Over 90% of the cargo was transported to L-3 Emergencies. What are the challenges in delivering life-saving cargo in such precarious conditions?

**Challenges**
- Lack of airports and/or appropriate local cargo-handling facilities
- Administrative bottlenecks
- Availability of suitable aircraft vis-à-vis airport limitations
- Availability of specialized aircraft (for airdrops)
- Cost variations on the charter market during emergencies
- Security conditions
- Funding constraints due to simultaneous emergencies

**Success factors**
- In-depth knowledge of market trends
- Strategic planning and risk management
- Preparedness (list of accredited service providers and air brokers)
- WFP’s reputation on the charter market
- Experienced crew and knowledge of operational areas
- Strong relationships with local authorities
- Effective coordination

**Amount of cargo transported in the first half of 2014 increased by 56 times compared to same period last year**

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<tr>
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<td>Airlifts</td>
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<td>Cargo (mt)</td>
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* 7,600 mt of food and 1,189 mt of relief supplies

**Level 3 Emergencies**
- Syria: 16%
- Central African Republic: 22%
- South Sudan: 53%

Of the 8,789 mt of cargo transported for the humanitarian community (excl. airdrops), 236 airdrops into South Sudan.