



Operational priorities

January 2008

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Funding Trends and Their Impact on Operations

As at 15 January 2008, WFP's total needs to feed the 70 million people currently targeted for food assistance in 2008 are estimated to be over US\$3.6 billion.

Programme of Work As at 15 January 2008

	2008 Beneficiaries	2008 Gross Needs (US\$ mill.)	2008 Total Mobilized (US\$ mill.)	2008 Shortfalls (US\$ mill.)
EMOP	10,507,164	1,060	438	622
PRRO	40,251,481	2,079	391	1,688
Special Operations		153	1	152
Development	19,153,073	346	83	263
Total	69,911,718	3,639	914	2,725

Note: Some operations have negative 2008 shortfalls which have been zeroed out. Therefore total resources mobilized and total shortfalls are not equal to total resources to raise. Also, when a project has closed, any shortfall is zeroed out.

Therefore, taking into account resources already mobilized (including carryover stocks), the organization currently needs to mobilize just over US\$2.7 billion.

Contributions to WFP

As of 13 January 2008, WFP has confirmed over US\$236 million in contributions for the current year. The USA is the top donor, with over US\$127.6 million, followed by the Netherlands and Italy.

FD Key Indicators	13 January 2008
Confirmed Contributions	
2008 Confirmed Contributions as of 13-Jan-08	\$ 236,088,788
2008 Confirmed Contributions as of 13-Jan-08 - Top 10 Donors	
1 USA	\$ 127,616,700
2 Netherlands	\$ 35,313,878
3 Italy	\$ 19,858,156
4 Russian Federation	\$ 11,000,000
5 Luxembourg	\$ 10,176,991
6 United Kingdom	\$ 4,448,399
7 New Zealand	\$ 3,461,539
8 Greece	\$ 2,949,854
9 Private Donors	\$ 2,222,489
10 Iceland	\$ 1,603,498
Sub-total top 10 donors	\$ 218,651,504

Contributions to WFP (operational business areas)

1 -15 January 2008

	Total (US\$ mill.)
Emergency Operations	76.9
Protracted Relief Operations	85.2
Development Operations	12.8
Special Operations	1.2
Other	14.5
Grand Total	190.7

Some US\$190.7 million of new contributions to WFP's operational business areas have been registered since the beginning of the year. Some 44.7 percent were allocated to PRRO, 40.3 percent to EMOPs, while Special Operations and Development received 0.7 percent and 6.7 percent respectively.

Of the total contributions in this period, 22.16 percent were cash donations, giving WFP the flexibility to purchase commodities locally or regionally, if appropriate. The top three operations receiving funds this month are the Sudan EMOP 10693.0, the Afghanistan PRRO 10427.0, and the Somalia PRRO 10191.0.

The United States has contributed US\$138.9 million, all of it in kind, placing itself as the biggest WFP donor in this period. Private donors contributed almost 16.6 US\$ million and Spain 7.3.

The Immediate Response Account received US\$70,300 thanks to a donation from France.

High Profile Operations

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

Afghanistan

PRRO 10427.0 – Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
01 January 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Ebadullah Ebadi

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	378,459,451	282,592,525	95,866,925	25.33
2008	131,447,970	47,606,575	83,841,395	63.78

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

- During the next six months, WFP requires additional contributions to avert a pipeline break of more than 22,000 mt of mixed commodities beginning in April. New contributions are immediately required owing to the typical lead time of 3-6 months between confirmation of a contribution and delivery of food to recipients.
- Shortfalls in biscuits in April 2008 will affect more than 1.2 million children supported under FFE. On-going insurgency activities has increased the number of affected IDPs. Lack of resources will negatively affect the resettlement assistance to IDPs who do not normally have other income generation activities. There are considerable regional variances between the needs of the five area offices and one sub-office in Afghanistan. The imbalance, caused in large part by the geographic and activity earmarking of contributions, means that while at the national level the shortfall is less than 23,000 mt, some area offices will run out of food much sooner.
- The heightened insecurity and poor road conditions, especially during winter, continue to impede food deliveries in many parts of the country. Insecurity remains the main concern for deliveries, as well as access for needs assessments and monitoring, particularly in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions.
- The PRRO supports 6.6 million Afghans in food-insecure areas through various activities, including FFW, FFT and FFT in partnership with the Government, non-government partners and communities in 2007.

Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Regional

EMOP 10717.0 – Food Assistance to Iraqi refugees

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/David Gross

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	126,571,939	7,697,109	118,874,830	93.92
2008	126,571,605	7,697,109	118,874,496	93.92

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

- At the very beginning of its operations, this EMOP is facing serious pipeline breaks in cereals, pulses and oil. Initial requirements are currently covered through advances, which will have to be resourced. Funds are therefore needed to ensure availability of food in the coming months.
- This operation represents the total of WFP's emergency aid programmes in these two countries, replacing Syria EMOP 10604.0 and the planned Iraq EMOP 10697.0. Iraq EMOP 10360.0 completed operations at the end of 2007.
- The emergency operation intends to supply complementary food rations for up to 750,000 food-insecure, post-Samarra IDPs in Iraq who have crossed governorate boundaries and cannot access their PDS rations. The operation does not intend to replace the PDS, but rather act as a stop-gap measure to help meet the immediate food needs of those persons newly displaced between governorates until they can be integrated in the PDS.
- In Syria, WFP provides basic food rations to targeted, registered Iraqis beginning with a caseload of 155,000 to increase by some 17,300 beneficiaries each month reaching a total of 363,000 by the end of the year.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

PRRO 10387.1 – Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians

01 September 2007 - 31 August 2009



Photo: WFP/Nir Kafri

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	112,859,156	51,467,219	61,391,936	54.40
2008	58,651,186	6,938,529	51,712,657	88.17

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

- Blended food pipelines will face shortfalls as early as February 08. Urgent contributions are needed now to avoid further pipeline breaks as of May onwards. Donors are urged to continue their support of this critical operation.

- WFP strongly urges donors to provide funding so it can continue giving food assistance to the growing number of Palestinians impoverished by a nearly seven-month economic blockade imposed by Israel on Gaza. Some of WFP's activities have no funding beyond February 2008.
- Fuel shortages are causing full black-outs in the city of Gaza. Lack of electricity, coupled with lack of cooking gas, makes it impossible to cook and process food. The population of Gaza has been cutting trees to produce fuel. Although WFP has nearly two months' food supply for its beneficiaries in Gaza, without power or cooking gas, most of this food cannot be used.
- Steep increases in commodity costs are leading WFP to increase overall value of the PRRO by some US\$19 million (only commodity). A budget revision is under preparation.
- The PRRO has three fundamental components: (i) protracted and emergency relief; (ii) recovery through support for productive activities and skills development; and (iii) enhanced knowledge, partnerships and advocacy. Of the 665,000 targeted beneficiaries, including 90,000 schoolchildren, 43 percent will be assisted through relief interventions and 57 percent through recovery activities.
- Full rations are provided for people entirely dependent on assistance; reduced rations go to beneficiaries with limited resources. The PRRO emphasizes self-reliance through productive activities: food-for-work and food-for-training concentrate on creating conditions for increased productivity and generating employment; food-for-education contribute to skill-development.

Chad

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

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Casey Kaufmann

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	186,321,008	132,710,478	53,610,530	28.77
2008	104,579,520	31,711,947	72,867,574	69.68

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

- In January, cereal quantities have been increased to compensate for gaps in pulses in the refugees food basket rations.
- Lack of commodities and, in particular corn-soya blend will contribute to the deterioration of the nutritional status of the refugees and IDPs who have limited coping mechanisms to ensure their food security and who entirely depend on food aid. Furthermore, lack of food could cause unrest in the camps and aggravate tensions between the IDPs and the local population over the scarce natural resources in the region.
- The overall security situation remains volatile. Petty crimes, armed robberies and car-jackings are increasing all over the country. Last preparations for the deployment of the EU peacekeeping force (EUFOR) to Chad and the Central African Republic, to protect Sudanese refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from the Central African Republic, are underway and the force is expected to be deployed in early February 2008.
- Given the long lead time (five months) of food deliveries to Chad, confirmation of donor contributions is required immediately (by end January) to ensure that purchases are completed in the coming months and the food reaches Chad on time. Once in the country, the food needs to be prepositioned in eastern Chad by June 2008, as roads become impassable and are officially closed from July to November due to rainfall.

- WFP provides emergency assistance for 230,000 Sudanese refugees located in 12 refugee camps with regular monthly food rations. WFP also provides general good distributions to 150,000 IDPs in over 22 different sites and is assisting up to 150,000 people amongst the local population in eastern Chad, who have been affected by the refugee and IDP crises, through food-for-work activities.

Southern Africa, Regional

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

01 January 2005 - 30 April 2008



Photo: WFP/Brenda Barton

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	830,614,618	703,287,287	127,327,331	15.33
2008	159,103,996	52,075,282	107,028,714	67.27

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

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

D.R. Congo

PRRO 10608.0 – Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in the DRC

01 July 2007 - 31 December 2009



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	230,874,212	105,772,143	125,102,069	54.19
2008	97,083,500	48,893,417	48,190,083	49.64

Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

WFP focuses on food security of displaced persons, returnees, the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, their access to basic services and the reintegration of war-affected communities. WFP supports recovery activities for sustainable food security and leads the logistics cluster and co-leads the food security and telecom clusters. WFP has been in the DRC since the early 1970s.

- Pipeline breaks are already being experienced and are expected to increase further in June. The situation will worsen to total stock exhaustion by the end of August 2008. The August – November period is a sensitive period for targeted beneficiaries because of the planting season. In addition, should the security situation in eastern DRC improve, WFP will have to provide a three-month food package to resettling IDPs and returnees. For the next six months, WFP will need US\$6 million to sustain operations in Congo.
- Deteriorating infrastructure has significantly decreased the country's food production even in those parts of the country where security conditions are satisfactory. Households and major food importers keep food reserves at a bare minimum because of the unreliable political and economic environment, coupled with frequent lootings. Global acute malnutrition is at 16 percent in some parts of Congo, higher than the average 10 percent in other countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Should no further contributions be mobilised, beneficiaries would risk becoming acutely malnourished as many rely on WFP assistance.
- Meanwhile, in Maniema province, climate changes bring about concerns among farmers. Since December, unusual heavy rains have been flooding the maize crop, which is in full bloom. FAO, together with WFP, is closely following up as any disturbances in the crop season would result in increased food needs.
- The PRRO focuses particularly on internally displaced persons and returnees, responding to nutritional requirements, school feeding, integrated support to victims of gender-based violence (with UNFPA and UNICEF) and support to people affected by HIV/AIDS. Food-for-work will be undertaken when technical capacity is available and when cash-for-work is not an option.

Ethiopia

PRRO 10665.0 – Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/Michael Tsegaye

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	561,946,745	64,833,681	497,113,064	88.46
2008	195,940,901	64,833,681	131,107,220	66.91

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

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

Kenya

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

01 August 2004 - 30 June 2008



Photo: WFP/Anja DuToit

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	360,276,503	354,294,698	5,981,805	1.66
2008	33,360,595	17,561,914	15,798,681	47.36

WFP assists 682,000 drought-affected people with general food distributions, food-for-assets and supplementary feeding (EMOP); 250,000 IDPs/affected by conflict (EMOP); 1.1 million school children with hot meals (CP); 235,000 Sudanese/Somali refugees (PRRO) and 62,000 food insecure people impacted by HIV/AIDS (CP). WFP has been present in Kenya since 1980.

- Pipeline breaks are occurring in all commodities and further contributions are needed. To ensure continuity of activities the WFP in Kenya needs 23,377 mt of commodities.
- Following two satisfactory rainy seasons, the EMOP scaled down the number of beneficiaries from 3.5 million to 682,000. The number of beneficiaries under the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) has been increased to 60,000. It is estimated that 50 percent of beneficiaries under SFP will have already been counted under either general rations or food-for-assets. Since the caseload has already been severely reduced, rations would have to be cut if no further contributions will be received.
- A budget revision for the EMOP, to cater for the additional caseload of 250,000 people has been prepared. Total food requirements are 11,520 mt valued at US\$10.2 million for three months.
- In response to the post-election crisis, WFP was able to draw on stocks from its other Kenya operations. The borrowed food needs to be repaid urgently since much of it was from the HIV/AIDS and school feeding programmes.
- The current drought EMOP, extended to June 2008, will cater for the populations affected by recent post-electoral violence in the western parts of Kenya, in addition to its original caseload of 682,000 for the period October 2007 - June 2008. Through the EMOP, WFP provides drought affected people with general food distribution and supplementary feeding.

Kenya

PRRO 10258.2 – Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees

01 October 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Penny Ferguson

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	108,237,398	38,440,127	69,797,271	64.49
2008	53,328,573	10,712,620	42,615,952	79.91

WFP assists 682,000 drought-affected people with general food distributions, food-for-assets and supplementary feeding (EMOP); 1.1 million school children under the CP Component 1 with hot meals; 235,000 Sudanese/Somali refugees (PRRO) and 62,000 food insecure people impacted by HIV/AIDS under CP Component 2. WFP has been present in Kenya since 1980.

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

Somalia

PRRO 10191.1 – Food Aid for Relief and Recovery

01 August 2006 - 31 July 2008



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	139,710,137	119,833,871	19,876,266	14.23
2008	247,704,706	18,305,236	229,399,469	92.61

Photo: WFP/Peter Smerdon

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

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

Uganda

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

01 April 2005 - 31 March 2008



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	414,807,570	355,508,335	59,299,234	14.30
2008	139,724,282	1,434,381	138,289,902	98.97

Photo: WFP/Franziska Roetzer

WFP contributes to the food security of over 2 million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, infants, pregnant and lactating women, HIV/AIDS-affected people, drought-affected people, orphans and street children. WFP focuses on agricultural and market support to small-scale farmers' groups and on vulnerable populations in Karamoja. WFP has been operational in Uganda since 1963.

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

Sudan

EMOP 10693.0 – Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Lizette Karlsson

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	697,158,765	374,555,386	322,603,378	46.27
2008	697,158,764	374,555,386	322,603,378	46.27

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

- The ongoing conflict within Darfur continues to limit humanitarian access. While WFP was able to resume food distributions to some beneficiaries in North and West Darfur who had not been reached since December, accessing the northern corridor of West Darfur remains impossible, leaving 131,000 beneficiaries without food support since December 2007
- In West Darfur, however, the security situation has stabilized somewhat. WFP has been able to restart food distributions in areas near El Geneina town, and has reopened its field offices in Morni and Habila. A convoy is being planned to deliver food to Kulbus using an alternate route east of the Jebel Moon area. Nevertheless, some areas remain "no go" including Sirba, Selea and Abu Surug.
- WFP Sudan currently needs an additional US\$322 million for its emergency operation, expected to feed a planned 5.6 million people in 2008, more than 70 per cent of them in Darfur
- In Southern Sudan, WFP is providing relief support to some 2,000 people displaced by intermittent fighting in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands are reported to be displaced during on and off clashes between the SPLM and Miseriya nomads since late December 2007.

Operations Facing Critical Shortfalls

Listed alphabetically and by Regional Bureau

Asia – Regional Bureau ODB

Bangladesh

EMOP 10715.0 – Response to Cyclone Sidr
16 November 2007 - 15 May 2008



Photo: WFP/Abdul Mannan

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	51,783,522	29,446,646	22,336,876	43.14
2008	39,669,925	428,397	39,241,528	98.92

Bangladesh is a low-income, food-deficit country with annual average food grain imports of 2 million tons. Some 56 million people are undernourished, spending 70% of their household income on food. WFP implements a Country Programme a PRRO and an EMOP in response to cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh.

- Two months after Cyclone Sidr struck southern Bangladesh, washing away crops, food stocks, livestock and much of the limited opportunities there were to earn subsistence wages, WFP's ability to provide much-needed assistance to victims of the disaster is being severely hampered by insufficient donations.
- This bleak picture is made even more ominous by the inevitability of a post-cyclone surge in malnutrition rates. Natural disasters in Bangladesh invariably presage a sharp rise in malnutrition owing to reduced food availability, higher prices, diminished purchasing power and the spread of disaster-induced diseases. Even in non-disaster years, the rate of moderate wasting among children under five years prior to the main May/June harvest frequently exceeds 15%—the cut-off defining a humanitarian emergency in many countries. Significant increases in food prices over the past year suggest that malnutrition rates before the cyclone were higher than usual. Its timing means that they are likely to continue rising through June, probably at a more rapid rate than usual.
- For the EMOP to help successfully contain malnutrition, sustained support must be provided to targeted recipients throughout its six-month lifespan. Breaks in the food pipeline are likely to quickly reverse whatever gains are being made now.
- Lack of funds is also threatening WFP's plans to help cyclone victims regain their livelihoods by supporting the rebuilding of roads, schools and other infrastructure through food-for-work and cash-for-work schemes.
- Until the end of the operation in May 2008, the operation is in need of additional US\$39 million, to cover the pipeline breaks of 38,086 metric tons of food commodities and repay outstanding advances.
- Part of a coordinated response by UN agencies, NGOs, the Government of Bangladesh and others, the EMOP seeks to help meet the needs of many of the most destitute by providing immediate, nutritious relief and support to rebuild livelihoods. It envisages families initially being given a monthly basket of rice, pulses, micronutrient-enriched blended food and biscuits, as well as vegetable oil and iodized salt.

Cambodia

PRRO 10305.1 – Assisting People in Crisis

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/AK Kimoto

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	56,926,108	6,156,857	50,769,251	89.18
2008	18,940,040	6,156,857	12,783,183	67.49

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

- Immediate donor action is required to avert pipeline breaks for rice in January. The expected pipeline break comes at a time when WFP is struggling to catch up with the negative impact caused by an earlier suspension of activities due to shortages. For the next six months, US\$7 million are urgently needed to resume the full implementation of food assistance. Without immediate new resources, WFP will resort to cutting beneficiaries, reducing food rations and/or delaying distributions to 835,000 beneficiaries.
- Shortfalls will seriously affect primary school students, participants in non-formal education and vulnerable households participating in food for work. During earlier Pipeline breaks beneficiaries have resorted to difficult coping strategies such as selling of household assets (rice fields), borrowing at high interest rates, withdrawing children from school, altering diet/reducing number of meals and migrating.
- In order to cover the next 6 months contributions up to US\$ 5 million are urgently needed.
- The three year PRRO will provide a total of 90,844 mt of food to around 1.8 million people. The core activities include: a) education – school feeding and take-home rations for vulnerable children, especially girls; b) health and nutrition – food support to PLHIV, OVC and TB patients; and c) disaster risk reduction – FFW community asset creation, food for training and relief food assistance.

Lao PDR

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

01 April 2007 - 31 March 2009



Photo: WFP/Tom Greenwood

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	7,355,704	3,751,826	3,603,878	48.99
2008	3,554,203	915,459	2,638,744	74.24

Due to natural disasters, rapid implementation of certain national policies, droughts, flash floods and pest infestation, many poor rural communities in Laos face recurring and even simultaneous livelihood shocks. The PRRO and Development projects provide assistance to food insecure households through school feeding, food-for-work, food-for-training, and relief activities. WFP has been present in Laos since 1976.

- Assets have been depleted for this operation, particularly in ex-opium cultivating areas, and the local population is in dire need of food aid. To avert pipeline breaks within the next 6 months, US\$2 million are urgently required. Food stocks are available to cover only 49 percent of the next 6-month requirements.
- Shortfalls will severely impact up to 139,000 beneficiaries who may engage in coping strategies that will erode their long-term food security, such as selling assets and livestock.
- The operation targets households affected by natural disasters and policy-induced shocks such as opium eradication, resettlement and the ban on shifting agriculture. The operation provides relief and recovery assistance in ex-opium cultivating areas and in the areas affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and recurrent natural hazards.

Nepal

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

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2008



Photo: WFP/James Giambrone Floods

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	48,777,939	15,850,322	32,927,617	67.51
2008	24,906,383	3,261,486	21,644,897	86.91

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

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

Nepal

PRRO 10058.5 – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/James Giambrone

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	23,598,322	15,067,274	8,531,048	36.15
2008	11,641,549	170,749	11,470,800	98.53

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

- This operation is facing pipeline breaks for all commodities in March/April. Additional \$5 million are urgently needed to cover the commodity shortfalls within the next 6 months and repay outstanding advances. If no further donations are confirmed, then food rations will have to be reduced.
- The Bhutanese refugees rely 100% on the WFP food basket, having no other food sources or coping mechanisms. After years of continuous support, any pipeline break will have negative implications on camp security especially as the third country resettlement process has started. A pipeline break also affects the nutritional status - with no means to complement the WFP food ration, reducing rations is to be avoided.
- Refugees from Bhutan began entering Nepal in late 1990, with a peak influx during the first half of 1992, when up to 1,000 persons a day crossed the border into Nepal through India. As a response, this operation began in January 1992 providing emergency food assistance to Bhutanese refugees, and in 2000 it evolved into a PRRO. The project contributes to saving lives, by providing secure access to food and safeguarding the nutritional status of refugee beneficiaries, until they attain self-sufficiency or until durable solutions to the refugee situation are found.

Pakistan

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

01 October 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Caroline Chaumont

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	19,303,652	3,901,627	15,402,025	79.79
2008	9,511,006	646,627	8,864,379	93.20

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

- WFP urgently requires contributions for its operations in Pakistan. In order to avoid immediate pipeline breaks for PRRO 10671.0 urgent additional resources are required for the procurement of 2,000 mt of various commodities to cover distribution of full food basket during the next 6 months.
- If no additional resources are confirmed WFP will be forced to cease activities such as school feeding, FFW and FFT activities. This will result in an increasing drop-out rate among school children and a worsened nutritional situation of for especially children, pregnant and lactating women.
- The confluence of ongoing political instability and the increasing frequency and severity of security incidents is heightening an already volatile situation in the country. As tension persists in most parts of FATA and NWFP, and with the recent attacks in the Swat region, all WFP operations need to be conducted with a particular focus on security considerations.
- The PRRO aims to protect livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks through creation of sustainable assets and development of human resources among food insecure populations through FFW and FFT; improve the nutrition and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women and increase access to education for girls and boys.

Pakistan

PRRO 10504.0 – Post Earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation in Pakistan

01 April 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Rein Skullerud

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	47,745,371	30,674,456	17,070,915	35.75
2008	11,443,445	1,142,481	10,300,964	90.02

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

- In order to avoid a complete halt of distributions to earthquake impacted people in March this operation immediately requires confirmation of new resources to cover a shortfall of 3,395 mt for the next six months.
- If no additional funds are provided WFP will have to provide food in selected areas only and more than 400,000 beneficiaries risk not getting their monthly entitlements of food-for-work and training activities. Additionally, pre-primary and primary schoolchildren will not get their entitlements. This will minimize the effects of WFP's effort to improve the livelihoods of the earthquake-affected population.
- Additional funding of US\$3.3 million is required for to ensure the continuation of the operation over the next 6 months.
- This operation is a transitional operation to affect a shift from relief to recovery. The goal is to increase access to food and improve human and productive assets for earthquake-affected populations in highly food-insecure and remote areas. Focus is on vulnerable women, children, orphans and elderly and disabled people in communities whose access to food and basic services are impeded.

Pakistan

EMOP 10688.0 – Assistance to flood victims in Balochistan

15 August 2007 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Caroline Chaumont

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	4,357,853	3,633,171	724,682	16.63
2008	1,199,027	8,799	1,190,228	99.27

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

- Unless new contributions are confirmed for this EMOP, the pipeline for all commodities will break in February. Cash contributions are required in order to ensure procurement of some 1,100 mt commodities.
- If no new contributions are confirmed, payment of food-for-work and other selected activities will cease and rations will be cut. This will put a risk the benefits of the operation to rebuild homes and assets destroyed by the Yemyin cyclone.
- EMOP 10688.0 provides livelihood support through a full family ration under FFW enabling households to rebuild their homes and other productive assets. The EMOP provides food assistance to 132,000 people in Jal Magsi, Bolan, Kharan, Washuk and Nushki districts.

Philippines

EMOP 10489.0 – Assistance to the Conflict affected Mindanao

01 March 2006 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Kyunngan Park

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	24,631,921	15,928,854	8,703,067	35.33
2008	4,542,143	0	4,542,143	100.00

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

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

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

Sri Lanka

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

01 January 2005 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Helen Kudrich

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	145,568,795	94,486,126	51,082,670	35.09
2008	63,920,254	5,917,685	58,002,569	90.74

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

- In order for the Sri Lanka PRRO to meet the needs of the planned beneficiaries until the end of December 2008 US\$58 million needs to be resourced. Unless new resources are confirmed the immediate pipeline breaks being experienced will sustain for the longer term .
- Staying in camps, with host families or living out in the open, the displaced populations have lost their livelihoods and are almost completely dependent of food assistance. With little prospect of returning home and few other sources of food assistance, they are likely to suffer hard from pipeline breaks in WFP food rations. Traditional coping strategies (reducing portions, selling/pawning of jewellery, relying on less preferred foods) are rapidly being exhausted. WFP food rations are critical to prevent vulnerable families from resorting to more damaging strategies like cutting meals and migrating in search of food.
- Following the abrogation of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), increased hostilities due to security deterioration are feared to lead to large-scale casualties, and population displacement in the northern districts. This means that WFP must maintain a healthy pipeline to respond to surge in food needs.
- The aim of this operation is to protect the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas, amidst the challenges of displacement and prevent isolation of large groups of people and deteriorating security situation.

Timor-Leste

PRRO 10388.0 – Investing in People's Future

15 November 2004 - 15 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	24,974,185	22,020,145	2,954,040	11.83
2008	4,077,714	204,975	3,872,739	94.97

Due to a widespread food insecurity, caused by low purchasing power, poor access to adequate farmland and irrigation, and limited access to non-agricultural income-generating activities, WFP is currently present in Timor-Leste through a PRRO providing safety nets to the most vulnerable groups. WFP has been present in Timor-Leste since 1999.

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

Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe – Regional Bureau ODC

Yemen

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

01 September 2007 - 31 March 2008



Photo: WFP/Franco Mattioli

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	4,497,267	1,806,455	2,690,811	59.83
2008	4,803,768	206,186	4,597,582	95.71

WFP provides food for 33,550 refugees from Somalia under PRRO 10232.0 and for 77,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the north of Yemen affected by conflict in the Sa'ada Governorate under EMOP 10684.0. WFP has provided food assistance to Somali refugees since 1992, and to IDPs since 2004.

- Resources are urgently needed to cover immediate shortfalls in all commodities.
- If adequate support is not identified in the next few weeks, projected expansions will have to

be revisited, and programme targets adjusted downwards.

- The number of persons to receive food assistance during this operation increased by 16,000 in the past weeks, due to the improved security conditions, hence better access to the needy in the more remote areas of Sa'ada.
- WFP provides humanitarian assistance in the forma of general food distributions to IDPs in the Sa'ada governorate (in northern Yemen). The escalation of conflict in the governorate resulted in the displacement of people from rural areas to the town of Sa'ada and other more secure areas within the governorate. Most of the IDPs come from the poor working class and left their homes with no or few belongings. Special care was directed in this operation to children under 5 by providing them with high-energy biscuits.

West Africa – Regional Bureau ODD

Cameroon

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

01 July 2007 - 31 December 2007



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	6,574,056	52,780	6,521,276	99.20

Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Subject to approval

Under the country programme (CP), WFP provides food aid to primary schools, contributes to food security for at-risk populations by setting up community cereal granaries, and improves rural infrastructure through food-for-work activities. WFP is assisting over 189,000 people in Cameroon, and targets the three poor northern provinces. WFP has been present in Cameroon since 1978.

- This emergency operation (EMOP), which is currently being extended to end February subject to approval, is facing immediate pipeline breaks for all commodities next month. The pipeline table above represents commodity requirements until end February 2008 for the current EMOP, and an estimation of requirements for April and May for the follow-on project, which is under preparation.
- The country office is finalizing the preparation of a one-year emergency operation (EMOP) to start in March 2008 for 55,000-60,000 beneficiaries to follow on from the current EMOP 10663.0. WFP provided general food distributions from August to November 2007 to an increased number of refugees, 45,000 instead of the planned 30,000. This led to December general food distributions not being undertaken due to a lack of resources. Resources are urgently required to continue assistance to the refugees.
- Insecurity along the border with the Central African Republic may not likely improve in the short-term. Refugee movements into the Cameroonian territory continue. The refugees' general list update, carried out by UNHCR between October-December 2007, revealed that the number has increased to over 45,000.
- Despite efforts made by WFP and partners, and the Government of Cameroon to screen children for malnutrition and refer them to nutritional therapeutic centres, malnutrition among refugees is still of great concern
- WFP assists refugees who have been fleeing insecurity in the Central Republic through general food distributions in approximately 62 pre-established refugee sites. In addition, in collaboration with UNICEF and MSF, assistance is provided to targeted vulnerable groups through nutritional and therapeutic feeding centres.

Chad

PRRO 10510.0 – Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad

01 March 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Naomi Bolderhey

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	17,041,688	8,905,815	8,135,872	47.74
2008	8,113,832	425,019	7,688,813	94.76

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

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

Côte d'Ivoire

PRRO 10672.0 – Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis

01 July 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Jean Pierre

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	41,239,518	5,264,826	35,974,692	87.23
2008	27,370,755	216,050	27,154,706	99.21

WFP contributes to social and economic recovery by helping rebuild and protect human

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

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

Liberia

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

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2009



Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	53,112,522	18,084,435	35,028,086	65.95
2008	28,021,946	6,825,401	21,196,546	75.64

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

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

their families.

Mali

PRRO 10452.0 – Fighting Malnutrition and Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations in the North of Mali

01 June 2006 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Cornelia Walther

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	28,152,035	19,561,506	8,590,529	30.51
2008	15,831,825	1,774,363	14,057,462	88.79

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

- Lack of corn-soya blend (CSB) will have a detrimental effect on nutritional activities. CSB is essential for supplementary feeding for children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers and people with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In Mali, malnutrition rates exceed the acute crisis threshold (acute malnutrition is 13 percent in Mali).
- Insecurity in the northern regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu continue to hamper WFP activities in the area. Reports of anti-personnel landmines in Kidal are of particular concern
- The PRRO aims to improve the nutritional and health status of 175,00 children age 6 to 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women, through prevention and follow-up of malnutrition cases; to rehabilitate the productive potential of nomad and semi-nomad cattle herders through food-for-work initiatives (for example, pastoral water sources in northern pastoral regions; and small-scale irrigation and market gardening in agropastoral zones); and to support the capacity of beneficiaries to better cope with natural disasters through food-for-training activities (capacity-building for mothers and pregnant women on good health and hygiene, and technical training on production/transformation of animal products).

Mauritania

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

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	30,823,827	4,084,429	26,739,398	86.75
2008	18,012,753	4,084,429	13,928,324	77.32

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

- The project is facing very large pipeline breaks for cereals and oil, as well as shortfalls of corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar, starting immediately.
- The impending shortfall of CSB and oil will force the country office to prioritize relief activities which encompass supplementary feeding for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and a return package (three-month ration) for the repatriation of Mauritanian refugees from Senegal. Food for work (including home gardens, building of wells) to improve rural livelihoods and coping strategies will be completely cut. These activities have already been put on hold for the past six months due to lack of resources. This is having a negative impact on the food security of vulnerable households in the face of rising food prices.
- The rapid rise in global cereal prices has led to a sharp increase in local food prices, resulting in a food access crisis for low-income households who lack adequate purchasing power to buy basic food items on the local market.
- Following two recent attacks attributed to Islamist groups, WFP has maintained only operational missions in the field and has postponed all monitoring missions. Controls over movement within the country have been reinforced.
- This new PRRO supports community asset creation through food-for-work activities (small-scale irrigation, market gardening), access to village food security reserves and supplementary feeding to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in community feeding centres. The new PRRO aims to improve the sustainability of ongoing operations and continue efforts in the fight against malnutrition.

Niger

PRRO 10611.0 – Improving the nutritional status and reinforcing livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Niger

01 January 2007 - 30 September 2009



Photo: WFP/Judith Schuler

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	44,831,742	13,918,189	30,913,553	68.95
2008	22,416,649	8,699,244	13,717,406	61.19

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

- There is a large pipeline break for cereals which is expected as soon as March, as well as iodized salt in February. In order for WFP to be prepared for the lean season, contributions of cereals need to be confirmed now. If a contribution is confirmed today and procured on the international market it will arrive in Niger only in May, that is, at the start of the lean season.
- Cereal banks need to be in place before the lean season to be operational when people need them. Food for training targets women through literacy classes (with messages on hygiene, nutrition, health woven in). WFP can currently only commit to one month of this activity due to shortages of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. Cereals for the contingency stock would be used for targeted distributions to vulnerable food-insecure populations during the lean season. Iodized salt is needed to address iodine deficiency disorder.
- Mine incidents in Maradi and Tahoua in December indicate the spread of insecurity to areas outside of the Agadez region. Following these incidents, all UN field missions were suspended and those in the field have been called back to Niamey and the sub-offices. The suspension on field missions was lifted again on 7 January 2008.
- Although the 2007 harvest is estimated to have been satisfactory overall, there are pockets

that yielded little to no harvest. In addition, cereal prices have been increasing since November 2007. Further, lower than expected production in neighbouring Nigeria has to be monitored closely as it could have an impact on markets in Niger.

- The PRRO focuses on nutritional activities for children and mothers to confront high malnutrition rates. Rural development activities include cereal banks and food for training

Senegal

PRRO 10612.0 – Post-conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Benedicte Pansier

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	11,927,633	838,693	11,088,940	92.97
2008	6,178,365	838,693	5,339,672	86.43

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

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

Sierra Leone

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

01 July 2007 - 30 June 2009



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	30,867,502	6,620,293	24,247,209	78.55
2008	15,379,803	260,779	15,119,024	98.30

Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

In 2007, WFP Sierra Leone will provide assistance to 302,000 beneficiaries through its country programme (CP) and 533,000 beneficiaries through the single-country protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO). WFP seeks to enhance the capacities of vulnerable communities and households to meet their food and nutritional needs, while addressing gender imbalances and the risk of HIV/AIDS. WFP has been active in Sierra Leone since 1978.

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

Southern Africa – Regional Bureau ODJ

Malawi

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

01 January 2008 - 31 December 2010



Photo: WFP/Brenda Barton

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	n/a	1,739,191	n/a	n/a
2008	35,452,908	1,739,191	33,713,717	95.09

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

- This project is facing pipeline breaks in all commodities beginning with immediate breaks in Corn-Soya Blend and significant breaks in cereals beginning in February and the project is currently facing a 95% shortfall for needs in 2008
- Without adequate resources to commence project activities, there is a high risk that WFP Malawi may not be able to respond to floods when called upon to support victims.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security price monitoring reports indicate that maize price ranges are generally higher this season compared to same time last season. In October 2007 prices were in the range of MK16 (11 US cents) to MK30 (21 US cents) per kg while same time last year prices were in the range of MK13 to 26 per kg. Although price ranges are higher this year the trend is not significantly different from last year's prices. Maize prices may increase in the coming months since the supply is dwindling in both the formal and informal markets.
- This project focuses on disaster risk reduction and protecting the livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people. WFP assistance will address the food needs of households enduring successive shocks to health, food production and income that are at risk of hunger and poverty. Life-saving support will be given to people made food insecure by HIV/AIDS and to households with transitory food needs as a result of shocks.
- This project includes a small relief component to support flood victims, for those areas that naturally suffer from flooding and crop loss. Recent weather forecasts by the SARCOF, NOAA, and GFCSA predict increased chances of above normal rainfall for the Southern and part of Central Malawi from December 2007 to March 2008, and a high likelihood of flooding.

Mozambique

PRRO 10600.0 – Food support for protection and promotion of lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique

01 April 2008 - 31 March 2011



Photo: WFP/Michael Huggins

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	n/a	724,807	n/a	n/a
2008	22,844,547	724,807	22,119,740	96.83

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

- The operation is scheduled to commence in April, but immediate contributions are needed now to have enough commodity in stock when the project starts.
- Currently, the operation is facing a 97 percent shortfall and according to recent donor forecasts, no new contributions are expected within the next four weeks. Urgent funding is required in order for the scheduled activities to begin on time
- Current flooding in central Mozambique has already affected 55,000 people and destroyed the crops of many subsistence farmers along four major rivers. WFP is standing by to assist the Government's response in the days and weeks ahead, especially as the situation is predicted to worsen as more rains fall. Forecasts call for continued above normal rainfall in Southern Africa, so the flooding situation is likely to worsen, especially in the Zambezi River Valley through the end of March at which point PRRO 10600 will commence .
- Food assistance is provided to orphans and vulnerable children and chronically ill people as part of basic care and protection services. Nutrition supplementation and household support to clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment programmes make a critical contribution to national investments in universal access to treatment.

Zambia

PRRO 10593.0 – Food Assistance for Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo
01 January 2008 - 31 December 2009



Photo: WFP/Photolibrary

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	11,152,145	1,438,970	9,713,175	87.10
2008	6,505,157	1,438,970	5,066,188	77.88

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

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

East and Central Africa – Regional Bureau ODK

Burundi

PRRO 10528.0 – Support to the Stabilisation and Recovery of Burundi: Protect and Create Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable
01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	114,556,421	48,731,339	65,825,082	57.46
2008	51,081,252	19,081,698	31,999,554	62.64

Photo: WFP/Stephanie Savariaud

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

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

Djibouti

PRRO 10544.0 – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees

01 April 2007 - 31 March 2009



Photo: WFP/Debbi Morello

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	14,992,901	5,595,202	9,397,699	62.68
2008	7,074,470	2,296,467	4,778,003	67.54

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

- A pipeline break will occur in cereals, pulses and oil in March, followed by a break in sugar in April. To date, all confirmed contributions to the PRRO have been used to purchase food. WFP urgently requires new pledges to secure the beneficiaries' needs.
- About 6,900 refugees in the camp of Ali-Addeh would be extremely affected as they only depend on WFP food assistance. The number of refugees in the camp is also gradually increasing due to the conflict in southern Somalia. In addition, WFP, together with UNHCR and the Government is assisting the repatriation of about 2,000 refugees to Somaliland with a 9-month package of food (in 3 separate installments). The first installment of a 3 month package of food have been delivered to them. This year, the remaining 6-month package would need to be distributed, therefore resources are needed.
- WFP assists victims of drought in rural areas of the country (about 43,000 people) through food-for-work from November to March/April, and then with monthly general food distribution during the lean season from May to September. The north-western part of the country is at risk for the entire period of the year and will always need to be assisted. Nomadic population in rural areas have very few coping mechanisms, especially in the north-western part, which means that they fully rely on WFP food assistance. The situation will become critical if no resources are made available.
- At present, nutrition activities are part of the DEV project but they will be transferred into the PRRO as of next year. About 11,000 beneficiaries, including malnourished children under five, pregnant and lactating women as well as TB patients and people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, are assisted through support to social institutions. Malnourished Beneficiaries and/or HIV/AIDS infected persons need continuous food supplement to avoid deterioration of their already very weak condition.
- The new PRRO 10544.0 aims to reduce or stabilize acute malnutrition among 42,750 drought-affected pastoralists, 5,000 extremely vulnerable people and over 6,800 refugees living in Ali Addeh Camp. It focuses on decreasing further massive immigration of drought victims from rural Djibouti to urban areas.

Ethiopia

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

01 January 2007 - 31 December 2008



Photo: WFP/Anja du Toit

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	34,513,680	12,588,048	21,925,631	63.53
2008	16,158,175	2,855,054	13,303,120	82.33

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

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

Latin American and the Caribbean – Regional Bureau ODP

Bolivia

EMOP 10616.0 – Humanitarian Assistance to Households Affected by the Floods

01 May 2007 - 30 April 2008



Photo: WFP/200705 PMA Christiane

Fischer

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

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	6,505,320	4,186,640	2,318,680	35.64
2008	1,590,251	0	1,590,251	100.00

- This EMOP's pipeline is facing immediate breaks in all commodities. The local price of rice has risen by 60 percent, forcing WFP to reduce the distribution of this commodity and to purchase it outside the country. Importing regionally is a longer process which causes additional delays in WFP distribution.
- Shortfalls in cereals are particularly dangerous in Bolivia, where rice and wheat constitutes more than 70% of the emergency rations. Without new arrivals of food, emergency rations will have to be reduced and the nutritional status of beneficiaries might be affected.
- The objectives of the operation are to maintain the nutritional status of the population affected by the floods, to preserve assets and to restore livelihoods through Food-For-Work and Food-For-Training activities.

Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional

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

01 June 2007 - 31 May 2009



Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	32,304,021	3,038,858	29,265,163	90.59
2008	16,272,637	335,236	15,937,401	97.94

Photo: WFP/Gabriela Flores

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

- Immediate shortfalls in cereals and blended food are forcing the Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to review food rations and caseload. If no new donations are made soon, the pulses pipeline will also face a break, starting March.
- Food For Work, Food For Training And Food For Assets are among the activities that risk to be affected by the current lack of resources.
- The recent maize price increases in Central America also raised serious concerns of the effects it will have on the food and nutritional security situation for the most vulnerable households.
- In El Salvador, new unforeseen requirements of up to an additional 6,000 mt over the next six months, resulting from irregular 2007 agricultural season, are needed. WFP is planning a budget revision to cover the additional requirements.
- Guatemala will also require an additional 2000 mt in order to continue the assistance to the most vulnerable population until the next harvest season (August 2008).
- Regional PRRO 10444.0 addresses high undernutrition in a targeted, cost-effective manner. It responds to recurrent regional natural disasters.
- Food-for-work activities help mitigate the effects of disasters, while food-for-assets, food-for-training and targeted supplementary feeding contribute to preventing the increase of undernutrition rates during and after natural disasters.

Special Operations

Somalia

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

15 February 2007 - 14 February 2008

Resourcing (US\$)

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

Somalia remains in a precarious food security situation caused by over 15 years of civil conflicts, recurrent droughts, crop failures and severe floods. The basic social infrastructure, productive activities and livelihoods have been devastated. It is one of the poorest countries in the world and not ranked in the UNDP's Human Development Index of 177 countries, due to lack of comparable data.

- The project has received US\$1.1 million from Italy to be used before 14 February 2008.
- The Special Operation (SO) is primarily aimed at assisting WFP operations, it will also result in time and cost savings for all humanitarian actors utilizing Mogadishu and Kismayo ports or transporting commodities along the main supply routes of south Somalia.
- The SO carries out targeted rehabilitation works at Mogadishu Port, Kismayo Port, and at key bottlenecks in the road networks of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay and Bakool regions, in order to streamline the delivery of emergency food aid within South Somalia.
- By improving both infrastructure and procedures at Mogadishu and Kismayo ports, this project reduces both the time and cost of humanitarian shipments via the ports.
- Furthermore, the targeted road rehabilitation (bridges, drifts, small stretches of road) mitigates the disruption caused by the biannual rainy seasons, and help to ensure year-round access of ongoing WFP interventions across south Somalia.

Sri Lanka

SO 10539.0 – Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity

01 September 2006 - 31 December 2007

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	4,648,730	4,242,049	406,681	8.75
2008	1,600,000	201,560	1,398,440	87.40

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

- Storage capacity and general logistics preparedness levels have been augmented in several locations with the purchase of mobile storage units and the refurbishment of concrete warehouses. However, several of these activities have required major capital investments, such as the purchasing of a truck fleet and the expansion of the storage capacity. The current funding situation is impeding further implementation of planned activities and staff contracts are jeopardised by the lack of funds. Furthermore, necessary upgrading of storage facilities in Jaffna and Vavuniya before the rainy season is impeded by the lack of DSC funds which is preventing staff from undertaking necessary travel (Jaffna logistics activities are covered on rotation basis by logistics officers based in Colombo or Vavuniya).

- In Eastern Sri Lanka, dispatch and monitoring of dispatches are about to be suspended because of lack of funds to recover recurrent operational costs. In the North, increased insecurity is complicating operational activities. Funds are urgently needed in order to make the Vavuniya hub, transit point for cargo moving to the Vanni, MOSS compliant.
- Activities undertaken under this SO have led to great improvements in the logistics preparedness capacity in Sri Lanka. The truck fleet purchased, serving WFP and the wider humanitarian community, is fully booked. This fleet ensures deliveries to mainly LTTE controlled areas such as the northern districts of Kilinochchi & Mullaithivu as well as the northern district of Mannar which is controlled by the Government but difficult to access for private operators due to security check points on the road.
- Storage capacity and general logistics preparedness levels have been augmented in several locations with the purchase of mobile storage units and the refurbishment of concrete warehouses. However, several of these activities have required major capital investments, such as the purchasing of a truck fleet and the expansion of the storage capacity.

Central African Republic

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

25 October 2006 - 30 June 2008

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	6,227,124	2,494,689	3,732,435	59.94
2008	3,732,435	0	3,732,435	100.00

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

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

Central African Republic

Resourcing (US\$)

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

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

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

West Africa, Regional

SO 10061.3 – Air Passenger Service In West Africa Coastal Countries Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone
01 January 2005 - 03 June 2008

Resourcing (US\$)

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

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

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

Ethiopia

SO 10713.0 – Inter Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia
15 November 2007 - 15 May 2008

Resourcing (US\$)

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

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

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

SPECIAL FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT - ODK

Djibouti

DEV 10385.1 – Food for Education in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas of Djibouti
01 January 2008 - 31 December 2012



Photo: WFP/Melese Awoke

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

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

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	n/a	362,994	n/a	n/a
2008	1,188,612	362,994	825,618	69.46

WFP assists 6,839 refugees and 47,750 drought victims. Since 1990, WFP has been providing nutritious meals to school feeding programmes and institutional feeding activities for vulnerable groups, children under five, pregnant and lactating women, orphans, tuberculosis (TB) inpatients and HIV/AIDS-affected people. WFP has been present in Djibouti since 1979

- The pipeline is healthy for the next six months due to borrowed food from the PRRO.
- Households in rural areas are already stretched to the limit due to lack of seasonal rain. Pastoralists and nomadic families fully count on the WFP school feeding programme to ensure their children receive nutritional daily meals. Nomadic population have become semi-sedentary during the scholastic year; they move and settle around the nearby school and enrol their children in school. A failure of providing school meals will most likely make nomadic household move again in search for better coping strategies. Recently it was reported that in

some villages in the most remote and food insecure areas, all children of the community go to school regardless of their age as this is the only way to get fed. Malnutrition rates among children under five are alarming and persistently very high in remote areas of the country. The WFP school feeding programme remains a pillar in ensuring food to school boys and girls in the rural areas.

- A nutrition survey conducted in November 2007 by the Ministry of Health, WFP and UNICEF shows that in the north-western livelihood zone, 26 percent of the children are malnourished. Joint actions need to be taken with partners.
- The new development operation for Djibouti CO "Food for Education in Rural Djibouti" has started as of 1 January 2008 and will last until December 2012. In 2008, the project will target 12,000 school children in all 65 rural schools with a morning snack and a hot lunch for a total of 863 mt of food. A take home ration for girls attending 80 percent of the school days will be provided to girls from grades 3 to 5 as an incentive for parents to send their girls to school. The Dev operation focuses only on the school feeding component.

Rwanda

DEV 10677.0 – Support to Education

01 January 2008 - 01 January 2012



Photo: WFP/Ricardo Gangale

Pipeline breaks over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
78	n/a	n/a	n/a	180
Mar-08	n/a	n/a	n/a	Immediate

Resourcing (US\$)

	Beneficiary Needs	Total Mobilized	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	20,461,300	326,968	20,134,332	98.40
2008	5,441,887	326,968	5,114,920	93.99

WFP supports the most vulnerable populations, including refugees, people living with HIV/AIDS, returnees and undernourished women and children, while working to enable poor households to invest in human capital and to gain and preserve assets through food-for-work activities and assistance to primary education. WFP has been present in Rwanda since 1975.

- An immediate pipeline break is occurring in salt, followed by a minor break in cereals in March.
- The project strategy aims to improve school attendance and retention of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools, increase enrolment and retention of orphans and vulnerable children and enhance the ability of the Rwandan Government to manage school feeding programs at national, regional and district levels. Due to the healthy pipeline, WFP will be able to provide support to beneficiaries as planned.
- The project began in January 2008 and is yet without funding.
- The project assists over 300,000 pupils in 300 primary schools. Enrolment rates in Rwanda are high; at 85 percent. However, drop-out and primary school completion rates continue unacceptably low. Rwanda also has a high rate of orphans and vulnerable children, with many unable to attend primary school. WFP's Development Programme will provide hot meals in schools to reduce dropouts and enable more children to complete primary school. WFP will provide a take home ration to the host families of orphans and vulnerable children who ensure the children attend primary school for at least 80 percent of the time. The project will also help the Government to develop a national school-feeding program.