



**World Food Programme**

# Operations and Resourcing Update December 2011



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## Foreword

In 2011, WFP continues to implement life-saving operations across the globe to respond to the urgent needs of those faced with hunger and food insecurity. This year WFP targets over 100 million beneficiaries in 76 countries around the world, delivering assistance to those affected by hunger and undernutrition as a result of conflict, natural disasters, high food prices, debilitating poverty and food insecurity. For 2012, WFP is currently planning to assist 83 million. Over the course of 2011, WFP has responded to numerous major humanitarian emergencies, including those in the Horn of Africa, Pakistan, North Africa and Côte d'Ivoire, through the immediate provision of food assistance, logistics and telecommunications support.

With a view to increasing transparency and improving the availability of up-to-date information, the design and frequency of publication of the Operations and Resourcing Update (ORU) has been revamped. The document will now be published every other month to highlight WFP humanitarian operations which are in need of urgent support. The prioritization process is based on a thorough qualitative (net resource shortfalls for the next eight months) and quantitative (criticality indicators) analysis carried out every month.

The ORU briefly describes these selected projects and special operations, with an overview of the pipelines and resourcing status for the current year and the impact of shortfalls on targeted beneficiaries. Shifting socio-political and economic scenarios as well as unfolding emergencies and crises lead WFP to constantly adjust its priority areas and activities. This December update highlights needs in countries that are the subject of considerable attention at present, such as Pakistan, the North Africa Region, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Afghanistan and Yemen, while also providing information regarding some lesser known operations that merit urgent donor support. In addition, the document will now provide data regarding the shortfalls of all WFP operations for the coming eight month period.

## Resourcing Update

WFP strives to maximize its food assistance for beneficiaries and mobilise the required resources for all approved programmes and operations. As of 27 November 2011, WFP has received 2011 funding of US\$3.29 billion from 88 funding sources, including 82 government donors, covering 53% of approved needs. WFP's fundraising strategy, as defined in the EB-approved document "Resourcing for a Changing Environment", aims at increasing funding from traditional donors, whether public or private, encouraging occasional donors to become regular contributors and attracting new donors.

Dedicated effort is underway to increase the proportion of unrestricted and multi-year contributions to allow WFP to secure flexible and predictable funding, reducing risks to the organization and enhance strategic planning and operational efficiency. In particular, WFP is pursuing multi-year arrangements and strategic partnerships with traditional donors, which already represent a confirmed US\$282 million for 2012 and 2013 programme needs.

2011 Confirmed Contributions - Top 10 Funding Sources <sup>1</sup>		
1	USA	1,128,596,494
2	Canada	282,339,489
3	Japan	281,862,580
4	European Commission	211,497,805
5	Germany	173,640,177
6	Australia	139,981,297
7	UN CERF	122,601,013
8	United Kingdom	108,707,398
9	Sweden	88,665,936
10	Brazil	75,404,836
	Sub-total top 10 funding sources	2,613,297,024
	Percentage of total 2011 contributions	79.4%

<sup>1</sup>As of 27 November 2011



# Afghanistan

WFP's PRRO in Afghanistan plans to support on average 7.3 million Afghans from 2010 to 2013 in food-insecure areas through various activities including: emergency response, food-for-assets, food-for-training, school meals, and health and nutrition. WFP works in partnership with the Government, non-governmental partners and communities.

Photo: WFP/Ebadullah Ebadi

## PRRO 200063 – Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges

1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013 – 6.6 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to June 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other <sup>2</sup>
80,361	7,808	11,835	15,800	318
Immediate	February 2012	Immediate	December 2011	May 2012

<sup>1</sup> Supercereal, RUSF, HEB <sup>2</sup> Salt, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>3</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	1,100.4	458.3	642.1	58.4
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>4</sup></b>	271.5	109.1	162.4	60.0

<sup>3</sup> Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>4</sup> Estimate of resource requirements

- PRRO 200063 was initiated because Afghanistan faces a protracted humanitarian crisis in which both the relief and recovery requirements have to be addressed. Afghanistan is frequently hit by natural disasters such as drought, and is suffering from the consequences of 30 years of civil unrest. Humanitarian access in Afghanistan is constrained by fighting between insurgent armed groups and the combination of the International Security Assistance Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Afghan National Army forces. The challenges facing the country are compounded by the widespread insecurity resulting from conflict, with resultant displacement and reduced humanitarian access, limited institutional capacities, destroyed health and education, non-cohesive partnerships, market volatility and Afghanistan's landlocked status.
- About 7.3 million people – 31 percent of the population – are food-insecure; another 5.4 million people – 23 percent – are vulnerable to food insecurity. The food-insecure population is 77 percent rural and 23 percent urban. The highest levels of food insecurity are in the central highlands, northeast mountain areas, northern Riverine districts and much of the southeast. The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) of 2007/08 showed that the food security had deteriorated in 25 out of the 34 provinces compared to the 2005 NRVA: due to factors, including: high food prices; rising insecurity; and recurring natural disasters.
- PRRO 200063 uses food assistance to enhance food and nutrition security and resilience to shocks in Afghanistan, with the following objectives: support people affected by conflict and disaster, IDPs and vulnerable groups such as malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks; support re-establishment of livelihoods affected by shocks through support for basic education and skills training, especially for girls and women; and improve the success of TB treatment.
- The shortfalls, in particular those in blended foods, are of grave concern, as they put at risk the efforts of WFP and partners to support the recovery of malnourished children.



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

Following a formal appeal for emergency food assistance made by the DPRK Government to WFP in January 2011, an inter-agency rapid food security assessment was carried out in February–March 2011. The mission, by WFP, FAO, UNICEF, NGOs and donors, estimated an uncovered food deficit of 886,000 mt for 2010/11 (November/October) and urgent hunger needs among 3.5 million people.

Photo: Gerald Bourke

## EMOP 200266 – Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012 – 3.5 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to June 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other <sup>2</sup>
31,379	1,568	525	—	2,676
Immediate	March 2012	Immediate	—	February 2012

<sup>1</sup>Supercereal, RUSF, HEB <sup>2</sup>Salt

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>3</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	209.5	65.0	144.5	69.0
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>4</sup></b>	55.6	30.3	25.3	46.0

<sup>3</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>4</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- The overall goal of WFP assistance in DPRK is to meet the emergency food security needs of vulnerable groups severely affected by substantial reductions in agricultural production, commercial imports of food and bilateral food assistance. The specific objectives of the EMOP are to: a) save lives and support critical efforts to halt further deterioration and promote the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups; b) support the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks, and c) support ongoing local production of nutritious foods.
- Results from a 2009 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey led by UNICEF shows improvements in some indicators, but high rates of undernutrition – stunting rates for children under 5 at 32 percent and wasting rates at 5 percent. About a quarter of women aged 15-49 are undernourished, as measured by MUAC. A report released by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank indicates high maternal and infant mortality rates. A joint WFP, FAO and UNICEF Rapid Food Security Assessment (RFSA) in February/March 2011, found a number of serious shocks experienced in DPRK negatively affected food security, including heavy rainfall in 2010 damaged crops and in many cases forced re-planting; further heavy rains caused losses during the harvest period; severe winter conditions damaged up to 70 percent of the seed potato crop, and reduced production levels of winter wheat and barley; coupled with a reduced capacity of the Government to import food commercially. The RFSA mission estimated a revised import requirement of 1 million mt for the 2010/11 marketing year, 219,000 mt higher than the 2010 CFSAM.
- WFP launched this emergency operation to assist people with limited alternative coping mechanisms during this period of heightened food insecurity. Without assistance from the international community, people are at risk of increased under-nutrition, which over time can translate into a life-threatening situation for the most vulnerable people.



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

Seventeen years of complex armed conflict have severely damaged the economy and infrastructure of the DRC and exacerbated an already precarious food security situation. Eighty percent of the population live below the poverty line and roughly 1.7 million people remain displaced.

Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

## PRRO 200167 – Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups

1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 2.7 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to June 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other <sup>2</sup>
32,478	8,940	4,131	3,030	1,096
December 2011	Immediate	Immediate	December 2011	December 2011

<sup>1</sup>Supercereal <sup>2</sup>Salt, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>3</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	320.2	124.6	195.6	61.1
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>4</sup></b>	126.3	31.0	95.3	75.5

<sup>3</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>4</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- PRRO 200167, which was launched in January 2011 for two-years, responds to two main shocks: conflict in eastern DRC and the Equateur region; and the effects of the 2008/09 financial crisis on the west, which decimated the mining industry, resulting in unemployment and high levels of acute malnutrition.
- The national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 10 percent; however, many territorial rates are significantly higher. GAM rates were more than 10 percent in 52 of 90 territories, and more than the critical threshold of 15 percent in six. Chronic malnutrition rates exceed 60 percent in parts of the Kasais, Equateur and Maniema. In Equateur, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Maniema and Katanga, 420,000 children under 5 and more than 100,000 pregnant women required urgent nutrition interventions.
- This project aims to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and vulnerable adults; provide adequate food consumption for targeted households, communities, IDPs and refugees; restore the livelihoods of targeted communities, increasing access to assets in fragile, transition situations; stabilize the enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, at pre-crisis levels; and strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce hunger, including through capacity development strategies and local purchase.
- WFP is focusing resources on key activities which can be implemented within areas characterized by instability and population movement, mainly in Orientale (Ituri District), North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur as well as on areas with the highest rates of acute malnutrition, particularly Katanga, Maniema, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental.
- The lack of supercereal plus due to resource shortfalls hinders WFP's ability to address the precarious nutrition status of children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women living in IDP camps and host communities, while shortages of pulses in the Kivus has forced the country office to cut the ration of pulses by 50 percent and to prioritize mainly new IDPs.



# Kenya

Food security remains precarious in Kenya. The arid and semi-arid lands – which are vulnerable to market and climatic shocks and insecurity – face continued high prices for food, fuel and agricultural inputs, and have unacceptably high child malnutrition rates.

Photo: WFP/Rose Ogola

## PRRO 106660 – Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya

1 May 2009 – 30 April 2012 – 4.2 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to June 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other <sup>2</sup>
31,116	6,007	808	3,078	1,930
February 2012	February 2012	December 2011	February 2012	Immediate

<sup>1</sup>Supercereal plus, Plumpy'Sup <sup>2</sup>Salt

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>3</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	666.0	489.7	176.3	26.5
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>4</sup></b>	181.0	95.5	85.5	47.2

<sup>3</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>4</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- PRRO 106660 which has been addressing increasing vulnerability in arid and semi-arid lands due to recurring drought, has been WFP's primary vehicle for responding to the devastating drought faced this year. Needs have increased over the last year from 44 percent of Kenyans unable to meet their basic food needs to 77 percent in pastoral/agro-pastoral areas and from 59 percent to 71 percent in all urban areas. Only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture; the rest is arid and semi-arid land where climatic shocks, food insecurity and poverty are pervasive, and where WFP activities are focused.
- WFP has been gearing up targeted supplementary feeding for all children under 3 and pregnant and lactating women in drought affected districts. These areas have a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 37.4 percent, well above the emergency threshold. In addition, unconditional cash transfers to 625,000 beneficiaries has commenced.
- October and November have seen a number of challenges to WFP's drought operations in Kenya. The early onset of the rainy season, providing some future relief to affected households, but in the meantime causing transport delays and limited resources during the critical months of July and August prevented WFP from prepositioning food as is normally required.
- Significant reductions in rations or skipped distributions under this operation will further compromise an already fragile nutrition situation for the drought-affected population, increasing depletion of productive assets and possible mortalities from starvation.

# North Africa Region



Before protests and fighting broke out in February 2011, WFP maintained a minimal presence in Libya to manage a logistics corridor for Sudan and Chad. In response to an unprecedented level of upheaval and violence in the region WFP began a regional emergency operation, covering Libya and the bordering countries of Egypt and Tunisia.

Photo: WFP

## PRRO 200257 – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict

1 March 2011 – 28 February 2012 – 1,582,492 beneficiaries in 2011

### Libya

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
8,658	2,183	141	465	1,274
December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>1</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	121.6	46.4	66.2	61.9
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>2</sup></b>	41.3	7.0	34.3	83.1

<sup>1</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>2</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- North Africa is faced with a challenging time of transition. Following the revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt, a humanitarian crisis was precipitated by the uprising in Libya. The unrest threatened the food security of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in the country, as well as led third country nationals to precipitously flee the country, returning to impoverished areas with little assets and an uncertain future.
- Libya's new interim government was announced on 22 November. The nomination of Government counterparts will help the United Nations to begin medium and longer-term planning in alignment with Government objectives, as the emergency humanitarian response transitions to recovery and development.
- Food insecurity in Libya continues to be an important issue, and is not expected to fully stabilise during this initial post-conflict period. Because Libya is a food deficit country, and 75 percent of food is imported, the most vulnerable are likely to continue to face access issues, as they lack the resources to buy food on the market and some past social assistance programmes are no longer functional. While it is further expected that food availability on the macro-scale will not be an issue, there is a lack of liquidity for many groups and food prices have risen while the national currency value has dropped.
- WFP has to date distributed food assistance to more than 1.2 million beneficiaries in Libya, and some have been provided with several months of support. WFP works through national partners, primarily the Libyan Red Crescent, to support the newly emerging civil society. Ongoing assessments of the situation continue to provide new information and these requirements are continually re-assessed to meet the needs of the vulnerable.
- In Egypt, WFP supplied cooked meals and fortified date bars to third-country nationals (TCNs) fleeing the violence in Libya and stranded at the Egyptian border. Currently, food-for-training (FFT) activities are being implemented to support 70,000 migrant workers, and their families (total 350,000 beneficiaries), returning to Upper Egypt from Libya.
- The receipt of new contributions is central to ensure the continuation of these activities as planned to ensure the maximum benefit for the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the impact of

market volatility needs to be closely monitored, both to anticipate and respond to new beneficiary requirements and to assess the implications for WFP food procurement.

- WFP with UNHCR, ICRC and the Tunisian Red Crescent, are working with local authorities and community-based organizations in the five governorates in the South, to coordinate in-kind assistance to Libyan refugees living with Tunisian host families. Distributions are to relieve the pressure on host communities, who have been voluntarily contributing significant in-kind food assistance since April and are starting to show signs of fatigue.
- The regional EMOP, currently funded at US\$46.4 million, is undergoing a Budget Revision which will increase the overall value to US\$140 million through February of next year.



# Pakistan

WFP in Pakistan provides relief food distributions, school meals, livelihood initiatives, nutritional support for the most vulnerable and measures aimed at developing national and local capacities in disaster risk management. During November 2011, WFP relief assistance reached 770,000 people, while recovery activities benefited 240,000 individuals.

Photo: WFP/Amjad Jamal

## PRRO 200145 – Food Assistance for Household Food Security, Early Recovery and Social Stability

1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 7 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to July 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other <sup>2</sup>
143,661	5,275	11,136	6,954	5,755
Immediate	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	Immediate

<sup>1</sup>Supercereal, RUSF, HEB <sup>2</sup>Salt, Tea, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>3</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	621.2	194.0	427.2	68.8
<b>November 2011–July 2012<sup>4</sup></b>	203.6	24.5	179.1	88.0

<sup>3</sup>Total Project information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>4</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- WFP PRRO 200145 was initiated in response to the heavy social and financial toll militant extremism has extracted on Pakistan. Since late 2008, 3 million people have been displaced by conflict in the north-west, and the economy has faltered as insecurity erodes investor confidence. Economic instability, power shortages and high food and fuel prices have exacerbated the economic downturn, with unemployment increasing and wage rates unable to keep pace with inflation. As a consequence, food security declined, especially in the frontier areas.
- Furthermore, severe flooding during July and August 2010 inundated an estimated 20 percent of the country, affecting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; parts of Balochistan; the Punjab; and northern and lower Sindh. The flooding was so severe that, at the time, the Government estimated that 20 million people were affected; 1.1 million homes were destroyed or uninhabitable and 2 million hectares of crops were damaged or lost.
- Although Pakistan produces sufficient food to feed its 170 million people, malnutrition remains at challenging levels. An average 30 percent of the population has been living below the poverty line over the last ten years. Progress in narrowing the gender gap is limited and significant disparities persist between urban and rural populations, most notably in access to healthcare and education. A 2011 National Nutrition Survey revealed that 58 percent households at national level are now food insecure. With the food inflation rate estimated at 19 percent, sustained high commodity prices have resulted in a further erosion of household purchasing power and increasing food insecurity.
- PRRO 200145 promotes household food security, post-shock recovery and social stability in areas where these problems are prominent. The PRRO provides relief food distributions for conflict-affected groups, school meals, livelihood initiatives, nutritional support for the most vulnerable and measures aimed at developing national and local capacities in disaster risk management. Following the inclusion of newly-displaced families. WFP targets only those identified as vulnerable by United Nations vulnerability profiling: such assessments started in June 2010 and are repeated regularly.



# Yemen

The ongoing conflict between the Government of Yemen and the Houthi rebels in northern Yemen, particularly in the Sa'ada governorate, has erupted sporadically since 2004, resulting to date in six rounds of heavy fighting and displacement of more than 340,000 people across northern Yemen. Low-level clashes between both parties and their tribal supporters continue and have led to increased insecurity.

Photo: WFP/Abdulkarim Hubaishi

## EMOP 200039 – Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen

1 August 2010 – 31 December 2011 – 416,831 beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to June 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other <sup>1</sup>
33,613	3,679	2,416	1,215	1,717
February 2012	February 2012	February 2012	February 2012	February 2012

<sup>1</sup>Sugar, Salt

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>2</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	97.6	68.9	28.7	29.4
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>3</sup></b>	57.8	21.4	36.4	63.0

<sup>2</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>3</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- Yemen has been struck by a series of complex crises, including ongoing political challenges, civil war and massive internal displacement in the north, a growing and increasingly violent secessionist movement in the south, a continuing influx of refugees from the Horn of Africa, alarming levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, in addition to recurring natural disasters (floods and droughts).
- Yemen is in the midst of an increasingly complex, full-fledged humanitarian crisis. Since January 2011, the country has been experiencing high levels of civil unrest, inspired by the “Arab Spring” revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt. This has resulted in violent urban clashes between Government forces, anti-Government protesters and tribal elements, leading to massive and protracted displacements nationwide. The current political instability has complicated an already critical food security situation, whereby 32 percent of the population already suffers from food insecurity.
- Yemen also has high rates of malnutrition, with a wasting rate of 13.2 percent and a stunting rate of 55.7 percent among children 6-59 months. Yemen ranks as the world’s third-worst for underweight-for-age, and second-worst for childhood stunting.
- Due to resource constraints and poor security, WFP has been unable to carry out supplementary feeding distributions for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under five, in the governorates of Abyan, Shabwa or Hadramout since June 2011, or conduct much-needed assessments.



# Zimbabwe

WFP's programme activities in Zimbabwe operate within the framework of a PRRO which aims to assist 1,602,500 people by preserving livelihoods and safeguarding the nutritional status of children and people living with HIV and AIDS. The PRRO has three main components: i) seasonal targeted assistance; ii) health and nutrition; and iii) social safety nets.

Photo: WFP/Paul Cadenhead

## PRRO 200162 – Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups

1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 1.5 million beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from November 2011 to July 2012 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Other
44,270	1,548	2,644	598	—
December 2011	March 2012	January 2012	March 2012	—

<sup>1</sup>Supercereal

### Resourcing (US\$ million)<sup>2</sup>

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall%
<b>Total Project</b>	264.2	101.0	163.2	61.8
<b>November 2011–June 2012<sup>3</sup></b>	136.5	99.8	36.7	26.9

<sup>2</sup>Information as of 20 November 2011 Programme of Work <sup>3</sup>Estimate of resource requirements

- Zimbabwe has suffered years of economic decline, hyper-inflation, political instability, stagnating agriculture – worsened by recurrent droughts and one of the highest HIV rates in the world. This has resulted in 1.6 million orphaned and vulnerable children, 80 percent unemployment, and 72 percent of the population living below the poverty line.
- A recent Government-led Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee indicates that there are over 1 million food-insecure people living in rural areas (12 percent of the population) who will need assistance during the lean season – from now until end of March 2012. This group of highly vulnerable and often labour constrained households—in many cases affected by HIV and AIDS—will not be able to meet their food consumption requirements until the next harvest in March/April 2012.
- The seasonal targeted assistance (STA) component provides relief for seasonally shock-affected food-insecure households and comprises the largest portion of the programme. During the upcoming 2011/12 lean season, WFP is expected to provide STA assistance in 48 out of the 60 districts throughout the country reaching about 1 million people.
- The cereal pipeline break will further compromise the nutritional status of beneficiaries including malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, clients on TB treatment and people living with HIV and AIDS.

Project Information					Project Duration			Project Requirements		8 month shortfalls (Pipeline based)		8 month net shortfalls		
RB	Recipient	Proj Num	Proj Name Long	Proj Type	Start Date	End Date	Num of Months to End	Proj Needs MT	Proj Needs US\$ M	Commodity Needs MT	Commodity Shortfalls MT	Gross Needs US\$ M	Net Shortfalls US\$ M	% Net Shortfall
ODB	Afghanistan	200063	Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges	PRRO	01-Apr-10	31-Mar-13	17	817,682	1,100.4	196,462	120,969	271.5	162.4	60%
ODP	Bolivia	108360	Recovery of Food-Insecure Households Affected by Consecutive Natural Disasters	PRRO	01-Jun-09	30-Sep-12	11	12,960	14.3	1,316	1,048	1.4	1.1	79%
ODD	Burkina Faso	200054	Reversing Under-Nutrition in Burkina Faso	PRRO	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-11	2	18,635	26.4	3,303	1,839	4.7	2.4	51%
ODN	Burundi	200164	Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	37,542	37.1	13,114	6,143	13.7	7.1	52%
ODD	Cameroon	200127	Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population and Acutely Malnourished groups in Northern Cameroon	EMOP	01-Jun-10	30-Nov-11	1	31,211	31.1	1,078	-	1.1	2.3	100%
ODD	Chad	200289	Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises	PRRO	01-Jan-12	31-Dec-13	26	237,543	333.1	111,152	64,743	155.8	90.7	58%
ODN	Congo (Brazzav)	200147	Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	25,698	33.8	12,135	8,407	16.0	11.1	69%
ODD	Cote d'Ivoire	200255	Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	EMOP	01-Mar-11	24-Oct-11	0	31,592	43.8	38,816	32,582	53.8	47.7	89%
ODD	Cote d'Ivoire	200066	Recovery from Post-Electoral Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	PRRO	01-Nov-11	31-Dec-12	14	18,401	20.7	13,804	6,895	15.6	7.4	47%
ODN	Dem. Rep. Congo	200167	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	233,490	320.2	85,856	55,680	126.3	95.3	75%
ODN	Djibouti	200293	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees	PRRO	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-13	23	35,772	33.4	12,658	8,229	11.8	3.5	30%
ODB	DPR Korea	200266	Emergency food assistance to Vulnerable Groups	EMOP	01-Apr-11	31-Mar-12	5	310,532	209.5	82,395	35,306	55.6	25.3	46%
ODP	Ecuador	200275	Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	PRRO	01-Jul-11	30-Jun-14	32	5,539	13.6	1,142	17	2.8		0%
ODN	Ethiopia	200290	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and En	PRRO	01-Jan-12	31-Dec-13	26	1,026,793	815.0	373,662	334,146	296.6	244.2	82%
ODP	Haiti	108440	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks	PRRO	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-12	14	143,956	249.5	44,347	13,616	76.9	24.8	32%
ODC	Iran	102131	Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran	PRRO	01-Jan-09	31-Dec-11	2	16,911	12.3	3,883	1,205	2.8	2.6	93%
ODN	Kenya	106660	Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya	PRRO	01-May-09	30-Apr-12	6	720,435	666.0	165,800	60,277	181.0	85.5	47%
ODN	Kenya	200174	Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya	PRRO	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-14	35	392,714	408.8	88,399	44,739	92.0	32.5	35%
ODC	Kyrgyzstan	200036	Support to Food Insecure Households	PRRO	01-Jul-11	30-Jun-13	20	25,455	28.1	12,630	1,022	13.9	1.0	7%
ODB	Laos	105660	Assistance to Food Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks	PRRO	01-Apr-07	30-Nov-11	1	43,461	33.0	489	-	0.4	0.6	100%
ODD	Liberia	200225	Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia	EMOP	01-Feb-11	31-Dec-11	2	27,887	36.3	8,658	5,566	11.3	6.2	55%
ODD	Liberia	108210	Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia	PRRO	01-Sep-09	31-Dec-12	14	45,039	61.6	7,169	5,604	10.3	4.9	47%
ODJ	Madagascar	200065	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	PRRO	01-Jul-10	30-Jun-12	8	32,795	26.8	18,284	7,731	15.0	9.7	65%
ODJ	Malawi	200087	Assistance to Refugees in Malawi	PRRO	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-12	14	9,186	8.8	2,783	1,521	2.7	1.5	55%
ODJ	Malawi	105860	Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS	PRRO	01-Jan-08	31-Dec-11	2	181,707	122.8	2,760	128	1.9		0%
ODB	Myanmar	200032	Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar	PRRO	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-12	14	157,644	126.7	35,274	24,789	28.6	13.1	46%
ODJ	Namibia	200061	Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia	PRRO	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-11	2	2,561	2.0	1,111	946	0.9	0.8	85%
ODB	Nepal	200136	Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-13	26	30,876	26.0	7,635	3,530	6.4	4.6	72%
ODB	Nepal	200152	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	116,269	192.3	57,942	50,922	106.0	85.5	81%
ODD	Niger	200051	Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations	PRRO	01-Jul-11	31-Dec-12	14	50,766	100.6	61,489	47,036	136.3	106.8	78%
ODC	North Africa	200257	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict	EMOP	01-Mar-11	28-Feb-12	4	93,905	121.6	14,792	4,719	41.3	34.3	83%
ODB	Pakistan	200145	Food Assistance for Household Food Security, Early Recovery and Social Stability	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	692,051	621.2	221,478	194,504	203.6	179.1	88%
ODB	Pakistan	200177	Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan	EMOP	01-Aug-10	29-Feb-12	4	805,683	707.8	130,473	113,311	114.6	119.2	100%
ODC	Palestine	200037NU	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	98,136	108.6	17,235	13,284	34.0	24.0	71%
ODC	Palestine	200037US	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	98,136	108.6	5,563	3,141	6.2	2.5	41%
ODC	Palestine	108170NU	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza.	EMOP	20-Jan-09	31-Dec-11	2	169,850	162.6	12,485	5,323	14.3	9.4	66%
ODC	Palestine	108170US	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza.	EMOP	20-Jan-09	31-Dec-11	2	169,850	162.6	17,002	11,718	16.3	10.8	66%
ODN	Rwanda	200343	Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Refugees	PRRO	01-Jan-12	31-Dec-14	38	37,153	47.2	6,318	1,940	8.0	2.5	31%
ODN	Somalia	200281	Tackling Hunger and Food Insecurity in Somalia	EMOP	01-Jul-11	31-Dec-12	14	239,820	304.0	186,878	32,671	236.9	40.0	17%
ODN	South Sudan	200338	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population	EMOP	01-Jan-12	31-Dec-12	14	85,500	147.1	78,538	46,828	135.2	80.6	60%
ODC	Syria	200040	Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria	EMOP	01-May-10	31-Dec-11	2	20,374	45.3	-	-	13.1	13.7	100%
ODN	Uganda	101213	Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda	PRRO	01-Apr-09	31-Mar-12	5	147,655	160.0	19,844	8,982	21.5	14.9	69%
ODC	Yemen	200039	Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen	EMOP	01-Aug-10	31-Dec-11	2	114,522	97.6	67,761	47,326	57.8	36.4	63%
ODC	Yemen	200044	Food Assistance to Somali Refugees in Yemen	PRRO	01-Feb-10	31-Dec-11	2	9,062	7.0	3,310	1,930	2.6	1.6	61%
ODC	Yemen	200038	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Support for the Vulnerable Population	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	71,236	89.9	36,589	28,281	46.2	6.4	14%
ODJ	Zimbabwe	200162	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	PRRO	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	14	223,235	264.2	105,495	76,828	129.0	98.7	77%