

**Operations and Resourcing  
Update  
April 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 aims to reach over 92 million beneficiaries in 75 countries around the world, delivering assistance to those affected by hunger and undernutrition as a result of conflict, natural disasters, other shocks and debilitating poverty and food insecurity. WFP has responded to several major humanitarian emergencies thus far in 2011, including those in North Africa and Côte d'Ivoire, through the immediate provision of food assistance, logistics and telecommunications support and staff deployment.

This April Operations and Resourcing Update (ORU) highlights priority WFP humanitarian operations which are in need of urgent support. The document briefly describes selected projects and special operations, with an overview of the pipelines and resourcing status for the upcoming 9 months and the impact of shortfalls on targeted beneficiaries. The current global context, recent emergencies and crises and shifting socio-political and economic scenarios lead WFP to regularly adjust its priority areas and activities. This update highlights needs in countries that are the subject of considerable attention, such as Libya, Cote d'Ivoire and Sudan, while also bringing attention to the lesser known yet significant operations that also merit urgent donor support.

## WFP Major Operations – 2011 (by US\$ Needs)

Recipient	Project n.	Project Category	Project Title	End Date	2011 Planned Beneficiaries by Project	2011 needs (US\$)	Shortfalls in 2011	% Shortfalls in 2011	Loans to be repaid
Sudan	200151	EMOP	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Recurring Natural Disasters	31/12/2011	6,751,000	518,458,587	190,516,009	37%	37,607,504
Ethiopia	106650	PRRO	Responding to Humanitarian Crisis and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	31/12/2011	4,741,534	417,588,069	147,119,328	35%	-
Afghanistan	200063	PRRO	Enhancing resilience and food security in Afghanistan	31/03/2013	6,623,891	410,283,702	165,354,472	40%	-
Pakistan	200145	PRRO	Food Assistance for Household Food Security and Social Stability	31/12/2012	6,985,000	295,199,050	177,205,461	60%	-
Pakistan	200177	EMOP	Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan	31/07/2011	6,368,000	254,339,661	10,694,585	4%	13,799,044
Somalia <sup>1)</sup>	108120	EMOP	Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods	30/06/2011	1,204,800	182,618,188	4,310,567	5%	14,128,204
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of <sup>2)</sup>	200266	EMOP	Emergency food assistance to Vulnerable Groups	31/03/2012	3,489,385	174,732,119	157,784,289	90%	-
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	200167	PRRO	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	31/12/2012	3,065,197	168,315,253	80,491,085	48%	-
Haiti	108440	PRRO	Food Assistance for the Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups exposed to Food Insecurity and Environmental Disasters	31/12/2012	2,460,480	135,314,935	111,654,188	83%	-
Zimbabwe	200162	PRRO	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	31/12/2012	1,550,000	134,630,642	82,848,197	62%	1,569,690
Chad	200060	EMOP	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced and Affected Host Populations in Eastern Chad	31/12/2011	869,000	132,682,872	37,963,547	29%	224,700
Kenya <sup>3)</sup>	106660	PRRO	Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya	30/04/2012	906,650	104,687,072	-	0%	10,422,063
Nepal	200152	PRRO	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	31/12/2012	1,189,776	95,835,514	51,259,715	53%	-
Kenya <sup>4)</sup>	102583	PRRO	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	30/09/2011	483,700	91,201,070	28,378,634	31%	12,836,930
Bangladesh	104100	DEV	Country Programme - Bangladesh(2007-2011)	31/12/2011	2,166,000	80,809,617	19,272,556	24%	-
Niger <sup>5)</sup>	200170	EMOP	Saving lives and improving the nutritional status of food insecure populations affected by drought and high malnutrition rates in Niger	30/06/2011	2,359,765	113,812,169	28,252,862	25%	-

- 1) Project to be extended until the end of the year with an estimated requirement of US\$80million.
- 2) Current EMOP, early released, replacing the PRRO whose closure had been planned.
- 3) An increase in needs is expected following an assessment mission.
- 4) Includes the needs of the new PRRO 200174 which starts in October once the current refugees operation is closed.
- 5) Includes the needs of the new PRRO 200051 which starts in July once the current EMOP is closed.

## Resourcing Update

Despite continued pressure on Official Development Assistance budgets, as of 10 April 2011, WFP confirmed donations have reached US\$1.26 billion, 14 percent higher than at the same time last year. The top ten funding sources account for 82 percent of all contributions.

An integral part of WFP's annual fundraising effort is to broaden and ensure more sustainable sources of funding. Accordingly the key priorities for 2011 are to achieve successful twinning arrangements with new in-kind and cash donors, to increase the number of multi-year contributions and to develop new funding channels.

Twinning leverages every donated dollar by providing a larger quantity of food to meet the needs of the most vulnerable than if the cash contributions were used both to purchase the food and provide the associated costs. This will capitalise on the potential of emerging and transitional economies to join the ranks of WFP donors and meet WFP's Full Cost Recovery Requirement. WFP is currently seeking cash to be twinned with over 350,000 mt of in-kind commodities.

To address the increasing food security requirements across the globe using the appropriate tools, which increasingly include the use of cash or voucher transfers in addition to food to address hunger, WFP is seeking to encourage multi-year partnership agreements with government donors, preferably of a strategic nature and providing for sizable commitments of flexible cash such as the agreement with Australia. Multi-year agreements were signed in 2010 with donors, including Canada, Luxembourg, the Russian Federation and the United States. WFP is also working to increase flexibility, predictability, timings of contributions and minimising and eliminating conditionality by codifying such "good humanitarian donorship" best practices in multi-year Strategic Partnership Agreements.

2011 Confirmed Contributions - Top 10 Funding Sources		
1	USA	352,955,409
2	Japan	204,751,560
3	Canada	141,235,737
4	Sweden	81,736,633
5	Netherlands	56,235,337
6	Australia	50,869,119
7	UN CERF	41,780,975
8	Spain	41,208,791
9	European Commission	35,302,844
10	Russian Federation	33,000,000
	Sub-total top 10 funding sources	1,039,076,405



## Côte d'Ivoire

Amid widespread international concern about the turmoil and heavy fighting following elections in Côte d'Ivoire, WFP has taken the lead in providing food assistance to hundreds of thousands of Ivorians who have been displaced in their own country or sought refuge in neighbouring countries.

Photo: WFP/Alexandre Brecher

- In response to the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, WFP launched an IR-EMOP in January, followed by an EMOP in March to provide food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the western, centre, northern and Abidjan regions of Côte d'Ivoire.
- Around 50,000 people have received life-saving food rations in western and northern regions. With the arrival of additional food stocks in the west this number will increase to 75,000 beneficiaries in the coming days. Food assistance was also provided to 4,000 beneficiaries in Abidjan but had to be halted at the beginning of April due to heightened insecurity. WFP plans to resume operations in the capital as soon as the security situation allows.
- Although the capture of the ex-president of Cote d'Ivoire, Laurent Gbagbo, ended the fighting between forces loyal to Laurent Gbagbo and those loyal to the new president Alassane Ouattara, the humanitarian crisis continues and security remains precarious.
- Violence between 25 and 28 March in Duekoue led to a high number of deaths and displaced people; WFP participated in interagency assessments which revealed alarming levels of unmet basic needs, including food and nutrition, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and protection. Particularly, the humanitarian conditions in a catholic mission where about 30,000 people, mostly women, elderly persons and children had found shelter are alarming.
- Food prices have increased on the markets in Abidjan as food, water and cash have become scarcer and looting by armed groups is continuing
- As a result, thousands of Ivorians have fled to Liberia and other neighbouring countries.
- A further EMOP was launched in Liberia to target 125,000 beneficiaries, however, given the prolonged insecurity, the increasing humanitarian needs and numbers of affected people, a budget increase is currently under preparation. Plans are to double the initial number of 125,000 planned beneficiaries receiving assistance in the form of general food distributions as well as blanket supplementary feeding for the most vulnerable populations – children under 3 and pregnant and lactating women.
- WFP has been participating in coordination meetings and assessments with other humanitarian partners in order to get a better sense of needs on the ground and the division of labour among major actors. Assessments in Abidjan will start as soon as the security situation permits.
- Special operations have also been launched to augment the logistics and telecommunication capacity of both the Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia country office. Airlifts are taking place to get food and equipment into the country. UNHAS began operations into Côte d'Ivoire on 12 April and will operate a minimum of two times per week.
- The EMOP and special operations are critically underfunded while needs in the country are increasing. WFP is appealing for contributions to be made rapidly considering the long lead-time between procurement and arrival of food in the country. Numerous strategies to reduce the lead-time are also being implemented, including airlifts, regional procurement and loans.

# Libya



Photo: WFP

Libya faces a humanitarian crisis following upheaval and violence since anti-government protests began in February. WFP is in the front lines, providing food assistance to vulnerable people inside Libya, as well as to populations that have crossed into Tunisia and Egypt.

- In the wake of recent civil unrest and violence, more than 750,000 people have left Libya, crossing into neighbouring countries. According to the International Organisation for Migration, over 267,000 of those who have crossed the border out of Libya are third-country nationals (TCN), making this one of the largest migration crises since the first Gulf War in 1990. Thousands remain stranded at transit points and camps along the Libyan border in Tunisia, Egypt, Niger and Algeria.
- As hostilities continue in Libya, the humanitarian situation in areas most affected by the conflict continues to deteriorate. While access to information is limited, there are concerns regarding the protection of civilians, including gender-based violence, landmines and human rights violations.
- WFP and the broader humanitarian community are also concerned about the deteriorating food security situation within Libya, with special focus on the needs of TCN, populations in areas most affected by the conflict and other vulnerable people. Food prices are increasing and there is growing worries about the public food distribution system.
- WFP has delivered 4,655 metric tons of mixed food commodities into Libya. In the east, over 242,000 beneficiaries in 17 locations, including internally displaced persons, TCN and other vulnerable groups, were provided with food assistance. WFP also opened a supply route from the Tunisian border into western Libya, with deliveries being enough to feed 16,000 people for a month. Distributions have so far started around Tripoli to 4,500 displaced persons mainly from Misrata and to 14,890 people living in shelters or with relatives in the Nafusa Mountain areas. Further WFP convoys into western Libya will follow soon but the supply route faces serious challenges due to insecurity in some areas as well as fuel shortages.
- Two ships chartered by WFP delivered much needed humanitarian aid to Misrata in April, including 100,000 litres of water and 1,000 metric tons of food from WFP, which is enough to provide 64,000 people with food for one month.
- For all three countries covered by the operation, Libya, Egypt and Tunisia, WFP has prepositioned or mobilized enough food for 448,000 people for three months. In Tunisia and Egypt, WFP has provided hot meals to more than 120,000 TCN and People of Concern to UNHCR. In addition, food-for-training activities are being implemented in Egypt.
- A three-month special operation has been launched by WFP for the provision of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service for humanitarian actors into and within Libya.
- There remains a dire need for further access for humanitarian relief to conflict-affected areas in north western Libya and particularly in Misrata and other besieged areas.
- As Libya is heavily dependent on cereal imports, the current political crisis and the mass exodus may lead to a substantial depletion of food stocks and loss of rural manpower. This would adversely affect the food security of the country as well as the region. The need for widespread food assistance is rising quickly as conflict and instability continue to threaten the food and nutritional security situation of affected populations.





# Yemen

WFP is scaling up its operations in Yemen after escalating political tensions have exacerbated the vulnerability of a population already affected by multiple shocks and suffering from alarming rates of hunger and malnutrition.

Photo: WFP

- Recent civil unrest in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt has spurred a similar situation in Yemen. In a matter of weeks, Yemen's diverse opposition groups have aligned against President Ali Abdullah Saleh and anti-government demonstrations across the country have escalated and gained momentum.
- As politicians wrangle over Yemen's political future and rival military factions patrol the streets of the capital, another major crisis is looming over Yemen: the country's failing economy. The latest spike in food prices is expected to be as high, if not higher, than those seen in the 2008 crisis. Current prices remain lower than the global peak, however, the price of staple commodities are on a steady incline. This represents a major threat to the already vulnerable population caught in a vicious trap of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, gender disparities and lack of access to education, safe water and land. One third of 23 million Yemenis are food-insecure.
- As a result of the 2007–2008 food, fuel and financial crisis the poverty rate increased from 35 percent in 2006 to 43 percent in 2010.
- The global increase in food commodities, the weakening Yemeni currency and the overall political situation are all contributing factors to the deteriorating food security of the vulnerable segments of the population. Continued humanitarian support, particularly food assistance, is critical in the current context.
- Amidst daily reports of increasing protests and deadly violence, WFP is closely monitoring the food supply chain and is preparing to support any new emergency needs. A massive safety net operation to reach about 1.8 million Yemenis with food rations is underway.
- WFP has been supporting over 3.4 million people monthly through a range of initiatives including supporting girls' education, food assistance to Somali refugees and conflict affected populations in northern Yemen, food-for-assets programmes, emergency food safety nets and nutrition activities. These operations are significantly underfunded. Available funding will only cover the most severely food-insecure governorates (Rayma, Hajja and Amran); a further five governorates are in critical need of coverage as well.

## Operational Highlights and Critical Shortfalls

### Asia – Regional Bureau ODB

#### Afghanistan

PRRO 200063 – Enhancing Resilience and Food Security in Afghanistan  
01 April 2010 – 31 March 2013 – 6,623,891 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Ebadullah Ebadi

Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)				
Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food*	Oil	Other**
133,372	13,552	30,261	21,512	1,052
May	June	April	June	June

*\*Includes ready-to-use supplementary food, high-energy biscuits \*\* Micronutrient Powder*

Resourcing (US\$ million)***				
	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	1,223.7	365.3	858.4	70.1
<b>2011</b>	410.3	244.9	165.4	40.3

\*\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

The PRRO plans to support approximately 6.6 million Afghans in 2011 in food-insecure areas through various activities, including emergency response, general food distributions, cash vouchers, food-for-assets, food-for-training, school feeding and health and nutrition in partnership with the Government, non-government partners and communities. WFP has been present in Afghanistan since 1963.

- The project currently faces a 40.3 percent shortfall. The pipeline break for ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) in April will impact an estimated 179,638 children under 5 country-wide in the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme. Similarly, a break in the commodity pipeline for high-energy biscuits (HEBs) will affect an estimated 2 million children in some 6,000 schools around the country.
- According to the 2007/2008 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment some 7.4 million Afghans are unable to meet their minimum food requirements – over a third of the country's population. In addition, 37 percent of the population is borderline food-insecure and approximately 400,000 people are seriously affected each year by natural disasters.
- The worsening security situation and ongoing fighting are hindering humanitarian operations in the country. This presents a constant challenge in providing food assistance to vulnerable groups in the food-insecure areas. Despite these challenges, WFP remains operational in United Nations no-go areas. Food is delivered by commercial transporters, and projects and food distributions are monitored by Programme Assistance Teams.

#### Bangladesh

PRRO 200142 – Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar  
01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 31,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Shehzad Noorani

Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)				
Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
1,897	159	629	45	182
April	May	May	June	May

*\* Salt, Sugar*

Resourcing (US\$ million)**				
	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	10.8	3.7	7.1	34.3
<b>2011</b>	5.4	3.7	1.7	31.5

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$353,903 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

The aim of the PRRO is to safeguard the nutritional status and food security of the refugees, through the provision of a general ration as well as targeted feeding programmes. The refugee children attending schools are provided with fortified biscuits and teachers imparting skills training to refugee women are also provided with additional support. The first phase of the PRRO ended in 2010; however, due to a continued need for humanitarian support, it was extended up to 2012. WFP has been present in Bangladesh since 1974.

- Resource shortfalls for the PRRO have led to significant pipeline breaks. Funds are needed immediately to procure and preposition the needed commodities.
- The confirmed contribution for this project covers the operational needs until the end of April. While some in-kind contributions are expected in June, in order to continue the operations in May urgent funding is required.
- The beneficiaries, refugees living in two camps, are dependent on the food rations provided by WFP. They are restricted from income-earning activities and higher education in Bangladesh, and are dependent on humanitarian assistance for their survival. The pipeline breaks will seriously affect their overall well-being and can lead to a rapid deterioration of their nutritional status.

### Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

EMOP 200266 – Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

05 April 2011 – 30 June 2012 – 3,489,385 beneficiaries in 2011

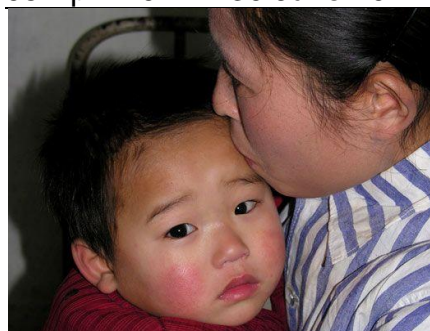


Photo: WFP/Gerald Bourke

Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)				
Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
153,515	6,084	5,103	5,340	3,138
Immediate	May	Immediate	Immediate	May

\* Sugar

Resourcing (US\$ million)**				
	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	209.5	16.9	192.6	91.9
<b>2011</b>	174.7	18	156.7	90

\*\*Information as of 4 May 2011

This newly launched EMOP is targeted at the most vulnerable people within the population and the most vulnerable geographic areas of the country. The overall goal of this emergency operation 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. Under this overall goal, 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 the Government's strategy to reduce hunger and undernutrition by supporting on-going local food production. WFP has been present in DPRK since 1995.

- In January 2011, the Government of the DPRK made a formal appeal to WFP for emergency food assistance. It attributed the increased need to crop damage caused by flooding in the second half of 2010 and harsh winter climatic conditions in early 2011, and to the adverse impact of reduced food imports. To that end, a rapid food security assessment (RFSA) team comprising WFP and other partners was undertaken in February-March.
- According to the RFSA, DPRK has suffered a series of shocks in recent months, leaving the country highly vulnerable to a food crisis. Extremely heavy rains during the last stage of crop development and harvesting had a negative impact on the quality and yield of paddy and maize. The winter vegetable crop (cabbage and radish) was also reduced by more than 50 percent due to inclement weather conditions. The winter of 2010/11 was colder and more prolonged than usual, which will adversely affect and significantly reduce

the production of spring wheat, barley and potato. Government cereal stocks for the public distribution system (PDS) will be exhausted by end April/early May, just at the start of the annual lean season. Any significant reduction in food intake caused by a break in government food distributions will lead to a rapid deterioration in the food security situation.

- The RFSA mission has identified specific target groups who are in urgent need of international food assistance especially, in the five most vulnerable, food insecure provinces of the north and east. DPRK now faces a critical time period within which to source new food stocks in order to avert the most damaging consequences of a major food shortage at the peak of the lean season (May-June-July). In a joint statement made by a number of international agencies in DPRK on the deteriorating food security situation, the donor community was urged to act in accordance with the Humanitarian Imperative: saving lives, reducing human suffering and reaching those in need, regardless of politics, religious belief or ethnicity.
- DPRK continues to be affected by very limited economic growth, food insecurity, high undernutrition rates and economic problems. Aid and foreign investment have remained far below the levels that the DPRK requires to revive key sectors of the economy and to restore basic social services to pre-1995 levels.
- With a population of 24 million, according to the 2008 Census, DPRK experiences natural disasters which have frequently disrupted the agricultural, environment and energy sectors. These natural disasters further compound the challenging economic situation and exacerbate food insecurity. In addition to geographical and climatic constraints, production during both the early and main agricultural seasons is severely limited by input shortages. Lack of food security has led to a high prevalence of undernutrition, particularly among women and children. International food aid assistance to DPRK had been insufficient in the recent years to bring a significant impact to the nutritional status of the targeted population.

## Nepal

PRRO 200152 – Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Political Instability, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 1,189,776 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Laura Melo

### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
25.950	3,433	139	n/a	n/a
May	May	Immediate	n/a	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	192.3	44.6	147.7	76.8
<b>2011</b>	95.8	44.6	51.2	53.4

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

The PRRO aims to provide food assistance to almost 1.2 million people suffering from the triple shocks of drought, high food prices and continued political instability. WFP implements food and cash-for-asset schemes to create productive assets and restore and rebuild livelihoods, as well as nutrition interventions to reduce acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The WFP intervention concentrates on the most vulnerable populations in the mid- and far-western hills and mountains regions of Nepal. WFP has been in the country since 1962.

- The PRRO is facing a critical funding shortfall of 53.4 percent for 2011. There are immediate pipeline breaks in blended foods and impending pipeline breaks for cereals and pulses starting in May. The cash component of this project also has a shortfall of US\$4,935,401 for April to December.
- Pervasive food insecurity in Nepal results in some of the worst nutrition indicators in the world. Half of all children under 5 are chronically malnourished, 39 percent are underweight and 13

percent are wasted. Anaemia in children under 2 is at 74 percent and constitutes a major public health concern. Vulnerability to high food prices, civil unrest, natural disasters and lack of infrastructure further exacerbate food insecurity among already vulnerable populations. In this context, it is imperative to continue to provide support and to maintain the flow of food assistance to the targeted communities.

## Pakistan

PRRO 200145 – Food Assistance for Household Food Security and Social Stability

1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 6,985,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP

### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
114,394	6,210	9,141	13,176	7,090
July	Immediate	May	June	Immediate

\* Salt, Tea, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	621.2	119	502.2	81
<b>2011</b>	295.2	119	176.2	60

\*\*Information as of 5 May 2011

Pakistan has witnessed one of the largest and fastest displacements the world has seen in the recent years. The PRRO aims to promote household food security and social stability in some of the most volatile and vulnerable areas in the country, namely Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Sindh. Activities include relief food distributions for conflict-affected groups, school feeding and livelihood initiatives, nutritional support for the most vulnerable and measures aimed at developing national and local capacities in disaster risk management. WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.

- This new PRRO remains significantly under resourced, facing a shortfall of 60 percent for the current year.
- Pipeline breaks are immediate for pulses, salt, sugar and tea and imminent for the other food basket commodities. These pipeline breaks will seriously jeopardise assistance to the millions of beneficiaries whose food and nutrition security has already been adversely affected by armed conflict. Anticipated breaks in high-energy biscuits (indicated in the table as blended food) and oil will inhibit the implementation of planned school feeding activities over the coming months, while the immediate shortfalls in pulses, salt, sugar and tea will compromise the supply of relief assistance to conflict-affected groups.
- The PRRO has a conditional cash-based component that has an anticipated shortfall of US\$594,618 for every month from April to December; funding is also urgently needed to overcome this shortfall.
- The volatility of food, fuel and financial markets continues to affect the poor and marginalised segments of society in Pakistan. Compounded by ongoing conflict, food insecurity is likely to remain widespread across the country.
- The persistence of a sizeable gap between the needs of the most food-insecure and existing government responses makes WFP's assistance crucial to mitigate the effects of market volatility and other destabilising socio-political factors on already vulnerable populations.

## Sri Lanka

PRRO 200143 – Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas

01 January 2011 - 31 December 2011 – 371,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP

### Pipeline breaks from April to December (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
4,661	636	1,001	447	306
April	May	April	May	May

\*Sugar, salt.

### Resourcing (US\$ million)

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>

Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

Through this PRRO, WFP focuses on targeting the humanitarian and early recovery needs of the returnees in the north, while ensuring the needs of the remaining IDPs that are still in the camps are adequately covered until their return to their places of origin. In this tightly focused and time bound intervention, WFP has adopted a targeted approach to early recovery activities in the areas of agriculture, school meals and nutrition interventions in the northern return/resettlement areas.

- The project has a critical funding need of more than US\$15 million and is currently faced with a shortfall of 39%.
- The shortages have resulted in a tight pipeline situation and WFP has had to reduce rations to some 220,000 returnees in the month of January. The food basket includes rice, lentils/pulses, sugar, oil and salt, however, pipeline breaks are anticipated for all commodities.
- Sri Lanka is emerging from a prolonged conflict which devastated physical infrastructure, severely damaged household coping strategies, and destroyed livelihoods. Returnees still face critical constraints including lack of access to land due to mines, destroyed infrastructure, and the absence of adequate shelter, basic services, and livelihood support.
- Of the estimated 300,000 IDPs displaced after the end of the 26-year long conflict in the north, more than 240,000 IDPs (including those who returned from India and other countries) have been resettled in the north and east of the country, while an estimated 17,000 still remain in Manek Farm awaiting return.
- WFP places utmost priority on the humanitarian needs of IDPs by providing relief assistance to IDPs in camps as well as those in host families, and a six-month return food package to returnees who are being resettled under vulnerable group feeding. A further three-month extension of the return package was given to the most vulnerable returnees who have yet to regain their livelihoods. . Food-for-asset activities were also implemented to assist with early recovery and rehabilitation.
- The PRRO's coverage of the school feeding programme extended assistance to more than 300,000 children in the north and east. This operation constitutes critically needed assistance to these vulnerable populations and any downsizing or interruptions in rations would seriously affect their food security and overall well-being.

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

### North Africa Regional

EMOP 200257 – Northern Africa Regional Operation: Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict

01 March 2011 – 31 May 2011 – 280,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Paul Skoczylas

#### Pipeline Breaks from April to May 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food*	Oil	Other**
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,496
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	July

\*High-Energy Biscuits, Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food; \*\* Micronutrient Powder

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	42	19.3	22.7	54
<b>2011</b>	42	19.3	22.7	54

\*\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$10,662,674 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

The EMOP will support vulnerable populations affected by the recent conflicts in North Africa. Spanning Libya, Tunisia and Egypt, this regional operation will reach over 1 million beneficiaries in urgent need of food assistance.

- The EMOP currently faces a 54 percent shortfall and is in critical need of resources.
- In March, WFP provided food assistance to 8,200 people in Libya, 40,450 people in Tunisia and 40,850 people in Egypt.

#### Libya

- In addition to supporting people fleeing the conflict into Tunisia and Egypt, WFP has stepped up food distributions through the Libyan Red Crescent to internally displaced persons in nine locations in the south of Benghazi and the north of Ajdabiya. WFP continues to provide logistics and telecommunications services to other organisations and to preposition food stocks in Libya and surrounding countries for its emergency response with more than 16,000 mt of food already mobilized.

#### Tunisia

- In Tunisia, WFP continues to distribute hot meals to thousands of stranded people within the Choucha camp (Libyan-Tunisian border), in partnership with *Action Contre la Faim* (Spain) and *Secours Islamique* (France), and also to returnees in transit at Djerba airport, in collaboration with Muslim Hands. Other partners include ICRC and the Tunisian Red Crescent.
- The recent increase in the Choucha camp population has put some additional pressure on the wet feeding programme in all the camp kitchens.

#### Egypt

- The flow of third-country national (TCN) migrants, mainly Chadians, has been increasing, reaching beyond 46,000 people. This number represents about a third of total arrivals since the crisis began. WFP has been distributing 2,500 hot meals a day together with the Egyptian Red Crescent and UNHCR to TCN migrants stranded at the Salloum border. Fortified date bars are also being distributed to complement the food being provided at the border.
- In coordination with the authorities, United Nations agencies and other partners, WFP is in the process of increasing capacity at the Marsa Matrouh port and Salloum (Libyan-Egyptian border crossing point) to cope with a renewed influx from Libya.

## occupied Palestinian territory

PRRO 200037 – Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 454,500 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Simona Caleo

### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
19,430	1,944	496	998	2,176
May	May	June	May	May

\*Salt, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	108.6	30.6	78	71.8
<b>2011</b>	51.3	30.6	20.7	40.4

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$591,422 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

Under this PRRO, WFP supports the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee populations in the West Bank who have been affected by the 2008/2009 conflict and a steady decline in living standards. The PRRO targets 454,000 non-refugee beneficiaries. The three main objectives are to: (i) meet the food needs, enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee population through in-kind and voucher assistance; (ii) support the re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods and food security of communities most affected by the conflict through conditional vouchers and school feeding; and (iii) support the Palestinian Authority Social Safety Net through implementing tools aimed at predicting and reducing hunger and support the State Building Plan by strengthening government capacity using WFP purchasing power to expand the domestic production of the Palestinian economy. WFP has been present in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1991.

- The funding for this operation is critical, with pipeline breaks for 2011 begin in May; WFP has started to reduce rations in the West Bank.
- The imminent shortfall of over US\$20 million, places the innovative voucher component particularly at risk. The planned expansion of this component to 55,000 beneficiaries in December 2010 has been postponed due to a lack of funding. This project not only provides direct support to beneficiaries, but has had an important positive spin-off effect on local food producers.
- Six decades of political instability have led to economic stagnation in the West Bank. Although humanitarian aid has prevented the further deterioration in food security, a quarter of the population remains unable to meet daily food requirements. Military occupation, dependency on imported food, weak agricultural infrastructure and low production levels are hindering future food security.
- In the West Bank and the Gaza strip, Palestinians are experiencing a decline in living standards and are directly affected by a decrease in economic growth since the start of the second “intifada” in 2000, due to movement restrictions, limited access to natural resources, markets and employment opportunities. This has led to continuing food insecurity among the already vulnerable communities. The 2010 joint WFP/FAO Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report revealed that 22 percent of West Bank households were food-insecure. The critical need for continued food assistance is further supported by the follow-up WFP/UNRWA food security survey of October 2010. This survey showed that food insecurity among the surveyed herder and Bedouin communities living in Israeli-controlled Area C of West Bank, has decreased from 80 percent to 55 percent, since the launch of the joint WFP/UNRWA food assistance.



## Syria

EMOP 200042 – Assistance to Victims of Drought in Syria

01 December 2009 – 31 September 2011\* – 300,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP

### Pipeline breaks from April to September (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other**
n/a	2,472	2,700	998	186
n/a	June	May	June	June

\*\*Salt, Nutributter

### Resourcing (US\$ million)

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Total Project	47.8	18.4	29.4	61.5
2011***	19.7	4.3	15.4	78.2

Information as of 5 May 2011. \*\*\*This does not include US\$1.9 million of outstanding loans nor a forthcoming budget revision.

Through this emergency response to the drought in the northeast of Syria, WFP seeks to address the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by high food prices and drought-related scarcity, by preventing further reduction in the quantity and quality of food consumption, as well as addressing the morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition. The EMOP aims to tackle nutritional deficiencies among drought-affected beneficiaries with particular attention to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, targeting 300,000 people belonging to the most vulnerable small-scale herder and farmer households in the severely affected governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Al-Raqqa and Deir Ezzor.

- The project faces a resource shortfall of more than 78 percent. WFP had to reduce ration sizes for the April general food distributions because of severe funding shortages.
- Funds are needed urgently to procure food commodities and to continue distributions as planned. For wheat-soya blend alone, US\$1.7 million is immediately needed in order to continue nutritional support to affected populations. In addition to the pending extension in time, a forthcoming budget revision is planned and will increase the needs significantly further increasing the shortfall.
- A recent Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) revealed an alarming scenario for the nutritional status of the vulnerable communities, and led to the extension of the project until September 2011.
- Continuing high food and fuel prices, coupled with persistent drought and climate change, have led to a progressive deterioration in livelihoods in the northeast region. Direct consequences of the drought include decreased food intake, reduced capacity to restore livelihoods and massive internal displacement towards urban centres. Drop-out rates have increased as well, as parents can no longer afford to send their children to school or children are taken out of schools to help the household.
- The northeast region has been affected by inconsistent rainfall and consecutive droughts since 2006. Crops were hit by yellow rust disease and frost in 2010. Average rainfall received this year remains less than last year. Water and food scarcity are becoming major concerns. Pre-harvest assessments confirmed that low rainfall, instability of weather and climate conditions have severely affected the main crop in the country. Farmers from Agro-ecological Zone 2 who had not been affected by drought in the last three crop years are now experiencing a crop failure, which is greatly increasing their vulnerability. EFSNA findings indicate 25 percent of the rural population in the surveyed areas to be food-insecure and another 50 percent on borderline. Food insecurity is rapidly expanding across the Agro-ecological Zones 2, 3, 4 and 5 and hundreds of thousands remain vulnerable.
- Although the Government of Syria has provided ad hoc emergency assistance to a great share of the affected population, it continues to heavily rely on WFP to cover the unmet needs. Should the funding gap persist, distributions will be carried out only to a reduced number of those in need.

\*Note: the extension in time until 31 September 2011 is under final clearance.

## Yemen

PRRO 200038 – Emergency Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 2,136,849 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Abeer Etefa

### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
38,042	450	1,724	3,501	n/a
May	July	July	May	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	77.2	23.5	53.7	69.6
<b>2011</b>	48.2	23.5	24.7	51.2

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

This PRRO supports malnourished and severely food-insecure families in Yemen. Designed to provide emergency assistance to the most vulnerable communities adversely affected by the recent global crises and high food prices, the project will target beneficiaries through three components: (i) nutrition, (ii) an emergency food safety net (EFSN), and (iii) food for assets (FFA). The nutrition component aims to prevent and address acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding programmes for children 6–23 months of age, as well as targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women. The EFSN component provides take-home rations to ensure that the poorest households have sufficient support to be able to close the hunger gap. The FFA activity aims to improve households' access to food through rehabilitation of agricultural and public assets.

- One third of Yemen's population is food-insecure and nearly 13 percent are considered "severely food-insecure". Food insecurity is mainly attributed to lack of access to adequate, nutritious food due to widespread poverty and vulnerability to shocks. High food prices, low incomes, large family size, high unemployment, low education rates, considerable gender disparities, poorly integrated markets and political instability render the population highly vulnerable to hunger and inadequate nutrition.
- The PRRO seeks to address the hunger gap and self-perpetuating cycle of food insecurity by creating emergency safety nets, by providing nutritional support to young children and women, and through income-generating activities and creation of assets. These various components converge to improve the household's overall access to food.
- WFP is advocating for urgent funding for this operation and for general awareness-raising about the food security situation in Yemen. The EFSN component, in particular, remains critically under resourced and will fail to reach almost 1.4 million severely food-insecure people during the upcoming hunger period unless resources are mobilised.

## West Africa – Regional Bureau ODD

### Chad

EMOP 200060 – Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced and Affected Host Populations in Eastern Chad

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 – 869,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

#### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
16,784	2,468	3,792	-	265
May	May	June	-	June

\* Salt, Sugar

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	132.7	94.7	38.0	28.6
<b>2011</b>	132.7	94.7	38.0	28.6

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$224,700 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

Through this project, WFP provides assistance to 869,000 vulnerable people in eastern Chad, including Sudanese refugee; many of them are pregnant and lactating women, malnourished children under 5, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and schoolchildren. Sudanese refugees receive assistance through monthly general food distributions while supplementary and therapeutic feeding is provided to pregnant and lactating women and children. General distributions also benefit host communities, IDPs, returnees and drought-affected local populations. In addition, WFP supports food-for-assets and food-for-training projects for local populations affected by the refugee/IDP crisis and primary education through school meals and take-home rations for girls. WFP has been present in Chad since 1963.

- Without additional contributions, WFP will not be able to assist all of the planned 869,000 beneficiaries until the end of the year.
- Over 22,000 mt of mixed commodities are needed in time for food to be prepositioned in the eastern refugee camps before the rainy season renders the roads impassable in June. Lead times for this project are particularly long, and there are several logistical constraints such as bottlenecks in Douala harbour and limited trucking capacity that prolong all food transports.
- Due to the current political situation in Libya, WFP can no longer transport food to Chad through Libya. Already planned transports are being diverted to go through Sudan, creating additional delays. If food is not made available to the refugee camps before June, life-saving assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations in the east of Chad will be threatened until the roads re-open in December 2011. Further contributions are needed immediately so that WFP can preposition food within this window of opportunity.
- The Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in six regions in the western and eastern Sahelian belt of Chad in March 2010 indicated that approximately 60 percent of households, or 1.6 million people, are food-insecure. The malnutrition rates of children under 5 were well above the emergency threshold in December 2009.

## Côte d'Ivoire

EMOP 200255 – Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

1 March 2011 – 15 September 2011 – 125,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

### Pipeline Breaks from April to September 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
6,254	743	1,127	490	313
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

\* Salt, Other Commodities

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall***	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	16.1	13.3	2.8	17.4
<b>2011</b>	16.1	13.3	2.8	17.4

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This includes US\$9,651,191 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

This operation follows an IR-EMOP launched in response to the post-election crisis in the country in December 2010. The EMOP aims to focus on nutrition activities for children and pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV/AIDS and affected households, as well as on school feeding in the northern part of the country. WFP has been present in Côte d'Ivoire since 1968.

- This new EMOP faces a funding shortfall of about 17 percent, as WFP has secured and programmed advanced financing, and facilitated commodity loans from other projects to start distributions as soon as possible. The project requires over 9,000 mt of mixed commodities to carry out planned distributions.
- Any advanced financing or borrowing would only cover immediate needs and confirmed contributions are needed urgently, in order to avoid cutbacks in ration size or caseloads or even complete disruption in distributions.
- The outbreak of post-election violence and the general deterioration of the security situation leading to internal displacement of people have put significant strain on the country office in terms of resource and staffing needs. Under the IR-EMOP WFP has delivered some 364 mt of food to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the face of many challenges and limitations.
- As schools in the north will resume at the end of March, WFP food assistance through school meals, for schools that are actually open, has been requested.
- WFP continues to face multiple challenges such as limited access to certain areas, needs for extra staff, embargo at the two ports, closure of commercial banks, need for extra trucks to move more food at greater speed, and most importantly, resource gaps.
- An inability to respond effectively and in time would place at risk the health and nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries, including IDPs, vulnerable host communities, people living with HIV, pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under 5.
- In addition, the shut-down of normal safety nets in Côte d'Ivoire could increase the risk of conflict and further instability and unrest among the communities.

## Liberia

EMOP 200225 – Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia

01 February 2011 – 31 December 2011 – 186,000 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: UNMIL/Christopher Herwig

### Pipeline breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
15,572	1,662	1,606	870	265
Immediate	June	May	July	May

\* Salt, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall**	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	31.8	20.8	11.0	34.6
<b>2011</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work \*\*\*This does not include US\$6,930,649 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

*This EMOP aims to address the food and nutritional needs of refugees seeking sanctuary in Liberia after fleeing the ongoing crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as of vulnerable groups among the host population affected by the refugee crisis. After initiating a response to an initial 15,000 refugees, WFP scaled up its assistance in February to respond to the needs of an estimated 50,000 refugees and 10,000 members of the host community. The refugee and the host populations will receive monthly general food distributions, while malnourished children under 5 from both population groups will benefit from targeted supplementary feeding.*

- The project targets 186,000 beneficiaries through general food distributions, food-for-assets activities and supplementary feeding.
- Due to pipeline breaks and other operational constraints, no distributions were carried out in February. WFP is facilitating commodity loans which secure March and April distributions to a certain extent, but shortfalls in cereals still hinder planned activities. Further shortfalls are expected in the subsequent months, with close to 100 percent shortfalls from July onwards.
- To date, UNHCR has registered more than 75,000 refugees with an estimated 7,500 more pending registration. Some 22,000 of these refugees arrived between 24–26 February alone.
- As the refugees continue to arrive in communities that are already food-insecure, their presence imposes severe stress on the food security and resource situation of the host communities. Food assistance is thus critical to the survival of the refugees and to the maintenance of social cohesion amongst the refugee and host communities. Shortfalls in the WFP food pipeline would be detrimental to the food and nutrition security of the refugees, increasing the pressure on the host community and leading to potential conflict and communal tension.
- There is emerging consensus within the humanitarian community for at least a one-time blanket food distribution to the populations hosting the refugees. This will require additional food resources and involve increased logistical challenges.
- In general, difficult logistical conditions in Liberia and the weak local transport infrastructure continue to impose a heavy toll on programme implementation, significantly increasing transaction costs and affecting operational effectiveness.

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

### Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

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

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 3,065,197 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Jim Farrell

#### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
13,526	3,918	2,202	1,306	796
September	September	Immediate	October	July

\*Plumpy Doz, Salt, Sugar

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	323.9	87.8	236.1	72.9
<b>2011</b>	168.3	87.8	80.5	47.8

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

Through this PRRO, WFP supports more than 3 million beneficiaries a year within the context of transition/stabilization from war to peace with a range of relief and recovery programmes using food as the main mode of intervention. WFP is focusing available resources on implementable activities within areas characterized by instability and population movement, mainly the Ituri district in Oriental province, North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur; and areas with the highest rates of acute malnutrition, particularly Katanga, Maniema, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental. WFP also supports the national efforts to formulate the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the development of a national food security policy. WFP has been present in DRC since 1973.

- The PRRO is facing an immediate pipeline break for corn-soya blend (CSB) with a break in the pipeline for Plumpy Doz which is needed to effectively address malnutrition in July in the Western Corridor. If funds are not provided in a timely manner, further action may be taken to review the ration size, reduce beneficiaries or substitute another, possibly less appropriate, commodity.
- The shortages will have a significant impact on the implementation of the nutritional programmes in Kasai, leading to further deterioration in the nutritional status of the already vulnerable target communities.
- Any new funding will be prioritised to purchase CSB and Plumpy Doz to cover pipeline breaks in Kasai and Equateur provinces. At least US\$3 million is required now for the timely arrival of these commodities to cover a three-month shortfall.
- Following the success of the cash-and-voucher pilot from October to December 2010, an increase in the use of cash-and-voucher food assistance is anticipated starting in July 2011 should funding be received.
- Persisting armed conflict and pervasive insecurity, particularly in the eastern region and in Equateur in the west, have resulted in widespread food insecurity. Global acute malnutrition is at 16 percent in some parts of DRC, higher than the 10 percent average in other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria, malnutrition, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis and diarrhoea are the main causes of child mortality. The spread of HIV/AIDS remains a threat, particularly for the 1.1 million displaced people, owing to lack of awareness and means of protection. High food and fuel prices, lack of agricultural inputs, the poor state of the infrastructure, poor access to markets and plant diseases, also contribute to food insecurity and exacerbate vulnerability.

## Ethiopia

PRRO 106650 – Responding to Humanitarian Crisis and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity

01 January 2008 – 31 December 2011 – 4,741,534 beneficiaries in 2011



### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
212,328	25,319	55,141	10,967	n/a
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall**	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	1,998.2	1,351.0	647.2	32.4
<b>2011</b>	417.6	270.1	147.5	35.3

Photo: WFP/Mario Di Bari

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

Contributing to the Government's new Growth and Transformation Plan 2011–2015, this PRRO addresses severe food insecurity among the target population. The two larger components, relief and safety nets, support the Government's annual humanitarian requirements and the food security programme. The other two components are: (i) a targeted supplementary food programme, which contributes to the Ministry of Health's Child Survival Initiative, jointly supported by WFP and UNICEF; and (ii) support given to food insecure people affected by HIV/AIDS. WFP has been present in Ethiopia since 1965.

- WFP urgently needs resources to remedy the immediate pipeline breaks in all commodities. All project activities – relief, targeted supplementary feeding, the productive safety nets programme (PSNP), support to people affected by HIV – will suffer disruptions with negative implications for beneficiaries if adequate resources are not mobilised in time.
- Thus far, the PSNP component has no forecasted contributions or resources available in the country. WFP requires urgent contributions to allow for the provision of a full food basket to the new PSNP districts in pastoral areas in Somali and Afar regions that have been taken over from the relief programme in April 2010.
- Additional donor contributions are needed to facilitate the repayment of approximately US\$3.8 million owed to WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account by this project.
- While Ethiopia has been a fast growing economy in recent years, a third of the country's 80 million people are affected by food insecurity. Food insecurity in Ethiopia is linked to rainfall patterns, land degradation, population density, low levels of rural investment, limited livelihood opportunities and high food prices. In this backdrop, food assistance is critical in safeguarding the nutritional status and food security of the most vulnerable segments of the population, such as women, children and the sick.
- Generally, WFP beneficiaries will be highly affected as shortfalls will result in reduced and/or the discontinuation of assistance to already vulnerable and food-insecure populations. This is likely to result in increased malnutrition and the use of destructive coping mechanisms such as migration, reduction in the number/quantity of meals, consumption of wild fruits/plants, selling of productive assets, removing children from school, working as cheap labour and begging. This will hinder productivity and consequently any development initiatives in the country.

## Kenya

PRRO 102583 – Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees

1 October 2009 – 30 September 2011 – 474,000 beneficiaries in 2011

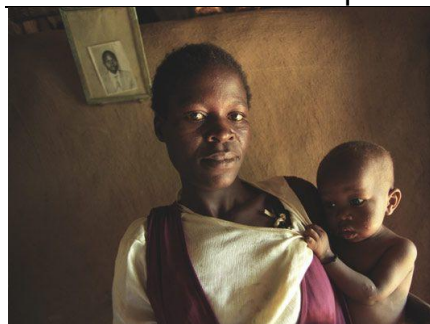


Photo: Vanessa Vick

### Pipeline Breaks from April to September 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
16,715	2,689	2,096	1,729	438
October	September	October	August	July

\*Dried Skim Milk, Salt

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	181.9	140.8	41.1	22.6
<b>2011</b>	67.3	62.8	4.5	6.7

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$12,836,930 of outstanding loans to be repaid. Additional requirements are not included and are currently estimated at 34,000 mt or US\$ 33 million, but may further increase if the current rainy season is poor.

Through this PRRO, WFP provides food assistance to refugees and host community members in Kenya, through general food distributions, supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children, mothers and hospitalised patients. Activities also include the provision of mid-morning snacks to children in schools and support to the host community through food for assets. In 2011, WFP plans to introduce a ration for all children aged 6–23 months to complement weaning foods and ensure the optimal growth of children. WFP has been present in Kenya since 1980.

- The project continues to be significantly under-funded. While the pipeline has been managed so far through internal borrowing, imminent breaks from July onwards will disrupt distributions and affect programme implementation.
- The stocks at the extended delivery points at both camps are very low and would not be adequate in case of an emergency.
- The purchase of cereals, pulses and corn-soya blend are immediate priorities, depending on the availability of resources.
- The country is currently home to nearly 412,000 refugees mainly of Somali and Sudanese origin, who are dependent mostly on WFP food assistance. The two refugee camps – Kakuma and Dadaab – are located in two of the most food-insecure districts in Kenya.

## Somalia

EMOP 108120 – Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods

01 April 2009 – 30 June 2011 – 1,204,800 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/Peter Smerdon

### Pipeline Breaks from April to June 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
48,473	14,335	16,474	4,099	1,967
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

\*Salt, Sugar

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	639.9	346.5	293.4	45.9
<b>2011</b>	92.2	87.9	4.3	46.6

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$14,128,204 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

This EMOP focuses on relief and targeted nutrition programmes, supporting up to 1.2 million people during the current year. General food distributions (GFD) and emergency nutrition assistance will help ensure adequate food consumption for the target communities. To address the high malnutrition rates, WFP, as a pilot initiative, has introduced the distribution of ready-to-use supplementary food for children 6–59 months of age with high malnutrition rates in areas in the south. Emergency relief through GFD accounts for about 75 percent of WFP interventions in



*Somalia and is provided to vulnerable populations mostly in the south and central regions of Somalia, including Mogadishu, particularly in areas with critical food shortages and high concentrations of internally displaced persons (IDPs). WFP assistance will also support the re-establishment of livelihoods of targeted households through its recovery activities. WFP has been present in Somalia since the 1960s.*

- WFP faces immediate pipeline breaks for all commodities; resources are urgently needed. March rations had to be cut in Somaliland, central regions and Mogadishu. In April, ration cuts for oil and corn-soya blend will be implemented for the whole of Somalia while cereal cuts will affect Puntland, central regions and Mogadishu.
- The current resource shortage will have a serious impact on ongoing programmes and might force the programme to re-adjust the ration scale for GFD activities or to suspend other activities such as emergency school feeding or food for assets. The cutback in nutrition activities would affect the monthly growth and recovery rates of vulnerable children and women who depend on the regular food assistance provided by WFP. If the expected increase in numbers materializes as a result of the drought or if WFP is able to resume activities in Southern Somalia, the shortfalls would increase dramatically.
- Due to the poor Dyer 2010/2011 seasonal harvest, Somalia is experiencing a rapidly deteriorating food security situation as well as a grave nutritional situation. It is anticipated that the current drought may affect an additional 160,000 people not included in the current EMOP budget. The figure will be revised once the seasonal assessment has been completed.
- According to the 2010/2011 Dyer inter-agency assessment led by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, the number of people in need of emergency humanitarian assistance increased by 20 percent, from 2 to 2.4 million people over the last six months. This represents 32 percent of the total Somali population. There are a total number of 1.46 million IDPs. One in seven children is acutely malnourished and 1 in 25 is severely malnourished. The level of severe acute malnutrition warrants sustained humanitarian relief efforts. The operating environment, however, continues to be hostile and complicated.
- Various other factors, including access constraints, general pipeline breaks, late arrival of vessels and administrative constraints in transporting food from Berbera to Galkayo via Puntland, present additional challenges to effective programme delivery.

## Zimbabwe

PRRO 200162 – Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 1,550,000 beneficiaries in 2011

### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
41,426	6,148	12,992	1,278	-
May	Immediate	Immediate	May	-

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	261.3	51.8	209.5	80.2
<b>2011</b>	134.6	51.8	82.8	61.5



Photo: WFP/Richard Lee

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$1,569,690 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

*WFP's programme activities in Zimbabwe operate within the framework of a PRRO, which aims to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of children and those affected by HIV/AIDS. The PRRO has three main components: i) seasonal targeted assistance; ii) health and nutrition; and iii) social safety nets. WFP has been present in the country since 2002.*

- The project is facing immediate shortfalls for pulses and blended foods with the pipeline for cereals and oil breaking in May. Current programme priorities are the successful completion of the seasonal targeted assessment; the expansion of the safety net programme; food-for-

assets/cash-for-assets/community works design, and the continuation of the regional/local procurement initiative. Funds are urgently needed to cover shortfalls and to continue these activities.

- The seasonal targeted assessment programme provides relief for the seasonally shock-affected and food-insecure households, and comprises the largest portion of the programme. During the 2009/2010 lean season, WFP assisted 36 districts under this component. This and other major activities such as the year-round health and nutrition and social safety net programmes, including support to HIV clients and their households, home-based care, orphans and vulnerable children and internally displaced persons, are in urgent need of resources in order for WFP to reach target populations in time.
- Zimbabwe is a low-income, food-deficit country. In recent years, continued hyper-inflation and acute shortages of basic supplies combined with a series of very poor harvests have created a situation of acute food insecurity in most parts of the country. This is further compounded by a weak economy, high unemployment and very high prevalence of HIV, all of which render the population extremely vulnerable. This scenario clearly underscores the need for sustained food assistance and humanitarian support.

## Latin America and the Caribbean – Regional Bureau ODP

### Haiti

PRRO 108440 – Food Assistance for the Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Food Insecurity and Environmental Disasters

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 – 2,460,480 beneficiaries in 2011



Photo: WFP/David Orr

#### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
19,264	579	1255	2940	486
Immediate	Immediate	April	May	September

\* Salt

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	249.5	41.4	208.1	83.4
<b>2011</b>	135.3	23.7	111.6	82.5

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

*The PRRO provides food assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations including those affected by the devastating earthquake in 2010, as well as logistical support to humanitarian operations. Aligned with the overall WFP objectives in Haiti to protect vulnerable people and to enable national and community systems to build resilience to recurrent shocks, the project aims to reach up to 2.5 million people in 2011. WFP has been present in Haiti since 1969.*

- The operation faces a critical shortfall (82.5 percent) for 2011, with immediate pipeline breaks for cereals and pulses. The project has a cash component which faces a significant shortfall of US\$19,572,620 starting from June. These shortfalls will have serious implications for the target population.
- Continued assistance and humanitarian support is crucial to the survival and well-being of the population who struggles with extreme poverty and high vulnerability to natural disasters. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line. In the wake of the hurricanes of 2008 and the earthquake of 2010, an estimated 1.3 million people are still living in tented camps in the capital.
- The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age ranges from 2.49 percent to 5.6 percent in surveyed departments. Moderate acute malnutrition rates range from 1.51 to 4.8 percent while severe acute malnutrition rates range from 0.47 to 1.48 percent. Key evaluations and assessments are planned to update food security indicators and to collect the latest data for the entire country including both rural and urban areas.
- The food security of vulnerable communities is under further threat because of rising food prices. All these factors stand to create severe strain on the already vulnerable population and threaten to destabilise and undermine ongoing humanitarian interventions.

## Sudan – Regional Bureau ODS

### Sudan

EMOP 200151 – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Recurring Natural Disasters

01 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 – 6,751,000 beneficiaries in 2011



#### Pipeline Breaks from April to December 2011 (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other*
168,245	31,194	10,005	16,132	18,700
July	May	May	June	Immediate

\*Plumpy Doz, Salt, Sugar

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	518.5	328.9	190.6	58.1
<b>2011</b>	518.5	328.9	190.6	58.1

Photo: UNMIS/Tim McKulka

\*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$37,607,504 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

*In 2011, WFP plans to provide food assistance to over 6.7 million people, including 4.1 million conflict-affected people in Darfur, some 1.5 million people in Southern Sudan and 1 million people in the Central, East and Three Areas (CETA). The core objectives of the EMOP are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilise malnutrition rates and help restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations. WFP's interventions focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant women, and targeted food-for-asset activities to improve urgent access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible and necessary, WFP provides support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals.*

- A recently approved budget revision has decreased the EMOP's overall tonnage and costs; however, despite the decreased needs, additional funding from donors is required to ensure that WFP secures its pipeline for the critical months leading up to and during the lean season. These shortfalls stagger programme implementation and compromise project goals in an already challenging operational environment.
- Sudan remains one of WFP's largest and most complex EMOPs. While some progress has been made in the overall security and stability of Sudan since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, the prolonged war and resulting destruction, the large-scale population displacements and widespread poverty leave much of the country engulfed in a serious humanitarian crisis. The situation is further exacerbated by recent poor harvests, high food prices and continuing conflict.
- In recognition of the food insecurity and extreme vulnerability of the affected communities, WFP has continually assessed, adjusted and adapted its programme approach and operational strategies to respond to the critical needs of the target population.
- Currently, in Darfur, WFP is adapting its emergency programming to respond to the evolving needs of internally displaced people and vulnerable residents, with the goal of transitioning from general food distributions to food safety nets wherever possible.
- In Southern Sudan, opportunities are being explored to shift towards more targeted safety net interventions while maintaining emergency assistance. WFP would need to address the needs arising from potential conflicts, displacements and returns, while aiming for greater stability through targeted food assistance.
- Challenges and continuing risk factors include continued high food prices, a high influx of returnees and potential adverse changes in security along the border area between Northern and Southern Sudan. In the CETA areas, WFP targets the most vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees, and those living in areas affected by chronic drought and other adverse consequences of climate change, and chronically high malnutrition.

## Special Operations

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

#### Libya

SO 200261 – Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Crisis in Libya

4 March 2011 – 4 June 2011



Photo: WFP/Abeer Etefa

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	4.1	1.1	3.0	73.2
<b>2011</b>	4.1	1.1	3.0	73.2

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$1,284,000 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

The ongoing insecurity and unrest in Libya is affecting the availability of normal commercial logistics services such as road and sea transport and is impeding the ability of humanitarian actors to manage their own logistics operations. In response, WFP has launched a special operation to coordinate the logistics and telecommunication sectors and to provide common logistics and telecommunication services for the humanitarian community.

- This Special Operation is in dire need of funding with over 70 percent resource shortfall.
- Activities of the special operation include coordination, logistics information management, the establishment of logistics hubs, transport services, movement of cargo, the transport of relief items, assessments and emergency telecommunications.
- A coordinated use of dedicated transport and storage assets is required to ensure an unimpeded flow of life saving relief items to the affected populations in Libya. In addition, the limited or lack of access to reliable telecommunications and data services, and the safety of humanitarian aid workers deployed in the country, necessitates the provision of common emergency telecommunication equipment and services.

### West Africa – Regional Bureau ODD

#### Regional Operation

Special Operation 200234 – Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation in Support of WFP EMOPs and PRROs in Côte d'Ivoire and Surrounding Countries: Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana

23 January 2011 – 23 July 2011



Photo: WFP/Jean-Martin Bauer

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	11.3	3.7	7.6	67.3
<b>2011</b>	11.3	3.7	7.6	67.3

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work. This does not include US\$ 2,070,000 of outstanding loans to be repaid.

*The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has led to a major increase in the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) inside the country and Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries, especially in Liberia. In response to these developments the humanitarian community has been scaling up its operations in order to assist the affected population. Launched in January 2011, the regional special operation addresses the logistical constraints and ensures effective humanitarian response through the unimpeded flow of food aid and humanitarian relief items to the affected population.*

- The humanitarian response is facing several logistical constraints. Local commercial trucking companies cannot operate throughout the country due to the fighting and general insecurity, the port of Abidjan has been closed for extended periods of times and from the beginning of the crisis there has been a fuel embargo, which is now resulting in scarcity of fuel. The logistics infrastructure in the country is insufficient to cope with the increase in the volume of humanitarian cargo needed in order to respond to the crisis and the need of the affected population.
- In Liberia the refugees are located in the eastern part of Liberia, and access from Monrovia is restricted by poor infrastructure, which is further complicated by the rainy season starting end-March/early April.
- This special operation has recently undergone a budget revision resulting in an increase in budget and an extension of three months.
- In Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia the operation will include the following activities: coordination of the logistics sector, augmentation of storage capacity, augmentation of WFP trucking fleet, establishment of fuel storage facilities for the humanitarian community in several locations, emergency spot road and bridge repairs, provision of logistics staff to support the regional cargo coordination, and common security telecommunications and data communications services for the humanitarian community.

## **Niger**

SO 107340 – Provision of Safe, Efficient and Sufficient Air Transport Services to the Humanitarian Community in Niger and within the Region

15 March 2008 – 31 December 2011



Photo: WFP

### **Resourcing (US\$ million)\***

	<b>Beneficiary Needs</b>	<b>Resources Available</b>	<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>Shortfall %</b>
<b>Total Project</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>

*\*Information as of 17 April Programme of Work. This does not include US\$1,125,500 of outstanding loans to be repaid.*

*This special operation was launched in response to the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region, which restricted the access of relief workers to safe travel, hampering the capacity of the humanitarian community to reach the affected population and the implementation of activities.*

- UNHAS Niger is operating one Dash 8 (30 seats). The aircraft is considered to be most suitable for the operation because of high speed, available space and short take-off and landing capacities.
- At present, WFP/UNHAS is operating to 10 destinations in Niger serving 60 United Nations agencies, NGOs, government counterparts and diplomatic missions
- During January and February 2011, UNHAS Niger transported 2578 passengers and 12 mt of light cargo in 240 flight hours.

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

### Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

SO 105560 – D.R.C. Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services

13 October 2006 – 31 December 2011



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	56.0	38.1	17.9	32.0
<b>2011</b>	5.4	3.2	2.2	40.7

*\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work.*

*This special operation which began in 2006 continues to provide a range of services to the humanitarian community within the original framework, namely the Logistics Cluster coordination, the WFP Logistics Services (multimodal transport and storage) and the management of the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo inter-agency truck fleet. In addition, the scope of the special operation is to conduct minor infrastructure repair (roads, rail and barges) that will facilitate operational continuity.*

- The logistics involved in delivering food and non-food items to beneficiaries is a major challenge for the humanitarian community in DRC. This is because of the limitations in infrastructure and the transport network in the third largest country in Africa which is the size of Europe, including poor, impassable or inexistent roads in some areas of intervention.
- Urgent funding is needed to ensure the transport services provided by this special operation under the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo inter-agency truck fleet, can continue to offer services to the humanitarian community.
- If sufficient funding allows, WFP plans to rehabilitate a key bridge on the Luisul River, South-Eastern DRC to enable both WFP and other humanitarian actors to gain road access to the operational area of Nyunzu. This will ensure a more cost-effective and timely delivery of food and other relief items to beneficiaries in the area.

### Ethiopia

SO 107130 – Interagency Passenger Air Services for the Somali Region in Ethiopia

15 November 2007 – 31 December 2011



Photo: WFP/Marco Frattini

#### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	10.5	6.2	4.3	41.0
<b>2011</b>	2.7	1.0	1.7	63.0

*\*Information as of 17 April Programme of Work. This does not include US\$500,000 of outstanding loans to be repaid.*

*The continuation of the WFP/UNHAS Ethiopia special operation in 2011 is necessitated by the expansion of humanitarian assistance in the region and the deteriorating security situation on the ground which dramatically limits mobility of humanitarian workers using surface transportation.*

*The project aims to provide a scheduled flight service to enable secure access to remote areas in the Somali Region for timely and effective assistance to the beneficiaries as well as the transport of light cargo and the provision of timely medical and security evacuations as necessary.*

- WFP/UNHAS is operating a 12-seater C208 aircraft, with another aircraft of the same type deployable on an ad-hoc basis when required.
- WFP/UNHAS Ethiopia currently facilitates the movement of personnel from 35 United Nations agencies, NGOs, government counterparts and diplomatic missions to seven locations: Addis Ababa, Dolo Odo, Dire Dawa, Jijiga, Warder, Kebri, Dehar, Gode, Fik.
- During January and February 2011, UNHAS Ethiopia transported 653 passengers and 7 mt of light cargo in 205 flight hours.

## Somalia

SO 105780 – 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 – 31 December 2011



Photo: WFP/Peter Smerdon

### Resourcing (US\$ million)\*

	Beneficiary Needs	Resources Available	Shortfall*	Shortfall %
<b>Total Project</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>

\*Information as of 17 April 2011 Programme of Work

*The objective of the project is the uninterrupted and timely supply of relief items to internally displaced persons and other populations in need of assistance in Somalia. The project also seeks to reduce or contain delivery costs, enhance local capabilities as well as support the local economy.*

- The successful implementation of the activities under this special operation, primarily in the port of Mogadishu and through road rehabilitation in South Somalia, has shown progress towards reaching the above objective and towards improved security in the port (safety of vessels, trucks and their staff) and improved road access.
- While work has been initiated on the rehabilitation of the ports of Berbera and Bossaso, further funding is needed to implement additional activities in these two ports. If funding is made available, the operation can be expanded to include the following:
  - provision of equipment including pilot and tug boats, fire fighting kits, cargo handling gear and associated training for port staff;
  - design, supply and installation of Aids to Navigation;
  - repair of bottlenecks in the road network linking the port to key transport routes (Bossaso only); and,
  - construction of an additional warehouse facility for WFP and inter-agency cargo (Berbera only).