO 10510.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Break	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EMOP 10327.1 / 10559.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	0	0	128	0	44
Pipeline Break	n/a	n/a	Mar 07	n/a	Mar 07



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COTE D'IVOIRE REGIONAL

Title:	Response to the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and its Regional Impact in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali
Project number:	PRRO 10372.0
Beneficiaries:	1,109,190
Total cost (US\$):	69,630,413
Total tonnage (mt):	82,876
Period:	March 2005 – June 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The UN-backed peace plan negotiated in 2005 between the factions in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) is making slow progress and the political situation remains very volatile. The insecurity and impunity highlighted after the events of January 2006 in the west against United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and international humanitarian agencies indicate a continued prevailing state of lawlessness in a further collapsing social context. The continued instability has resulted in the displacement of the population, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at 750,000. The situation has also had an impact on neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana, which have been impacted socio-economically.

While the focus of regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10372.0 remains Côte d'Ivoire, contingency planning efforts for the above affected countries was undertaken to estimate additional needs in the event of renewed violence and displacement. Maintaining the regional approach is crucial for WFP's operations, as it allows for the shifting of resources to address cross border movements into Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali should the security situation deteriorate further. Beneficiaries of this operation who will continue to be targeted include: refugees and IDPs who have been displaced as a result of armed conflict and intimidation, the majority of whom are women and

children, and returnees who are returning to their villages. Côte d'Ivoire's operations have been successful in stabilizing levels of malnutrition among crisis-affected populations. This has improved the nutritional and health status of women, children, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other vulnerable groups, increased coverage of eligible children and women in supplementary feeding and increased school attendance.

The project has been extended through June 2007 in order to lay the foundation for future programming, respond to high rates of malnutrition in the south of Mali and ensure that WFP is prepared to respond should the situation worsen. WFP is planning to extend the activities of PRRO 10372.0 under a new PRRO (10551.0). A needs assessment will be undertaken in Côte d'Ivoire in November/December 2006 to evaluate the needs of Côte d'Ivoire from July 2007 onwards. WFP will continue to provide food assistance in the relief and recovery categories at the same overall levels as in 2006, with some local variations as deemed necessary consequent to the outcome of the 2006 harvest, political situation and eventual population movements.

OVERALL NEEDS & SHORTFALLS

If no new contributions are secured, **PRRO 10372.0** will face a pipeline break in November 2006. As the situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains tenuous, donor support is required. This support is critical due to the failure to hold the October elections, which may result in a more unstable situation affecting as many as half a million beneficiaries.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Shortfall for next 6 months	10,672	933	97	799	331
Pipeline Break	Nov 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Nov 06	Nov 06



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GUINEA-BISSAU

Title:	Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau
Project number:	PRRO 10148.2
Beneficiaries:	411,911
Total cost (US\$):	14,638,290
Total tonnage (mt):	18,692
Period:	January 2006 – December 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Guinea-Bissau's main challenge is to overcome years of chronic instability and initiate a momentum favourable to the country's development.

Through **PRRO 10148.2**, WFP assists vulnerable populations in the north-eastern provinces of Oio, Bafata and Gabu, areas that the 2005 Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) study identified as most food insecure. The activities of this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) have the following specific objectives:

- Improving health and nutrition among malnourished children under five years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers;
- Complementing medical assistance to tuberculosis, Hansen and HIV/AIDS patients;
- Increasing enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls, at pre-primary and primary schools in the most vulnerable areas of the country;
- Improving household food security in targeted areas through the rehabilitation of land and the creation of community assets;
- Strengthening capacities of government and local NGOs to establish and manage food-assistance and hunger-reduction programmes;

Activities are implemented through collaboration with the Government (in particular the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health). WFP partners with both FAO and UNICEF in the education sector. WFP implements activities with national NGOs; Plan International is a major partner for education. Access remains problematic in areas of Cacheu province affected by the armed conflict near the Senegalese border. Restrictions on travel to the area remain in effect to allow for demining. Security Phase 2 is in effect in the entire country. Food aid needs are expected to remain as the disruption of the cashew market continues, disrupting rural livelihoods largely based on cashew-rice barter. Armed conflict in the north in early 2006, and its spread to areas of Senegal bordering Guinea-Bissau, mean that WFP should maintain a high level of preparedness.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Currently **PRRO 10148.2** is facing an overall shortfall of 67.17 percent (US\$ 9,832,194 – 11,541 mt). If new donations are not received, the PRRO will face shortages from end December 2006. Without new donations, assistance will have to be reduced or stopped altogether and a total of **86,000 schoolchildren** (41,000 girls) will not receive school meals and take home rations. This would significantly reduce attendance and pupil performance, especially for girls, at WFP-assisted schools. Given the lead time of 4 months for food deliveries to Guinea-Bissau, new contributions need to be confirmed urgently in order to ensure that they arrive in time to avert this foreseen pipeline break.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Shortfall for next 6 months	0	0	147	1,436	125
Pipeline Break	n/a	n/a	Jan 07	Dec 06	Dec 06



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SAHEL REGIONAL PAGE (BURKINA FASO, MALI, MAURITANIA AND NIGER)

TITLE	MALI Fighting malnutrition and strengthening subsistence of vulnerable populations in the north of Mali	MAURITANIA Strengthening the Livelihood of Drought-Affected Populations	NIGER Strengthening Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations and Targeted Assistance for Malnourished Children	BURKINA FASO Mitigating the Impact of Acute Malnutrition among Young Children, Pregnant Women/Lactating Mothers
Project number:	PRRO 10452.0	PRRO 10359.0	PRRO 10509.0	PRRO 10541.0*
Beneficiaries:	740,000	400,000	2,900,000	670,000
Total cost (US\$):	28,985,653	40,624,369	37,503,156	17,359,740
Total tonnage (mt):	38,192	70,657	47,124	24,268
Period:	Jun 06 -Dec 07	Jan 05 – Dec 07	April 06 –Sept 07	Jan 07 – Dec 08

* Project PRRO 10541.0 is subject to approval

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Sahelian countries continue to recover from the combined consequences of locust invasion and drought, resulting in high malnutrition rates. The Sahel faces the highest global child mortality rates, 52 percent of deaths are due to undernutrition. WFP continues to implement protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) with a strong focus on nutrition and food security; and Country Programmes (CPs) focussing on longer term nutrition, education, health and poverty reduction. In **Mali**, insufficient rain has impeded recovery from last year's food insecurity. The Mali PRRO supports improving the nutritional and medical status of children and assist pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to cope with natural disasters. **Mauritania's** 2006 cereal harvest is expected to be above the five-year average. Food security is improving in rural areas, and WFP's relief distributions have contributed to enhancing key food security indicators. Food security remains a concern in the south east due to inadequate rainfall and seed shortages, and in the river valley, where insufficient rain affected about 40 percent of household cereal consumption. In **Niger**, the 2005 food crisis eroded households' capacity to survive further shocks. Some 62 percent of families continue to be indebted. The pastoral

population was strongly affected due to animal loss. In 2007, WFP's focus will be on recovery activities; mainly nutritional activities for malnourished children and their families. WFP will continue to monitor the food security situation, and if indicated by assessments, will re-orientate its programme towards relief interventions. **Burkina Faso** has suffered numerous localized food crises, greatly affecting rural livelihood systems. PRRO 10541.0 will be implemented in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to support short-term quality food provision activities to stop the current malnutrition trend.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Mali PRRO 10452.0 faces pipeline breaks in November preventing implementation of activities to improve the productive potential of pastoralists/agro-pastoralists, affecting about 350,000 beneficiaries.

Mauritania PRRO 10359.0. Due to recently confirmed contributions, WFP will likely be able to avoid pipeline breaks until end 2006. Additional contributions are needed to prevent commodity shortfalls in January 2007 with shortages of blended food that would hamper supplementary feeding activities for 38,000 malnourished children.

Niger PRRO 10509.0. Without new contributions, a pipeline break is foreseen in February 2007 negatively impacting nutritional centres, including supplementary feeding activities for malnourished children.

Burkina Faso 10541.0. Contributions are urgently needed to enable WFP to carry out programming activities focussing on nearly 670,000 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Mali PRRO 10452.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	7,832	0	0	0	269
Pipeline Break	Nov 06	n/s	n/a	n/a	Jan 07
Mauritania PRRO 10359.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	3,356	355	0	647	82
Pipeline Break	Apr 07	Mar 07	n/a	Jan 07	Nov 06
Niger PRRO 10509.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	0	0	0	895	0
Pipeline Break	n/a	n/a	n/a	Feb 07	n/a
Burkina Faso PRRO 10541.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	1,374	446	281	2,057	264
Pipeline Break	Jan 07	Jan 07	Jan 07	Jan 07	Jan 07



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WEST AFRICA COASTAL

Title:	Post- Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region	Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries – Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone
Project number:	PRRO 10064.3	SO 10061.3
Beneficiaries:	2,316,144	n/a
Total cost (US\$):	163,409,744	8,890,336
Total tonnage (mt):	208,063	n/a
Period:	Jan 2005 – June 2007	Jan 2005 – June 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

PRRO 10064.3, which covers Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, originally focused on relief food distributions for the entire region. However, after successful elections in Liberia, the attention has shifted to supporting the major return of the Liberian population. Liberians are now the main beneficiaries, constituting 65 percent of the overall beneficiaries and requiring 76 percent of total food commodities. Although the repatriation of Liberian refugees has progressed more slowly than initially planned, over 321,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been resettled, over 80,000 returnees have been repatriated from neighbouring countries and 60,000 returnees (from other countries) are expected in 2007. The resettlement of IDPs in camps was completed in April 2006, with all camps being officially closed by the government, and all distributions of complete resettlement packages (four months) were carried out by end of July 2006. The success of the resettlement projects will allow an increased focus on support to the recovery programmes, including: school feeding, food support to local initiatives, support to health and nutrition interventions, and food for training. It is anticipated that Liberian refugees will be repatriated or fully integrated by the end of June 2007. Support for the repatriation effort nearing completion is critical. UNHCR / WFP Joint Assessment Missions took place in Guinea Conakry, Ghana and Sierra Leone to review this particular situation

and allow WFP to adjust its West Africa Coastal PRRO. In June 2007, WFP will shift from a regional approach to a country-specific approach, which after the completion of repatriations, can address specific and non-refugee related needs of each country. In July 2007, the WAC PRRO will be separated into three distinct PRROs for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. SO 10061.3 supports PRRO 10064.3 by facilitating the movement of personnel and urgently needed non-food items between Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Due to poor road infrastructure, continued insecurity of road use, the lack of safe commercial airlines and the reduction of UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) flights, all four countries continue to rely on air transport for various relief and recovery activities. To date, 6,287 people from over 120 various UN agencies, NGOs and donor governments, have benefited from WFP's air service in Coastal West Africa. 17 Medical Evacuations were also performed, and nearly 190 mt of cargo were transported. WFP's air service runs an average of 36 flights per week to 11 different locations.

OVERALL NEEDS & SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

PRRO 10064.3: Without new contributions, PRRO 10064.3 is likely to face pipeline breaks starting as early as November 2006. Returning refugees and emergency school feeding programmes will be negatively affected.

SO 10061.3: currently faces a critical funding shortfall of nearly US\$ 3 million. Urgent contributions are needed to avoid planes being grounded and the discontinuation of Humanitarian Air Services which would severely impede humanitarian actors' capacity to carry out repatriation activities to support Liberia's return to normalcy.

Commodity Pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Others
Shortfall for next 6 months	5,672	462	382	601	331
Pipeline Break	Nov 06	Apr 07	Mar 07	Dec 06	Nov 06

Eastern and Central Africa

Beside the protracted conflicts in the ODK region, the Horn of Africa is also prone to recurrent drought.

Some 11 million people have been targeted for WFP assistance in the East and Central Africa Region, in response to the drought in the Horn of Africa. The countries affected include Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and to a lesser extent Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Most of the affected livelihood groups are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and the cross-border Somali region connecting Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia has been most hit.

In Ethiopia, pastoralists in the Somali region still face shortages of pasture that force them to migrate long distances to feed their animals. Such movements cause tensions and conflicts with host communities. Livestock, especially cattle and shoats, are now in very poor shape in many areas of the Somali region. If the “deyr” rains fail, the region will be on the verge of another major disaster. While part of Ethiopia was affected by drought, a devastating flood claimed some 600 dead and significant loss of asset in other parts of the country.

In Kenya, the Long Rains Assessment report showed that the season’s performance was varied. Most drought affected pastoral households will require several seasons to recover their livelihoods, whereas those in marginal agricultural areas will depend on the short rains expected in October. Although the number of beneficiaries for general food distribution has been reduced, the drought affected vulnerable people will still require food assistance, at least until February 2007.

In Somalia, although the recent harvest has provided a respite for some people, it failed in many areas and many families are still struggling to recover from last year’s devastating drought.

Malnutrition is high in many parts, especially in the South. About 1.4 million people will continue to face acute food and livelihood emergencies at least until the end of December 2006.

The Government of Tanzania, based on the recommendation of the recent Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA), has requested WFP to extend the EMOP until 31 January 2007, to allow support to vulnerable people during the planting season.

As a result of protracted conflict in the region, some of the ODK countries are prone to widespread insecurity:

The security situation in the south and central parts of Somalia has deteriorated and remains volatile due to increased tension between the Islamic Courts Union forces (ICU) and the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). The refugee camps in Kenya have seen increasing numbers of people arrive from Somalia and to date, there are more than 30,000 new arrivals in the camps. In neighbouring Ethiopia, some 1,350 families have moved from Somalia to the Ethiopian Somali region, according to an assessment mission led by UNHCR. These new refugees require food assistance.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, general elections meant to reunite all Congolese and end the transitional period, were held in July 2006. A second round is planned for 29 October 2006 between the first two presidential contenders. The final outcome of the elections will largely determine the 2007 humanitarian situation as well as WFP’s intervention strategy.

In the Great Lakes Region, the current relatively stable situation will allow the regional operation that has lasted more than a decade to end in December 2006. It will be followed by three country specific PRROs in Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda, starting from January 2007. Although the Tanzania PRRO will continue to assist refugees,

the Burundi and Rwanda operations will focus more on recovery oriented programmes.

In northern Uganda, the current Juba Process offers the best chance ever for a peaceful resolution to the drawn out Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) guerilla war. Should the LRA disarm in Southern Sudan, a massive return movement by some 1.2 million IDPs can be expected. Some IDPs have already received three-month resettlement rations from WFP and have largely left camps for their home areas. WFP aims to scale up its recovery activities in the areas of IDP return and phase out relief assistance in camps. The challenge is for all humanitarian actors to re-focus from the "camp" to the "village" setting, maximizing the pull factors for voluntary return.

The lean season for most countries in the region is March to June. While the extent of 2007 food aid requirements will not be fully known until the related assessments are completed, it is clear that food aid imports will be required in Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Somalia, Uganda and DRC. Cash pledges are required now to enable procurement and transport of food to these countries. WFP will continue to depend on its existing operations to address the needs as they occur.



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BURUNDI

Title:	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region	Support to the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi
Project number:	PRRO 10062.2	PRRO 10528.0
Beneficiaries:	1,822,399	1,238,285
Total cost (US\$):	127,843,721	117,848,544
Total tonnage (mt):	216,805	145,948
Period:	Jan 2006 – Dec 2006	Jan 2007 – Dec 2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Burundi is today going through a transitional period. A number of recent events - democratic elections, effective peace agreements between all combatants culminating in the most recent peace accord between the last remaining rebel group Front National de Libération, (FNL) and the Government - together with the recent finalization of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) suggest a strong commitment among all the actors for a lasting peace.

Nevertheless, a long and protracted humanitarian crisis that today combines with an overall context of structural poverty puts the majority of Burundians in a situation of daily fragility and vulnerability. Plant diseases, adverse ecological conditions and structural poverty continue to prevent the improvement of food security conditions for the majority of Burundians.

In June 2006, UNHCR announced the promotion of repatriation of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries. Some 320,234 people have now returned home, mainly from Tanzania. All these returnees receive a three-month WFP ration package on return. WFP also provides assistance to facilitate the smooth reintegration of the most vulnerable into their communities of origin.

In line with these developments, WFP has since June gradually been implementing more rehabilitation activities such as food for work (FFW), food for training (FFT) and food for education (FFE) laying the foundation for greater self sufficiency.

For WFP Burundi it is critical to use this window of opportunity to optimize its support of the Government's efforts in linking relief to development. A new country specific PRRO 10528.0 has been designed to cover the programme for 2007/2008. Activities will be fewer and more targeted. 70 percent of resources will be directed towards the most food insecure north and north eastern provinces most affected by drought and crop diseases and hosting the highest numbers of returnees. Simultaneously, FFW and FFT activities will protect and build assets by improving productivity. FFE success stories in Karuzi province will be drawn on in additional provinces.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

With the current pipeline situation and without timely donor contributions in 2007 to support the new PRRO, WFP's critical role to provide much needed food-aid for up to 1.2 million beneficiaries will be severely affected. Although food currently available for PRRO 10062.2 is expected to cover food requirements for up to three months, contributions are required immediately to avert pipeline breaks of certain commodities (cereals, pulses) starting in January next year.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Total
Shortfall for next 6 months	5, 843	6277	464	347	13, 113
Pipeline break	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	March 2007	March 2007	



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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Title:	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict
Project number:	PRRO 10228.0
Beneficiaries:	1,709,980
Total cost (US\$):	253,357,805
Total tonnage (mt):	283,499
Period:	January 2004 – June 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Since 1998, civil strife in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has driven over 2.7 million people from their homes. PRRO 10228.0 provides assistance to war-affected people through relief, refugee and recovery components. Beneficiaries include internally displaced persons, refugees, pregnant and lactating Mothers, malnourished children, school children, demobilized child-combatants, HIV/AIDS victims and other vulnerable groups without family support. Particular attention is given to women as they are the main victims of atrocities perpetrated by armed bandits.

Due to pipeline breaks, only 41 percent of planned commodities were distributed. Only 31 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached but most of them have received incomplete food ration. Priority was given to IDPs in the Ituri while support to therapeutic and supplementary feeding, IDPs resettlement, returnees and food-for-assets received less attention.

A major determining factor is the run-off presidential elections scheduled for 29th October. The 2007 Humanitarian Action Plan is being finalized. WFP will continue airlift operations as required if funds are available to supply nutrition centres in South Kivu, Maniema and

North Katanga. The railroad has begun to be used as a much cheaper alternative to get food to central and north Katanga and Maniema. To help prepare the next PRRO, the CO undertook a Joint Needs Assessment with participation of donors, FAO, HQs and ODK to determine priority areas and activities for the next year.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The project has been extended from July 2006 to June 2007 with an additional US\$62 million for food commodities and related additional direct operational costs, as well as additional DSC for the extension period. To date, the resourcing level of the PRRO stands at 67 percent. The Country Office urgently needs US\$84 million to provide life saving food to IDPs/returnees in the DRC. In addition to inadequate funding, logistics constraints and increasing costs remain a major bottleneck in food distribution.

Shortfalls will impact beneficiaries in different ways. Some beneficiary groups will be prioritized and some will not receive a full ration particularly until the end of the year. Affected beneficiaries will include malnourished children, pregnant & nursing mothers and IDPs. School feeding which intends to reinforce the resettlement of IDPs and attract children to school will not receive the needed attention.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	9,485	3,368	952	303	450
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	Oct 2006



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ETHIOPIA

Title:	Ethiopia Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion
Project number:	PRRO 10362.0
Beneficiaries:	3,910,432
Total cost (US\$):	783,763,137
Total tonnage (mt):	1,438,953
Period:	January 2005 – December 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Ethiopia ranks below the average of Least Developed Countries on many basic development indicators. The PRRO objectives are to save lives, protect livelihoods in crisis situations, enhance resilience to shocks, and support the improved nutrition and health status among children, mothers and other vulnerable people. Relief operations include general food distributions and food-for-work activities for food-insecure communities affected by severe unpredictable food shortages. In recovery, components include: (i) food-for-work as part of the productive safety-nets programme for able-bodied beneficiaries in chronically food-insecure communities; (ii) targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable children and women; and (iii) support to households, women and children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

WFP contributes to national relief & safety nets programmes, with remaining requirements met by bilateral contributions to the government and NGOs. For relief, WFP now covers 1.8 million people. The productive safety-nets programme currently provides food transfers to 2.8 million beneficiaries. Targeted supplementary feeding

will reach up to 740,000 children under-5 and expectant/nursing women in 2006.

Pastoral areas in southern Somali region and Borena zone of Oromiya region hit by the drought in 2005 continue to require relief assistance up to the end of 2006. The recent floods and swelling of some major rivers have caused extensive damage to crops and assets besides displacing people. Assessments continue in flood-affected areas to determine the full extent of the damage and support needed.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The population in need of relief food assistance for the period August-December 2006 is over 3 million following poor mid-year harvests and the recent flooding. Beneficiaries receiving food transfers under the productive safety net programme currently reach 2.8 million. Critical breaks in the pipeline call for urgent new contributions.

The shortfall from December 2006 will greatly affect relief beneficiaries who lost livelihoods and assets due to natural calamities (drought and floods) as well as affect a timely start of the productive safety-nets programme in pastoral areas of Somali region in 2007.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	178,480	14,804	6,126	4,083	0
Pipeline break	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	n/a



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KENYA

Title:	Food Assistance to Drought Affected People in Kenya	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees
Project number:	EMOP 10347.0	PRRO 10258.1
Beneficiaries:	3,340,842	279,589
Total cost (US\$):	354,322,333	73,912,364
Total tonnage (mt):	636,898	124,808
Period:	Sept 2004 – June 2006	Oct 2005 – Sept 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

EMOP The August distribution cycle reached 3.1 million people (1.4 million in August and 1.7 million in September) and all commodities were available at full rations. In addition, 550,000 school children received lunches under the expanded school feeding programme. Retargeting and registration of beneficiaries has started in most districts, in order to reflect a reduction of beneficiaries from 3.1 million to 2.4 million as recommended in the 2006 long rains assessment.

Pastoralists remain highly food insecure and will require several more successive rainy seasons to begin to consolidate their livelihoods. The slow recovery of herds, rising conflict, worrisome malnutrition and the fact that most water pans are not filled up with water underline the poor prospects that pastoralists face in the short and medium term. The marginal agricultural lowlands also remain highly food insecure after a mediocre season followed closely a failed season.

PRRO Somali refugees escaping the conflict between the Union of Islamic Courts and the Transitional Federal Government have pushed the number of refugees in Kenya to the highest level in a decade.

Refugees are coming from Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. From January through August 2006, an average of 100 refugees per day

entered the Dadaab refugee complex. September saw much more rapid migration, with arrivals averaging 300 per day. In October, the influx accelerated to an average of 800 per day. However from 4 to 5 October over 2,000 refugees entered Kenya, and on 10 October 1,400 refugees arrived. The Somali population in the three Dadaab refugee camps now amounts to 160,000.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

EMOP As at the end of September, WFP had a shortfall of US\$41 million (for 72,700 mt of food). A break in the cereals pipeline is expected in November and while an in-kind US contribution is expected to arrive in December, cash donations are necessary to bridge the gap.

PRRO Due to the large influx and a lack of new pledges to the refugee operation as of the end of September, WFP may be forced to cut rations by 12 percent in November to all refugees living in Kenyan camps, with further reductions in December, in order to stretch the available food stocks. A reduction in food rations may cause health deterioration in an already fragile nutritional situation, especially for children under five years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
EMOP 10374.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	64,602	4,301	0	0	3,892
Pipeline break	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	n/a	n/a	Dec 2006
PRRO 10258.1 Shortfall for next 6 months	7,947	808	40	275	0
Pipeline break	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	March 2007	March 2007	n/a



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SOMALIA

Title:	Relief and Recovery in Somalia
Project number:	PRRO 10191.0
Beneficiaries:	2,164,000
Total cost (US\$):	124,569,265
Total tonnage (mt):	170,686
Period:	August 2006 – July 2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP Somalia successfully completed the second and third rounds of relief food distributions across Somalia in mid July 2006 and will commence the fourth round in October 2006. Relief food distributions have been temporarily suspended in August and September 2006, to avoid a distortion of the market prices with food aid during the Gu harvest season. The beneficiaries figure has been revised downward to 1.1 million across Somalia with about 670,000 in the South and Central parts. The tonnage to be distributed has therefore been scaled down to an average of 8000 mt monthly until March 2007. As at end of September 2006, a total of 57,166 mt of assorted commodities has been distributed throughout Somalia to some 1.2 million beneficiaries with majority (51,475 mt) distributed in the South as relief to the drought affected population. In the month of September, only 1,728 mt of planned 3,000 mt was distributed to 100,000 beneficiaries of the 190,000 planned under the regular programme mainly in the North.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The FAO/FSAU 2006 post Gu harvest assessment result indicates that some 1.4 million people in the North, Central and Southern Somalia continue to face acute food shortages and another 400,000 IDPs are in need of food assistance. Most areas in the North and some pockets in the South of Somalia have average Gu harvest, while most parts of the South and Central have below Gu post war average crop production. WFP Somalia has therefore programmed its relief food distributions to target only populations in areas where there are critical food shortages. This shift in programming has influenced a downward adjustment in food requirement to some 46,000 mt for the period August 2006 to January 2007. Despite the reduction in the quantity of food required for the operation, a cereal shortfall of 7,296 mt is expected in December 06, and sugar shortfall of 59 mt in October.

The commodity requirement from October 2006 to March 2007 is estimated at 47,900 mt. Relief food distributions resume in the South and Central parts in October 2006 and the average monthly food requirement is 8,000 mt until March 2007. The shortfall will impact on the food basket of the general food distribution and the Kcal content of relief food will fall below the recommended minimum.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	7,296	0	0	0	59
Pipeline break	Dec 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	Oct 2006



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UGANDA

Title:	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	PRRO 10121.1
Beneficiaries:	3,550,172
Total cost (US\$):	267,147,166
Total tonnage (mt):	452,182
Period:	April 2005 – March 2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Security in northern Uganda continues to improve, due to the ongoing peace talks between Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government. Increased stability in some areas has contributed to returns, and food support is expected to decline from 1.4 to 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the end of 2006.

In April 2006, the Government of Uganda, of Sudan and UNHCR signed an agreement for the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees. Response has been low: only 4,700 returnees have so far returned home as of October 2006. Eastern DR Congo continues to be unstable, although more refugees into Uganda are not expected, and food requirements should decline due to projected reduction in number of beneficiaries from 196,000 to 165,000 within the next six months. The PRRO planning for IDPs included a decrease in beneficiary numbers to 643,000, and reduced rations to 30 percent of recommended daily allowance (RDA) in 2006. Due to continued insecurity in early 2006, and limited access to land, this has not been achieved. WFP shall maintain the current rations at between 40-60 percent of RDA until December 2006 for the current 1.2 million beneficiaries.

In January 2007, rations shall be adjusted accordingly, based on the findings and recommendations of the ongoing multi-stakeholder emergency food security assessments. Further in 2007, WFP expects that 500,000 drought-affected persons will require food aid, due to recent assessments in the food insecure areas affected by drought. Improved production in 2005 reduced the 2006 beneficiary level to 70,000 persons in chronically food insecure areas. Malnutrition rates among young children have been reduced throughout northern Uganda, presently varying from 2.5 to 11.8 percent for children under five years.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Additional pledges and resources are required through March 2007 for 48,006 mt of commodities. 75 percent of the project requirement had been resourced, of which 70 percent has been utilized. Ration rates for IDPs are expected to remain at the current levels 40 to 60 percent of the RDA. A Budget Revision for an additional 64,552 mt required from April to May 2007 was submitted for the approval by the Executive Director in October. Inadequate resources would force ration reductions and/or reduced investments in recovery, with resulting increases in malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality, and/or reduced recovery prospects.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	37,965	3,948	755	5,222	115
Pipeline break	Dec 2006	Feb 2007	March 07	Feb 2007	March 07

Southern Africa

In Southern Africa, the triple threat of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, food insecurity and a weakened capacity of governance continues to shadow, and hamper, progress towards long-term recovery for millions of people. As social structures and basic services are strained beyond their capacities, WFP interventions remain focused on the protection of livelihoods, strengthening coping mechanisms and enhancing food security throughout the region.

Due to generally sufficient and well distributed rainfall, the 2005/06 harvest in most countries was significantly better than the previous agricultural year. The improved harvests have provided a break from the previous five year cycle of drought-like conditions. Coupled with increased domestic supplies of maize and other food staples and lower food prices, food security for many vulnerable populations have improved.

However, and despite the improved harvest, there remains a core vulnerable population that continues to be threatened with food insecurity. Despite the favourable harvest, poor, market-dependent households and high-risk beneficiary groups continue to face serious difficulties in accessing food. A number of factors conspire to make it more complicated for marginalized populations to recover at the same rate as countries and other less vulnerable groups. The major factors leading to prolonged recovery periods are the increasing negative impacts of HIV/AIDS and the lack of formal and informal social protection programmes. While the numbers of these households have dramatically decreased, national vulnerability assessments have indicated that over three million people in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe have not been able to recover to the point that their

coping mechanisms are strong enough to save, or replace, their productive assets and resume livelihood activities. These households will require food assistance at least until the 2006/07 harvest.

As the traditional “hunger season” approaches before the April/May 2007 harvest, WFP commodity forecasts indicate there will be critical pipeline shortfalls from November 2006 until June 2007. While WFP interventions have been able to provide support and have been instrumental in helping millions of people regain their livelihoods, should there not be a significant improvement in the commodity and resource outlook, any previous gains that have been made will be seriously jeopardized. In order to meet requirements of 209,000 mt of food in the lead up to the 2007 harvest in March, WFP still needs an additional US\$69 million.



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MADAGASCAR

Title:	Response to recurrent natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity in Madagascar
Project number:	PRRO 10422.0
Beneficiaries:	1,655,220
Total cost (US\$):	13,072,478
Total tonnage (mt):	18,349
Period:	July 2006 – June 2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

This project addresses the seasonal and rapid-onset disasters that are an annual occurrence in Madagascar. The pre-positioning of contingency stocks in disaster-prone areas allows WFP to respond immediately to the needs of those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster and to the most affected vulnerable populations (children, pregnant/lactating women, female-headed households). Seasonal needs are addressed by food-for-work activities to rebuild community assets or rehabilitate damaged agricultural land or infrastructure, and emergency supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished under-5 children in zones experiencing a nutritional crisis. The PRRO also enables capacity building to strengthen assessment and monitoring capacity of government organizations and WFP's cooperating partners.

The PRRO will be used to assist drought victims in the Southern part of Madagascar as well as to assist victims in case of cyclones. According to the latest reports from the Early Warning System financed by the European Union, 22 communes (some 330,00 people) have been identified at high risk of food difficulty situation during the current lean season. WFP plans to provide assistance to some 66,000 beneficiaries in those 22 communes.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Any commodity shortfall will prevent the Country Office from responding promptly to the situation. It will affect the implementation of the PRRO while the deterioration of the food security of the most vulnerable groups becomes more pronounced. As of today the needs of the PRRO are financed at 22 per cent.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3,600	800	171	229	0
Pipeline break	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	Nov 2006	n/a



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SOUTHERN AFRICA BUREAU

(LESOTHO, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, SWAZILAND, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE)

Title:	Assistance to Population in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS
Project number:	PRRO 10310.0
Beneficiaries:	5,518,995
Total cost (US\$):	643,943,333
Total tonnage (mt):	1,177,083
Period:	January 2005 – December 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The region suffers from a crisis caused by the 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 9 of the top 10 adult prevalence rates in the world. Rain failures in 2005 resulted in steeply increased food aid needs in the latter part of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006, which were covered by a significant Budget Increase approved by the Executive Board in November 2005.

Most countries in the region have experienced a significantly higher harvest in 2005/06 and the WFP operation has been scaled down considerably from 9 million beneficiaries targeted at the height the lean season (Jan - March). In August 2006, 1.5 million beneficiaries were reached with 14,000 mt, achieving 63 percent of target. Activities were largely focused on nutrition and HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children support.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The current estimate of needs from July to December 2006 is 178,800 mt of food with an estimated value of US\$95 million. This includes proposed needs for Zimbabwe for July to December through a planned budget revision. The operation made use of the Advance Working Capital Financing facility to secure the pipeline during the peak needs period between October 2005 and April 2006. The advance funds were used to procure 241,700 mt of food, of which 54,000 mt valued at US\$24.5 million remains unresourced. This advanced tonnage is included in the overall PRRO resourcing shortfall and requires additional funds to settle the loans.

Total contributions to the operation (inclusive of carry over resources from EMOP 10290.0) of US\$379 million have been received. This amounts to 59 percent of the operation's currently approved overall needs through to 2007. The budget will increase once Zimbabwe needs from July 2006 to December 2007 are approved for inclusion in the PRRO. A concerted effort by headquarters, the Regional Bureau and Country Offices is required to increase resource availability and secure donor support to settle the outstanding advances.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	65,127	10,836	2,244	9,876	33
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Oct 2006

Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe

New country programmes for Egypt and Yemen are going to the Executive Board for final approval in November 2006. A new PRRO phase for Georgia is also currently under preparation.

Given the cessation of hostilities, the quick revival of commercial markets and access to food commodities, WFP is phasing out its operations in Lebanon by the end of October 2006.

Resourcing for the region's two ongoing emergency operations remains problematic. Violence and instability continue to disrupt livelihoods in Iraq, yet the EMOP that provides targeted food aid through health and education institutions, is still less than 50 percent resourced. Contingency plans for assistance to increasing numbers of displaced persons in Iraq may require further resources. WFP is also struggling to meet the food needs of the conflict-affected population in Chechnya and Ingushetia, resorting to cutting rations.

Some countries in the region are showing positive economic growth and WFP programme approaches in these countries must now be reoriented towards phasing out. Such countries include Jordan, where the development project should phase out at the end of 2007, and Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan, where WFP food assistance is foreseen to phase out by 2009. The new operations for the latter countries are being designed with greater involvement of and capacity building for national counterparts, so as to ensure (i) the sustainability of those activities that need to continue, and (ii) inclusion of needy beneficiaries in existing government social programmes and safety nets. Detailed exit strategies will be elaborated, indicating timelines and responsibilities of partners and WFP. Adequate and timely funding will be crucial for the success of these exit strategies. WFP is very

concerned about the fact that donor support to operations in most of these countries has drastically decreased during the past year and the implications this trend might have for a smooth exit.

WFP is also concerned about the refugee operations in Algeria, Iran and Yemen, which are heavily dependant on the diminishing multilateral funding. Unless new contributions are soon confirmed, WFP will face a major pipeline break in its food assistance to the Western Sahara refugees in Algeria in the very near future.

The most food insecure Palestinians (i.e. excluding the refugee population assisted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNRWA) are supported under a WFP protracted relief food assistance operation in the occupied Palestinian territory (Gaza Strip and the West Bank). In response to the rapidly deteriorating food security situation, linked to the on-going humanitarian crisis, WFP expanded its caseload in July from 480,000 to 600,000 beneficiaries. Generous donor support means that the two-year PRRO (to August 2007) is 90 percent resourced

The development activities in the region are affected by the global crunch on development resources contributed through WFP. Shortfalls are particularly large for Egypt and Syria. Although WFP is exerting a lot of effort to raise resources through innovative mechanisms, such as the debt-swap arrangement in Egypt, steady donor support is still very much needed to ensure that these development activities achieve their objectives.



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ALGERIA

Title:	Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees
Project number:	PRRO 10172.1
Beneficiaries:	90,000 most vulnerable + 35,000 (affected by torrential rains)
Total cost (US\$):	43,418,054
Total tonnage (mt):	70,378 mt
Period:	September 2004 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP has assisted the Government of Algeria since 1986 in meeting the basic food needs of the Western Sahara refugees living in desert camps near Tindouf. The refugees are entirely dependent on external aid, as the majority of refugee households have no other means of fulfilling their food requirements or procuring fresh food. Under the PRRO basic food rations are distributed to 90,000 refugees. In addition, a supplementary feeding programme provides 11,200 malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers with dry take home rations, while high energy biscuits are distributed to 34,000 school children.

The Algerian Red Crescent Society is the implementing partner of WFP and UNHCR and receives WFP food shipments at the port of Oran. From there, commodities are transported to Rabbouni, near Tindouf, and later on to the refugee camps. A nutritional study in 2005 revealed that the harsh living conditions, to which the Saharawi refugees have been exposed for more than 30 years, and the subsequent lack of micronutrients in their dietary intake, has been the major cause of the overall deterioration of the nutritional status of the

population. The study also recommended that appropriate measures be taken to enhance the status of public health.

In the absence of a reliable registration, UNHCR and WFP have decided to focus on the most vulnerable refugees in need of humanitarian assistance and the beneficiary number has been revised downwards from the original 158,000 beneficiaries to 90,000, while an additional 35,000 rations are being made available to cover people affected by torrential rain in February 2006, which caused damage to the infrastructure in the camps.

A new phase of the PRRO is currently being prepared for a two years period starting from January 2007.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Donors are kindly alerted to immediately confirm contributions to avert a major pipeline break totalling 3,460 mt of food commodities between October and December 2006, valued at US\$1.4 million. These shortfalls will seriously affect the livelihoods of the vulnerable Saharawi refugees dependant on external food assistance.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	2,609	542	146	42	118
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Dec 2006	Oct 2006



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AZERBAIJAN

Title:	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan
Project number:	PRRO 10168.1
Beneficiaries:	154,000
Total cost (US\$):	15,664,815
Total tonnage (mt):	26,833
Period:	July 2006 - June 2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The armed conflict with Armenia over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in early 1990s led to the displacement of over 800,000 Azerbaijani people and the loss of 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory. WFP has been providing food assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups since late 1993.

PRRO 10168.1 aims to promote food security among vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, particularly in rural areas with high concentrations of IDPs. The food-for-education component of the PRRO aims to increase primary school enrollment and stabilize school attendance among vulnerable IDP and non-IDP children, especially girls. Food for work will increase employment opportunities among food insecure rural households. The Food Security and Nutrition Survey confirmed that without food assistance, the nutritional status of the IDPs would rapidly deteriorate. The continuation of WFP assistance is of paramount importance, until the Government has a capacity to fully meet IDPs' needs.

The beneficiary caseload will gradually reduce from 154,000 in the first year to 134,000 in the second. The food-for-education project will be expanded, through dry take-home rations, to include 60,000 primary

schoolchildren in IDP-heartland. This additional support to family income will offset the costs of enrolment, school supplies and clothing. IDPs have limited employment opportunities and are considered the most food-insecure group. If no contributions are received soon, food distribution would need to be suspended from October, just as winter approaches.

Activities of the PRRO also include government capacity building.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The resourcing situation of PRRO 10168.1 remains critical. WFP has requested the Azerbaijan Government to advance a large portion of their donation of flour and sugar against their pledge for 2007, in order to be in a position to start the October-November round of distribution. Despite WFP's increased efforts for local resources mobilization, commodity shortfalls are expected, starting in October. Within the next six months, commodity shortfalls will accumulate to reach 6,674 mt, valued at approximately at US\$3.5 million.

This is likely to be the last phase of WFP's operation in Azerbaijan. In order to ensure a smooth handover to the Government towards the end of the project, continued financial support from donors is crucial.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	4,772	702	770	0	430
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	n/a	Oct 2006



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GEORGIA

Title:	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	PRRO 10211.0
Beneficiaries:	209,500
Total cost (US\$):	24,723,231
Total tonnage (mt):	50,460
Period:	July 2003 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Following its independence in 1991, Georgia underwent an economic downturn that was one of the most severe among the former Soviet republics. Widespread unemployment and extremely low incomes, coupled with low agricultural productivity, have resulted in a lack of access to staple food among nearly 40 percent of the Georgian population. In addition, the country remains embroiled in multiple ethnic conflicts and is highly prone to natural disasters. WFP assistance by providing relief food aid to vulnerable groups, including destitute elderly, disaster affected persons and Chechen refugees; and promoting recovery through agricultural rehabilitation in rural poor communities, as well as support to primary school children and tuberculosis patients.

Continued relief food distribution is provided through soup kitchens to assist 7,945 most destitute persons. Rations for 2,600 Chechen refugees have been cut by half since April 2006 due to a shortfall of beans. Recovery activities support 2,750 TB out-patients who are provided with nutritional support under a countrywide partnership agreement with the National TB Centre and the Global Fund. An additional 70 hospitalized tuberculosis patients are provided with food assistance in Abkhazia in collaboration with MSF. Under food for

education, food was delivered to 88 schools in the conflict area of Abkhazia. A total of 12,345 students were provided with on-site feeding. In addition, the take home ration is considered for the most destitute students (estimated 10 percent of the total caseload). Food for education is extending to 430 schools in 11 regions, and delivery to the schools in Georgia proper is scheduled to start in October 2006. Some 17,600 beneficiaries received their food rations to compensate for works accomplished during July-August 2006. The actual number of beneficiaries represented only 31 percent of those planned due to significant cutback of recovery activities resulted from the funding shortfall.

A new PRRO has been prepared for January 2007 – December 2008.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

The total shortfall for the coming six-month period amounts to 4,300 mt of food, valued at approximately US\$2.2 million. Existing stocks and expected commodities will allow to cover planned requirements until the end of November 2006 except for beans the stock of which exhausts in October. WFP continues to adjust recovery food-for-work activities in order to maintain vital relief assistance as well as FFE and TB programmes beyond November 2006.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3,802	22	218	0	245
Pipeline break	Dec 2006	Oct 2006	Dec 2006	n/a	Dec 2006



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IRAQ

Title:	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	EMOP 10360.0
Beneficiaries (project):	4,139,708
Beneficiaries 2006:	2,788,250
Total cost (US\$):	67,199,774
Total tonnage (mt):	67,078
Period:	September 2004 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project aims to build alternative safety net mechanisms to the Public Distribution System (PDS), to help the most vulnerable, revitalize government programmes with regard to primary health care and school feeding, and build institutional capacity and national awareness. The project responds to government requests for support to its education and health care systems. The project should increase the enrolment and attendance of children, in particular girls, in primary schools; increase attendance of malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women at local healthcare facilities; improve the nutritional status of malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women; secure attendance of tuberculosis patients enrolled in the National programme at local healthcare facilities; and improve the knowledge and daily practices of mothers and caretakers of young children on appropriate feeding practices.

In the light of ongoing problems with supply to the PDS, shortfalls and delays directly contribute to increasing food security concerns for the 15 percent of the population reliant on the PDS and who WFP project seeks to support by providing a safety net.

The sectarian violence that intensified in February 2006 continues, resulting in a high number of displaced persons. The northern governorates have now become the safe haven for Iraqis from the centre and south of Iraq. According to figures released by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, at least 364,800 Iraqis have fled their homes and are now IDPs. The figure includes IDPs in the Kurdistan Region in the North of Iraq. WFP has prepared a contingency plan and is currently trying to proceed with a food needs requirements assessment to be conducted by WFP Focal Points located in the governorates where IDPs are in greatest numbers.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Only 59 percent of total requirements have been resourced, and needs will increase if it becomes necessary to cover part of the new IDP food needs. WFP is exerting efforts to mobilize resources locally to complement bilateral donations. Contacts are underway with the Government of Iraq for complementary funding through its budgetary allocation. Shortfalls of 25,148 mt with the value of US\$25 million are anticipated from October 2006 to March 2007. The EMOP is being extended to July 2007, subject to approval.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	4,813	0	5,288	15,047	0
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	n/a	Oct 2006	Oct 2006	n/a



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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus
Project number:	EMOP 10128.2
Beneficiaries:	249,000
Total cost (US\$):	22,162,339
Total tonnage (mt):	36,633
Period:	January 2006 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Chechnya has been beleaguered by internal conflict since 1999, when the second Chechen war started. The hostilities led to the displacement of one-third of Chechnya's population; approximately 80 percent of the republic's economic potential has been destroyed. People in Chechnya and IDPs in Ingushetia face increasing impoverishment, and much of the population has become reliant on humanitarian assistance. The objective of this operation is to enhance food security and prevent further impoverishment of IDPs and conflict-affected food-insecure households.

In September a total of 185,062 beneficiaries of all activities received WFP-supplied food. In Ingushetia and Chechnya, general food distributions (GFD) covered some 71,900 beneficiaries in both republics. Food for education (FFE) activities recommenced with the beginning of the school year for some 110,617 primary school children in 14 districts of Chechnya. Small-scale Food Fund activities involved 270 food for work agricultural project beneficiaries, 670 TB in- and out-patients, and 1,600 most vulnerable beneficiaries participating in the Grozny Dining Hall project (under which elderly and handicapped beneficiaries receive basic food - wheat, rice, sugar

and salt). During September a total of 1,556 mt of basic food commodities were distributed under all WFP programmes in both republics. Activities are implemented by international and local NGOs and monitored by WFP in Ingushetia and local NGO in Chechnya.

Under the planned extension of the project, during the next six months the number of GFD beneficiaries in Chechnya will be gradually reduced through a verification exercise carried out by WFP's partner Danish Refugee Council. It is expected that by the end of 2006 the number of GFD beneficiaries in Chechnya will be about 70,000 against the originally planned 118,000. The same verification exercise which was completed in Ingushetia decreased the number of beneficiaries from the planned 25,000 to 11,000. This number of IDPs will be maintained through to the end of 2006. FFE in Chechnya will be continued throughout the new scholastic year and cover about 115,000 schoolchildren as planned. Ongoing agricultural FFW projects implemented in collaboration with state farms in Chechnya are planned to be completed in October.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Current resources will be sufficient for meeting food needs in both republics through distribution of incomplete food rations only until mid December. Within the coming six months WFP expects significant shortfalls in wheat flour, sugar, oil, salt and rice.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	5,495	0	943	0	793
Pipeline break	Dec 2006	n/a	Nov 2006	n/a	Dec 2006

Asia

WFP continue to provide assistance to vulnerable and food-insecure persons in 14 countries in Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.

Nepal is facing resource constraints against its Emergency Operation that threaten its ability to continue providing critically needed food assistance to areas plagued by drought. Lack of funding has particularly limited WFP's ability to access more isolated intervention reachable only by helicopter and therefore more costly to support. A new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to assist Bhutanese refugees living in camps in eastern Nepal is pending approval and slated to begin in January 2007.

Pipeline breaks under Cambodia's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation reached 100 percent for all commodities starting in October 2006. Presently WFP is borrowing commodities to ensure distribution under this operation. Since the discovery of food diversions in 2004, WFP has instituted stricter commodity monitoring procedures enhance and worked to ensure project transparency. Furthermore, the Royal Government of Cambodia has compensated WFP in full for their liability related to the commodity diversions.

In line with the recommendations of internal WFP evaluation missions in mid- 2006 in Myanmar, both the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation and Emergency Operation have been extended until the end of the year to allow for the planning and approval of a single country-wide PRRO, which is expected to begin starting in January 2007 for a period of three years.

Donor support has fallen short for the newly re-established Country Office in the Philippines, where an Emergency Operation was launched to support the peace building process in southern Mindanao. The operation, which commenced in July 2006 with the presence of President Arroyo, has faced severe funding shortfalls that have further delayed WFP's ability to fully implement its intended programme.

Immense difficulties are ongoing in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Country Offices recently added to the Asia portfolio in mid-2006. The volatile security situation in Afghanistan has restricted WFP's ability to be fully operational, especially in the south and south-east of the country. At the same time, Afghanistan faces an imminent food crisis due to the negative effects of drought, straining the country's usual agricultural food deficit, even in good harvest years. In Pakistan, operations are hampered by harsh weather and compounded by limited access to remote locations. The subsequent high cost of food delivery due to challenging infrastructure and logistical conditions have continued to pose major threats to the timely availability of food and access to those most in need.

There are growing concerns over WFP's assistance in North Korea, where very little donor support has been received since the launch of the two-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in June. Food security prospects are ominous; and heavy flooding in July has exacerbated the food shortage adding to the already substantial annual cereal gap, which is expected to exceed 1 million tons this year. Given the current political climate, further worsened by the 9 October nuclear tests, the significant reduction in bilateral and multilateral food aid to DPRK this year will not likely make up for the annual food deficit. WFP is already facing severe pipeline breaks affecting over 400,000 of the most vulnerable beneficiaries,

including pregnant and nursing women, and children in nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools; breaks are expected to be progressively worse throughout the harsh North Korean winter unless adequate resources are committed immediately. At the present rate, the pipeline will dry up by February 2007

Security also plagues Sri Lanka, where the dramatic escalation in violence prompted WFP to launch a Special Operation aimed at increasing the operational preparedness to respond to the evolving crisis. Traditional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation activities (such as Food-for-Education, Food-for-Work and Mother Child Nutrition) continue in 15 districts throughout the country but are severely hampered in the 8 districts directly affected by the conflict.



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CAMBODIA

Title:	Assisting People in Crisis
Project number:	10305.0
Beneficiaries:	2,427,213
Total cost (US\$):	47,838,664
Total tonnage (mt):	85,000
Period:	January 2005 – June 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

School Feeding Programme resumed in October after 2.5 months of summer break. Training on FFW implementation for cooperating partners and WFP field officers is still going on. Two TNT volunteers are in Cambodia to monitor the fuel efficient stoves and construction of toilets for the WFP assisted schools.

The report of the mid-term evaluation is being finalized. Based on the findings of the evaluation, a new programme phase will be formulated. The HQ GAP Team is testing a data collection exercise to better understand the child and maternal hunger food aid gaps in Cambodia.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The pipeline breaks starting from October will affect almost all beneficiaries including school going children, TB and HIV/AIDS affected people. Payments for completed food-for-work projects as well as take home rations for girls in upper primary grades will have to be delayed. All resources will be exhausted in January 2007. The Australian Government has confirmed its contribution of 4 million Aus dollars.

This contribution will cover 91 percent of requirements from October to December. In addition, US\$ 5 million are urgently needed to continue food assistance within the next six months, allowing the purchase of 15,000 mt of rice, 600 mt of CFI, 400 mt of vegetable oil, 500 mt of beans and 150 mt of salt. Given the critical resource situation, the scheduled reimbursement of 2,991 mt of rice to MAFF project has to be delayed from October to year end.

The planned expansion of school feeding programme in collaboration with UNICEF is being put on hold due to resource constraints. Food distribution for the FFW projects will not take place as planned. We have to split the quarterly distribution into to schools to monthly, which is not cost effective.

Without significant and immediate funding, WFP Cambodia will be forced to consider damaging ration cuts and/or reductions of beneficiaries from October. It will be difficult to sustain the achievements of the programme made so far and its effectiveness will be compromised.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	14,167	499	325	0	732
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	Jan 2007	Oct 2006	n/a	Oct 2006



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LAO PDR

Title:	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict-Affected areas
Project number:	10319.0
Beneficiaries:	342,779
Total cost (US\$):	5,868,716
Total tonnage (mt):	10,000
Period:	June 2004 – March 2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project aims at strengthening the immediate and longer-term food security of poor households through relief distributions and Food-For Work (FFW) activities. It supports households that have been suffering from serious droughts and floods as well as chronically food insecure upland farmers.

The project is being implemented in the southern and north-eastern parts of Lao PDR through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Aside from the immediate impact of food provided to vulnerable households, the assets created through FFW also have a positive impact on villagers' longer term food security.

More than 70 percent of approved FFW activities have been completed. For the month of September, 475 mt food was distributed to 15,845 beneficiaries in poor rural households. No relief distributions were carried out in September.

Approved FFW activities have been implemented or will be completed within the next 3 months. However, the lack of food would seriously affect the food security of the poor labourers' households that have no longer in-house stocks after working for months under on food for work schemes.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

The resourcing situation has become very critical. Currently the in country stock is only 10 mt while the need for October and December is over 1700 mt. In addition this PRRO has already borrowed 747 mt from the DEV FFW 10306.0 project and needs to reimburse this amount.

Food for work activities in many villages have been completed or are about to be completed, but there is no rice in stock to distribute. The neediest time of the year for poor rural households is now as their household stocks are depleted. Non-availability of food will mean that WFP does not honour its commitment to the beneficiaries who have completed food for work. Additional resourcing is urgently sought.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	2,226	0	0	0	0
Pipeline break	Oct 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Title:	Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State and Magway Division (Dry Zone) of Myanmar
Project number:	10066.2
Beneficiaries:	416,275
Total cost (US\$):	11,654,117
Total tonnage (mt):	34,593
Period:	July 2004 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The objective of this PRRO is to bridge the periodic food gap of the vulnerable poor in Northern Rakhine State (NRS), and Magway Division, which are considered to be the most vulnerable parts of Myanmar due to lack of resources, weak infrastructure, harsh climatic conditions, inadequate farming inputs, lack of access to land tenure and rice trade restrictions.

As at the last quarter of the project duration, this PRRO distributed 21,611 mt of food (61 percent of the plan) with the available 71 percent of food resources. The main reason for lower deliveries is due to cumbersome government procedures that restrict food movements to the project area.

During the month, food distribution of VGF and FFE programme took place. A total of 85,339 students and 41,100 vulnerable people received food. Pilot Mother and Child Nutrition programme has continued food distribution of blended food to children under three and

expectant and nursing mothers in both Magway and Maungdaw. Other on-going activities such as TB programme oil provision to ACF's nutrition programme, FFW on agro-forestry and pilot Vulnerable Group Development Programme was implemented during the month.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2005

Upon completion of current PRRO, a new phase of PRRO will start as of January 2007 pending Executive Board approval in November 2006. In this new phase, both EMOP and PRRO will be merged into a countrywide PRRO, in which WFP will provide a total of 114,315 mt of food to 1.6 million people in three years. Accordingly, WFP foresees a resource shortfall of 9,792 mt of mix food for the current phase as well as the first quarter of 2007. Hence, WFP urgently needs to raise resources to cover this gap.

Delays in food delivery will push many vulnerable families to increase their borrowings, furthering their indebtedness. It will also affect the student's monthly attendance.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	9,605	18	33	108	29
Pipeline break	Nov 2006	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	Oct 2006



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NEPAL

Title:	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal
Project number:	10058.4
Beneficiaries:	106,800
Total cost (US\$):	9,346,202
Total tonnage (mt):	21,515
Period:	January.2006 – December.2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Under the WFP food basket, general rations distributed to refugees provide approximately 2,100 kcal per person per day. Approximately 3,000 malnourished individuals including children under five years, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill patients identified by health centers receive additional food assistance under supplementary feeding programmes.

Given the non-integration policy of the Government of Nepal that prohibits Bhutanese refugees from seeking formal employment or engaging in economic activities, refugees are highly dependent on food aid. Any break in the food pipeline is likely to have negative implications on the nutritional status and coping mechanisms of the refugees.

The overall food needs for the refugee operation are unlikely to be significantly reduced in the next 6 months. New contributions are required to prevent a pipeline break of all commodities in January 2007.

Beginning in November 2006, the Government of Nepal and UNHCR are expected to undertake a three-month census in the seven camps. WFP will provide logistical support including interview space in wijk halls during the exercise.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Committed resources under the current operation are sufficient to cover projected food requirements for the refugee operation through December 2006. However, new contributions are immediately required to avoid a pipeline break for all commodities in January 2007.

It should be noted that due to logistical and procurement constraints, it normally takes 6-8 weeks for a confirmed contribution to translate into food available for distribution to refugee beneficiaries. This means that new contributions are required by the beginning of November 2006.

After years of continuous support, any break in the food pipeline is likely to have negative implications on camp security as well as the nutritional and overall health status of the refugee population.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	3,670	509		338	253
Pipeline break	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	n/a	Jan 2007	Jan 2007



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PHILIPPINES

Title:	Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao
Project number:	10489.0
Beneficiaries:	2,106,000
Total cost (US\$):	19,132,791
Total tonnage (mt):	31,711
Period:	March.2006 – June.2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

WFP is returning to the Philippines after closing its office in 1996. The EMOP will be a one-year operation, divided into two phases. Phase 1 (March-June 2006) consisted of setting up offices, establishing logistic networks, creating partnerships with NGOs and UN agencies who will implement and/or complement the projects, and establishing the legal framework for WFP's operations in the country.

Phase 2 commenced in July with distributions to people displaced by recent conflict, and cooperating partners have since begun food distributions for school feeding and mother and child nutrition.

Conflict affected communities and local government are currently prioritizing needs for FFW and FFT, and implementation will begin shortly. WFP has leveraged free warehousing and transport from local authorities, and partnership agreements have been signed with FAO, UNICEF and UN Act for Peace.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

Donor contributions stand at 4.5 million. Due to shortfalls, WFP began with a much-reduced programme and is currently assisting just one third of its planned beneficiaries whilst awaiting more resource commitments.

The ED sent an appeal letter to some 20 member states in mid April, and the Country Office has been meeting with ambassadors to request their governments' commitment. The peace process is at a very critical stage and providing food aid now would create a more conducive environment towards peace in project areas.

WFP is currently only able to reach one third of its intended target beneficiaries due to critical under-resourcing. Shortfalls would reduce WFP's ability to support the peace process, which is at a critical stage, reduce the worrying levels of malnutrition in target provinces and sustain increased school attendance through the school year.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	9,617	299	103	1,417	80
Pipeline break	Jan 2007	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	Feb 2007

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) provides technical and operational support to 11 country offices: Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. Upon requests of governments, ODP plans to open new offices shortly in Panama and Brazil. These offices will be exclusively dedicated to the development and implementation of capacity-building activities, in line with the overall regional strategy emphasis.

ODP's major challenge is to ensure that hunger is firmly placed on political agendas, while assisting national governments. Under the overall aim of eradicating child malnutrition, two regional capacity-building projects are under implementation, in partnership with governments and partners. DEV 10411.0 deals with capacity-building in support of food-based social-protection programmes and DEV 10421.0 with capacity building of integrated micronutrients programmes in Central America and Belize. The former project's strategy focuses on informing public policy formulation, providing technical assistance in support of national social programmes and facilitating information sharing and networking. The latter aims to enhance national capacities to manage and implement food-based social programmes, by producing and distributing fortified complementary food for consumption by children aged 6-36 months.

The WFP Country Offices and the Regional Office for Latin America work at national and regional level to join efforts, gain a better understanding of the problem, and strengthen the governments' capability to identify medium- and long-term strategies to meet the goal of the MDGs. With this purpose, and following-up on other events organized by the WFP, a Regional Technical Consultation will be held in Lima, Peru: "Towards the Eradication of Child

Malnutrition in the Andean Region by the year 2015" -- an inter-agency initiative of WFP together with the PAHO and UNICEF, with the participation of different governments, financial institutions, donors and the civil society.

Simultaneously, ODP is investing in improving the regional emergency response capacity to face an increasing number of major natural disasters. To support an integrated regional Emergency Preparedness and Response Network, special operation (SO) 10449.0 was approved in 2005 to create a central common hub in Panama and three sub-regional hubs in El Salvador, Ecuador, and Barbados. The SO, initially planned for a duration of 12 months, was extended for an additional year, up to July 2007, in order to capitalize on initial set up of the hubs' infrastructure and complete the activities required for the establishment of a network among governments in the region as well as for the implementation of a comprehensive capacity building program in emergency preparedness and response technical issues. Contributions are urgently required to fund the SO extension, with a shortfall of US\$0.95 million.

Besides DEV 10411.0, which has a shortfall of USD6.4 million or 84 percent of requirements, there is also concern over resources for the following operations, as featured in these Yellow Pages: Bolivia EMOP 10517.0 with a shortfall of some 0.5 million or 26 percent; for flood victims; regional PRRO 10212.0 with 21 million or 36 percent; for families affected by natural disasters; Guatemala PRRO 10457.0 with 25.3 million or 92 percent; for children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women; and Colombia PRRO 10366.0 with 20.5 million or 50 percent; for internally displaced people (IDPs).

Resources are also needed for the following operations: Regional DEV 10421.0; Guatemala EMOP 10497.0; Haiti PRRO 10382.0;

Bolivia CP 10159.0; Cuba DEV 10032.0; El Salvador CP 10226.0; Guatemala CP 10092.0; Haiti CP 10217.0; Honduras CP 10074.0; Nicaragua CP 10044.0, and Peru DEV 06240.0. In general terms, development projects include; school feeding, assistance to vulnerable groups, MCH programmes, FFW and FFT activities. Resourcing constraints are presently faced by these operations.



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BOLIVIA

Title:	Assistance to highly food-insecure flood victims
Project number:	10517.0
Beneficiaries:	45,000
Total cost (US\$):	1,911,178
Total tonnage (mt):	3,477
Period:	June.2006 – March.2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Floods during January and February 2006 caused major destruction along main rivers, killing and displacing people, and destroying crops, roads, houses and other infrastructure. The situation remains precarious for a large number of families. Floods struck shortly before the harvest season, leaving households with very low food reserves and savings, forcing families to adopt negative coping mechanisms – including reduction of food consumption, migration and asset depletion.

In order to avert a major humanitarian crisis, the Ministry of Agriculture has officially asked WFP and the United Nations Resident Coordinator to continue to assist people with critical food access problems until their livelihoods are restored.

Distributions in the Departments of Beni, Pando and La Paz initiated in September demanded a significant logistics support from WFP, partners and counterparts. Commodities had to be transported through roads poorly maintained as well as through rivers. A total of 335 mt of food were distributed during this month. Road blockades in Santa Cruz delayed temporarily food distributions.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

A new multilateral contribution of US\$ 270,000 has been confirmed. So far, contributions amount 72 percent of total operation requirements. With current resourcing level, pipeline breaks for vegetable oil, rice and salt are expected to start in January 2007. Accumulated shortfalls in the next six months will amount a total of 691 mt.

Current resources will last through January 2007. If new contributions are not confirmed, victims of floods will suffer from food deficit.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	532	75	58	0	26
Pipeline break	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	n/a	Jan 2007



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COLOMBIA

Title:	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence
Project number:	10366.0
Beneficiaries:	499,000
Total cost (US\$):	40,780,742
Total tonnage (mt):	49,219
Period:	June.2002 - March.2007

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In fifteen months of operation, the PRRO has assisted around 800,000 beneficiaries through 4,407 interventions, predominantly IDPs and persons living in confined communities.

During the reporting period, beneficiaries were assisted in 18 departments through 10 field offices, in the following modalities: school and pre-school feeding, relief, FFW, FFT, MCH and nutritionally at risk children under five. To mitigate the effects of the resourcing constraints, the CO recently applied for an IRA advance in the amount of US\$0.5 million. Furthermore, this operation is processing a budget revision of extension in time for one more year and addition of resources.

Although the PRRO is not fully resourced, the increasing numbers of displaced persons in the south prompted the country office to open sub-offices in Cali and Pasto in June 2006, reorienting resources from other previously assisted regions.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

PRRO 10366.0 began food distribution in June 2005. As of September 2006 it had received contributions for 50 percent of its total requirements, including the resources transferred from previous PRRO 10158.0.

These funds will allow the country office to meet project needs through October 2006. However, by November, two basic commodities, rice and pulses, are foreseen to face pipeline breaks. In December the situation will turn critical, since there will be no commodities in stock. The PRRO faces 9,718 mt accumulated shortfalls over the next six months. At least US\$1 million are required monthly to ensure assistance to beneficiaries.

Additional resources are urgently required to reach the planned number of new IDPs and to cover the rising demand in the south.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	6,809	1,679	572	0	658
Pipeline break	Oct. 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	n/a	Dec 2006



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GUATEMALA

Title:	Recovery and Prevention of Malnutrition for Vulnerable Groups
Project number:	10457.0
Beneficiaries:	576,930
Total cost (US\$):	27,445,337
Total tonnage (mt):	28,857
Period:	June.2006 - November.2008

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In Guatemala, 12 percent of infants are born underweight in average and 50 percent of children are chronically malnourished (height-for-age or stunting) by the age of three. The problem is concentrated in rural areas and among the indigenous population where the percentage is as high as 90 percent. WFP is targeting pregnant and lactating women and their children. Supplementary feeding is urgently needed before another generation becomes affected by the irreversible effects of stunted growth and development.

PRRO 10457.0 is gradually reaching the planned targeted population. From 19 municipalities covered in the pilot project under PRRO 10212.0, PRRO 10457.0 is now being implemented in 83 municipalities. A baseline study is underway in municipalities where vitacereal distribution has not taken place.

The fortified blended food vitacereal is produced locally as approved by the WFP's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Cooperating partners and WFP's field staff are closely monitoring the logistics and utilization of the vitacereal at community and household levels.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

PRRO 10457.0 was approved in November 2005. However, it started food distribution until June 2006 due, to a great extent, to resourcing constraints. Confirmed contributions amount to US\$2.1 million or 8 percent of project requirements. Current funding level does not back-up a sustainable food distribution plan nor the assistance of the whole caseload.

Local production of the fortified blended food, vitacereal, is ongoing, but a pipeline break is foreseen to start in January 2007. Forecasted accumulated shortfalls in the next six months add up to 2,531 mt. The country office continues contacting potential donors to mobilize resources.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	0	0	0	2,529	2
Pipeline break	n/a	n/a	n/a	Jan 2007	Dec 2006



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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

Titles:	Capacity Building in Support of Food Based Social Protection Programmes & Capacity-Building of Integrated Micronutrient Programmes in Central America and Belize
Project numbers:	Dev. Project 10411.0 & Dev. Project 10421.0
Total cost (US\$):	7,662,137 USD (10411) & 5,972,836 USD (10421)
Total ODOC/DSC	3,530,800 USD - ODOC, 3,630,075 DSC (10411) & 3,588,400 USD ODOC - 1,993,690 USD DSC (10421)
Period:	June 2005 -June 2009 (10411.0) & July 2005- July 2008 (10421.0)

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

In July 2005 WFP began implementing a four year capacity building development project in support of food based social protection programmes (10411.0). Six months later a three year long sub-regional project dedicated to promoting integrated Micronutrient Programmes in Central America and Belize (10421.0) began implementation. These projects include a series of capacity development activities, financed through DSC and ODOC.

Project 10411.0 aims to increase knowledge of hunger and under-nutrition in LAC to support advocacy, national policy formulation and implementation of national social protection programmes aimed at hunger reduction. Project 10421.0 combines providing assistance in developing, producing and distributing nutritious foods for infants and young children in development and emergency situations with advocacy work to increase government commitment to spend more in this area and formulate policies that address vitamin and micronutrient deficiencies among this age group. Project implementation for 10421.0 covers Central America, while project 10411.0 covers all of LAC. Activities under Project 10411.0 include the development of strategies and plans to eradicate child under-nutrition, such as through the innovative IDB-WFP initiative under way in Central America and the Dominican Republic, endorsed by Heads of State and Health Ministers

of the eight countries. Methodologies to carry out studies on Cost of Hunger, as well as a Food and Nutrition Atlas ("Hunger Map"), have also been developed and applied and training modules are under development. An on-line Knowledge Management Platform is also under development, and a variety of technical assistance services at the implementation level are being provided to government food-based and other hunger reduction social programmes throughout LAC. A detailed situation analysis of the nutritional situation of children in Central America and of the fortified complementary foods that are currently being used in some of these countries is also being carried out under project 10421.0 and will serve as the departure point for the formulation of specific country level implementation plans.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

After 15 months of implementation only two contributions (valued at US\$1,222,361 for 10411.0 and US\$505,310 for 10421.0) have been confirmed for these projects (Spain and Norway). The projects currently face a shortfall in funding of 84 percent and 92 percent respectively. Unless further contributions are made available in the near future, the momentum gained through the implementation of the various components of these projects will be put at risk, the achievements attributable to the first year of execution will not be consolidated, and the achievement of important political mandates from governments in the region for WFP to carry out such activities undermined.

Project	Total Project Costs	Contributions to date	Shortfall next six months	Total shortfall project
10411.0	US\$ 7,662,137	US\$ 1,222,361	US\$ 1,157,094	US\$ 6,439,777
10421.0	US\$ 5,972,836	US\$ 505,310	US\$ 1,391,621	US\$ 5,467,527



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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

Title:	Latin America and the Caribbean Emergency Response Network	Response to recurrent natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity in Central America
Project number:	SO 10449.0	PRRO 10444.0*
Beneficiaries:	---	412,000
Total cost (US\$):	2.8 million	39.9 million
Total tonnage (mt):	---	52,830
Period:	Aug.2005 - Jul.2007	Jan.2007 – Dec.2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Latin American and Caribbean region is prone to recurrent natural disasters. The 2005 hurricane season had four major hurricanes. Along 2006, this region has experienced volcano eruptions, floods and droughts. Disasters of this type, as well as other more localized or seasonal events tend to have their greatest negative impact in areas where marginalized rural dwellers and vulnerable groups are concentrated. These populations are characterized by very low levels of income, food insecurity and a reduced capacity to cope and overcome recurrent shocks. To assist the affected population PRRO 10444.0 will start in January 2007. This project will be operational in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador and will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, and 5.

Main objectives are to: i) meet in a timely manner immediate food needs of vulnerable population, affected by crisis situations; ii) enhance households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, through disaster mitigation activities; iii) prevent a further deterioration of nutrition and health status of children, pregnant women and lactating

mothers, through targeted supplementary feeding activities; iv) strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity of communities, households and partners to cope better and manage more effectively recurrent or seasonal shocks.

WFP is also implementing the "Emergency Preparedness and Response Network in the Latin America and the Caribbean region" (LACERN), Special Operation 10449.0. The LACERN network, which includes governments, UN agencies and NGOs provides assistance in the key areas of logistics and warehouse management, food procurement, vulnerability analysis and emergency needs assessments and overall operational and financial management of food aid emergency responses. This project has been extended through July 2007.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

In order to meet operational requirements, the Regional PRRO 10444.0 will need around 8,800 mt of food during the first six months of operation. On the other hand, the SO 10449.0 requires US\$2.1 million, broken down as follows: US\$1.7 million for ODOC and US\$1.1 million for DSC.

Commodity	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
PRRO 10444.0 Shortfall for next 6 months	5,310	696	446	2,353	
Pipeline break	January 07	January 07	January 07	January 07	

Sudan¹

¹ On 3 October 2005, WFP's Sudan office was declared a 'stand alone' country office and was designated a Regional Bureau.



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SUDAN

Title:	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict
Project number:	EMOP 10503.0
Beneficiaries:	6.1 million
Total cost (US\$):	763 million
Total tonnage (mt):	750,050
Period:	January 2006 – December 2006

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

The emergency operation is providing assistance to conflict-affected populations across Sudan, encompassing Darfur, Southern Sudan, and the Central, East and Three Areas. Even with a reasonably good 2005/2006 harvest, humanitarian needs have continued unabated this year due to the worsening conflict in Darfur, chronic poverty and localized dry spells across the country. Relief has therefore remained central in alleviating suffering, particularly of the Internally Displaced Persons and returnees, with general food distributions accounting for about 90 percent of assistance each month. In addition to general distributions, assistance is provided through therapeutic and supplementary feeding projects to ensure that the most vulnerable are reached. Assistance is also being provided to 85,000 Eritrean refugees in camps in the East.

WFP is still determined to look for opportunities to promote a self-sustaining future for Sudan through food-for-recovery activities that serve as an alternative to free distributions, and food-for-assets and education that focus on upgrading community and education infrastructure. However, assistance in 2007 will once again be provided under an emergency operation following the deteriorating security situation in Darfur, the expected returns of hundreds of thousands of displaced people back home in the south and Three

Areas, and the vulnerability of other groups. The continuing insecurity in Darfur means that conditions on the ground are far from conducive for the two million Darfurians living in camps to return home. The Darfur Peace Agreement signed in May 2006 has yet to lead to peace and stability for over three million people that have come to depend on humanitarian assistance. Presently, the security situation is volatile and unpredictable, with access problems because of insecurity being the biggest constraint for operations in Darfur. Attacks on food delivery trucks and direct threats on humanitarian workers and property have tremendously increased over the past few months.

OVERALL NEEDS AND SHORTFALLS FOR 2006

As of October, WFP's Emergency Operation has received 87 percent of the required US\$763 million for 2006. This will cover requirements for the rest of the year, and provide a carryover stock for distribution in the first quarter of 2007. WFP relies on early funding thus funds for early 2007 are needed now, as experience has shown that it can take between four and six months for a confirmed contribution to materialize as food in the hands of beneficiaries. Further complicating the issue is a need to preposition four months of food in March 2007 before the rainy season hampers access into remote locations around the country. An estimated US\$200 million would be required for prepositioning, in addition to the current shortfall of US\$98 million.

Commodity pipeline	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	Other
Shortfall for next 6 months	149,618	3,750	5,389	1,608	3,225
Pipeline break	January 2007	April 2007	April 2007	February 2007	April 2007

2006 - TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP BY CATEGORY (US\$)

(As of 1 November 2006)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>EMOP</i>	<i>PRRO</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>IRA</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
African Development Bank		500,000	3,568,018			4,068,018
Algeria					2,511	2,511
Andorra	17,625	6,146	507			24,278
Angola			3,500,000			3,500,000
ASEAN			53,728			53,728
Australia	3,476,026	6,616,223	11,405,271	1,244,274	3,818,684	26,560,478
Austria		615,563	1,209,190		14,176	1,838,929
Azerbaijan			1,084,900			1,084,900
Bangladesh	2,714,236					2,714,236
Belgium		1,900,517	8,402,422	634,518		10,937,457
Canada	28,302,434	30,587,383	42,219,766	1,769,910	5,263,158	108,142,651
China	1,750,000					1,750,000
Congo, Rep. of			248,897			248,897
Cyprus			400,000			400,000
Czech Republic	30,568	98,253				128,821
Denmark	26,487,965	3,194,543	8,255,298	892,533		38,830,339
Egypt	200,000	31,150	69,808			300,958
European Commission		99,069,506	133,094,323	11,720,086		243,883,915
Faroe Islands					27,398	27,398
Finland	7,120,853	846,433	6,081,858			14,049,144
France	4,348,227	5,363,498	8,998,096	1,275,510	217,654	20,202,985
Germany	27,425,774	5,802,609	13,697,075	510,205	3,807,107	51,242,770
Ghana	10,000					10,000
Greece	37,689	521,140	1,534,056			2,092,885
Iceland		300,000	181,152	33,129		514,281
India	3,840,060	359,100				4,199,160
Indonesia			7,002,047			7,002,047
Inter-American Development Bank			199,417			199,417
Ireland	317,259	6,940,800	16,263,939	169,855	1,253,753	24,945,606
Italy	12,790	8,440	1,955,086	2,538,071	5,577	4,519,964
Japan	10,341,004	16,189,657	9,767,241	2,450,000	400,000	39,147,902
Jordan	37,823					37,823
Kenya	2,180,000	18,994,300				21,174,300
Korea, Rep. of			100,000		7,683	107,683
Kuwait		143,058				143,058

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>EMOP</i>	<i>PRRO</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>IRA</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Lebanon		26,000				26,000
Libya		4,514,792				4,514,792
Liechtenstein			41,322			41,322
Lithuania			37,226			37,226
Luxembourg	1,875,742	2,494,027	4,830,702			9,200,471
Malawi			7,077,360			7,077,360
Malaysia		250,000				250,000
Mauritania	1,197,376					1,197,376
Monaco			36,276			36,276
Morocco		38,234				38,234
Nepal			100,055			100,055
Netherlands		21,642,000	39,666,559	5,227,894	5,014,907	71,551,360
New Zealand	2,786,872	1,484,676		6,477	752,056	5,030,081
Nigeria			200,737			200,737
Norway	28,137,378	2,098,472	6,058,308	3,118,611	2,693,560	42,106,329
OPEC Fund			2,000,000			2,000,000
Pakistan		9,338,000				9,338,000
Poland	100,000	100,000				200,000
Portugal		3,510	117,648	256,410		377,568
Private donors	10,147,475	4,502,900	23,056,829	421,068		38,128,272
Qatar		43,409				43,409
Russian Federation	3,000,000	2,000,000	6,007,821			11,007,821
San Marino				38,461		38,461
Saudi Arabia		6,500,000	24,366,769			30,866,769
Singapore		25,000	25,000			50,000
Slovak Rep.			33,805			33,805
South Africa	1,095,462		16,683			1,112,145
Spain	2,535,939	1,583,106	3,426,396	628,140		8,173,581
Sudan (Gvt of National Unity)		6,220,000				6,220,000
Sudan (Gvt of South Sudan)				30,000,000		30,000,000
Sweden		19,407,752	30,902,745	3,202,995	1,108,156	54,621,648
Switzerland	2,848,126	5,799,441	18,288,747	1,470,954	1,567,196	29,974,464
Thailand		1,155	25,329			26,484
Turkey	100,000	400,000	700,000			1,200,000
U.K.	1,682,889	21,644,487	50,822,872	11,787,934	670,718	86,608,900
U.S.A.	28,575,902	500,904,848	393,830,324	11,996,139		935,307,213
U.N.	2,132,362	42,434,972	39,705,777	30,431,861		114,704,972
Venezuela		300,000	500,000			800,000
Viet-Nam		129,324				129,324
World Bank				54,809,800		54,809,800
Grand Total	204,865,856	851,974,424	931,167,385	176,634,835	26,624,294	2,191,266,794
Of which multilateral	115,010,286	34,224,600	55,671,710	3,445,249	26,624,294	234,976,139
Share of multilateral in total	56%	4%	6%	2%	100%	11%

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