

SAVING LIVES. CHANGING LIVES.

# Operational Resourcing Update

February 2018

Overview of WFP's main needs and net funding requirements



**World Food Programme**

# Operational Resourcing Update

February 2018

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## Introduction

Food insecurity and malnutrition affect 815 million people worldwide, posing one of the greatest humanitarian challenges of our time. In response to this challenge – which is linked to conflict, protracted crises and natural disasters - WFP is working to reach the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger.

WFP is responding to six simultaneous Level 3 emergencies and maintaining a wide spectrum of operations in support of some of the world's most vulnerable people. In these difficult times, WFP is asking for the international community to provide the funding which is essential to saving and changing people's lives.

As of 1 January 2018, 65 Country Offices are operating under the IRM framework, including 23 full Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) approved by WFP's Executive Board; five Interim Country Strategic Plans (ICSPs); and 37 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plans (T-ICSPs).

WFP's Integrated Road Map, rolled out in 2017, equips the organisation to design programmes aligned with national priorities, support governments and serve people more effectively and efficiently. It also increases the organization's transparency and flexibility while facilitating collaboration with partners.

As violent conflict continues to fuel hunger and claim lives around the world, WFP appeals to the international community to step up mediation efforts and invest in alleviating the suffering of affected populations. Experience shows that when livelihoods are undermined, there is greater social instability and unrest. This is why WFP sees its work to sustain livelihoods and enhance food security as key in promoting conflict prevention and resolution.

WFP further appeals to donors, host governments and the private sector for their continued commitment and support in providing life-saving nutrition. It is only by working together that the international community can turn the aspiration of reaching Zero Hunger into a reality.

# Spotlight: WFP's Response to the L3 Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh

## Situation Update

Since the outbreak of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in August 2017, an estimated 688,000\* Rohingya have crossed the border into Bangladesh, fleeing violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Dubbed the world's fastest-growing refugee crisis, the situation continues to pose a threat to the lives of many, and a challenge to the global humanitarian system.

On 16 January 2018, the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar signed a repatriation plan. Beginning on 23 January 2018, it is set to last two years.

The dire settlement conditions in Cox's Bazar have heightened the risk of diphtheria. In the period between November 2017 and January 2018, 31 deaths and 3,954 suspected cases of diphtheria have been reported. WHO, UNICEF, and health sector partners are working together with the Bangladesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on a vaccination campaign targeting over 475,000 children.

*\*As reported by the Inter Sector Coordination Group*

## WFP Response

Since the onset of the crisis, WFP has been able to reach 91 percent of Rohingya refugees.

Following the initial emergency response to the refugee influx, WFP is continuing to provide food assistance and support livelihoods of refugees and host communities. Currently, WFP is operating 19 distribution points across Cox's Bazar, providing food assistance to 1,500-2,400 households at each point.

As of 19 February, 183,989 households have received food assistance in the form of a food basket consisting of rice, lentils, and vegetable oil. Additionally, fortified biscuits have been provided to nearly 300,000 beneficiaries.

WFP will continue to provide households with a food basket composed of 30kg rice, 9kg pulses, and 3 litres of fortified vegetable oil. The food basket size and distribution frequency is adapted to suit family size.





In order to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, WFP has enrolled 135,823 pregnant women, new mothers, and children in programmes to receive high-nutrient porridge.

WFP is scaling up its nutritional outreach to reach over 237,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women. A total of 17 blanket supplementary feeding sites are operational, with additional ones pending.

WFP plans to begin a gradual transition from in-kind food assistance to e-vouchers for new refugees. WFP has completed its beneficiary data collection exercise for new arrivals in Teknaf on the WFP SCOPE platform, with 80,000 people enrolled. The exercise is ongoing in Ukhiya in two sites.

### **Resourcing Update**

The UN has released a revised response plan for US\$434 million to assist 1.2 million people until February 2018.

WFP's budget for the first phase of the response is US\$88.55 million to assist one million people: 700,000 new arrivals, 75,000 pre-August influx, 34,000 registered refugees, and 200,000 impacted host community members until February 2018.

WFP requires a combined total of US\$4.5 million for the Logistics Sector (US\$4 million) and Emergency Telecommunications Sector (US\$0.5 million) until February 2018.

WFP has secured US\$77.2 million for Phase I of the response to date, with a further US\$1 million forecasted. Preliminary estimates for the Phase II budget indicate that US\$20.7 million per month through the end of 2018 is required.



## Section 1: **Level 3 Emergencies Funding Outlook**

Total net funding requirements for the next 6 months  
US\$1.08 billion (As of February 2018)

# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

## BANGLADESH CSP

TOTAL CSP BENEFICIARIES	CSP REQUIREMENTS (Phase II Crisis Response)
3 million	US\$ 237 million
CSP DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Mar 2017—Dec 2020	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%)
	US\$ 26.6 (52%)

The refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar continues as a Level 3 emergency. Phase I (September 2017 to February 2018) of the emergency response will conclude at the end of February. The total budgetary need for phase I was US\$88.55 million, of which 88 percent was resourced (as of February 4). This enabled WFP to provide assistance to 196,182 households – 882,800 people – through food and cash-based transfers. WFP is now concluding the planning for phase II (March to December 2018) with 1.3 million targeted beneficiaries. A second budget revision (BR2) will be required, adding to provisions made under BR1. The total requirements for phase II are US\$237 million.

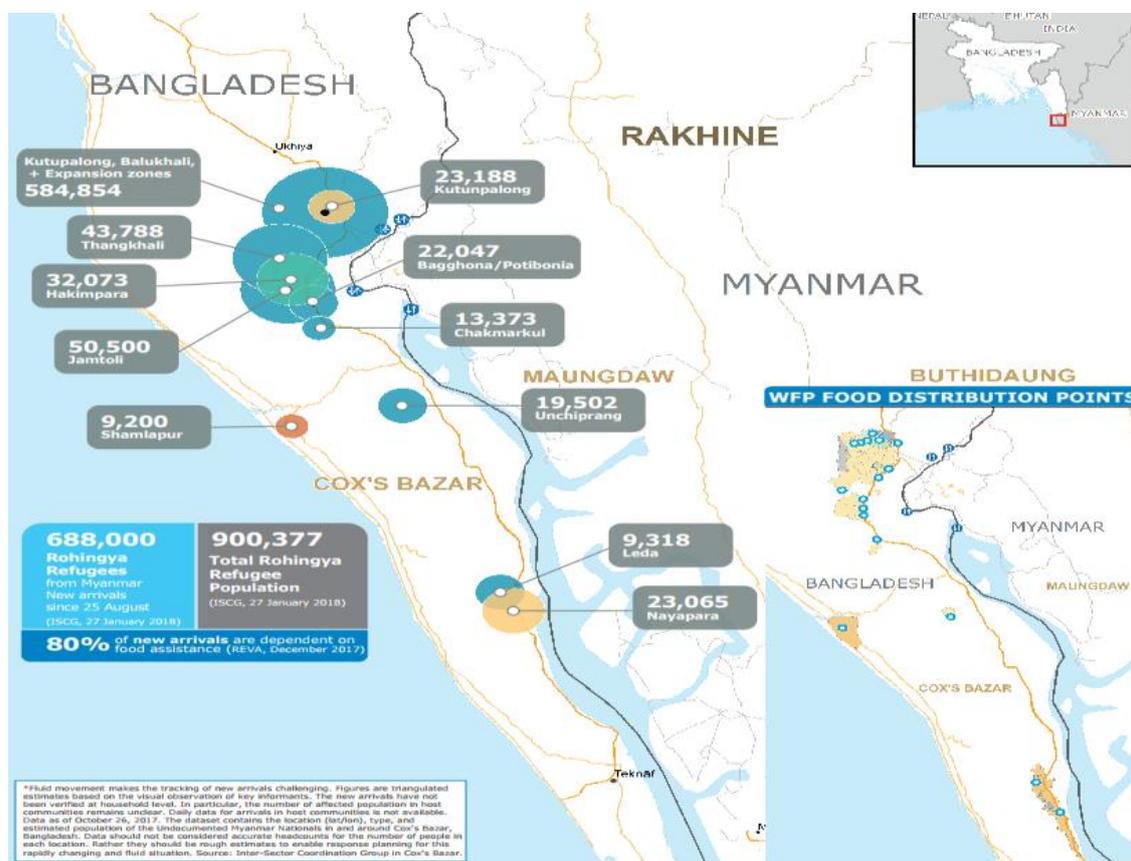
In addition, WFP continues the implementation of ten activities related to longer-term development in Bangladesh. These activities are comprised of capacity development, implementation and innovation programmes that primarily use food, cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening modalities. Total requirements for these activities in 2018 are US\$ 33 million, of which 30 percent is currently resourced.

## MYANMAR CSP

TOTAL	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS
2.8 billion	US\$ 309 billion
CSP DURATION	Feb 2018 - July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2022	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%)
	US\$ 30.6 million (96%)

In January 2018, WFP started its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive food assistance with greater focus on national capacity strengthening, cash and gender-transformative programming. The recent security events led to large-scale displacement and activation of a corporate Level 3 emergency in Myanmar. The CSP provided flexibility to launch an integrated response to any emerging needs in Rakhine State where WFP continues to ramp up its operations reaching 160,000 people in January 2018. WFP stands ready to work with the Government to assist everyone in need, including any potential returnees, based on humanitarian principles. Fresh contributions are needed urgently to avoid the imminent pipeline break in April 2018 and sustain the lifeline that many rely on for their survival.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*



# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

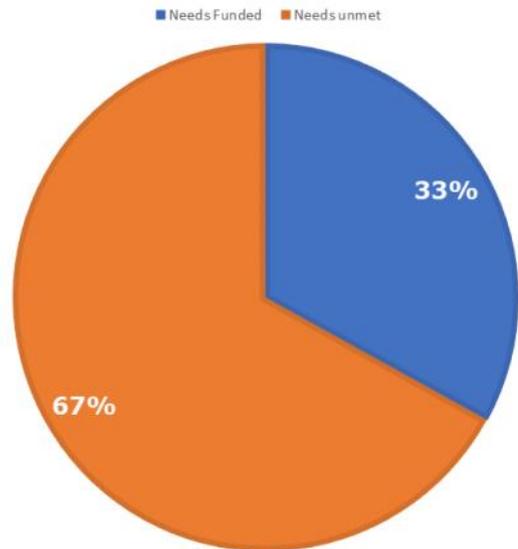
## DRC ICSP (Crisis Response)

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (CSP)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS 2018* (CSP)
7.1 million	US\$ 264.7 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2020	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%)
	US\$ 105.8 million (67%)

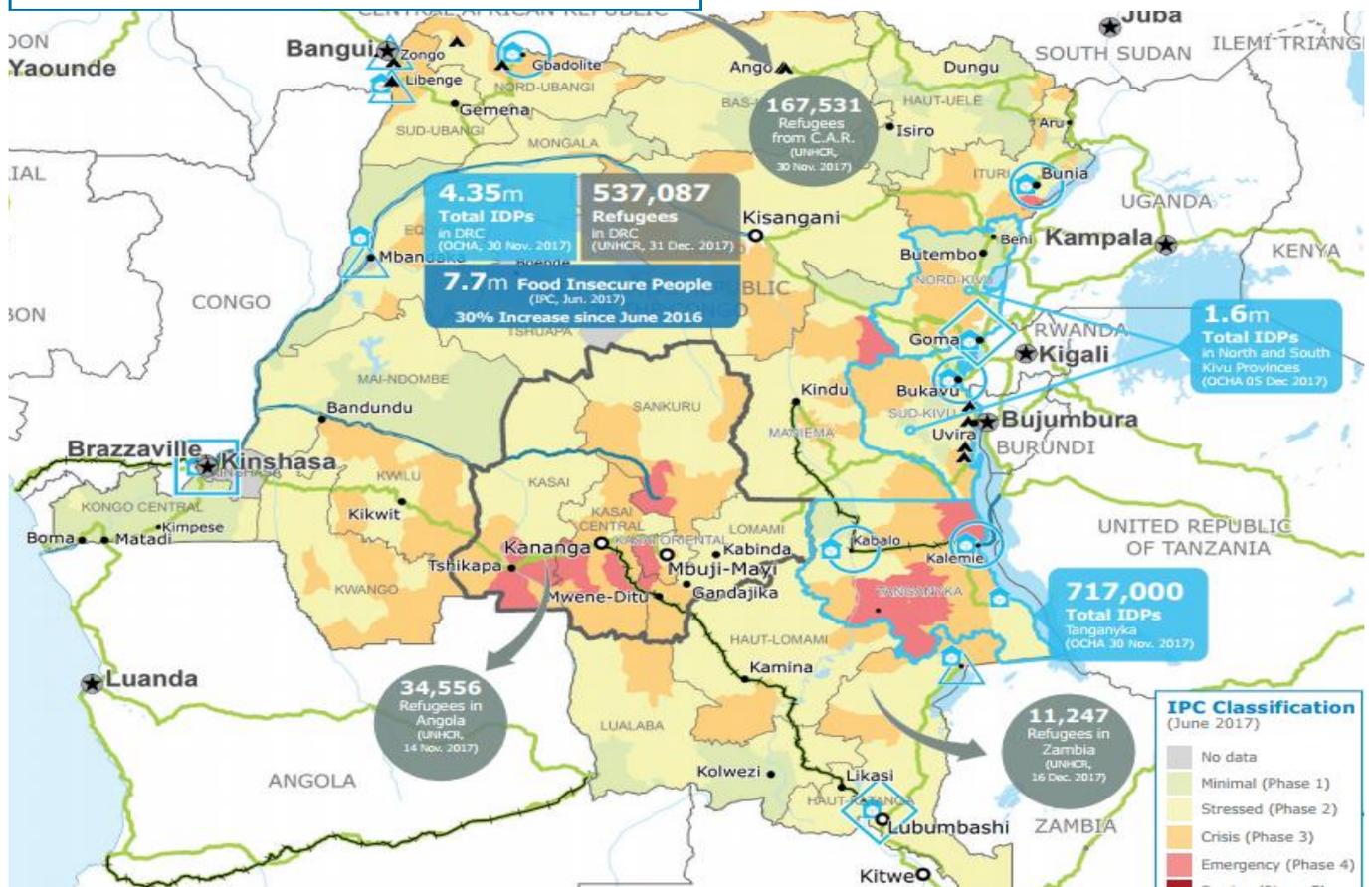
With 7.7 million people severely food insecure, 4.35 million internally displaced people (largest amount in Africa) and 537,000 refugees in DRC - which faces multiple crises - WFP is ramping up emergency assistance to avert a humanitarian catastrophe and prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition status of the population. Following the system-wide L3 declaration in the Kasai, Tanganyika and South Kivu provinces, WFP is scaling-up its assistance. Despite the grave nature of DRC's challenges, the situation in the country has received little attention and funding, and WFP has already suspended its interventions in some parts of the country due to lack of funding. Sufficient support from the international community is essential, otherwise hundreds of thousands of children could die in the coming months if aid is not delivered. US\$ 134.2 million are required immediately to ensure the provision of food assistance in WFP's areas of intervention until July 2018.

\*Crisis Response

## DRC Crisis Response, 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



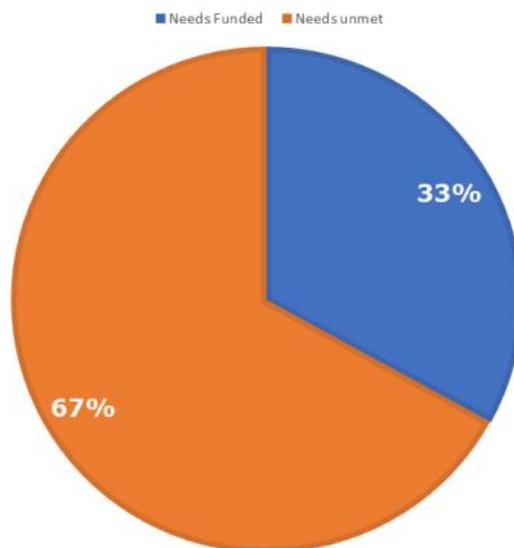
# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

## Regional EMOP 200777

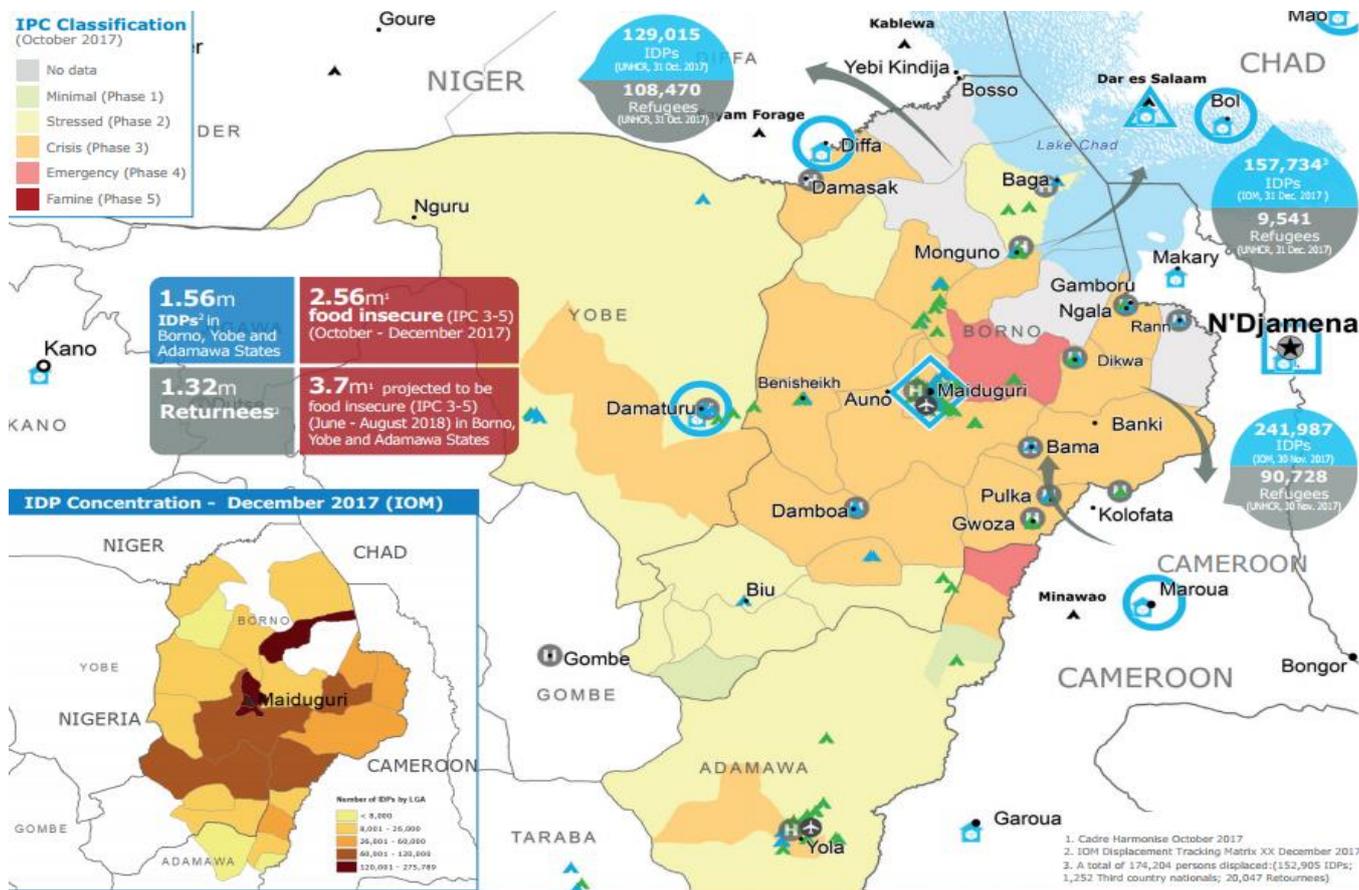
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
3 million	US\$ 1.16 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 - July 2018
Jan 2015—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
	US\$ 129.9 million (61%)

To date, 4.3 million people are in need of assistance in the Lake Chad Basin, of which 2.6 million are food-insecure in North-East Nigeria alone. It is projected that by June-August 2018, 3.7 million people will be food insecure in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (North-East Nigeria). A reduction in funding under the prevailing conditions will result in reduced rations in an already highly food insecure environment with significant malnourishment. Prioritisation would mean that food assistance to affected populations considered to be less vulnerable will not be provided. Focus will be on the most critically food-insecure populations by taking into account aggravating factors such as ongoing military operations, inaccessible markets and limited livelihoods. Furthermore, the geographical coverage of programme implementation and monitoring is expected to be adversely affected. In addition, the transition efforts towards resilience programmes will be jeopardised if self-reliance and durable solutions are not achieved.

## Nigeria Regional EMOP, 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

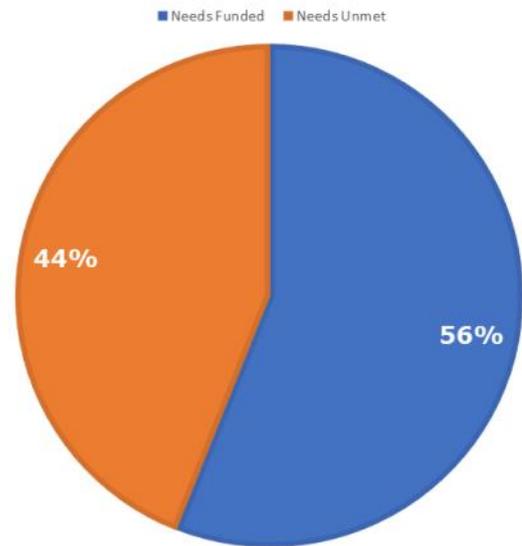
## YEMEN EMOP 201068

TOTAL CSP	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS*
9.1 million	US\$ 1.2 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 —July 2018
April 2017—Mar 2018*	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
	US\$ 241.6 million (44%)

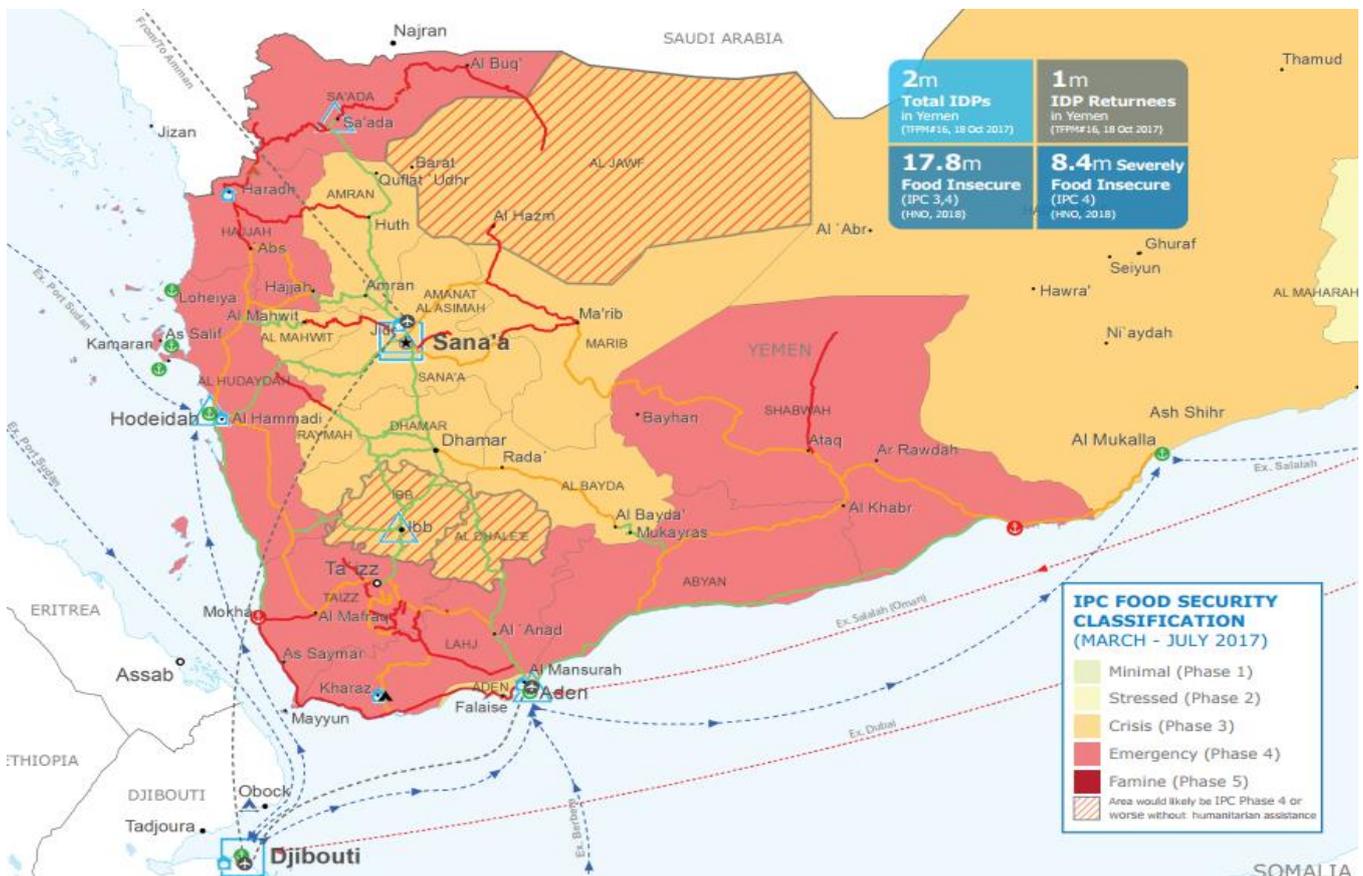
WFP aims to reach over 9 million people with an integrated package of assistance and intends to scale up to increase the number of people receiving General Food Assistance (GFA). Due to funding shortfalls, WFP rolled out a prioritization plan whereby 3.4 million beneficiaries receive full rations, while 3.6 million beneficiaries receive reduced 60 percent rations. At the prioritization level, in-kind GFA is currently covered until mid-June 2018 and the vouchers pipeline is covered until end of May 2018. Should funding not be forthcoming, WFP would be forced to harmonize all ration sizes to 60 percent for all beneficiaries, including those residing in areas with the highest prevalence of severe food insecurity. WFP is urgently seeking consistent funding to enable provision of 100 percent rations for all beneficiaries. For nutrition interventions, prevention activities are covered until the end of July 2018 for children under two and end of April 2018 for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), whereas treatment activities are covered until the third week of May 2018 for children under five and end-April 2018 for PLW.

\*Subject to adjustments following Budget Revisions

## YEMEN EMOP 201068, 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

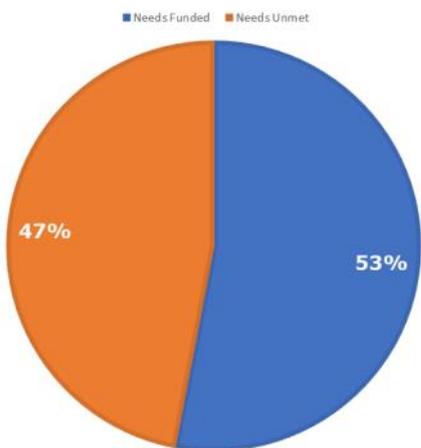
## SOUTH SUDAN ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES * <i>*annually</i>	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
4.4 million	US\$ 1 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 - July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2020	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS US\$ 254.4 million (47%)

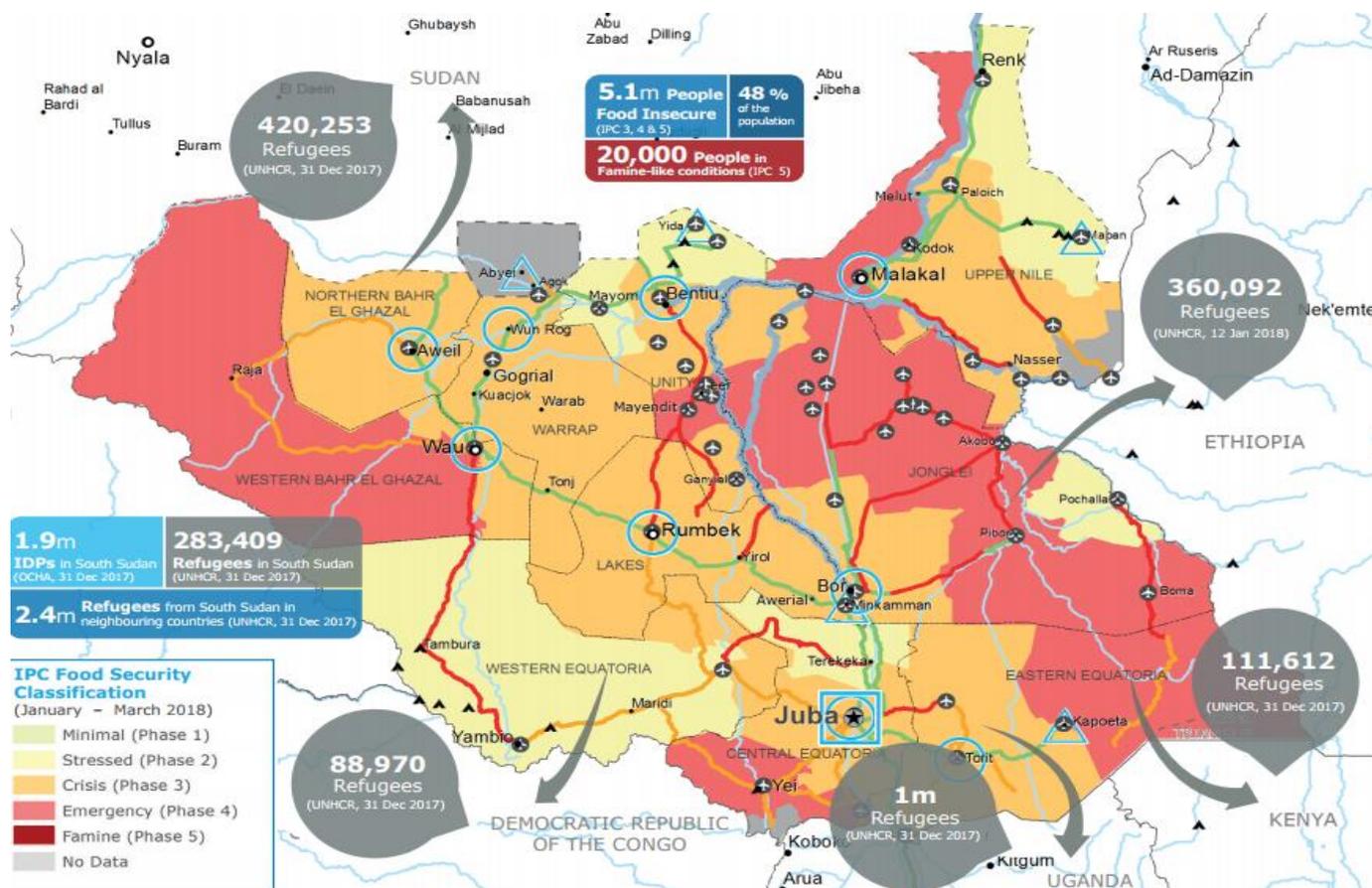
Starting in January 2018, WFP programmes in South Sudan are now carried out under a new strategic framework: a three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) which replaces individual projects that were previously being implemented. While WFP continues to implement familiar programmatic activities with partners, the ICSP strengthens support to the Sustainable Development Goals in South Sudan.

Through the ICSP, WFP plans to support 4.4 million people per year, and will continue to lead the lifesaving humanitarian food response. Of these, some 2.6 million people will receive emergency food and nutrition assistance, including IDPs and refugees. Some 800,000 people will be reached through school meals and community asset creation activities. WFP also constructs feeder roads and manages a large fleet of aircraft for the humanitarian community. Due to the deteriorating food security situation, WFP is scaling-up humanitarian assistance to 309,000mt in 2018, from a total of 276,000mt that was dispatched in 2017. WFP will also increase use of Cash Based Transfers, from US\$ 40 million in 2017 to US\$ 70 million in 2018. The ICSP is based on four Strategic Outcomes designed to ensure that people have more reliable and nutritious food to eat, nutrition assistance for people at risk of malnutrition, and to make people more resilient. WFP will enhance accountability to affected populations through increased community engagement and advancing gender equality following a gender-transformative approach in all activities. WFP requires funding early in 2018 to preposition food to locations that become inaccessible during the rainy season.

### 6-month funding outlook



\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building ; Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

## SYRIA T-ICSP

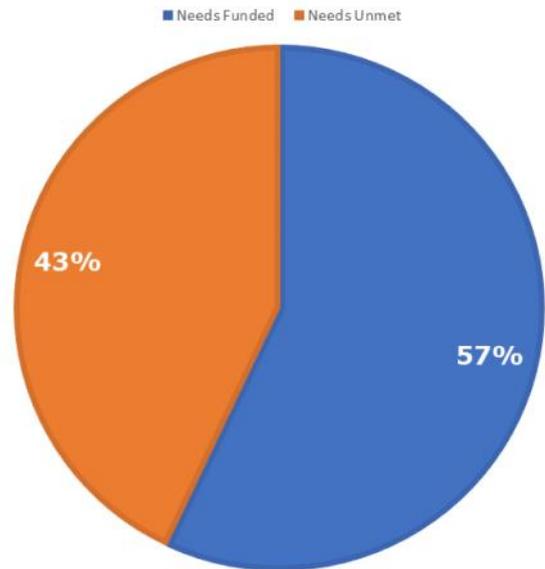
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL T-ICSP REQUIREMENTS
4.8 million	US\$ 792.1 million
PROJECT DURATION	Oct 2017— Mar 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%)
	US\$ 147.3 million (43%)

Under the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (tICSP), WFP aims to assist a maximum of 4.88 million (unique) beneficiaries across different programme activities in 2018. In line with available resources and projected funding, WFP has been implementing a resource-based plan since the beginning of 2018, targeting 2.96 million people through general food assistance, whereby current operational requirements are covered up to May.

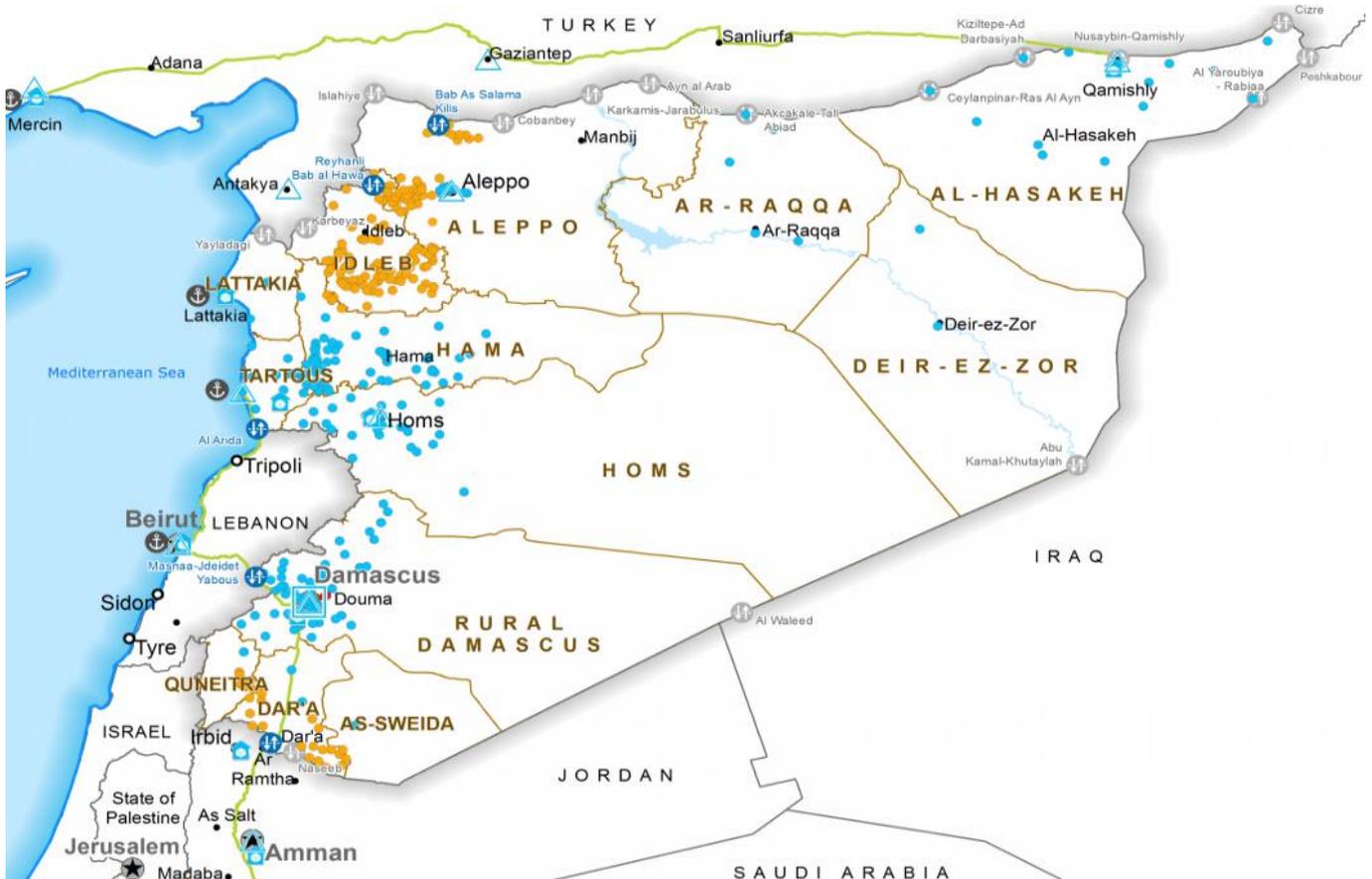
Funding is required to cover the project shortfalls for the next six months. Due to the three to four months' lead time to bring food into the country, shortfalls occurring during the next three months can no longer be averted. New contributions are needed to avert breaks in assistance in the second quarter of 2018.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## SYRIA Crisis Response and Resilience Building 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



# Underfunded Level 3 Emergencies

## SYRIA REGIONAL CRISIS

### TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

3.3 million

### TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, All CSPs

US\$ 1.7 billion

### PROJECT DURATIONS

Lebanon CSP: Jan 2018—Dec 2020  
 Jordan T-ICSP: Jan 2018—Dec 2018  
 Egypt T-ICSP (SO2): Jan 2018—June 2018\*  
 Iraq T-ICSP (SO2): Jan 2018—Dec 2018  
 Turkey T-ICSP: Jan 2018—Dec 2018

Feb 2018—July 2018

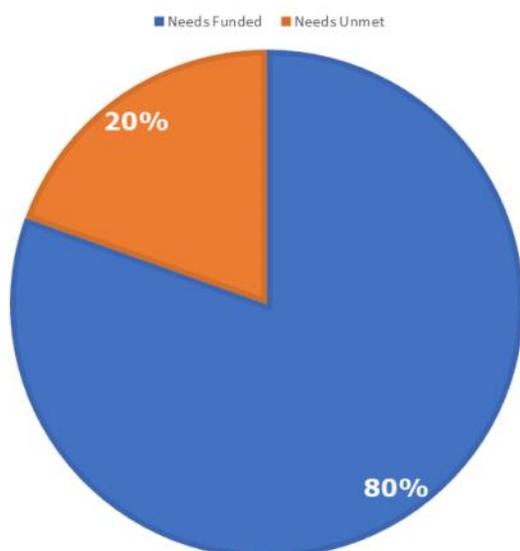
### NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)

US\$ 143.7 million (19.5%)

*\*Subject to adjustment following Budget Revision*

Almost seven years into the crisis, Syrian refugees and vulnerable communities hosting them in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey continue to face vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition. As part of the refugee response in 2017, WFP assisted more than 3 million people with food and cash assistance, focusing on meeting basic needs while reinforcing stability and reducing social tensions. In 2018, WFP aims to continue assisting more than 3 million people through various activities implemented under the Country Strategic Plans in the five countries. Sustainable funding remains a major challenge in the refugee response, and WFP requires flexible un-earmarked multi-year funding at strategic outcome level to better address the most pressing needs. In countries such as Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, insufficient funding would force WFP to reduce its level of support through either significant reduction of entitlements or resorting to a prioritization plan. In Iraq, insufficient funding would force WFP to reduce assistance or suspend the roll-out of resilience activities, which are increasingly important for Syrian families who have been displaced for several years now and see no opportunity to return soon. In Turkey, shortfalls in the in-camp e-voucher programme risk forcing a suspension or scale-down of assistance, which could increase incidence of child labour, early marriage, and inadequate nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. Previous reductions of assistance across all countries have had a significant negative impact on the wellbeing of refugees who depend on WFP assistance for survival.

## SYRIA REGIONAL CRISIS 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



## Section 2: Level 2 Emergencies Funding Outlook

Total net funding requirements for the next 6 months US\$ 402.2 million (As of February 2018)



# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ICSP

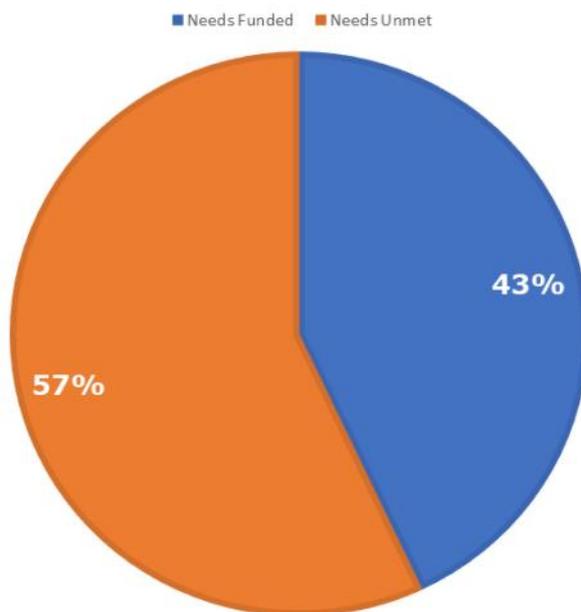
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
678,550	US\$ 288.8 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb—July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2020	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (% US\$ 24.2 million (57%))

With the January 2018 launch of the ICSP, WFP plans to continue focusing attention on building sustainable national protection systems, forging strategic partnerships and investing in resilience-building activities while maintaining its capacity to respond to humanitarian needs. The upsurge of violence since 2017 — which continues to spread in areas previously considered as relatively stable— has led to further displacement, bringing the total number of displaced to 700,000 people. This is putting an enormous strain on WFP’s resources and ability to provide monthly rations to conflict-affected people in CAR. WFP is starting the year with rations reduced at 50 percent, in a context where 2 million people (about half of the population) are food insecure. Without urgent support, WFP will be forced to suspend emergency food distributions to IDPs and refugees as of April 2018. Immediate funding is necessary to maintain emergency assistance to these extremely vulnerable people, and avert risks of hunger.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## CAR ICSP

### 6-month funding outlook\*



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



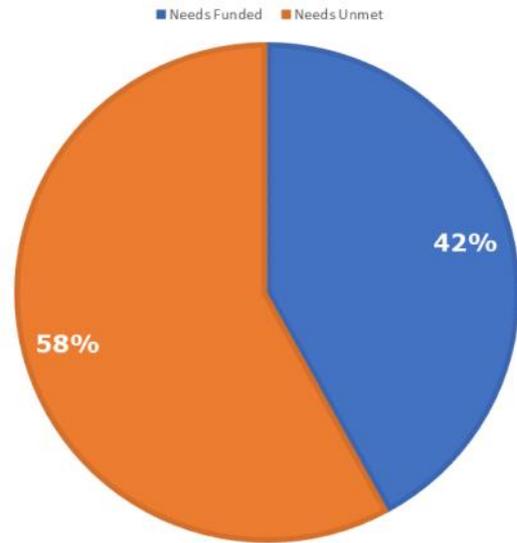
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## LIBYA EMOP 200925

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
175,000	US\$ 51.7 million*
PROJECT DURATION	Feb—July 2018
Jan 2016– March 2018*	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
<i>*Subject to adjustment following Budget Revision</i>	US\$ 6 million (58%)

The humanitarian situation in Libya continues to be impacted by ongoing conflict, political instability, and disruption of markets and local food production, all of which affect families' livelihoods and their ability to meet basic needs, including food. WFP aims to assist 175,000 people identified as most food insecure, mainly IDPs, returnees and refugees, with priority given to unemployed female-headed households. In 2017, amid severe funding shortfalls, WFP reached a reduced caseload of 78,000 people in need with monthly distributions and was able to respond to the sudden onset emergency caused by the violence in the city of Sabratha as part of the Libya Country Team rapid response. WFP is exploring the possibilities of providing emergency food assistance to migrants, another food insecure population affected the conflict, and introducing a cash-based transfer modality. With the necessary funding, WFP can continue ensuring that all populations in need receive uninterrupted food assistance.

## LIBYA EMOP 200925 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



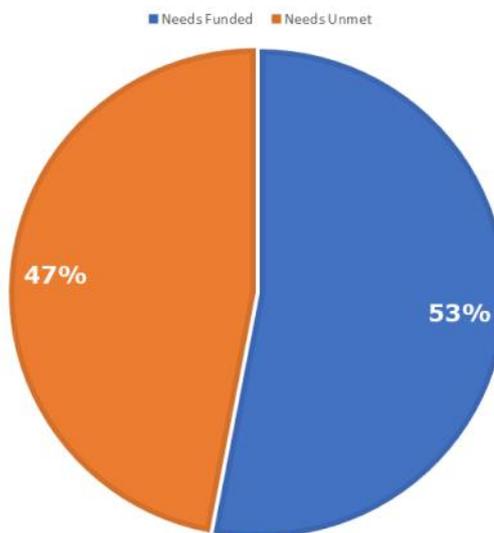
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## IRAQ T-ICSP (Crisis Response)

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
780,000	US\$ 188.5 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb—July 2018
Jan—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
	US\$ 53.7 million (47%)

WFP aims to assist over 780,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) with Family Food Rations, Immediate Response Rations, and Cash-Based Transfers. In 2018, WFP will need funding to support the safe and voluntary returns of displaced persons, as well as recovery activities aimed at improving self-reliance, human capital, and livelihoods to achieve better food security outcomes for vulnerable Iraqis. In line with the WFP corporate Integrated Road Map process, on 1 January 2018 the Country Office rolled out the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, bringing together activities previously carried out under EMOP 200677, PRRO 200987, and SO 200746.

## IRAQ T-ICSP 6-month funding outlook\*



\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building Focus Areas

Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



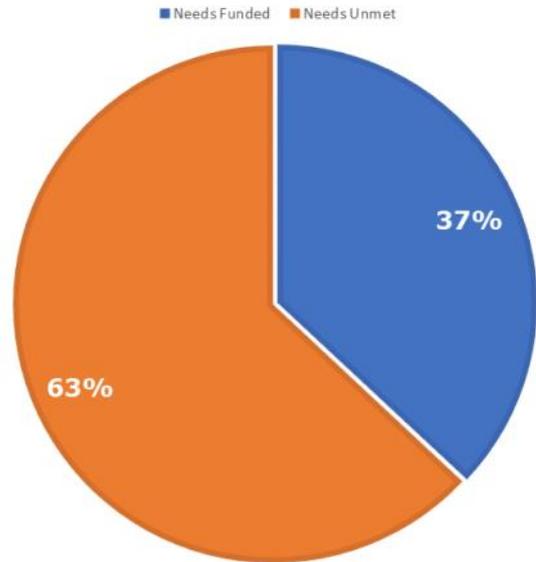
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## ETHIOPIA PRRO 200712

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
4.7 million	US\$ 1.36 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
July 2015—June 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 95.1 million (63%)

Through PRRO 200712, WFP is addressing acute food insecurity, which has been aggravated by resurgent drought that is affecting the Southern pastoral belt. The PRRO aims to transition chronically food insecure households to a predictable safety net, provide emergency food assistance for vulnerable households, and address malnutrition through a combination of preventative and curative approaches. WFP is providing 3.7 million beneficiaries with emergency relief assistance in the south-eastern Somali Region, including an estimated 300,000 new conflict IDPs. In addition, 1 million children under the age of 5 and pregnant and nursing women nationwide are being assisted with life-saving curative and preventive nutrition services in districts where the risk of malnutrition is the highest. The PRRO is facing pipeline breaks in April 2018.

## ETHIOPIA PRRO 200712 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



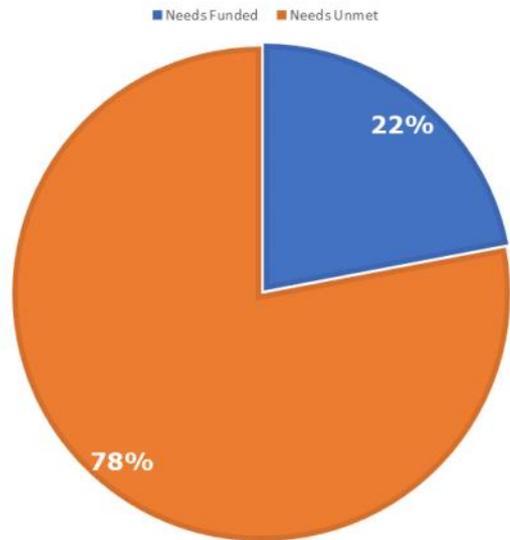
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## ETHIOPIA PRRO 200700

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
665,000	US\$ 487 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
April 2015 - June 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
	US\$ 47.4million (78%)

Ethiopia is the state hosting second largest number of refugees in Africa. In the last seven years Ethiopia has seen a three-fold increase in refugees. WFP is providing food, cash, nutrition and livelihood assistance to an estimated 665,000 refugees (estimated 74 percent of registered refugees) residing in 29 camps and settlements at a cost of nearly US\$ 11 million per month. Funding shortfalls over the past two years have forced WFP to cut rations based on the resources available, while still providing assistance to its regular caseload. The fluctuation further deteriorates the nutrition situation of the vulnerable populations. Critical funding shortfalls are expected from March 2018 onwards, and additional ration cuts to the already reduced (by 20 percent) will be necessary if contributions are not received.

## ETHIOPIA PRRO 200700 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018 )



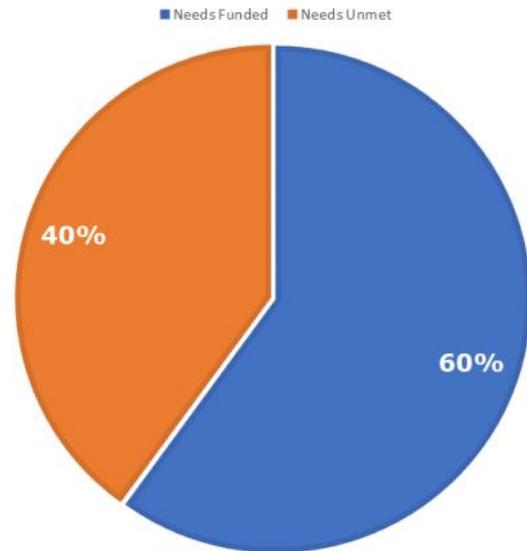
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## KENYA PRRO 200736

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
704,000	US\$ 295.2 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb2018—July 2018
May 2015 - June 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 19.3 million (40%)

WFP assists around 704,000 beneficiaries across 11 arid and semi-arid countries that are enrolled in livelihood and resilience-building programmes. Food assistance is provided through the programme to fill beneficiaries' seasonal food gap, while they participate in the creation of rural productive infrastructure such as farm ponds. WFP Kenya requires US\$5 million to cover relief and resilience-building activities until July 2018. Following consecutive poor rainy seasons, food insecurity continues to dominate pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. Relief activities include a protection ration (for families of children and mothers who have been identified as acutely malnourished) and coverage for asset-creation beneficiaries through the lean season. Current funding only allows WFP to provide food assistance through cash transfers until the end of April 2018.

## KENYA PRRO 200736, 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



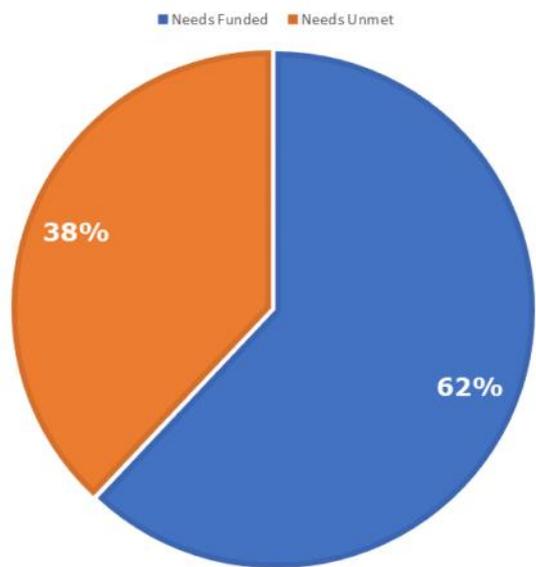
# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

## KENYA PRRO 200737

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
450,000	US\$ 376.7 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
April 2015 - June 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
	US\$ 17.4 million (38%)

Kenya is currently home to approximately 488,000 refugees who depend almost entirely on WFP food assistance. WFP urgently requires US\$14.6 million to cover assistance to refugees for the next six months. Current confirmed contributions cover 20 percent of cash requirements and an additional US\$8.2 million is needed to cover cash transfers until the end of July 2018. Any interruption of cash programmes will most significantly affect 38 thousand refugees in Kalobeyei settlement, where WFP assistance is provided almost entirely in the form of cash. WFP also requires US\$2.2 million to ensure full food rations to refugees until the end of July. Current food rations are at 65 percent, and available resources cover only 70 percent of full monthly food requirements for refugees between February and May. A return to full rations will not be feasible in the coming months unless additional resources are mobilised.

## KENYA PRRO 200737, 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)

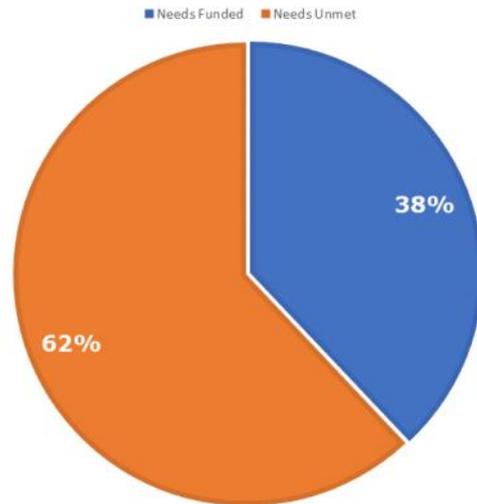


# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

SOMALIA PRRO 200844	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
170,000	US\$ 1.1 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 —July 2018
Jan 2016—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 122.4 million (62%)

Large-scale and sustained lifesaving food assistance have prevented famine in Somalia in 2017. However, with 2.7 million people facing acute food insecurity, the needs remain high and people remain quite vulnerable to hunger. Resource shortfalls impact WFP’s ability to provide assistance to all those in need, and WFP had to prioritize the most vulnerable beneficiaries and reduce its CBT caseload by 500,000 people in December and January due to limited funding. Unless further contributions are received, WFP will have to further scale down its unconditional cash-based relief and nutrition prevention interventions, while prioritizing malnourished young children and women with lifesaving nutrition services, and food insecure households in IPC Phase 4 with relief assistance.

## SOMALIA PRRO 200844 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



# Underfunded Level 2 Emergencies

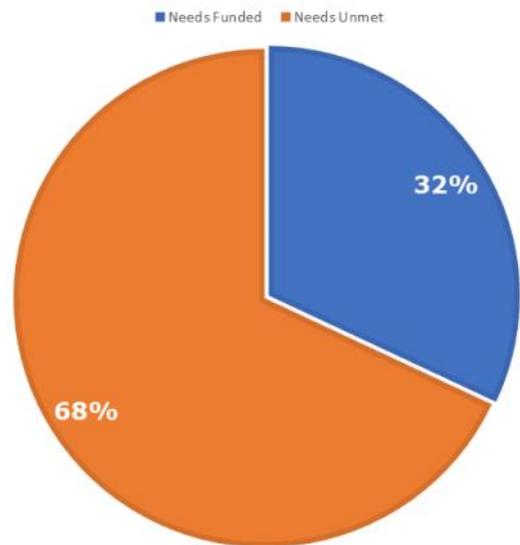
## MALI ICSP

TOTAL	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
1.1 million	US\$ 87.3 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 - July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS*(%) US\$ 34.7million (68%)

During the 2018 early/pastoralist lean season, WFP plans to provide seasonal food assistance to 155,000 food insecure Malians. However, additional resources are urgently required for the pre-lean season response, beginning in February/March, to assist food insecure populations. Once the lean season begins, the planned caseload will increase to reach 360,000 people. Prevention and treatment activities for malnutrition also require additional resources, despite an increased prevalence of malnutrition in the northern regions. WFP's efforts to assist communities and strengthen their resilience to external shocks is also seriously underfunded.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## MALI ICSP 6-month funding outlook



Six Month Funding Overview - Data as of Feb 2018 - Relief Project Prioritization List (Feb 2018—July 2018)



## Section 3: Other Operations with Critical Funding Needs

Total net funding requirements\* for the next 6 months US\$ 247.4 million (As of February 2018)

\*Net funding requirements for EMOP, PRRO, Crisis Response and Resilience for February—July 2018, from SRAC Relief Prioritization List. Data as of February 2018.



LAOS CSP	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS
199,000	US\$ 85.3 million
CSP DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
March 2017 —Dec 2021	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS *(%) US\$ 0.6 million (47%)

The Laos Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was launched in March 2017 and is entering its second year, with substantial progress made in implementing activities and positioning WFP as a policy partner and provider of technical assistance. The majority of funding resources received in cash and through in-kind contributions are multi-year allocations assigned to particular strategic objectives and activities. A funding shortfall of US\$3 million is anticipated through July 2018. In-kind contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have been confirmed for 2018, and will be spent from September onwards after the consumption of in-kind contributions that were carried forward from 2017, amounting to US\$ 1.49 million. In addition, Japan’s in-kind contribution of US\$ 3.2 million to support school meals and improved food security was confirmed and is expected to arrive by mid-2018. Additional funding is still required to scale up the planned activities at both national and local level, particularly on technical assistance, policy and advocacy work.

With a shortage of funding, strategic objective 3 will face challenges in terms of scaling and timing food-assistance-for-assets and resilience-building activities for communities affected by climate change. The funding shortfall has brought about delays in the provision of technical assistance and the commencement of capacity strengthening with national stakeholders in the areas of food and nutrition security and governance under strategic objective 4.



# Eastern and Central Africa

## UGANDA CSP

TOTAL	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS
3 million	US\$ 1.2 billion
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2022	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%) US\$ 23 million (19%) *Crisis Response and Resilience

Under the five-year Country Strategic Plan, WFP will maintain an emergency response capacity and support the Government of Uganda in hosting the growing number of refugees, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and improving the social protection system.

Uganda currently hosts 1.4 million refugees, of whom over 1 million are from South Sudan. Due to generous contributions from donors, WFP was able to lift the ration cuts to refugees that have been in place since August 2016. However, WFP expects critical funding challenges again in mid-2018 and requires continued support to provide full entitlements to refugees.

Meanwhile, WFP urgently needs funding to provide conditional food transfers for asset creation activities, which aim to build resilience against seasonal shocks in Karamoja, the most food insecure and vulnerable region in Uganda. Due to lack of funding, WFP was forced to suspend the food assistance for assets programme in mid-2017.

WFP's Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) activities provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers and promote access to markets in Uganda. WFP provides training to smallholder farmers in post-harvest loss reduction while connecting farmers with private-sector services that provide improved inputs, such as air-tight household storage equipment, credit and insurance. WFP also supports farmer organizations and connects smallholder farmers to markets and commodity buyers, including WFP. Due to limited funding, WFP is assisting only 11,000 out of a planned 50,000 beneficiaries. Additional funding is required to ensure continuation of AMS activities.

## DJIBOUTI ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
4.4 m (Crisis Response)	US\$
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—June 2019	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)* US\$ 9.5 million (79%)

WFP's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan for Djibouti will cover the period January 2018 to June 2019. This plan will guide WFP interventions and strategy during the completion of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and formulation of the Country Strategic Plan. During the transition period, WFP will maintain its humanitarian assistance capacity while sharpening its focus on social protection, human capital development and resilience. In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP will ensure that the food and nutrition security of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as other basic needs, are adequately addressed. WFP will continue to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable rural and urban populations, and will work towards reducing undernutrition while strengthening the systems and institutions responsible for achieving zero hunger in Djibouti. The Government of Djibouti is WFP's primary partner. Complementary partnerships are at the heart of WFP's vision and strategy in Djibouti to optimize WFP's added value and impact. WFP will work closely with the Rome-based agencies to forward the resilience agenda. Partnerships with UNICEF, UNHCR and others will also be key to improve nutrition, strengthen safety net interventions in urban areas, and increase self-reliance in refugee populations.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*



# Eastern and Central Africa

## RWANDA PRRO 200744

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
170,000	US\$ 119.6 million
PROJECT DURATION	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
Jan 2015—Dec 2018	US\$ 10.8 million (83%)

For the first time in over 5 years, 10% ration reductions had to be applied in Rwanda in November and December 2017. Although some donors have stepped in in the interim, the grants have not been sizeable enough to avoid further ration cuts to 25% in January and February. Unfortunately, even larger ration reductions might have to be envisaged from March onwards, if no major contributions are received.

## BURUNDI ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
74,000 (Feb - March)	US\$ 3.6 million
PROJECT DURATION	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%)
2018—2020	US\$ 20.8 million* (100%)

\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building

In Burundi, 1 out of 4 people are severely affected by food insecurity (2.6 million in IPC phases 3 and 4, of which 600,000 in phase 4). Additionally, the country is receiving an influx of refugees fleeing conflict in DRC amid the return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania. Chronic malnutrition affects 1 million children, and Burundi has the highest levels of chronic malnutrition (56%) in Africa. The socio-economic conditions in the country continue to deteriorate with food prices increasing, inflation mounting and regular fuel shortages taking place. WFP Burundi will begin implementation of its ICSP 2018-2020 by catering to crisis-affected populations, IDPs, refugees, returnees and other food-insecure households, school-children in food-insecure areas, moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, all while working to prevent chronic malnutrition. WFP will also support smallholder farmers to increase food production and manage post-harvest assets.

Unfortunately, due to limited funding, the ICSP targets only cover 2% of the needs for chronic malnutrition and less than 20% of crisis needs. While it was planned to cover 100% of refugee needs, the current influx of Congolese refugees has increased the number of beneficiaries by 25% in just a week and the flow could continue given the situation in DRC.



# Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## PALESTINE CSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS
314,000	US\$ 240.3 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018- Dec 2022	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS *(%)
	US\$ 18.7 million (87%)

Under WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), WFP aims to provide cash-based transfers (60 percent) and in-kind food (40 percent) assistance to up to 314,000 people most affected by food insecurity in Palestine, primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank where the prevalence of food insecurity is highest. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP is unable to carry out distributions to all targeted people in Gaza (220,000 people) in the first quarter. As a consequence of insufficient funding, 50,000 people assisted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development will receive a reduced food basket over January-March 2018 while another 60,000 are no longer receiving food voucher entitlements as of January 2018. A continuation of WFP's assistance is critical as an acute humanitarian crisis continues to hit all segments of Gaza's socio-economic fabric and increases the hardships and negative coping strategies of the poorest.

*\*Crisis Response*

## ALGERIA T-ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL T-ICSP REQUIREMENTS
125,000 rations	US\$ 19.3 million
CSP DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS *(%)
	US\$ 4.6 million (56%)

Refugees from Western Sahara remain fully dependent on external support and WFP represents their main source of food. Continued shortfalls over the past years have repeatedly led to the reduction of food rations, including less food basket diversity. The funding situation in early 2018 is bleak, as rations have already been reduced. At the current funding level, food distribution will continue to be below targets, adversely affecting recent efforts to increase complementary activity opportunities for women and youth. Activities to prevent malnutrition and anaemia in pregnant and breastfeeding women have been suspended for over a year, and other nutrition activities for women and children are soon to be suspended. In January 2018, school children only received half of their daily school snacks, and further reductions are foreseen in February. Further reductions or stoppage of food assistance will severely impact the food security and nutritional status of refugees, especially the most vulnerable.

*\*Crisis response*



# Latin America and the Caribbean

## GUATEMALA CSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS
687,000	US\$ 67.5 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—Dec 2021	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 4.4 million (54%)

The Guatemala CSP aims to achieve a sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition of the vulnerable population by providing complementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months for stunting prevention, food assistance for assets to enhance community resilience through development activities and an emergency response to slow-onset shocks. The CSP activities are concentrated in four departments, which are highly vulnerable to food insecurity: Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Solola and Chimaltenango. The CSP's emergency response strategic outcome is significantly underfunded and needs immediate donor support to support people affected by prolonged drought in the Dry Corridor.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## EL SALVADOR

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
1.07 million	US\$ 88.8 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Apr 2017—Dec 2021	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS *(%) US\$ 4.7 million (71%)

The El Salvador CSP assists the most vulnerable - i) households that lack access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection (SO1); ii) smallholder producers needing access to formal markets (SO2); iii) smallholder farmers impacted by climate change (SO3); and iv) households affected by disasters (SO4). The CSP also seeks to build capacity of government institutions addressing food security and nutrition.

To fully implement SO3 and SO4, WFP urgently requires new funding to assist the food insecure people by increasing their resilience to climate change (SO3) and assist populations affected by the past prolonged and consecutive droughts, in addition to supporting migrant returnees and victims of violence (SO4).

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## HAITI T-ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
631,000	US\$ 24 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 - June 2018
Jan 2018—June 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 4.5 million (56%)

In Haiti, funding shortfalls are impacting the implementation of resilience activities, notably by not allowing communities most in need to fully recover their livelihoods, especially among people facing the consequences of Hurricane Matthew and several consecutive years of drought. On the 2017 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is third highest amongst the countries most affected by extreme weather events. By investing in resilience, WFP and its partners can mitigate the impact of future disasters and ensure that people rebuild after shocks. Resilience measures are cost-effective by reducing the need to spend on cyclical crisis response while helping overcome development gaps. WFP currently faces significant funding shortfalls in Haiti and appeals to donors for support to resilience activities.

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*



# West Africa

## BURKINA FASO T-ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES 366,232	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS US\$ 25.5 million
SO DURATION Jan 2018—Dec 2018	Feb 2018—July 2018 NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%) US\$ 7.5 million (69%)

WFP implements a comprehensive package of activities encompassing humanitarian efforts, education, nutrition, resilience, gender mainstreaming and value chains development. Since 2015, major funding shortfalls have hindered the provision of food and nutritional assistance to vulnerable populations. Progressively, WFP reduced its intervention areas for all activities and rations supplied to refugees, although the need to provide life-saving and recovery efforts remains critical. The level of food and nutrition insecurity is expected to peak during the lean season from June to August; with projections indicating that the number of people experiencing food insecurity will increase to almost 3 out of 10, with some 620,400 persons in crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4). Immediate funding is required for Outcome 1 (refugees and other crisis affected people), Outcome 2 (Chronically-vulnerable households and school-age children) and Outcome 3 (treatment and prevention of malnutrition).

*\*Crisis Response and Resilience Building*

## CAMEROON CSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES 519,430	TOTAL PROJECTS REQUIREMENTS US\$ 18.2 million
CSP DURATION Jan 2018—Dec 2020	Feb 2018—July 2018 NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS* (%) US\$ 18.2 million (54%)

Conflicts in both Nigeria and C.A.R. have displaced thousands of people both into and within Cameroon. Some 90 percent of people require humanitarian support in the Far North, North, Adamaoua and East regions where structural underdevelopment and recurring climatic shocks prevent communities from breaking out of the poverty trap. Food security has sharply deteriorated; 2.5 million people are food insecure in the four priority regions with high stunting levels up to 41 percent in the Far North region. Urgent funding is required to carry out planned programmes for the next six months, particularly as WFP has transitioned to the CSP in January that seeks to provide long-term interventions to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities. This will be reinforced by an emergency response capacity using social safety nets to support displaced people and refugees and protect host communities' long-term investments in resilience.

## SENEGAL T-ICSP

TOTAL 399,200	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS US\$ 15.2 million
CSP DURATION Jan 2018—Dec 2018	Feb 2018—July 2018 NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS*(%) US\$ 6.4 million (93%)

According to the *Cadre Harmonisé* (November 2017), due to insufficient and erratic rainfalls in 2017, the number of people currently food insecure will increase from 296,600 to 548,000 people during the 2018 lean season (June - August 2018). The situation is particularly concerning in the north-eastern departments of Podor, Matam, Kanel and Ranerou. An increase in food prices in the regions can already be observed and there is growing risk of migration and resource competition. WFP activities implemented under a T-ICSP are critically underfunded for interventions such as school meals, rural development and capacity strengthening activities. To assist highly vulnerable people under the Sahel Shock Response, WFP is in urgent need of funds to deliver integrated assistance to 130,000 beneficiaries through targeted food assistance, nutrition and resilience building interventions.

*\*Resilience Building*

## CHAD PRO 200713

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES 1.4 million	TOTAL CSP REQUIREMENTS US\$ 136.4 million
PROJECT DURATION Jan 2015—Dec 2018	Feb 2018—July 2018 NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 19.2 million (28%)

In the context of its economic and fiscal crisis, Chad records high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity in the Sahel and remains affected by crisis in neighbouring countries. In 2017, the decreasing level of funding for this protracted operation impacted on the level of food rations for some 411,000 refugees and returnees. Moreover, some 484,600 Chadians living in the Sahel received seasonal assistance at half ration levels. This leads to beneficiaries being unable to meet their basic needs. As of April 2018, WFP foresees a critical shortfall of food and cash modalities which can interrupt vital life-saving activities for newly arrived C.A.R. refugees and negatively impact nutritional support to nearly 250,000 children and 49,000 pregnant and nursing women.

# West Africa

NIGER PRRO 200961		MAURITANIA T-ICSP	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
2.7 million	US\$ 420.5 million	288,767	US\$ 37.7 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018	PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2017—Dec 2019	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS US\$ 54.7 (77%) million	Jan 2018—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS US\$ 29.3 (92%)
<p>As of January 2018, nutrition treatment activities came to a full halt for some 482,700 children 6-23 months, 171,150 pregnant women and 78,000 caretakers, assuring moderate acute malnutrition treatment for only 16,050 children 6-23 months in the Diffa region. This risks affecting the already worrying levels of malnutrition. Based on the 2018 progression strategy, resilience activities (FFA cash and food) for 252,390 people will be adapted in the length and extent based on needs. However, WFP's intention to add additional vulnerable sites of intervention (some 43,000 beneficiaries) starting in April will not be possible at current funding levels. The long lead time for shipment of in-kind contributions coupled with the current limited funds will delay the beginning of the lean season response by a month until July, and may additionally force WFP to reduce rations. For school meal activities that are subject to chronic underfunding, 2 to 3 hot meals per day will be assured for only 63,200 primary school children (and 21,300 only for a 2 month period) out of some 250,000 originally planned. Without the incentive of a hot meal, the remaining 186,800 will be at high risk of dropping out of class.</p>		<p>Mauritania is experiencing a severe drought, affecting agro-pastoralist communities in most regions. The lean season — besides being projected as much more severe than the average (600,000 Mauritians affected) — is also expected to start in March instead of June. The 2018 T-ICSP is being revised to focus primarily on crisis response interventions to provide emergency relief to over 400,000 drought-affected Mauritians (in addition to 55,000 Malian refugees), alongside resilience building whenever possible, and capacity strengthening support provided to the government. WFP's crisis response assistance remains largely underfunded, which will seriously affect access to food and sufficient nutrition, especially for malnourished children and young mothers. Lack of prompt and preventive assistance during March-May could seriously worsen the state of food and nutritional security during the peak of the lean-season (June-September).</p> <p><i>*Crisis Response and Resilience Building</i></p>	

## SAHEL REGIONAL RESPONSE

Beneficiaries: 3.6 million in the six countries

Duration: March-Sept 2018

The 2017 agro-pastoral season in much of the Sahel was characterized by poor rainfall distribution, resulting in a decrease in agricultural production, a deficit of pasture and a consequent rise in market prices. This signals an earlier (March-April) onset and extended 2018 lean season, particularly affecting the north of Senegal, Mauritania and Chad and Niger. In some countries, the risk of an early and extended lean season is compounded by economic crisis, such as in Chad and Niger, and intensifying and expanding conflict in northern/central Mali, western and eastern Niger and northern Burkina Faso. According to the November 2017 Cadre Harmonise, a total of 4.25 million people will require food assistance during the 2018 lean season in the Sahel, though the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance could increase dramatically to 7 million people. WFP has developed the Sahel Shock Response seeking to place governments at the centre of all planning, to respond immediately while also ensuring better preparation for future large-scale droughts. Timely and flexible funding is crucial to enable a scale-up of assistance, and WFP is activating its internal loan mechanism to initiate the response, while advocating with the wider international community for funding.

# Southern Africa

## REPUBLIC OF CONGO EMOP 201066

TOTAL	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
50,000	US\$ 26.7 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018 - June 2018
Mar 2017—Dec 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 4 million (42%)

The operation is facing critical shortfalls that will affect WFP's ability to continue targeted cash and food assistance to 50,000 people affected by the Pool conflict. Humanitarian access is improving in the Pool region, and WFP will not be in a position to take advantage of these conditions to provide assistance unless new funding is secured. Data has suggested that assistance to date has helped improve food and nutrition conditions in the Pool region, while continuation of assistance is needed as displaced households and returnees will miss their third consecutive harvest and have lost most of their assets. The UN is planning to release a Humanitarian Response plan in February.

## LESOTHO T-ICSP

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL TICSP REQUIREMENTS
278,250	US\$ 20 million
CSP DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2018—June 2019	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS *(%) US\$ 0.4 million (32%)

WFP Lesotho under Strategic Outcome 1 works with government and other stakeholders to improve resilience of communities to food security shocks. The requirements under Strategic Outcome 1 amount to US\$ 3.9 million; however, the total shortfall under this activity remains at 83%. WFP continues to work in partnership with the government to empower communities to improve their food security status and lead in the creation of productive assets that increase resilience to future food insecurity shocks. The selection of assets is done through a community-based participatory planning approach.

## ANGOLA EMOP 201083

TOTAL	TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS
	US\$ 15.3 million
PROJECT DURATION	Feb 2018—July 2018
Jan 2017—July 2018	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (%) US\$ 6.1 million (70%)

The EMOP provides food and nutritional assistance to refugees from the Greater Kasai region of DRC who have been arriving in the Lunda Norte province of Angola since April 2017. In January 2018, WFP assisted nearly 26,000 refugees through general food distribution as well as some 1,400 children 6-59 months of age and 1,200 pregnant and nursing women as part of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme. The contingency plan of the Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal estimates that up to 50,000 refugees might arrive in Lunda Norte province in 2018. In early April 2018, WFP and UNHCR are planning to undertake a Joint Assessment Mission to look at both food and non-food needs, with the outcome of the mission expected to inform a possible extension of the EMOP beyond July 2018.



## Section 4:

# Assisting the Humanitarian Community in Emergencies

WFP's work within the humanitarian and development community to enhance coordination, reduce the duplication of effort and increase efficiency in humanitarian response is of critical importance, especially in the context of six ongoing L3 emergencies. Additionally, its support to governments to achieve SDG 17, which focuses on strengthening partnerships for sustainable development, also enhances emergency response.

More than five decades of expertise in logistics and supply chain management, coupled with its global capacity and reach, enables WFP to enhance the response to emergencies by providing supply chain solutions with a range of common services – UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), the Logistics Cluster, and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) – which offer speed, agility and operational efficiency.

WFP prepositions and rapidly deploys lifesaving relief items through UNHRD, transports aid workers to those they serve via UNHAS and deploys staff to the Logistics Cluster to engage in the emergency response through coordination and information management on behalf of UN agencies, NGOs and government institutions. Through the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters, WFP also acts as the provider of last resort in large-scale emergencies. For example, in 2017:

- UNHRD sent emergency relief items and support equipment to 95 countries for 36 partner organizations. The total value of cargo moved was US\$ 45 million, with the related services valued at US\$ 33.3 million.
- UNHAS transported 327,934 passengers and 2,708 mt of light cargo.
- The Logistics Cluster supported 512 organizations, including national and international NGOs, UN agencies, foundations, civil society organizations and government agencies.
- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is coordinating ICT emergency responses to seven ongoing crises. In addition, following two category-5 hurricanes in the Caribbean region, ETC partners are supporting the response activities coordinated by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) in Dominica.

WFP helps partners to save costs through economies of scale, strengthen coordination and respond faster to humanitarian needs. However, in 2018, resource constraints threaten to hamper WFP's ability to provide these services in countries such as Iraq, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Central African Republic. WFP is concerned that a forced reduction in service provision to the humanitarian community, due to a lack of funding at this critical juncture, may result in the suspension of activities, ranging from air passenger transport to ensuring sufficient transport or storage capacity for partners. For humanitarian organizations relying on these shared services, any potential reduction could compromise their ability to effectively implement their programmes and, ultimately, their life-saving work.

# UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)

## Structure and Objective

The United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) is a network of depots around the world (Ghana, Italy, UAE, Malaysia, Panama and an antenna in Spain) that procures, manages and transports emergency supplies for the humanitarian community. It focuses on emergency preparedness and response and provides comprehensive supply chain solutions to partners so that they can respond faster, better and more cost-effectively to people in need.

## Operational Overview

In 2017, UNHRD continued to provide core services to the humanitarian community. The Network sent emergency relief items and support equipment to 95 countries for 36 partner organizations. The total value of cargo moved was US\$ 45 million, with the related services valued at US\$ 33.3 million. Through 575 shipments, UNHRD supported the relief efforts of its partners in some of the world's worst humanitarian disasters, including Syria, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia, and sent over US\$ 1 million worth of relief items and equipment to Bangladesh, supporting such partners as IOM, Irish Aid and Solidarites International. In the aftermath of Hurricane Irma, UNHRD sent items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, shelter items and boats for its partners ADRA, Care International, CRS, UNICEF, WHO and the Government of Panama. UNHRD also delivered life-saving shelter and medical supplies for the Italian government to Mexico and Iran-Iraq after the earthquakes this year. The Rapid Response Teams deployed to the Caribbean, Madagascar and Nigeria to install equipment, providing technical assistance to the teams on the ground and training local staff in equipment maintenance. UNHRD staff regularly deployed throughout the year to support

the installation of equipment in the field.

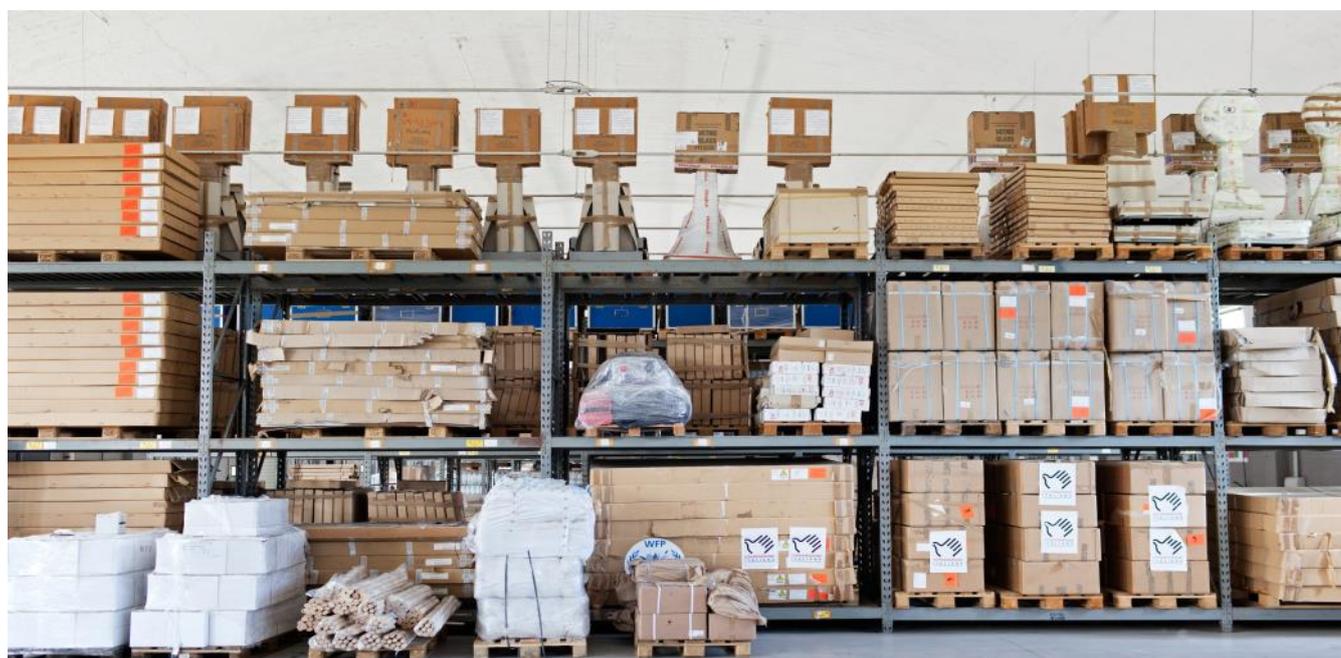
UNHRD carried out 76 deliveries (US\$ 4.6 million) of medicines and medical supplies for WHO. UNHRD worked in close collaboration with WHO in Yemen, where our teams built cholera treatment centres, and again in Madagascar and surrounding countries, to support their response efforts after the plague outbreak.

The UNHRD Lab, working together with the private sector and academia, developed a temperature controlled unit, which is a large-scale storage solution for keeping specific items, such as specialized nutritious foods, under 25°C. The unit was first piloted in Somalia and five units were subsequently installed there for different UN agencies. In addition, the Lab, working closely with the Rapid Response Team, also designed and developed a first flight kit. The kit is a ready-to-go self-contained accommodation and office kit for first responders.

UNHRD is a preparedness tool and must remain ready and able to rapidly and effectively respond when an emergency strikes. Over the past 15 years, UNHRD has had a constantly growing number of partners that consider the Network a valid and valuable service to their supply chain and emergency preparedness and response planning.

## Current Funding Shortfall

The operating costs of the Network are approximately US\$ 9.7 million per year, and with a forecast income of US\$ 7.7 million for 2018, the Network is facing a funding shortfall of US\$ 2.0 million.



# UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

## Overview

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides common air services to the humanitarian community in some of the world's most remote and insecure locations. UNHAS enables the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities across sectors and supports ongoing development programmes. In the absence of any other means to reach isolated communities, aid workers can rely on UNHAS to provide access. Today, UNHAS has activities in 14 operations including Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia and Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen.

On average, UNHAS transports 27,000 passengers and 225 mt of light cargo per month. Operations and fleet remain flexible to meet changing demands.

## 2018 Funding Needs

UNHAS operations rely on donor contributions to provide humanitarian actors with safe and timely access across its operation. In addition to donor contributions, cost recovery schemes are implemented in most operations, generating approximately 25 percent of the total budget needed. Currently, UNHAS operations in Afghanistan, Central African Republic and Nigeria urgently need funding to be able to continue their operations beyond February.

## Priority Operations

### CAR (CF01.08.051.CPA2)

<b>2018 Requirement</b>	<b>US\$ 15.8 million</b>
<b>Net Funding Requirements as of January 2018*</b>	<b>US\$ 10.6 million</b>

UNHAS has been present in CAR since 2006. The increasingly intense conflict has not only caused further displacement and increased humanitarian needs, but it has also caused further damage to infrastructure and a near-total collapse of the transport sector. UNHAS services in CAR are therefore more relevant than ever, which is reflected in the increasing numbers of organizations requiring its services.

At present, UNHAS CAR supports 155 user organizations comprising NGOs, UN agencies and donors/diplomatic missions to 23 different destinations in CAR. UNHAS CAR is also the only life-saving medical and security evacuations option for the entire humanitarian community. The operational fleet consists of four aircraft. In 2017, UNHAS CAR transported 20,005 passengers and 249 metric tonnes of light cargo, and also conducted 328 evacuations.

UNHAS CAR has not received any funding for its operations in 2018, and is currently operating on carryover funds from the previous year. Funding is urgently needed to continue operations supporting the humanitarian community post February.

### Nigeria (200845)

<b>2018 Requirement</b>	<b>US\$ 13.9 million</b>
<b>Net Funding Requirements as of January 2018*</b>	<b>US\$ 10.4 million</b>

In response to the escalating humanitarian crisis unfolding in the region, UNHAS commenced operations in Nigeria in August 2015 to facilitate the movement of aid workers from Abuja to the states most affected by the insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria. In 2016, helicopters were added to the fleet, expanding the operational presence of UNHAS in the region to towns inaccessible by any other means of transport. Since 80 percent of Borno State is deemed at high or very high risk for humanitarian actors, UNHAS Nigeria continues to play a crucial role in the transportation of aid workers and life-saving relief items.

At present, UNHAS Nigeria supports 88 user organizations comprising NGOs, UN agencies and donors/diplomatic missions to 14 regular destinations in Nigeria. UNHAS Nigeria also provides life-saving medical and security evacuations. The operational fleet consists of five aircraft. In 2017, UNHAS Nigeria transported 46,086 passengers and 140 mt of light cargo, and also conducted 79 evacuations.

Current funding levels will only permit operations to continue through mid-February.

### Afghanistan (200870)

<b>2018 Requirement</b>	<b>US\$ 7.8 million</b>
<b>Net Funding Requirements as of January 2018*</b>	<b>US\$ 2.2 million</b>

UNHAS Afghanistan was established in 2002, and remains vital to the humanitarian community. Difficult terrain, adverse weather conditions and widespread insecurity means that air travel remains the only safe option for organizations to reach their beneficiaries. The security environment in Afghanistan remains highly volatile, with an upsurge in security incidents in 2017. In this specific context, UNHAS's ability to evacuate is essential for humanitarian workers to remain safe.

At present, UNHAS Afghanistan supports over 157 user organizations comprising NGOs, UN agencies and donors/diplomatic missions to 25 different destinations in Afghanistan. UNHAS Afghanistan also provides life-saving medical and security evacuations. The operational fleet consists of four aircraft. In 2017, UNHAS Afghanistan transported 18,667 passengers and 47 mt of light cargo, and conducted 23 evacuations.

# UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Without additional funding, the UNHAS operation in Afghanistan will not be able to operate at the same capacity beyond January. By mid-February, UNHAS Afghanistan will need to downsize its fleet, affecting all organizations relying on it, and by the end of February, services would cease.

*\*Please note that the Funding Requirements include carryover funds from 2017, anticipated cost recovery in 2018 and confirmed donations.*



# Logistics Cluster



**The Logistics Cluster** enables global, regional and local actors to meet humanitarian needs.

Before crises, the Logistics Cluster works with stakeholders in high-risk countries and regions to strengthen local capacities by working with governments and local actors on system-wide preparedness and contingency planning.

In crises where local capacities have been exceeded, the Logistics Cluster provides leadership, coordination, information and operational services.

Globally, the Logistics Cluster is a community of partners actively working to overcome logistics constraints and develop and share best practices and solutions.

WFP was chosen by the IASC to be the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster because of its expertise in humanitarian logistics and its field capacity. In this role, when necessary, WFP acts as a provider of last resort, offering common logistics services to all humanitarian responders, ensuring an efficient emergency response, reducing duplication of humanitarian efforts and saving costs.

The Global Logistics Cluster support team, hosted in WFP Headquarters in Rome, provides logistics surge capacity for emergency response and support to the humanitarian community, reinforcing operations on the ground.

The team is also responsible for several trainings aimed at developing the logistics response of the humanitarian community, providing skills and tools necessary during an emergency. Logistics Cluster Coordinators, Logistics Officers and Information Management Officers, all of whom are key figures in charge of the emergency response, hone their skills and capacities through these trainings. In 2017, **1,419 people were trained** through 73 courses, of

which 15 were at global level and 58 at field level.

At the field level, the Logistics Cluster is responsible for the coordination and information management of the logistics response. When necessary, the Logistics Cluster coordinates access to common logistics services, facilitating the delivery and storage of supplies.

Throughout 2017, the **Logistics Cluster supported 512 organizations**, including national and international NGOs (77 percent), UN agencies (4 percent), government agencies (10 percent) and other entities, including foundations and civil society organizations (9 percent).

This support includes hosting 303 coordination meetings to discuss gaps and bottlenecks and develop common operational solutions; producing and sharing over 1,000 information management products to assist in day-to-day activities, as well as strategic planning; coordinating 105 humanitarian interagency convoys, facilitating the delivery of 68,315 mt of relief supplies, and distributing over 1.4 million litres of fuel and common storage for 286,100 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian cargo.

Current field operations include Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.

All these operations are expected to remain active in 2018. The operational requirement to keep the existing activities running efficiently and to ensure the appropriate global support to the current responses is US\$ 90 million. As of 26 January, US\$ 46.2 million are still to be secured. However, being almost 50 percent funded at the beginning of the year is a very good result that confirms donors' engagement in the Logistics Cluster and their faith in the cluster's capacity to deliver on its targets.

# Logistics Cluster

## IRAQ

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 2.5 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 1.3 million

In 2017, the Logistics Cluster significantly scaled up activities across Iraq because the operation to retake Mosul, which started in October 2016, created additional logistics bottlenecks, access constraints and gaps in the capacity of the humanitarian community.

The Logistics Cluster has increased storage capacity and emergency airlifts in the key operational areas of Erbil, Dahuk, Baghdad, Tikrit and the Ninewa governorate.

**Common storage facilities have been set up throughout the Ninewa governorate within, or in close proximity to, displacement emergency sites and camps** – with 18 logistics hubs operational during the height of the response in mid-2017. These have mostly been based along the Mosul corridor, in response to needs identified by partners.

On behalf of WHO and the Health Cluster, the Logistics Cluster facilitated emergency airlifts, organized by WFP Aviation, of 30 specially equipped ambulances to Erbil, to support the humanitarian response in and around the Mosul frontlines.

To ensure proper coordination of all these activities, **57 coordination meetings** have been held in Erbil, Dahuk and Baghdad, and **145 Information Management products shared** on the Logistics Cluster website.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster has been working with humanitarian actors and authorities to establish a One Stop Shop (OSS) to facilitate and streamline the customs clearance process for humanitarian cargo within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Since it was established in December 2016, the OSS has been providing free-of-charge services to all agencies and local and international NGOs. These services include facilitation of customs clearance for incoming cargo, and coordination with all relevant authorities for the smooth movement of humanitarian assistance into the KRI, reducing the time required for clearance by half. **On average, the OSS processes 85 clearance requests monthly, representing more than US\$ 12 million of humanitarian relief items.**

In 2018, the Logistics Cluster will continue to support the established OSS in Erbil, and **roll out a project in Baghdad to expedite the importation and movement of humanitarian items** and simplify clearance processes in federal Iraq.

While storage capacity is being scaled down following decreased needs, the Logistics Cluster will continue to monitor the usage and criticality of the hubs, adjust the capacity and scale down/up based on needs. **Common storage facilities in, or in close proximity to, the emergency sites and displacement locations will be maintained to facilitate stock repositioning and contingency measures.** In addition, mobile storage units (MSUs)

will be made available on loan to organizations requiring additional storage for their programme implementation outside the existing logistics hubs.

Over the course of 2017, the **Logistics Cluster trained more than 230 people from 68 organizations across Iraq** in warehouse and commodity management in emergency contexts. To reflect changes in the operational environment, this year the cluster will work to strengthen collaboration and accountability between humanitarian agencies and government counterparts, enhancing technical skills and enabling a greater capacity to respond.

The Logistics Cluster will coordinate with other clusters and agencies, including through participation in intercluster and interagency fora, on strategic planning and pipeline information to enhance preparedness and response actions.

Moreover, the cluster will continue to produce and share guidance on critical logistics processes such as managing the movement of personnel and cargo between the KRI and federal Iraq, navigating the complex clearance procedures attached to the federal entry points, and outlining the necessary steps to be followed by organizations conducting cross border operations with Syria.

## YEMEN

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 332.3million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 12.3 million

The conflict in Yemen has led to a multitude of consequences, including the destruction of infrastructure, loss of livelihoods, displacement and disruption of social services. The situation has exacerbated restrictions on commercial and humanitarian access into the country by air, sea and land for both humanitarian staff and cargo.

Responding organizations have been facing a number of logistics constraints, including congestion at main entry points; unreliable and unpredictable access to sufficient quantities of fuel, as well as high volatility in price; limited international shipping options, especially by air; limited in-country storage capacity; and poor overland transport capacity from neighbouring countries.

In 2017, the largest cholera outbreak ever recorded added to the scale of the response, and significant logistics support was necessary to ensure that humanitarian organizations responding to the crisis could deliver efficient and effective assistance to the affected population.

Since 2015, the Logistics Cluster has been facilitating access to common logistics services to maximize the use of available resources in-country, and avoid duplication of efforts. These services include sea transport of relief items from Djibouti to Aden and Hodeidah, storage in the three hubs of Sana'a, Hodeida and Aden, and overland transport inside Yemen.

# Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster also coordinates access to combined chartered airlifts – offered to the humanitarian community by WFP Aviation – from Djibouti to Sana'a. Since August 2017, **regular monthly airlifts have been integrated into the response to the cholera epidemic** with dedicated rotations (up to four a week) for the transport of urgent Health and WASH cargo. In 2017, 19 organizations used the airlifts facilitated by the Logistics Cluster to transport 3,160 m<sup>3</sup>/779 mt of relief items into Yemen.

In 2018, humanitarian cargo airlifts are tentatively scheduled to occur twice a month, pending availability of funding.

Additionally, since May 2016, the Logistics Cluster has been coordinating a passenger movement service between Djibouti and Aden on the WFP-chartered vessel VOS Apollo. **Over 100 passengers are transported each month**, and 34 organizations (UN agencies, INGOs, NNGOs) used the service in 2017. The vessel service, alongside UNHAS, remains of critical importance in 2018 to ensure access for humanitarian staff to Aden. The VOS Apollo is also used for emergency rescue and evacuation purposes, as well as for cargo transportation. For instance, in December, following the escalation of insecurity in northern Yemen, the vessel was directed to Hodeidah to support the downsizing of humanitarian staff in that location.

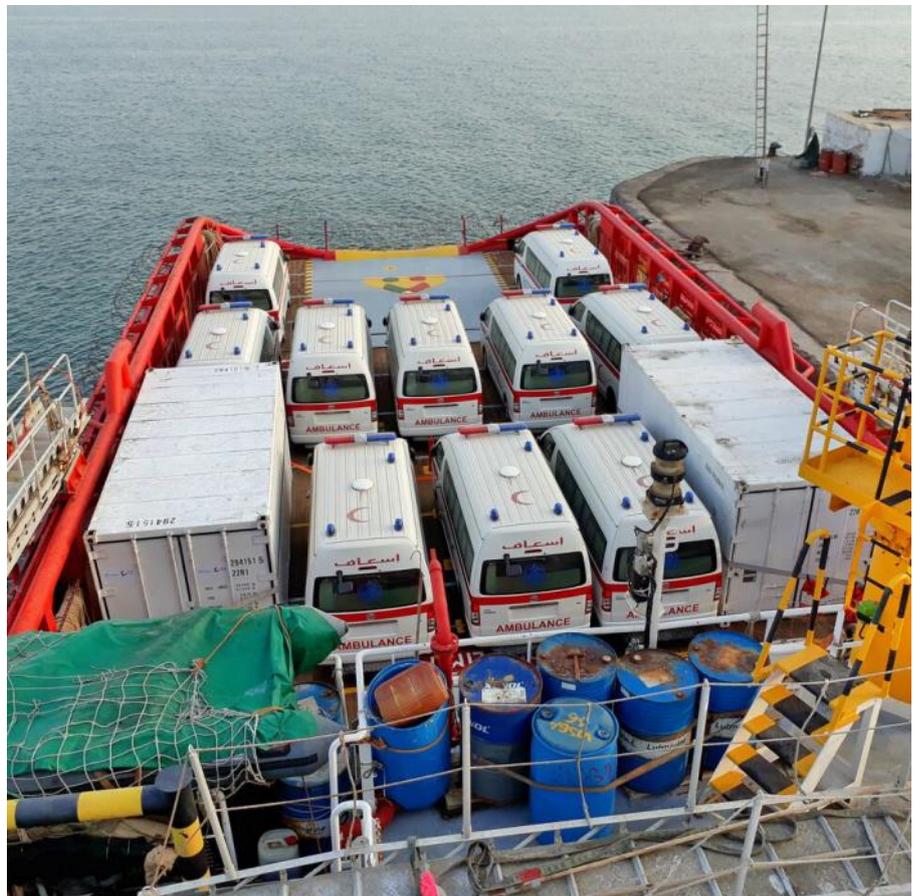
Thanks to the contributions received from DFID, Canada, ECHO and Germany, WFP will be able to extend the service to the humanitarian community until the end of March 2018, but additional funding, for a total of US\$ 3.375 million, is necessary to extend the passenger service beyond March.

In 2017, through this common services platform, the Logistics Cluster ensured an **integrated supply chain of humanitarian cargo in support of over 50 organizations** (including organizations accessing emergency fuel made available by WFP, as well as organizations using the sea passenger service). The Logistics Cluster will extend these activities, alongside coordination and Information Management services, into 2018 to provide continued support to the humanitarian community responding to the dire

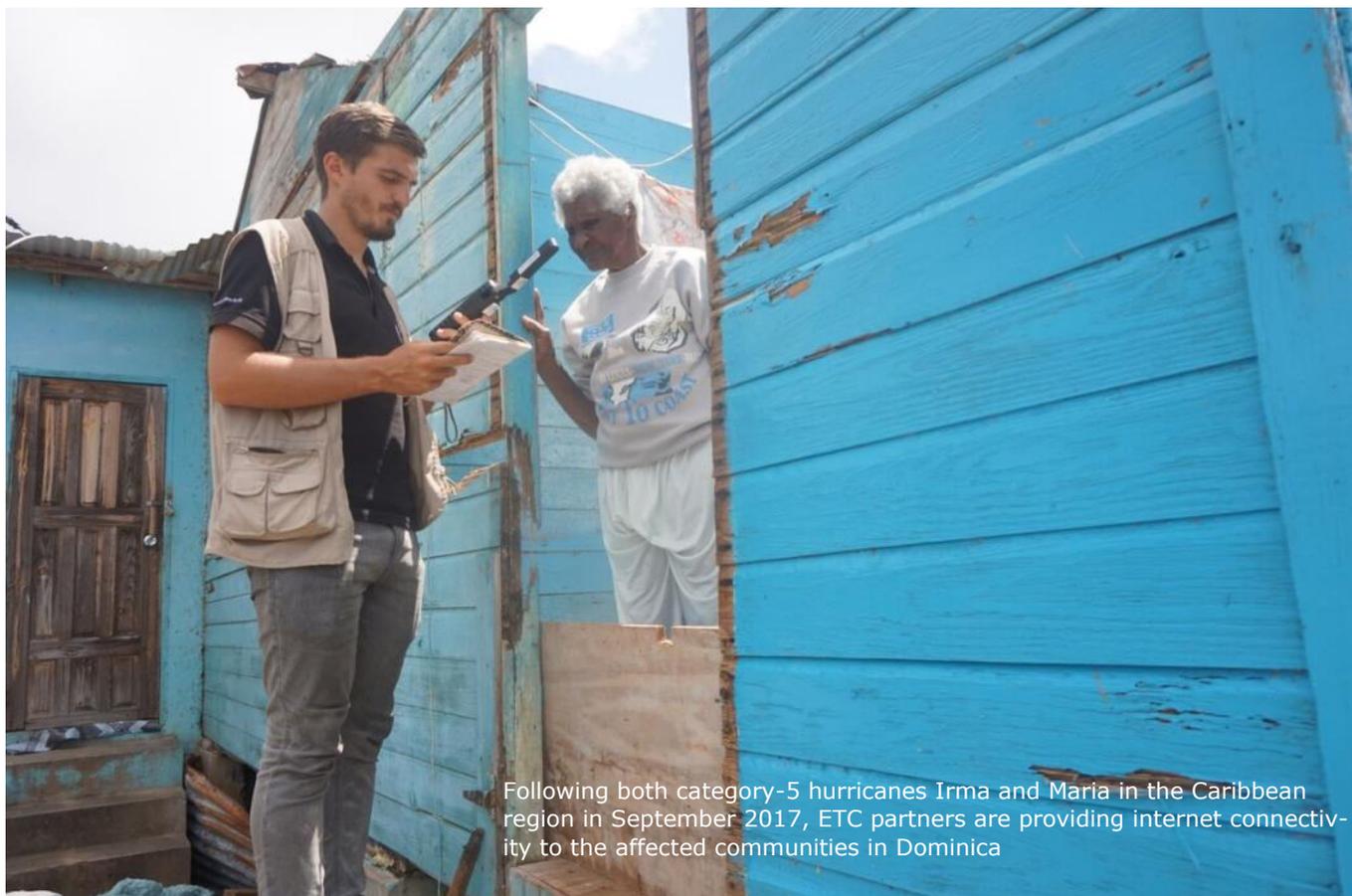
situation in Yemen, thereby ensuring that relief items continue to reach people in need.

In addition, following an assessment conducted by the Logistics Cluster of 42 organizations (INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies), the Logistics Cluster will be coordinating the distribution of WFP-procured fuel to meet the needs of humanitarian responders and ensure uninterrupted operations. In 2017, some 1.35 million litres of both diesel and petrol were disbursed to 30 organizations.

On 14 January, four mobile cranes, purchased by WFP with USAID funding, reached Hodeidah Port to be offloaded the next day. The cranes are part of the Hodeidah Port rehabilitation project coordinated by the Logistics Cluster. Purchased at the end of 2016, these cranes had not received the necessary clearances to be delivered at Hodeidah. Thanks to the advocacy efforts of WFP and several member states, on 28 December 2017, impediments to their delivery were resolved and the cranes were transported from the UNHRD warehouse in Dubai to Hodeidah Port on a dedicated vessel. The cranes will facilitate the offloading of humanitarian and commercial cargo, and will be of utmost importance to expedite port operations for relief cargo to quickly reach the population in Yemen.



# Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)



Following both category-5 hurricanes Irma and Maria in the Caribbean region in September 2017, ETC partners are providing internet connectivity to the affected communities in Dominica

## Overview

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is a global network of organizations that work together to provide shared communications services in humanitarian emergencies. The ETC is one of the 11 clusters designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

The ETC provides the emergency response community with the communications services they need to operate effectively and efficiently, and to save lives. In emergency operations, partners – from humanitarian, private sector and government organizations – exchange information and expertise and provide personnel, equipment, and solutions.

The ETC is currently coordinating ICT emergency responses to seven ongoing crises: Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Nigeria, Syria, and Yemen. In addition, following two category-5 hurricanes in the Caribbean region, ETC partners are supporting the response activities coordinated by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) in Dominica.

## ETC2020

Through its ETC2020 strategy, the ETC seeks to ensure that by 2020 all those responding to emergencies – including affected communities – have access to vital communications services.

In November 2017, the ETC presented the results of a mid-term evaluation of the ETC2020 strategy during its Plenary meeting in Spain. The evaluation conducted by an external consultant – Value for Good – proposed recommendations to ensure that the ETC2020 strategy is implemented successfully.

## Bangladesh

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 1.2 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.3 million

Following increased needs to support the humanitarian efforts in response to the Rohingya refugee crisis, WFP, in its capacity as global lead of the ETC, is supporting the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) by addressing common ICT needs. Through the establishment of the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS), WFP and its ETC partners are ensuring a coordinated ICT response in Cox's Bazar in support of those working on the provision of life-saving assistance to the affected populations. The ETS in Cox's Bazar focuses on Services for Communities (S4C), which include Communicating with Communities (CwC) through the mobile application "ETC Connect" that enables humanitarian workers to collect feedback from affected populations. The ETS is also supporting access to information through technical advice and equipment to the CwC Working Group in order to set up information centres in refugee camps.

# Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

## C.A.R.

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 1.1 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.1 million

The ETC was re-activated in C.A.R. in December 2013 in response to the escalating crisis, with WFP as the lead agency.

In January 2018, the ETC carried out the first ever ICT4Gov training in Bangui to learn how to better support emergencies, deploy shared ICT services and strengthen collaboration among humanitarian organizations on the ground. Thirty-one participants from the government, NGOs, military and UN agencies participated in this training.

## Caribbean

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 1.9 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 1.4 million

In September 2017, the Caribbean region was hit by two category-5 hurricanes – Irma and Maria, causing vast devastation across many islands, with Barbuda, Dominica, and Saint Martin among the worst-hit areas. At the peak of the operation, ETC partners – Ericsson Response, the Government of Luxembourg and WFP – provided mobile and Internet connectivity to over 2900 registered users in Dominica, 800 of which were humanitarians from 50 different organizations. Vital ICT solutions were provided to the government, NGOs and affected communities.

## Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 1.4million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 1.4 million

In late 2017, DRC's status was elevated to a humanitarian system-wide emergency by the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and WFP. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) was activated on 20 November 2017.

The ETC conducted an initial rapid ICT assessment in Kananga, Tshikapa and Mbuji-Mayi in Kasai province and in Kalemie in Tanganyika province to assess any gaps in security telecommunications and Internet services.

## Iraq

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 2.7 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.46million

The ETC in Iraq was activated in August 2014 in response to the deteriorating security situation in the country. Since then, under the global leadership of WFP, the ETC has been delivering vital communications services to the response community.

In line with the ETC2020 objective to provide access to vital communications services and digital aid, the

ETC in Iraq is exploring innovative ways to better assist the affected communities. In July 2017, the ETC started collaborating with WFP to extend internet services to Arbat Community Centre to support [WFP's Tech for Food](#) pilot. Under this project, 100 refugees were trained on basic IT skills including data entry, image annotation and Microsoft Office as well as learning English, which enables them to look for learning and working opportunities online.

## Nigeria

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 5.8million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.8 million

As the global lead of the ETC, WFP is convening the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) in Nigeria to meet vital communications needs while responding to the government, the private sector and humanitarian organizations to ensure a coordinated response.

The ETC is supporting six humanitarian hubs in north-east Nigeria in Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maidaguri, Monguno and Ngala, by providing internet connectivity. In the second phase, the ETS will conduct assessment and deployment missions in Banki, Damasak and Rann.

## Pacific region

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 0.5 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.235 million

Over a year since preparedness was first activated in the Pacific region, the ETC continues to engage with national and regional actors, strengthening their capacity to respond to emergencies.

The ETC in the Pacific supports local actors, especially National Disaster Management Offices in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Currently, the ETC is looking to expand its engagement into North Pacific Island countries such as the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu.

## Syria

Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 0.87million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 0.27 million

The ETC was activated in Syria on 14 January 2013 to provide shared security communications and internet connectivity services to support the humanitarian community. To facilitate a more effective, coordinated response, the ETC adopted the 'Whole of Syria' approach, to incorporate its humanitarian operations led from the neighbouring countries – Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

# Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

## Yemen

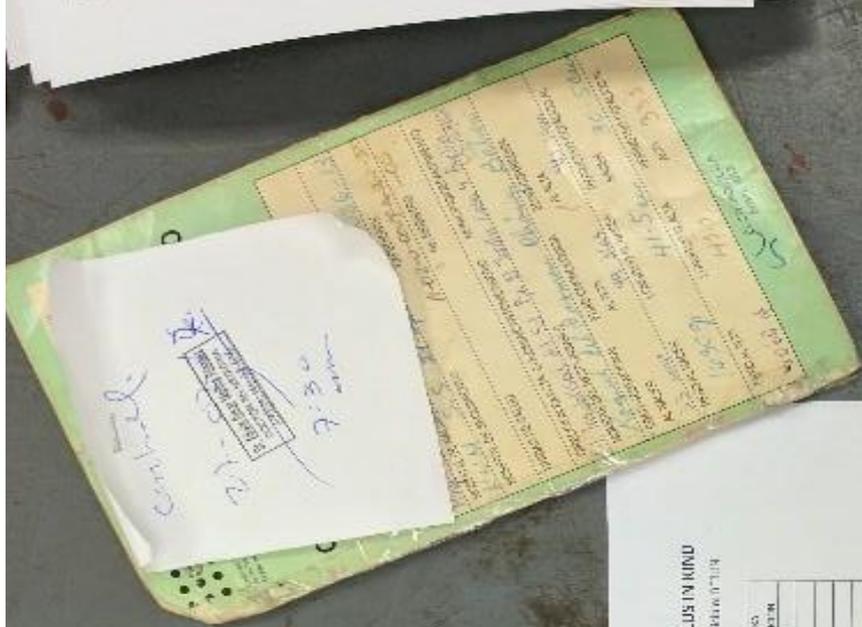
Total requirement (2018)	US\$ 3.2 million
Net Funding Requirements as of Feb 2018	US\$ 2.7 million

Since April 2015, the ETC continues to operate in Yemen, providing emergency coordination, basic security telecommunications and connectivity services. The ETC provides shared vital communications services in five sites across the country, namely Sana'a, Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Ibb and Aden.

The ETC is helping to set up Emergency Operations Centres (EOC), led by the World Health Organization (WHO), as part of the cholera response. So far the ETC deployed solar power solutions, Internet services and cabling at five EOCs in Al Hudeydah, Ibb, Amran, Hajjah, and Sana'a.



# Section 5: Innovation Accelerator



**WFP** | **World Food Programme** | **Programa Mundial de Alimentos**

**PLANILLA DISTRIBUCION DE SUPER CEREAL PLUS IN KIND**  
USC: 11-14-2014 | Departamento de Logística | Muestreo PTIR

No.	USC	Localidad	Numero de beneficiarios	SECUNDA DISTRIBUCION	199465
1	1	San Pedro de Macoris	40		
2	2	San Pedro de Macoris	27		
3	3	San Pedro de Macoris	20		
4	4	San Pedro de Macoris	40		
5	5	San Pedro de Macoris	27		
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39	39	San Pedro de Macoris	27		
40	40	San Pedro de Macoris	27		

**NutriMiles Card v0.2**  
WFP World Food Programme  
Marka de otro proveedor esta fuera de programa para acceso y registro de información.  
SOLO PARA PROPOSITOS DE PRUEBA  
Proyecto de distribución de super cereal plus in kind



# Innovation Accelerator

In recent decades the world has made significant progress towards Zero Hunger. But to achieve our ambitious goal by 2030, we must leverage powerful new technology and business models. Building on progress to date, WFP, with support from its Innovation Accelerator, is exploring bold new solutions and bringing proven concepts to scale to improve the lives of the people we serve. Since launching in 2016, the Accelerator has supported more than 30 innovations. Several of these projects have been tested in the field and have proven their potential for ending hunger. The most promising and successful innovations are now scaling across WFP operations and will make a significant difference to the lives of the people we serve.

In order to fast-track their impact, these projects need additional support in 2018. By funding innovation, donors will be supporting WFP's digital transformation and the scale up of sustainable innovations that can change the lives of millions of people.

## About WFP's Innovation Accelerator

To identify, nurture and scale-up bold solutions to challenges in humanitarian and development contexts, WFP's Innovation Accelerator supports internal innovators and external entrepreneurs to develop high-impact solutions. Applying the best practices in innovation and design thinking, the Accelerator has supported more than 30 projects using a diverse range of technologies and business models, from user-friendly apps that connect isolated smallholder farmers to local markets to cutting-edge, locally adapted real-time programme monitoring tools in developing countries.

## Innovation Fund

WFP has created a dedicated *Innovation Fund* to support the scale up of innovations that are created or enabled by its Innovation Accelerator and other offices across the globe. Through the Fund, contributions will be allocated to projects that have been robustly tested and demonstrated their ability to improve WFP's operations or rapidly improve the food security of the people we serve. WFP aims to raise **US\$10 million** to support the implementation of proven innovations in

2018. Additionally, **US\$ 5 million** will be required to run Accelerator-related operations and **US\$ 5 million** to source and nurture new early stage ideas and teams.

The Innovation Accelerator's core operations are generously funded by Germany, through the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the German Federal Foreign Office and the Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

## Innovation Projects Ready for Scale-Up

### Total Scale-Up Project Requirements:

US\$ 10 million

### Project: Building Blocks

WFP is deploying blockchain technology to make cash transfers faster, cheaper and more secure. Blockchain is a digital ledger technology used as a trusted way to track the ownership of assets without the need for a central authority, which could speed up transactions while lowering the chance of fraud or data mismanagement. Additionally, its peer-to-peer nature removes the need for verification from intermediaries such as banks or other institutions.

The project is now serving over 100,000 people in Jordan with over \$2 million in transactions - saving WFP over 98% in transactions fees. More importantly, it is giving much needed transparency over the data and reducing financial risk. In 2018, Building Blocks will be scaling up across Jordan to reach 500,000 refugees. Moving forward, plans are to introduce blockchain to additional countries with large cash-based transfer operations in 2018, and to continue exploring inter-agency collaboration and integration with different cash modalities.



# Innovation Accelerator

## **Project: Farm to Market Alliance**

The Farm to Market Alliance (formerly known as Patient Procurement Platform) is a public-private sector led consortium of organizations seeking to transform food value chains in emerging markets by building a demand-led value-chain based on long-term linkages between suppliers (farmers), buyers and other key market players such as suppliers of finance, inputs and technical expertise.

The Accelerator is enabling the digitization of core business processes within the Farm to Market Alliance, starting with a platform for warehousing and input ordering. With over 20,000 users on the platform and over US\$600,000 in input orders since late 2017, the digital components are a critical element to reach the planned two million farmers.

## **Project: SCOPE CODA**

After a successful pilot project in El Salvador in 2016, the project formerly known as MAPS has evolved into SCOPE CODA. SCOPE CODA is a monitoring tool for social protection and nutrition treatment programmes that uses handheld devices and contactless cards to capture, integrate and visualize key information and outcomes in real-time. The innovation has recently been integrated with SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management system, and is now being scaled as a corporate tool in 10 countries in 2018 and 2019, starting with South Sudan and Uganda. In El Salvador, the innovation has the potential to help WFP grow the number of people accessing nutrition programmes by 20 percent.

By automating the management of entitlements and providing real time insights, CODA meets a critical need in the field and exemplifies digital transformation within WFP.

## **Project: Share the Meal**

ShareTheMeal is WFP's first fundraising and awareness-raising app. Free to download, the award-winning app is a pioneering way for people to join our efforts in creating a world with zero hunger. Users are in charge of their giving experience and can choose to help feed a child in need whenever they like, such as when they are having lunch.

Share the Meal has launched numerous new features and campaigns in its rapid growth to engage young people to participate in the fight against hunger. These include geo-location and context aware features, better payment options, increased feedback for donors and integrations with big technology players. As of February 2018, over 1,000,000 users had donated over 21 million meals (over US\$10 million) – and aims to raise US\$20 million for WFP in 2018.



## **Project: Tech for Food**

WFP's 'Tech for Food' project focuses on creating new and sustainable livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities receiving WFP support, with priority placed on women and youth. The project aims to build digital skills that can help secure digital work, thereby, harnessing a growing global demand for labour-intensive services such as data entry, data/image editing and more advanced digital work required for booming technologies such as Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning.

With over 1,000 trainings provided across multiple campuses in Lebanon and Iraq, the "Tech for Food" resilience initiative is poised to grow 400% in 2018 with new technology trainings and more students. By enabling vulnerable youth to be employable in just 8 weeks, and work placement platforms increasing income of students by 5 – 10 times, the scale up of this project is aiming to lift 100,000 people out of hunger in the next 5 years.

# Innovation Accelerator

## **Project: Hydroponics**

Hydroponics is a soilless cultivation technique that enables plant growth in areas that are non-fertile, arid or urban with limited space. It saves resources and is cost efficient, requiring 90% less water compared to traditional agriculture. WFP has conducted three pilots using different hydroponic crops and techniques, testing what it takes to grow food anywhere in order to support food-insecure families in harsh living conditions.

The hydroponics project to grow barley for animal fodder is successfully scaling up in Algeria to reach 30,000 Sahrawi refugees in 2018, followed by deployment in Chad and other countries in the Sahel. The innovation is low cost, uses local materials and empowers beneficiaries to be more self-sufficient. Through the use of a “do-it-yourself” online platform the project is set to scale cost effectively into different locations and open up to new partners.



## **Project: Post-Harvest Loss Reduction**

WFP Uganda, with the support of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, trains smallholder farmers on how to use improved post-harvest handling methods, combined with simple but effective hermetic storage equipment. Thanks to new technology and training, farmers are able to increase their food availability at the household level, control timing of crop sales, and improve their household income.

The Post-harvest Loss team reaches over 250,000 farmers globally and is scaling up in multiple countries, including Sudan in 2018. With new business models, supply chain optimisation and creative marketing to drive demand, the innovation has raised over \$18 million to scale up with the WFP Innovation Accelerator’s support.

<b>Early-Stage Innovation Projects</b>	<b>TOTAL EARLY STAGE PROJECT REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>US\$ 5 million</b>
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In order to continue supporting transformative and high-impact ideas at WFP, the Innovation Accelerator constantly sources new projects to sprint. To provide dedicated support to innovations that can help bring us closer to Zero Hunger, the Accelerator needs additional funding. In 2018, around 70 teams will be invited to take part in an Innovation Bootcamp or workshop, with the goal of sourcing around 8 new high-impact projects through these channels.

<b>Innovation Accelerator Operations</b>	<b>TOTAL INNOVATION ACCELERATOR OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>US\$ 5 million</b>
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To support existing innovation projects, recruit new ones and scale up high-impact innovations across WFP operations, the Accelerator requires additional funding. This will be directed towards the maintenance of core operations: innovation sourcing challenges and shared pipeline efforts, 3 Innovation Bootcamps and funding to 20 new sprint projects.

## Section 5: Donor Contributions



# Donor Contributions in 2017

Donor		US\$
1	USA	2,510,515,063
2	European Commission	1,146,924,514
3	Germany	925,484,119
4	United Kingdom	588,356,688
5	Canada	200,513,083
6	Japan	175,467,538
7	UN CERF	143,190,918
8	Sweden	117,142,937
9	Norway	99,940,123
10	UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	84,931,444
11	Private Donors	84,700,049
12	Netherlands	80,325,978
13	China	73,618,109
14	Switzerland	69,957,445
15	Denmark	67,627,377
16	Australia	65,137,854
17	Italy	36,377,876
18	Republic of Korea	33,839,341
19	Russian Federation	33,700,000
20	France	32,798,197
21	Ireland	32,430,259
22	South Sudan	25,750,000
23	Finland	24,988,609
24	Belgium	22,983,705
25	Pakistan	19,625,573
26	Colombia	14,881,167
27	Mozambique	12,140,000
28	Brazil	10,731,112
29	Luxembourg	9,125,818
30	Saudi Arabia	8,300,087
31	New Zealand	7,540,879
32	Benin	5,899,081

## Donor Contributions in 2017 cont.

33	Nigeria	5,622,496
34	Kuwait	5,500,000
35	United Arab Emirates	5,114,296
36	Spain	4,703,247
37	Malawi	4,629,723
38	Bangladesh	4,370,704
39	Honduras	4,190,405
40	South Africa	3,690,329
41	Niger	3,512,081
42	World Bank	3,150,000
43	African Dev Bank	3,000,000
44	Mali	2,732,281
45	Iceland	2,634,361
46	Qatar	2,505,973
47	Burundi	1,517,660
48	Cambodia	1,227,000
49	Hungary	1,147,656
50	Republic of Zambia	1,124,466
51	OPEC Fund for International Development	1,100,000
52	Poland	1,095,065
53	India	1,006,389
54	Malaysia	1,000,000
54	Mexico	1,000,000
56	Monaco	911,412
57	Madagascar	800,000
58	Ethiopia	742,359
59	Intl Committee of The Red Cross	582,537
60	ECOWAS	565,000
61	Nepal	538,800
62	Austria	533,618
63	Sierra Leone, The Republic Of	526,210
64	Liechtenstein	401,879
65	Egypt	386,958
66	Czech Republic	381,632
67	Tanzania	360,378
68	Guinea Bissau	347,310
69	Slovenia	339,701
70	Cote D'Ivoire, The Republic Of	248,202

## Donor Contributions in 2017 cont.

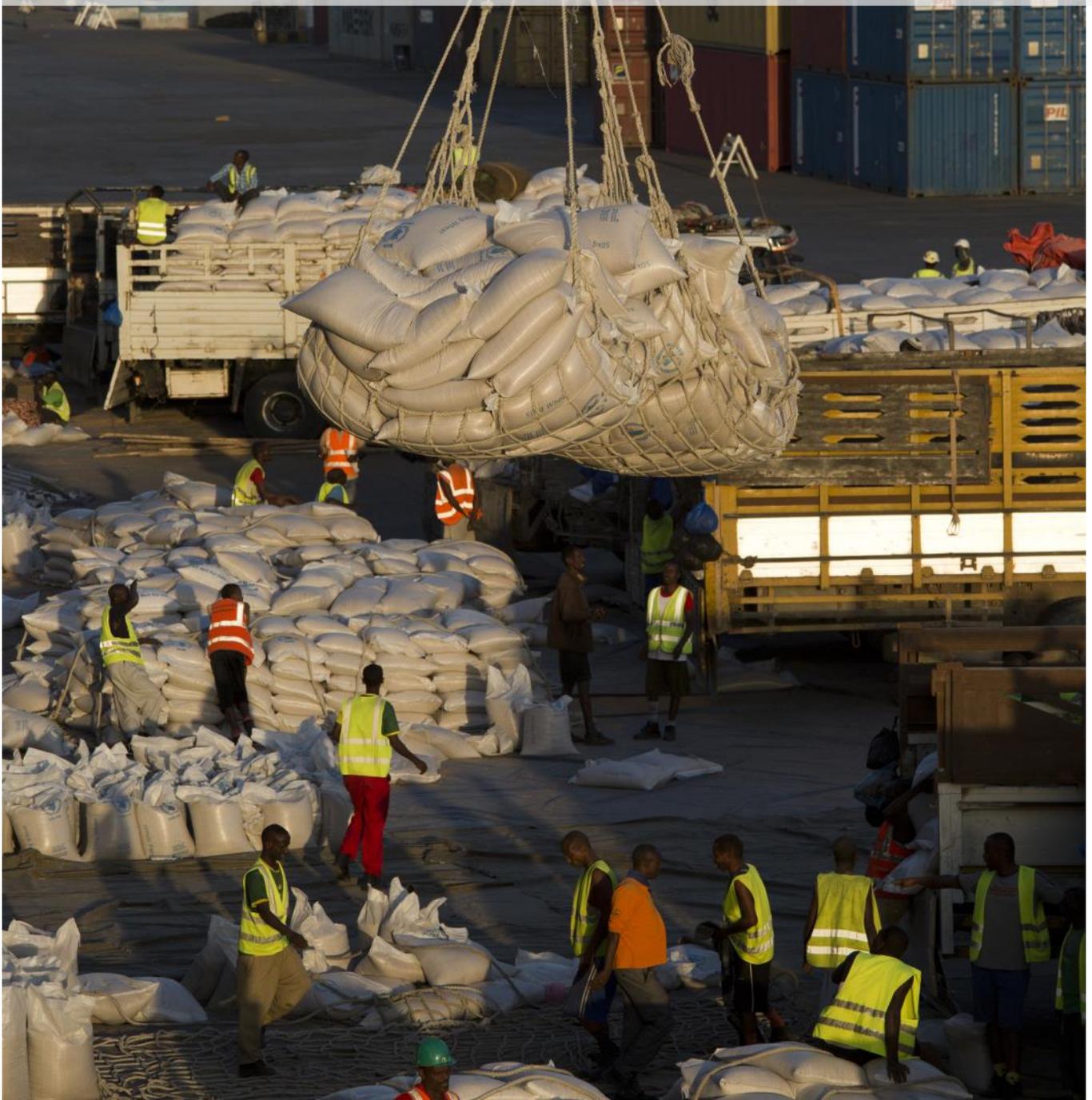
71	Estonia	230,541
72	Thailand	205,871
73	Faroe Islands	200,000
74	Sudan	180,000
75	Portugal	168,072
76	Guatemala	150,045
77	Republic of Congo	140,790
78	Panama	135,750
79	El Salvador	131,644
80	Armenia	101,996
81	Inter American Dev Bank	100,000
82	Gambia	91,517
83	Bulgaria	59,032
84	Lithuania	50,113
85	Argentina	50,000
86	Andorra	48,655
87	Chile	20,000
87	Israel	20,000
87	Nicaragua	20,000
90	Slovakia	15,000
91	Kazakhstan	10,000
91	Philippines	10,000
93	Sri Lanka	8,151
94	Kenya	6,246
95	Bhutan	5,056
96	Cyprus	4,269

# Acronyms

<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</b>
<b>BFM</b>	<b>Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism</b>
<b>BR</b>	<b>budget revision</b>
<b>CAR</b>	<b>Central African Republic</b>
<b>CBT</b>	<b>cash-based transfers</b>
<b>CD&amp;A</b>	<b>capacity development and augmentation</b>
<b>CO</b>	<b>country office</b>
<b>CRRF</b>	<b>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</b>
<b>CSB</b>	<b>Corn Soya Blend</b>
<b>CSNA</b>	<b>National Coordination for Food Security</b>
<b>CSP</b>	<b>country strategic programme</b>
<b>DRC</b>	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>
<b>EFSA</b>	<b>emergency food security assessments</b>
<b>EMOP</b>	<b>emergency operations</b>
<b>ETC</b>	<b>Emergency Telecommunications Cluster</b>
<b>ETS</b>	<b>Emergency Telecommunications Sector</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>FFA</b>	<b>food for assets</b>
<b>FFR</b>	<b>family food rations</b>
<b>FFT</b>	<b>food for training</b>
<b>GAM</b>	<b>Global acute malnutrition</b>
<b>GFD</b>	<b>general food distribution</b>
<b>GIS</b>	<b>geographic information system</b>
<b>HIV/ AIDS</b>	<b>human immunodeficiency virus/ acquired immune deficiency syndrome</b>
<b>HRD</b>	<b>Humanitarian Requirements Documents</b>
<b>IASC</b>	<b>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</b>
<b>ICSP</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan</b>
<b>IDP</b>	<b>internally displaced person</b>
<b>IOM</b>	<b>International Organization for Migration</b>
<b>IPC</b>	<b>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</b>
<b>IRR</b>	<b>immediate response rations</b>
<b>IHP</b>	<b>International Humanitarian Partnership</b>

<b>IT</b>	<b>information technology</b>
<b>LSA</b>	<b>lean season assistance</b>
<b>MCH</b>	<b>mother and child health</b>
<b>MAM</b>	<b>moderate acute malnutrition</b>
<b>MSF</b>	<b>Médecins Sans Frontières International</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>non-governmental organization</b>
<b>OCHA</b>	<b>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</b>
<b>OFDA</b>	<b>Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b>
<b>ORU</b>	<b>Operational Resourcing Update</b>
<b>PAC</b>	<b>productive asset creation programme</b>
<b>P4P</b>	<b>purchase for progress</b>
<b>PLW</b>	<b>pregnant and lactating women</b>
<b>PRRO</b>	<b>protracted relief and recovery operation</b>
<b>RoC</b>	<b>Republic of the Congo</b>
<b>RRT</b>	<b>Rapid Response Team</b>
<b>SARC</b>	<b>Syrian Arab Red Crescent</b>
<b>SO</b>	<b>special operations</b>
<b>SRAC</b>	<b>Strategic Resource Allocation Committee</b>
<b>SIDA</b>	<b>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</b>
<b>T-ICSP</b>	<b>Transitional interim country strategic plan</b>
<b>TB</b>	<b>tuberculosis</b>
<b>TSF</b>	<b>targeted supplementary feeding</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNDSS</b>	<b>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>UNHAS</b>	<b>United Nations Humanitarian Air Service</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>UNHRD</b>	<b>United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children’s Fund</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>WFP</b>	<b>World Food Programme</b>

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# THANK YOU

Every cent counts because WFP depends entirely on voluntary contributions.



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