



Operational Priorities

23 April 2007

INDEX OF OPERATIONS

			2007 planned beneficiaries	2007 resources to raise	2007 Shortfall US\$
HIGH PROFILE OPERATIONS					
Afghanistan	PRRO 10427.0	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	5,444,000	135,186,998	110,993,516
Chad	EMOP 10559.0	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad.	423,596	67,869,623	28,681,859
DRC*	PRRO 10288.0/10608.0	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict	1,153,554	80,906,819	64,886,646
Ethiopia	PRRO 10362.0	Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion	4,807,629	225,314,361	203,222,954
Kenya	EMOP 10374.0	Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya	2,808,717	76,338,613	53,997,617
Kenya*	PRRO 10258.1 / 2	Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees	279,589	31,082,638	25,043,611
Madagascar	PRRO 10442.0	Response to recurrent natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity in Madagascar	336,802	12,310,723	2,895,087
Occupied Palestinian Terr.	PRRO 10387.0 / 10	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	665,000	26,168,323	11,949,644
Somalia	PRRO 10191.1	Food Aid for Relief and Recovery	1,125,000	29,080,159	1,885,088
Southern Africa Regional	PRRO 10310.0	Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS	4,654,050	147,964,928	89,569,711
Sudan**	EMOP 10557.0	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	5,500,000	685,404,452	337,849,834
OPERATIONS FACING CRITICAL SHORTFALLS					
Asia (ODB)					
Cambodia	PRRO 10305.0	Assisting People in Crisis	1,296,507	15,911,838	6,957,464
DPRK	PRRO 10488.0	Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in the DPR Korea.	1,877,232	45,921,308	41,518,260
Lao PDR	PRRO 10566	Assistance to Food Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks	158,567	3,082,875	1,880,523
Myanmar	PRRO 10066.3	Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Myanmar	1,249,560	16,845,237	9,171,885
Nepal	PRRO 10058.5	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees	106,800	11,957,045	5,544,532
Philippines	EMOP 10489.0	Assistance to the Conflict affected Mindanao	1,640,000	8,324,280	4,671,917
Philippines	EMOP 10575	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Victims of Typhoon Durian	500,000	4,050,768	3,188,699
Sri Lanka	PRRO 10067.1	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict and Tsunami-Affected Areas	1,110,200	34,733,697	16,895,565
Sri Lanka	SO 10564.0	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka	n/a	608,019	121,323
Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)					
Algeria*	PRRO 10172.1/2	Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees	90,000	11,715,110	7,767,421
Azerbaijan	PRRO 10168.1	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan	154,000	7,541,271	5,588,229
Georgia	PRRO 10211.1	Assistance to Recovery and Capacity Building	159,000	7,994,059	4,364,737

* Resourcing includes needs and shortfalls for both projects

** Figures do not include an estimated US\$122.2 million of carryover stocks from the previous project.

			2007 planned beneficiaries	2007 Resources to Raise	2007 Shortfall US\$
West Africa (ODD)					
Central African Republic	PRRO 10189.1	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts in the Central African Republic	347,270	33,290,373	28,513,375
Côte d'Ivoire	Reg PRRO 10372.0	Response to the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and its Regional Impact in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali	930,906	13,610,745	8,744,602
Guinea-Bissau	PRRO 10148.2	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau	232,135	5,976,204	4,404,988
Liberia	PRRO 10454.0	Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Post-Conflict Liberia	625,624	12,144,452	11,734,616
Mauritania	PRRO 10359.0	Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Drought-Affected Populations	291,536	9,298,362	3,042,610
Senegal	PRRO 10188.1	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance	382,998	10,264,337	8,608,071
Sierra Leone	PRRO 10554.0	Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in Sierra Leone	273,700	8,223,413	8,223,413
Southern Africa (ODJ)					
Malawi	PRRO 10309.1	Food Assistance for Refugees in Malawi	8,500	1,160,509	889,652
Madagascar	SO 10664.0	Logistics Support to Relief Operation for Vulnerable Population Affected by Cyclone Indalha in Madagascar	n/a	648,676	648,676
East and Central Africa (ODK)					
Burundi	PRRO 10528.0	Support for the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi: Protecting and Creating Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the most Vulnerable	1,230,475	58,109,720	30,124,845
Congo, Rep. of *	PRRO 10312.0/1	Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflicts	195,000	5,289,471	3,050,337
Somalia	SO 10578.0	Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Supply Routes in S Somalia	n/a	12,717,830	12,717,830
Uganda	PRRO 10121.1	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda	2,323,264	119,307,619	56,361,476
Latin American and the Caribbean (ODP)					
Colombia	PRRO 10366.0	Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence in Colombia	725,497	17,581,081	8,290,419
Guatemala	PRRO 10457.0	Recovery and Prevention of Malnutrition for Vulnerable Groups	373,000	10,088,735	9,536,436
Haiti	PRRO 10382.0	Assistance to Food Insecure Persons in Crisis Situations	550,000	11,738,932	11,166,522
LAC Regional*	PRRO 10212.0 /10444.0	Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and the Recovery of Livelihoods	332,900	13,322,826	11,935,533
Global	SO 10502.0	WFP-Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness	n/a	11,412,444	10,412,444
SPECIAL FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED BUREAUX: ODD / ODDY					
Burkina Faso	CP 10399.0	Country Programme	457,279	5,103,364	4,826,276
Mali	CP 10205.0	Country Programme	1,084,634	5,113,877	4,847,097
Mauritania	CP 10209.0	Country Programme	376,110	7,801,531	7,481,705
Niger	CP 10285.0	Country Programme	493,773	7,674,307	6,252,173
Sierra Leone	CP 10333.0	Country Programme	302,000	5,999,378	5,463,652
CAR	Dev 10361.0	Support for Education for All and Health	137,400	4,621,909	1,699,497

* Resourcing includes needs and shortfalls for both projects

Funding Trends and Their Impact on Operations

As of 23 April, WFP's total needs to feed more than 79 million people are estimated at US\$3.3 billion. Taking into account donations of more than US\$989 million, and carry over stocks, the organisation still has to raise more than US\$1.8 billion in 2007 to assist its projected beneficiaries.

Programme of Work 2007¹

As at 23 April

Programme Category	2007 Beneficiaries	2007 Estimated Beneficiary Needs	2007 Resources to Raise	2007 Project Mobilised	2007 Shortfalls
		(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)	(US\$ mill)
EMOPs	15,553,527	962.4	909.4	432.2	477.2
PRROs	41,277,201	1,792.1	1,451.5	441.1	1,011.0
DEV	22,204,446	395.6	312.4	80.8	234.7
SOs		141.4	141.4	35.7	107.8
Overall	79,035,174	3,291.5	2,814.7	989.7	1,830.8

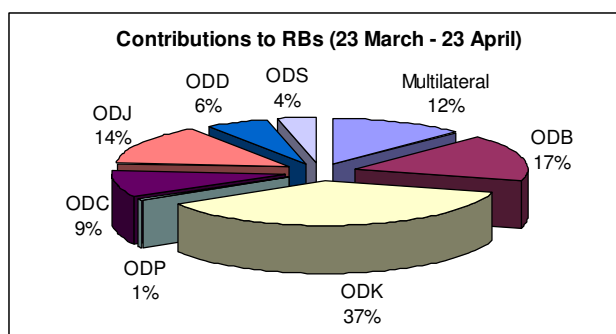
From 23 March to 23 April 2007, WFP received US\$156.9 million in contributions, which are reported in the table below. Some 75 percent of these donations were allocated to protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), reflecting the organisation's overwhelming needs in this category.

Contributions to WFP

23 March – 23 April 2007

Project category	Total value (US\$)
EMOPs	8,020,989
PRRO	117,499,335
SO	11,644,248
Dev	18,184,545
IRA	11,258
General Fund	1,533,333
Grand Total	156,893,708

The five projects that received the most funding during this period are assistance to IDPs in Uganda (US\$32.5 million), the Southern African regional operation (US\$15.8 million), and PRROs in the occupied Palestinian territories (US\$10.4 million), Sri Lanka (US\$8 million) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (US\$8 million). The bulk of contributions were confirmed for Sub-Saharan Africa – 61 percent – of which 37 percent was allocated to the Regional Bureau of East and Central Africa (ODK).



¹ Some operations have negative 2007 shortfalls which have been zeroed out.

Some US\$18 million of multilateral contributions were confirmed, representing 12 percent of all donations. Development was the largest category to receive multilateral funding (including US\$13.7 million from Germany). Cash represented 74 percent of all donations.

The UN was the second largest donor to WFP in this period, after the USA, providing US\$30 million to 16 different projects. Almost all contributions were allocated through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). During this period the remaining underfunded emergency grants from the first tranche of this CERF mechanism were allocated. These grants are allocated twice a year to humanitarian projects that are critically lacking resources. Funding amounting to US\$13.4 million was directed towards PRROs in CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, DPRK and Namibia, SOs in CAR, DRC and West African Bureau, and the EMOP in Sudan. Total underfunded grants in 2007 so far have reached US\$22.8 million. This is already much higher than the total underfunded grants received in 2006 (US\$14.5 million) and additional support is expected in the second tranche in August.

In addition, rapid response grants were allocated to SOs in Kenya and Mozambique, and PRROs in Sri Lanka, Uganda and West African Bureau. The Benin development operation and Southern African regional project also received locally confirmed UNICEF grants. Overall, the UN is the third largest donor to WFP in 2007.

Two projects received assistance from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) – the Tanzanian PRRO assisting refugees, and the SO in Mozambique providing logistical support to the cyclone emergency. There was one new replenishment of US\$11,000, although one previous contribution was reduced in this period. Total donor funding to the IRA in 2007 is now US\$13.1 million, with a current available balance of US\$50.6 million.

Noteworthy donations this month include the Swiss government's contribution, linked to the Food Aid Convention, of US\$2.8 million to operations in Africa and occupied Palestinian territories. Following a new trend of Arab states offering assistance to Arab recipient countries through WFP rather than bilaterally, Egypt provided two in-kind contributions to Somalia and to Sudan. This latter contribution is of particular interest as it is the first food donation to WFP's Sudan operation from an Arab state.

Already, Turkey's 2007 contributions are almost double donations in 2006, and its role as a key emerging donor to WFP was enhanced with the recent contribution to DPRK. Luxembourg made a second contribution to the same operation in DPRK this year, as well as providing support for Namibia via the Regional PRRO.

In addition, two contributions are currently pending allocation to projects, and are therefore captured in the General Fund: US\$1.3 million from Italy, and US\$260,000 from Austria.

High Profile Operations

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

Afghanistan

PRRO 10427.0 – Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation

January 06 – December 08



Photo: WFP/Jackie Dent

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
9,556	1,593	0	0	0
Sep-07	Aug-07	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	383,521,004	200,935,841	182,585,163	48%
2007	135,186,998	24,193,482	110,993,516	82%

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

- Severe winter conditions, like the recent rains and floods, cause major challenges for WFP and other UN agencies in delivering humanitarian relief to needy populations. Heavy rain is blocking roads and restricting populations' access to markets and other social services while seriously hampering food deliveries.
- In most parts of the country insecurity remains a major challenge for delivering food to populations who need it. Various security incidents such as the recent attack on the UNOPS vehicle that claimed the lives of four Nepalese security staff and their Afghan driver in Kandahar city and the rocket attack targeting the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in the northern province of Faizabad, continue to be reported throughout the country, thus impacting WFP staff and food movements.
- Cereals will be depleted by September 2007 and pulses by August. This requires a response from donors to avoid disrupting implementation of key activities and pre-positioning for winter.
- For the next six months the overall operation still remains underfunded. Long lead time from contribution to food delivery, delays in export permissions (for Pakistan wheat), and insecurity further hinder WFP's response.

Chad

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

January 07 – June 08



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
945	0	138	0	200
Sep-07	n/a	May-07	n/a	Aug-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	85,427,612	39,187,765	46,239,848	54%
2007	67,869,623	39,187,765	28,681,859	42%

Chad's poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts, and tensions between ethnic groups have further contributed to political instability. Economic development in Chad is inhibited by its landlocked location and the desert climate in the north. In addition to its support for the population in food insecure areas, WFP is providing emergency assistance for refugees from Sudan, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in eastern Chad and refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad.

- The security situation remains volatile in eastern Chad and relatively calm in the rest of the country. On 23 April, armed bandits entered the Iriba office compound of CARE and stole a vehicle. Due to the security situation, development activities in eastern Chad remain under suspension and a planned joint monitoring mission by WFP and International Relief and Development (IRD) has been postponed.
- The caseload of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has increased to 140,000 and thus the available resources are not sufficient to cover all requirements for the rainy season. WFP is looking into loan options from other operations to cover imminent shortfalls.
- A revision of the 2007 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Chad is expected to be launched shortly. This appeal provides emergency assistance for IDPs in Eastern Chad, addressing the urgent humanitarian needs of the IDPs and the host population, and promoting the search of durable solution including the return to their place of origin or their integration in the host community.
- Of major concern are problems with the Libyan corridor following the increase in fuel prices. Several vessels have already been diverted to Douala. If the issue is not resolved, and the commodities do not reach Chad by early June, WFP will not have adequate food resources in place for the beneficiaries during the rainy season. From 1 July to 15 October, main roads become impassable due to the rainy season and are officially closed, blocking road access to the eastern warehouses.
- Shortfalls in the food required for the Sudanese refugees and Chadian IDPs could lead to deterioration in their nutritional status, as they have no coping mechanisms and depend entirely on WFP food. This could also lead to unrest in the camps, seriously aggravating existing tension between refugees and host communities due to sharing of scarce resources.
- Immediate availability of funds is required for this project in order to continue operations after the rainy season in November given the extremely long lead times for commodity delivery. WFP is requesting a loan of 6,000 mt of cereals from Sudan to prevent a foreseen shortfall in October.

Congo, DR

PRRO 10288.0 – Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Populations Affected by Armed Conflict / 10608.0 - Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in the DRC²

January 04 – June 07 / July 07 – December 09



Photo: WFP/Susan Schulman

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,580	557	149	643	68
Immediate	Aug-07	Immediate	Jul-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	482,838,347	195,256,057	287,582,290	60%
2007	80,906,819	16,020,173	64,886,646	80%

Armed conflict since 1998 has led to a serious humanitarian crisis with about 2.7 million people displaced. There are still grave humanitarian concerns due to insecurity as well as natural disasters.

² New project 10608.0 has not yet been approved, so total project needs have not yet been identified.

- Various localized conflicts, particularly in the northern part of eastern DRC, are causing massive displacement of rural populations. Accused of cohabiting or collaborating with militias or governmental troops, peasant farmers continue to be targeted by various opposing armed groups. The cycle of violence significantly restrains WFP food aid operation in the area.
- Administrative harassment continues as the majority of state officials and government soldiers are not adequately paid.
- WFP will need additional pledges for the period beginning May 2007 to ensure a steady flow of assistance for the next project, starting in July 2007. Vulnerable people in DRC will need support for a considerable period following the first free elections in 46 years last year.

Ethiopia

PRRO 10362.0 – Enabling Livelihood Protection and Promotion

Jan 05 – Dec 07



Photo: WFP/Sven Torfinn

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
88,502	145	20,135	3,175	0
May-07	Sep-07	May-07	May-07	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	783,763,137	514,493,422	269,269,715	34%
2007	225,314,361	22,091,407	203,222,954	90%

Extreme poverty in Ethiopia, combined with frequent natural disasters and conflict, has resulted in more than 8 million people in need of food assistance, some through food aid and some through cash under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

- According to the Ethiopian Meteorological Agency, widespread rainfall has covered much of the country, particularly the central Rift Valley and the eastern highlands. Heavy rainfall is expected to continue in the area over the next week. This could lead to renewed flooding as in the second semester of 2006, when over half million people in the country were affected.
- The Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme (TSF) will face serious resource shortfalls from May 2007 onwards for fortified blended food and vegetable oil. The value of this shortfall is US\$14 million. This can lead to significant numbers of identified moderately malnourished women and children becoming severely malnourished with increased risk of maternal and child mortality.
- The Urban HIV/AIDS nutrition support component is facing a very serious shortfall as of March 2007 for wheat. The value of this shortfall is US\$7 million. Lack of food commodities will increase vulnerability, poor nutritional status and dropout of treatment or school of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Shortfalls for the TSF (26,000 mt valued at US\$14 million) and HIV/AIDS (12,875 mt valued at US\$7 million) components will cause imminent pipeline breaks. However, large shortfalls also remain for the annual needs of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and relief components (PRRO shortfall is 146,000 mt, valued at US\$84 million.)

Kenya

EMOP 10374.0 – Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People

August 04 – Sep 07



Photo: WFP/Peter Karanja

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,110	0	620	0	555
Jul-07	n/a	Aug-07	n/a	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	353,894,150	301,994,483	51,899,667	15%
2007	76,338,613	22,340,997	53,997,617	71%

Poverty, low economic growth, drought-prone arid lands and high population growth cause increasing hunger in Kenya. Following successive seasons of failed rains, some 3 million people have been plunged into crisis due to destroyed livelihoods and the death of livestock.

- The short rains assessment report issued in April, found a much-reduced requirement for free-food distribution in Kenya.
- WFP is preparing to scale down the emergency operation to reach 1.3 million beneficiaries in 14 districts as follows: general food distribution and/or food/cash for assets to 919,000 beneficiaries in 14 districts, expanded school feeding to 271,000 school children in nine districts, and supplementary feeding to 120,000 children under five and pregnant/lactating women.
- The project has been extended for 3 months. The 2007 needs have been increased, however there has not been a budget revision for the whole project. A new operation will begin in October.

Kenya

PRRO 10258.1 / 10258.2 – Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees³

October 05 – September 07 / October 07 – September 09



Photo: WFP/Stephanie Savariaud

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	750	0	0	0
n/a	Jun-07	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	74,836,711	53,788,980	21,047,731	28%
2007	31,082,638	6,039,027	25,043,611	81%

Refugee camps, established 15 years ago in Kenya, are home to some 245,000 Somali and Sudanese refugees who have fled war and insecurity in their home countries.

- Limited spontaneous arrivals from Somalia, caused by the continued insecurity there, continue in Dadaab. Some 2,200 Somalis have sought asylum since the border was closed in early January 2007.

³ New project 10258.2 has not yet been approved, so total project needs have not yet been identified.

- WFP is providing food assistance to refugees and has pre-positioned several months of food stocks in the camps, including HEBs and BP5s, to ensure an immediate response in case of a larger influx.
- A budget revision is pending for this project, causing the 2007 shortfall to be currently higher than the total project shortfall.

Madagascar

PRRO 10442.0 – Response to recurrent natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity

July 06 – June 08



Photo: WFP/Michael Huggins

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,835	301	0	20	0
Immediate	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	13,072,478	10,517,442	2,555,036	20%
2007	12,310,723	9,415,637	2,895,087	24%

Madagascar is vulnerable to natural disasters (cyclones, drought, floods, famines and locust infestations), which lead to food insecurity for much of the population.

- WFP has started flying desperately needed food and other humanitarian supplies by helicopter to 20,000 people in northwestern Madagascar isolated after one of the worst cyclone seasons in years.
- The UN system has agreed to update the flash appeal after the passage of the tropical cyclones Indlala and Jaya. WFP revised needs for the period of the flash appeal (March – September 07) are 13,742 mt of food for a cost of US\$10,285,132.
- In April, WFP in coordination with cooperating partner, CARE, is assisting 77,683 persons in the Northeastern district of Maroantsetra, Antalaha. A total of 474.71 mt will be distributed.
- In Ambanja, Northwestern district severely affected by landslides and flooding, WFP will assist 11,565 people in collaboration with CARITAS and other local NGOs. Some 65.48 mt of commodities will be distributed. 31,619 persons will be assisted in the districts of Antsohihy, Port Bergé and Mampikony, with 275.34 mt of food.
- In the Southeastern districts of Mananjary and Nosy Varika, WFP and Agro Action Allemande will distribute 377.38 mt of food to 23,500 people. In addition, WFP will distribute 92 mt of food to approximately 10,000 beneficiaries in Vangaindrano with Catholic Relief Services.
- Operations to assist some 186,000 drought-affected beneficiaries of the South of the country ended in mid-April. A limited continuation to 30,000 beneficiaries will follow for families with malnourished children.
- For the period April - May - June, WFP and its partners are planning to provide food aid to some 210,000 beneficiaries.
- The current funding shortfalls will severely limit any extension of WFP food security interventions in the drought-affected southern communes and in the flood affected areas in the Northeast, Northwest and South East.
- A budget revision to include the revised emergency needs is pending for WFP's total 2007 needs, causing the 2007 shortfall to be higher than the total project shortfall.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

PRRO 10387.0 / 10387.1 – Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians

September 05 – August 07 / Sep 07 – Aug 09



Photo: WFP/David Furst

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
16,126	1,832	0	661	177
May-07	Immediate	n/a	Jun-07	May-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	210,191,402	109,126,670	101,064,732	48%
2007	26,168,323	14,218,679	11,949,644	46%

The humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory is grave following six years of protracted political and economic crisis and a serious deterioration in internal security. Food insecurity remains widespread, affecting 46 percent of the population to varying degrees (68 percent in Gaza). WFP supports the poorest and most food insecure non refugee population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by providing food rations through general distribution and food-for-work and food-for-training programmes.

- WFP is gravely concerned by the rising violence in Gaza. Nowhere is safe and life for the poorest sector of the population is precarious. The kidnapping threat to International citizens in Gaza remains extremely high. Furthermore there was a serious attack on a UN convoy and a hijack of two UN vehicles in past months. In the absence of security guarantees, only critical external missions are entering Gaza. The few staff remaining in Gaza are operating under extremely strict security restrictions, which is hampering WFP's ability to monitor and assist the food security of the most vulnerable population in Gaza.
- Generous donor support means that the two-year operation (to August 2007) is well resourced. Requirements for 2007 in the table above include an upcoming PRRO, subject to approval.
- WFP is looking for early donations for the next operation starting in September 2007 to ensure ongoing food distributions.

Somalia

PRRO 10191.1 – Food Aid for Relief and Recovery

August 06 – July 08



Photo: WFP/Francesco Brolì

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,342	391	147	0	0
Immediate	Immediate	May-07	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	129,211,628	44,608,847	84,602,781	65%
2007	29,080,159	27,195,072	1,885,088	6%

Food security in Somalia is threatened by conflict and resulting insecurity, droughts and floods. WFP's operations aim to save lives and protect livelihoods while preventing mass migration of communities affected by the devastating drought.

- The security situation remains volatile in Somalia, where renewed fighting broke out in Mogadishu and in parts of South Somalia in April. Residents have fled the capital. Lower and Middle Shabelle have the largest concentration of IDPs with significant numbers in Galgadud and South Mudug.
- Many of the displaced are women, children and the elderly who fled Mogadishu with little more than the clothes on their backs and now only have trees for shelter and little, if any, sanitation is causing the number of cholera and diarrhoea cases to rise.
- A convoy of nine trucks contracted by WFP has successfully delivered 320 mt of WFP food to six distribution sites for 32,000 people in Afgoye who fled renewed conflict in Mogadishu. WFP's NGO partner has begun distributing the food to the displaced. An estimated 340,000 people have been displaced by the conflict in Mogadishu since February.
- Anticipated shortfalls may cause a reduction of beneficiary numbers under the relief programme or commodity substitution in the social support and school feeding programmes. This is especially critical in view of the projected high requirement of food to assist in drought relief.
- With the onset of the *Gu* rains and heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands, some roads in South/Central are reportedly flooded. Heavy *Gu* rains will exacerbate the already critical conditions for many IDPs in the region.

Southern Africa

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

January 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Julia Stewart

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
56,749	4,292	7,858	4,931	0
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	732,877,180	513,614,499	219,262,681	30%
2007	147,964,928	58,395,217	89,569,711	61%

The Southern Africa region is severely affected by a deadly combination of food insecurity, a weakened capacity of governments to provide basic services and HIV/AIDS. Countries in this region have nine of the ten highest prevalence rates in the world.

- After a year of relatively stable food security, drought and flooding are expected to have a negative impact on the harvest which started in April. Most countries in the region suffered severe dry spells and heavy flooding along the Zambezi River also caused severe crop damage in a number of countries throughout the region.

Mozambique

- A Rapid Assessment is being conducted from 16 April – 10 May to assess food security and related needs of people affected by floods (Zambezi River Valley), cyclone (Inhambane Province) and drought (southern Mozambique).
- The second agricultural season (April–July) forms the timeframe of the possible phase-out of relief support for the flood-affected. WFP food requirements for this period amount to 13,500 mt for flood and cyclone affected people, and 8,900 mt for HIV/AIDS affected families and other vulnerable groups assisted through WFP's ongoing assistance programmes. The response plan focuses food-based interventions on food-for-work and food-for-training activities

Zambia

- The Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) announced in March that 295,148 people have been directly affected by recent flooding and would need immediate food assistance of around

7,084 mt. The Government of Zambia is currently providing the necessary support; however WFP anticipates that it will be required to assist with longer term interventions for people whose crops have been wiped out until the next harvest in 14/15 months.

- On 28 March, a consolidated flash appeal for US\$8.5 million was launched to provide aid for up to 1.4 million people, 295,000 of whom need immediate humanitarian assistance.
- Urgent funding is needed for over 500,000 people whose rations have been cut in March/April due to a shortage of funds. This includes orphans and vulnerable children in schools and those affected by HIV and AIDS.

Sudan

EMOP 10557.0 – Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict

January 07 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Diego Fernandez

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	0	0	0	0
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$⁴

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	685,403,770	347,554,617	337,849,153	49%
2007	685,403,770	347,554,617	337,849,834	49%

Sudan is struggling to recover from more than two decades of civil war, while a separate conflict is being waged in Darfur.

- The persisting insecurity in Darfur remains a major concern to the humanitarian community. WFP partners, Save the Children-US and INTERSOS, have relocated some staff in Foro Baranga to Geneina, West Darfur, as a precautionary measure due to escalating tension between the Chadian opposition and the Chadian government forces. Several aid agencies have also suspended essential work in Um Dhukun (West Darfur) due to continuing violence. Armed banditry and carjacking were the main threat in North Darfur, with a total of five carjacking incidents, one of which resulted in the death of an AMIS officer, reported during the week. In April, two WFP vehicles were hijacked, one of which has since been recovered.
- In March, WFP assisted 2.5 million beneficiaries in Sudan, of which 83 percent were in Darfur.
- During the first quarter of the year, WFP assisted approximately 35,000 returnees to the South and 22,000 returnees to the Three Areas. The number of returnees was lower than expected, with the lack of basic services being a major discouraging factor. The pace of return is expected to remain low with the onset of the rainy season.
- After 20 years of emergency free food distributions, WFP announced a major shift from emergency relief to recovery in its operations in southern Sudan. This shift is due to a reduced demand for food aid, following a good harvest and the end of the north-south civil war. WFP will reduce the number of people receiving free food from 1.6 million in 2006 to 1.3 million in 2007, while increasing the number of people participating in food-for-work projects to 160,000 in 2007 from 121,000 in 2006. A public information campaign has been launched to inform beneficiaries of the shift.
- WFP has begun pre-positioning food stocks to remote locations that will become inaccessible during the rainy season. As of mid April, 13,000 mt has been pre-positioned in South Sudan; 70,000 mt in Darfur, with plans to reach 80,000 mt by May; while pre-positioning in Three Areas is taking place in April.

⁴ These figures do not include estimated carry over stocks from previous operations of US\$122.2 million. The actual estimated shortfall is currently 32 percent.

OPERATIONS FACING CRITICAL SHORTFALLS

Listed alphabetically and by Regional Bureau

Asia – Regional Bureau ODB

Cambodia

PRRO 10305.0 – Assisting People in Crisis

July 04 – December 07



Photo: WFP/AK Kimoto

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
8,408	797	0	5	227
May-07	May-07	n/a	Jun-07	May-07

Resourcing US

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	47,838,664	35,798,995	12,039,669	25%
2007	15,911,838	8,954,374	6,957,464	44%

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

- In January, WFP was forced to suspend all activities except school feeding in 1,000 out of 1,500 schools due to pipeline breaks. In February, activities in most schools (with an exception of 20 schools under the sprinkle pilot scheme) were suspended. Take Home Rations for nearly 16,000 students in grades 4 through 6 (mainly girls) have been put on hold for second and third Quarter. None of the 85,000 HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries have received food for the first quarter of 2007 under MCH due to pipeline breaks.
- With recent confirmed contributions, WFP will resume food distribution for HIV/AIDS and TB programmes in April and School Feeding Programme in May. WFP will not be able to resume other activities such as Take Home Rations, Vocational Training and Adult Literacy nor expand collaboration with UNICEF as originally planned.
- Impact Assessment on Pipeline Breaks conducted by WFP and its Cooperating Partners witnessed decreased attendance, punctuality and concentration of school children. Attendance rate has been reduced by 20-30%. With an average of only 10% of children having breakfast at home, most of the students come to school hungry and can not concentrate. Consequently, many teachers have had to reduce school hours for young students from grades 1 through 3 by 1.5 hours.
- In order to resume all activities for the next 6 months, contributions up to US\$5.6 million are urgently needed.

DPR Korea

PRRO 10488.0 – Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in DPRK

April 06 – March 08



Photo: WFP/Gerald Bourke

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
14,597	3,253	0	275	644
Jul-07	Jul-07	n/a	Jul-07	Jul-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	102,234,076	21,426,726	80,807,350	79%
2007	45,921,308	4,403,048	41,518,260	90%

Due to the combination of natural disasters and food shortages caused by economic problems WFP is currently providing recovery assistance to vulnerable groups in DPR Korea.

- As WFP is currently only operating in 29 counties, the number of beneficiaries is 724,149 (39 percent of target caseload). The PRRO could be expanded to all 50 counties, as provided for under the LOU, if additional resources are received and agreement on the selection of the remaining counties can be reached with the government.
- Stringent access and travel conditions continue to impact WFP efforts, e.g. travel plans are required two-weeks in advance. Visits to paediatric wards of county hospitals are not permitted.
- Major pipeline breaks are expected to hit the operation in June and threatening to affect most of WFP's vulnerable beneficiaries, including children and pregnant and nursing women.
- Critical shortages of wheat, pulses and dried skim milk (DSM) are already affecting the operation, including a temporary removal of DSM from some fortified foods that provide nutritional sustenance to infants in orphanages and kindergartens. Should current food import and food aid trends be maintained, DPRK will face a second consecutive year of significant food shortage in 2007 that could lead to increasing malnutrition rates most among vulnerable groups in food insecure regions.

Laos PDR

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

April 07 – March 09



Photo: WFP/Tom Greenwood

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,163	0	0	0	0
Immediate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	7,228,730	1,202,352	6,026,378	83%
2007	3,082,875	1,202,352	1,880,523	61%

Due to natural disasters, rapid implementation of certain national policies, droughts, flash floods and pest infestation many poor, rural communities face recurring and even simultaneous livelihood shocks.

- The main objectives of this PRRO are to prevent deterioration of the nutritional status, improve household food security, and build livelihood opportunities by providing food assistance to some 272,000 vulnerable food insecure people. The operation provides: a) relief assistance during the most critical times, b) physical and human asset creation through Food for Work (FFW) and Food

for Training (FFT) and c) support to HIV/AIDS patients and their families with an incentive to adhere to their antiretroviral treatment (ART).

- As this is a new operation funding is urgently needed in order to avoid pipeline breaks.
- Pipeline breaks will especially affect the population in ex-opium cultivating areas where the local population is in dire need of food aid.

Myanmar

PRRO 10066.3 – Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in Northern Rakhine State and Magway Division (Dry Zone) of Myanmar
January 07 – December 09



Photo: WFP/Liu Dageng

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
7,156	514	0	313	60
Aug-07	Jun-07	n/a	Jul-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	51,739,680	7,673,352	44,066,328	85%
2007	16,845,237	7,673,352	9,171,885	54%

Long years of selective sanctions coupled with decades of armed conflicts have led to lack of income generating opportunities and the inability of families of Northern Rakhine State, Shan State and Magway Division of Myanmar to meet their food needs.

- This new PRRO which came into operation in January 2007 is planned to provide a total of 114,315 mt of food to 1.6 million people for a period of three years.
- WFP foresees a resource shortfall of 20,000 mt of mixed food commodities for the current phase of the PRRO for 2007.
- 10,000 mt need to be resourced within next two months in order to have adequate time for local purchases and the necessary transport permits to move food to operational areas before the rainy season starts in June. This also corresponds to the opening of the new academic year, hence, the food for the take-home rations for primary school children under the food for education, the biggest programme activity, need to be pre-positioned before June.

Nepal

PRRO 10058.5 – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees
January 07 – December 08



Photo: WFP/Shehzad Noorani

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
765	441	661	74	421
Sep-07	Jul-07	May-07	Jul-07	May-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	23,598,322	6,412,513	17,185,809	73%
2007	11,957,045	6,412,513	5,544,532	46%

Chronic food insecurity, poverty and entrenched insurgency and recurring natural disasters demands WFP's presence in Nepal.

- Immediate pipeline breaks are foreseen and additional resources are urgently needed.
- At least US\$1 million is needed each month, starting from June to secure basic food aid to the Bhutanese Refugees.
- Without further donor assistance the nutritional status of the refugee population, especially children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons will be affected. Furthermore, their participation in skills transfer and income generation opportunities that contribute to food security will be impeded.

Philippines

EMOP 10489.0 – Assistance to Conflict-Affected Mindanao
March 06 – Dec 07



Photo: WFP/AK Kimoto

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
439	0	1,430	93	83
Aug-07	n/a	Jun-07	Jun-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	24,546,778	9,196,870	15,349,908	63%
2007	8,324,280	3,652,362	4,671,917	56%

Due to Natural disasters and the three decades of conflicts and civil war in Mindanao, WFP is currently providing emergency assistance in the Philippines.

- WFP is scaling up various EMOP interventions in Mindanao, including food for education, mother child nutrition activities, food for work and food for training projects. Full EMOP implementation has been constrained by inadequate resources, however the continuation of the programme has been made possible by an allocation to the operation from the Immediate Response Account. To date, the programme has benefited 400,000 conflict-affected people in eight provinces, as compared to the 2.1 million target.
- Recent IRA allocation has raised resource availability permitting WFP to scale up activities towards EMOP targets. However, further contributions are needed to repay internal loan and enable WFP to fully support the peace process, address the worrying levels of malnutrition and sustain increased school attendance.
- If new contributions are not received WFP's ability to support the peace process, which is at a critical stage will be hampered, and also WFP's ability to address the worrying levels of malnutrition in target provinces and sustain increased school attendance through the school year will be at risk.

Philippines

EMOP 10575.0 – Relief and Recovery Assistance to Victims of Typhoon Durian
January 07 – September 07



Photo: WFP/AK Kimoto

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,905	387	0	214	0
Immediate	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	4,050,768	862,069	3,188,699	79%
2007	4,050,768	862,069	3,188,699	79%

Due to natural disasters and the three decades of conflicts and civil war in Mindanao, WFP is currently providing emergency assistance in the Philippines

- Typhoon Durian devastated the Bicol region of the Philippines, affecting nearly three million people and leaving at least 800,000 homeless, food insecure and without adequate livelihoods.
- This new operation planned to end in September 2007 will support the restoration of shelters, schools, health clinics, roads and bridges, agriculture and other priority infrastructure, through targeted food distributions and food for work.
- So far WFP has distributed 280 mt of rice to 5,592 typhoon-affected families (27,960 people) in Albay province, including all those remaining in evacuation camps and transitional centers and targeted displaced people outside the camps. Planning is underway for food for work activities under EMOP 10575 which will target farmers and fisherfolk affected by the typhoon while providing continued support to camp dwellers.
- Immediate shortfalls for all commodities are expected.
- Considering the short duration of the operation the shortfalls need to be urgently covered.

Sri Lanka

PRRO 10067.1 – Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict-Affected areas
Jan 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Nick Keyes

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
13,205	2,037	5,473	497	782
May-07	May-07	May-07	May-07	May-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	69,394,639	58,336,159	11,058,480	16%
2007	34,733,697	17,838,132	16,895,565	49%

In the wake of the renewal of hostilities, WFP is providing emergency assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected families in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

- Continued intensive military operations with daily shelling and on-the-ground fighting in the area west Batticaloa has meant that, as of 12 April, additional IDPs require urgent assistance.
- During the first days of May several rebels and civilians have been killed and the conflicts currently seem to be escalating.
- Due to pipeline constraints, WFP has had to reprioritize resources from other geographical areas and partially suspend some recovery programmes such as FFE / MCN to help meet the needs of IDPs. Security concerns and restricted humanitarian access, particularly in LTTE-controlled areas, continue to hamper WFP emergency operations.
- Without new contributions, WFP beneficiaries will suffer breaks in all food commodities by early June 2007.
- A budget revision is expected for this operation. This causes a 2007 need higher than total project plan.

Sri Lanka

SO 10564.0 – Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka

November 06 – June 07



Photo: WFP/Martin Specht

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	615,467	375,759	239,708	39%
2007	608,019	486,697	121,323	20%

In the wake of the renewal of hostilities, WFP is providing emergency assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected families in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

- The objectives of this SO are to provide efficient air transport services to humanitarian agencies and donor representatives in Sri Lanka (connection between Colombo and Jaffna); and Carry out medical and security evacuations of staff members.
- The first flight was on 4 January and now UNHAS is running 2 flights per week. The current shortfall will cover the project extension until 30 June 07.

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

Algeria

PRRO 10172.1 / 10172.2 – Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees⁵

September 04 - June 08 / July 07 – December 08



Photo: WFP/Heidi Haugen

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,522	1,077	380	131	0
Jul-07	Immediate	Immediate	Jun-07	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	43,418,054	34,002,862	9,415,192	22%
2007	11,715,110	3,947,689	7,767,421	66%

WFP provides food assistance for the 90,000 most vulnerable refugees from Western Sahara, located in four major camps southwest of Tindouf in the far west of Algeria. An additional 35,000 rations were made available during most of 2006 and the early months of 2007 to cover people affected by torrential rain early in 2006.

- The current operation is being extended until end of June when a new PRRO is expected to be finalized. The new operation will include 2007 Joint Assessment Mission recommendations which broaden the nutritional impact of the food aid by diversifying the food basket, building safety nets and re-establishing a security stock of food supplies.
- The food pipeline for the current operation was temporarily stabilized in early 2007 with an

⁵ New project 10172.2 has not yet been approved, so total project needs have not yet been identified.

Immediate Response Account loan but remains tight. The local purchase of certain commodities has eased pipeline constraints for late commodity arrivals but additional contributions will be needed to ensure a 6-month coverage for all programmes.

- Serious food shortages for the supplementary feeding programme aimed at 11,200 moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children under five stopped distributions of the dry take-home ration since October 2006. Considering the high prevalence of anaemia, the restart of SFP is a top priority and targeted donations are encouraged.
- Due to revised enrolment figures for primary school children, the FFE high-energy biscuit distributions for school feeding are provided to 28,800 students, down from 34,000.

Azerbaijan

PRRO 10168.1 – Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Azerbaijan

July 06 – June 08



Photo: WFP/Mia Turner

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,098	648	0	800	244
May-07	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	15,921,615	5,106,086	10,815,529	68%
2007	7,541,271	1,953,042	5,588,229	74%

In Azerbaijan WFP assists internally displaced persons (IDPs) resulting from the regional conflict which lasted until 1994, and other vulnerable groups, by promoting food security through targeted interventions, particularly in rural areas with high concentration of IDPs.

- Recently confirmed multilateral allocations will cover two months general food distribution requirements, but lead time for international purchases mean that these commodities will only be available for distribution in June. The Government of Azerbaijan has made available the commodities to cover the pipeline break, and we are waiting for twinning funds to be confirmed.
- The PRRO will continue to provide assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups up to June 2008. Activities planned include general food assistance to IDPs (135,000 IDPs per month) and food for education. The food-for-work component, outlined in the PRRO, is unlikely to be implemented due to serious funding constraints.
- The food-for-education project, planned for 60,000, has been restricted to 12,000 primary school children because of the serious funding constraints. A take-home ration of 15 litres of vegetable oil per scholastic year is provided to students, aiming to supplement family incomes, which in turn will offset the costs of enrolment, school supplies and clothing.
- The Government pledged an in-kind contribution valued at US\$3 million for WFP's 2006-2008 PRRO operations. During 2006, WFP used the US\$1 million of commodities pledged for 2006 and the total pledge for 2007 was used to cover distributions for February-March, after a pipeline break in January. The Government has made a new pledge of in-kind support with an approximate value of US\$1.2 million, to avoid a pipeline break in April – May.
- At present the Government takes care of the food needs of an additional 146,500 beneficiaries (54 percent of the overall IDP caseload). Given government commitments to increase the number of new settlements and land allocations for IDPs, reliance on food assistance is expected to decrease over time. The current operation is designed to be the last phase of WFP's activities in Azerbaijan.

Georgia

PRRO 10211.1 Assistance to Recovery and Capacity Building
January 07 - December 08

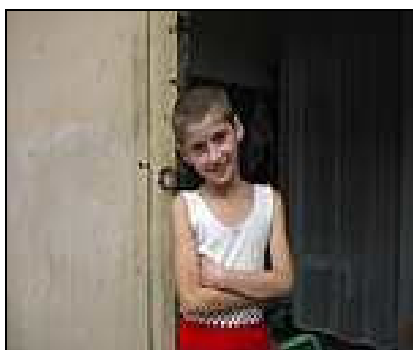


Photo: WFP/Keith

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,697	0	0	99	156
Jul-07	n/a	n/a	Aug-07	Jul-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	13,233,362	3,626,084	9,607,277	73%
2007	7,994,059	3,629,322	4,364,737	55%

The overall goal of WFP assistance in Georgia is to promote transition and stability through selected relief and recovery activities in line with the Government's commitment to poverty eradication under the Millennium Development Goals.

- Under the relief food assistance component of the PRRO, WFP resources contribute to food security among the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly and destitute children, and the Chechen refugees accommodated in the Pankisi Valley.
- In terms of recovery, WFP promotes community-based food-for-work activities with the view to improve local food production and security among rural poor households. WFP also complements Government's efforts with food-for-education programme and provides food assistance to promote treatment and recovery among TB patients and people living with HIV/AIDS.
- At the same time WFP increasingly involves government stakeholders in the planning and implementation of project activities with the view to instil a sense of participation and ownership and to prepare pre-conditions for the gradual phase-out of WFP activities in Georgia.
- In January 2007, WFP launched a new phase of its PRRO for a two-year period of 2007-2008. The operation plans to provide assistance with 26,500 mt to over 200,000 people at a cost of US\$13 million.
- A low level of funding, however, prevents WFP from implementing project components as planned, and has forced WFP to adjust the programming of activities to sustain critical assistance to those most in need.
- During January-April 2007, WFP assistance was provided to 40,000 people representing only 27 percent of the planned caseload.
- While the relief component, FFE and TB programmes are being implemented at a rate close to the plans, the recovery FFW activities – a major part of the operation – are drastically scaled down in all targeted regions, cutting an essential source of income for the rural poor beneficiaries.
- Shortfall for the coming six-months (April-September 2007) amounts to 4,000 mt of food valued at approximately US\$1.9 million.

West Africa – Regional Bureau ODD

Central African Republic

PRRO 10189.1 - Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts in the Central African Republic
July 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
11,827	1,005	1,054	588	689
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	44,061,195	14,877,059	29,184,136	66%
2007	33,290,373	4,776,998	28,513,375	86%

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been politically unstable for decades and repeated political and economic crises, which have shattered the country in recent years, have caused the overall situation to degenerate. In addition, the country is hampered by being landlocked with a low population density. Nutritional deficiencies are widespread in the country.

- The security situation in CAR remains precarious and worrisome, especially in the north of the country, along the borders with Sudan and Chad. Some one million people, or one quarter of the total population, are estimated to be affected by the widespread insecurity throughout the north.
- The north-eastern town of Birao, which is less than 100 kilometres from the Sudanese border, was attacked for the second time in four months by UFDR militants in early March. The UN estimates that 95 percent of the town's 14,000 inhabitants have fled and that 70 percent of houses have been torched. Birao is now secured by Government forces and French army troops.
- WFP's February rapid emergency food Security assessment in the northwest provinces indicated that food availability in markets, just two months before the start of the lean season, is dangerously low and that access to food is problematic as food stocks/seeds were often stolen or burned by armed men. The assessment also indicates that food frequency and diet diversity has significantly decreased: the population eats just one meal a day, sometimes less, consisting of only gathered wild products.
- The impact of additional shortfalls will have a devastating effect on beneficiaries' nutritional situation. The country can also expect the return of more than 30,000 returnees from Chad. If that were to happen, then the already meagre food resources would be depleted even further.

Côte d'Ivoire Regional

PRRO 10372.0 - Response to the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis and its Regional Impact in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali
January 05 – June 07



Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	0	440	0	30
n/a	n/a	Jul-07	n/a	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	69,630,413	54,887,685	14,742,728	21%
2007	13,610,745	4,866,143	8,744,602	64%

The prolonged crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has disrupted the country's food security and has impacted neighbouring countries. The outlook for 2007 remains uncertain and could lead to destabilize West Africa further. Despite the recent peace building efforts, the precarious security situation in the west of the country continues to face daily incidences of violence.

- Continued support is crucial in order to combat worrisome levels of food insecurity, particularly in the north and west.
- Emergency food assistance continues to be needed due to large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.
- Côte d'Ivoire will be commencing a new project in July 2007 - donor support will be vital for the success of this operation which will support the process of reunification in the country.
- The project will be facing pipeline breaks in all commodities, and funds are urgently requested in order to avoid these breaks.

Guinea-Bissau

PRRO 10148.2 - Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau

January 06 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Tom Haskell

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	0	867	118	89
n/a	n/a	Jun-07	Jul-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	14,638,290	7,302,073	7,336,216	50%
2007	5,976,204	1,571,216	4,404,988	74%

Political instability following the 1998 civil war led to an increase in poverty and nutritional problems, especially among the most vulnerable segments of the population. Cereal production decreased, and there have been serious disruptions in food marketing and availability, due to asset destruction, infrastructure deterioration and lack of inputs.

- Following months of political tensions, parliament passed a vote of no confidence in March 2007, and the country is now awaiting the nomination of a new government. It is feared that the current events could lead to renewed political instability.
- FAO issued an alert regarding the 2007 cashew season, which is in its initial stages. Widespread economic hardship and increased food insecurity could occur should government policies continue to hamper the cashew trade. Cashew nuts, the country's leading export earner, are widely grown by smallholders. WFP has scheduled a review of the cashew sector's influence on food security in April 2007.
- Food shortfalls will discourage malnourished mothers from visiting health centres with their children. The incentive for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) patients to continue their therapy will be reduced. The impact on beneficiaries' well-being will be particularly acute as shortfalls are forecast during the lean season, a time of food shortages and livelihood stress for rural households.

Liberia

PRRO 10454.0 – Post-Conflict Transition in Liberia

July 07 – June 09



Photo: WFP/Ramin Rafirasme

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	0	45	0	102
n/a	n/a	Jul-07	n/a	Jul-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	50,624,371	409,836	50,214,535	99%
2007	12,144,452	409,836	11,734,616	97%

Over a decade of civil war in Liberia and Sierra Leone destroyed local infrastructure and livelihoods and forced the displacement of over a million people throughout the sub-region. Food aid is needed to support post-conflict recovery and rehabilitation activities.

- This approved project follows on from the Regional PRRO 10064.3 - Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region, which terminates at the end of June.
- Given the sensitivity and importance of repatriation in the region, continued donor support is urgently needed to encourage full repatriation and to help resettling Liberians through recovery activities. The recent Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey highlights malnutrition and food security as serious concerns in Liberia. Agriculture, in particular, has been affected by years of conflict and needs support. Food aid is crucial for putting the country back on its feet and contributing to peace building efforts in the region.
- Resource shortfalls during this period would constrain WFP to suspend daily school meals which benefit up to 450,000 primary school children, most of whom rely on WFP food assistance as their main daily food in-take, resulting in decreased attendance rates. Take-home rations for school girls would also be cut, eliminating a major incentive for families to send their daughters to school.
- Shortfalls would negatively impact food-for-work projects as well, including agriculture and infrastructure rehabilitation projects which benefit resettled persons and their host communities. Discontinuation of these projects would weaken the support structures required to firmly root returnees in their areas of resettlement, and would delay the recovery of the social and economic sectors in rural areas, giving rise to increased urban migration which could pose additional pressures on already overpopulated urban centres.

Mauritania

PRRO 10359.0 – Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Drought-Affected Populations

January 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Marcus Prior

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2,263	93	0	0	30
Sep-07	Sep-07	n/a	n/a	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	45,687,720	34,945,690	10,742,030	24%
2007	9,298,362	6,255,752	3,042,610	33%

Mauritania is prone to natural disasters (drought, desert locust invasion and floods). The high level of poverty generates vulnerability to food insecurity. The annual "lean season" always brings hunger.

- Current food security conditions indicate that the hunger season is settling three months earlier than usual. Reported food access problems are attributed to this year's production shortfall, deficit production in previous years, limited cross-border trade with Senegal and Mali, and high market prices. According to FEWS NET, in the most likely scenario new pockets of food insecurity will appear in agropastoral and pastoral areas. The food security status of rural farming areas is expected to deteriorate from highly to extremely food insecure, possibly with localised food crises, especially in rainfed areas. Household food security will gradually deteriorate while malnutrition rates are expected to climb due to continuing shortages of crops and income. Farmers' families are expected to turn to borrowing, out-migration and assistance programmes.
- This project faces substantial shortfalls of cereals if no new substantial contributions are made soon. The cereal break will mostly affect the 87,690 beneficiaries of community food security stock reserves (SAVS) and the 225,000 beneficiaries of food-for-work activities. Vulnerable households may be compelled to sell their assets, migrate, and in some cases, use non-sustainable survival strategies such as usurious borrowing and sale of breeding stock. In addition, 82,900 malnourished children under five, and pregnant and lactating women who benefit from the 700 supplementary feeding centres, will also be affected. The reduction of this activity will have the most serious consequences on the health and lives of targeted young children and will result in the increase of acute malnutrition rates.

Senegal

PRRO 10188.1 Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance
January 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Nancy Palus

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,716	583	0	304	29
Jun-07	Jun-07	n/a	Aug-07	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	18,639,619	9,298,917	9,340,701	50%
2007	10,264,337	1,656,266	8,608,071	84%

The country is affected by high poverty rates and insufficient national cereal production. In addition, droughts, environmental degradation and urban to rural migration further exacerbate the vulnerability of the poorest. The post-conflict region of Casamance is particularly vulnerable, with more than 75 percent of households considered as food insecure.

- The situation in the Casamance region remains tense with sporadic violence causing continued displacement. There are currently an estimated 6,500 Senegalese refugees in The Gambia and around 1,200 are still displaced within the Casamance region, following conflict in Fogny. In areas where internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned without any assistance, their sustainable reintegration continues to be hampered by limited social infrastructure and services and the presence of mines that prevents them from resuming farming.
- Fears of increasing instability have grown as a result of numerous assassinations and deaths: the President of the Regional Council was assassinated 30 December 2006; several leaders from the Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MFDC) have been killed; and, a former MFDC leader who was involved in signature of the 2004 Peace Agreement died at the beginning of the year.

- For security reasons the north of the Bignona department (Fogny) and north-west part of the region of Kolda remain inaccessible to UN missions.
- The shortfall will result in decreased attendance caused by the curtailing of school meals to 130,000 primary school children, suspension of assistance to the refugees, returnees and IDPs. Approximately 30,000 women in literacy programmes and vocational training will be denied access to crucial life skills; around 125,000 food insecure food-for-work beneficiaries will not receive family rations.

Sierra Leone

PRRO 10554.0 Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in Sierra Leone⁶
July 07 – June 08



Photo: WFP/Tom Haskell

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,383	0	587	182	85
Aug-07	n/a	Jul-07	Aug-07	Jul-07

Resourcing US\$⁷

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	8,223,413	0	8,223,413	100%

Over a decade of civil war in Liberia and Sierra Leone destroyed local infrastructure and livelihoods and forced the displacement of over a million people throughout the sub-region. Food aid is needed to support post post-conflict recovery and rehabilitation activities.

- This project follows on from the Regional PRRO 10064.3 - Post-Conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region, which terminates at the end of June.
- This pipeline faces major commodity breaks in the next six months. Food shortages would have a negative impact on school feeding beneficiaries, especially in terms of poor attendance, relief of short-term hunger and lack of concentration in the classroom. With regards to mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes, given the extent and duration of the expected shortages, the impact of estimated shortfalls on the beneficiaries will be severe and may erode some of the gains made in terms of the nutritional recovery of the affected beneficiaries.

Southern Africa – Regional Bureau ODJ

Malawi

PRRO 10309.1 -- Food Assistance for Refugees in Malawi
January 07 – December 09



Photo: WFP/Richard Lee

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
704	105	0	2	29
Jun-07	May-07	n/a	Sep-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	3,582,126	258,681	3,323,445	93%
2007	1,160,509	258,681	889,652	77%

⁶ The approval process for this project should be finalized in the beginning of May.

⁷ Total Needs for this Project have not yet been identified. Resourcing table therefore only reports on 2007 Needs.

Malawi offers refuge to asylum seekers due to its proximity to conflict countries (Burundi, DRC and Rwanda) and its open door policy. Since July 2004, WFP has provided food to a settled population at Dzaleka camp and very mobile population at Luwani Camp, in the central and southern regions of Malawi. The PRRO promotes refugees with access to agricultural land becoming self-sufficient.

- The monthly distributions will target approximately 8,600 refugees, according to current population status after the 2006 verification exercise.
- Donor funding is needed for the new refugee PRRO 10309.1 which has received limited funding and so far has a shortfall of 93 percent to support the operation up to the end of 2008.
- Majority of the refugees rely on food aid for their survival as their ability to sustain themselves is very limited, due to limited land for cultivation and restrictions to movement and trading outside the designated camps. Shortfalls will lead to high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. Under-five children and women will especially be affected by any pipeline break.

Madagascar

SO 10664.0 -- Logistics Support to Relief Operation for Vulnerable Population Affected by Cyclone Indalha in Madagascar
April 07 – June 07



Photo: WFP/Volana Rarivoson

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	648,676	0	648,676	100%
2007	648,676	0	648,676	100%

Madagascar is vulnerable to natural disasters (cyclones, drought, floods, famines and locust infestations), which lead to food insecurity for much of the population.

- The primary objectives of this SO are to provide helicopter support to enable the humanitarian community to implement emergency relief activities in a timely manner; and to strengthen the logistics information management to maximize the impact of assistance through an effective use of assets.
- Current shortfall is approximately US\$650,000. In addition, approximately US\$200,000 will be needed if contracted hours are increased.

East and Central Africa – Regional Bureau ODK

Burundi

PRRO 10528.0 - Support for the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi: Protecting and Creating Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the most Vulnerable
January 07 – December 08



Photo: WFP/Riccardo Gangale

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
0	2,862	0	739	47
n/a	Immediate	n/a	Immediate	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	114,253,871	27,984,875	86,268,996	76%
2007	58,109,720	27,984,875	30,124,845	52%

Burundi is still struggling to recover from the consequences of 13 years of civil war. A combination of extreme poverty, limited access to land, drought, floods, torrential rains, environmental degradation and the cassava mosaic disease have pushed people's survival strategies to their limits.

- Floods and torrential rains have partly destroyed the late 2006/early 2007 harvests. As a result, WFP assistance is significantly increasing to include, besides the 500,000 people under its core activities, an additional 1.5 million people under a specific emergency response scheme.
- As of April (start of the peak of the crisis) throughout May and June, WFP is increasing distribution levels up to 10,000 mt per month, of which 7,000 mt will target the most vulnerable.
- The Seeds Protection Ration campaign (SPR) conducted with FAO was completed on 15 March, reaching 99 percent of targeted beneficiaries; i.e., some 300,000 of the most vulnerable farmers and their families.
- Despite outstanding issues that need to be settled in relation to the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government and the Front National de Libération (FNL), the disarmament process is likely to start soon. Through a specific bilateral operation, WFP, in partnership with the German Technical Cooperation, will support the initial phase of the process, by providing food at the assembly sites.
- Since January, WFP was forced to reduce rations in all programme activities because of a shortage of food stocks; just when sustained nutritional support is crucial. With the improvement of its pipeline, starting in April, WFP resumed full rations for the refugee and returnee feeding activities. It is expected that the late June harvest will ease the burden on the population.

Congo, Republic of

PRRO 10312.0 / 10312.1 -- Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflicts
July 04 – March 07 / April 07 – March 09



Photo: WFP/Susan Schulman

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,580	557	149	643	68
Immediate	Aug-07	Immediate	Jul-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	27,063,974	16,041,884	11,022,090	41%
2007	5,289,471	2,239,134	3,050,337	58%

In the Republic of Congo, the combined effects of economic stagnation and successive conflicts have exacerbated poverty and increased the number of people suffering from marginalization and deprivation.

- With peace returning in the Pool region, humanitarian aid is required to assist 150,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in neighbouring regions or hiding in the forest to return to their home areas. Pool's worrying nutritional situation also requires an adequate response.
- The current PRRO and its extension are facing major shortfalls, most critically in corn soy blend (CSB) and cereals. Assorted commodities have been purchased with the last RoC Government contribution to meet the needs of the remaining period of the project implementation. Because of the shortfall in CSB, the Country Office is not able to support the supplementary feeding programme to HIV/AIDS beneficiaries. The health status of the thousands of HIV/AIDS patients, who depend on WFP rations, will be affected.

Somalia

SO 10578.0 - Emergency Rehabilitation Work in Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Supply Routes in South Somalia
February 07 – February 08



Photo: WFP/Fidel Mazobe

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	12,874,592	0	12,874,592	100%
2007	12,717,830	0	12,717,830	100%

Food security in Somalia is threatened by conflict and resulting insecurity, droughts and floods. WFP's operations aim to save lives and protect livelihoods while preventing mass migration of communities affected by the devastating drought.

- This Special Operation aims to ensure year round access for ongoing WFP interventions across South Somalia.
- The operation aims to augment the port infrastructure and procedures in the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo thereby decreasing time and costs for all humanitarian operations.
- It also aims to prepare the port authorities of Mogadishu and Kismayo ports to apply for ISPS (International Ship and Port Facility Security Code) recognition, thereby providing the ports with the necessary status for all international shipping to utilise their services.
- Other goals include rehabilitation of key bottlenecks in the road network in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, and Bakool regions, and preparation against the disruption caused by damaged bridges, drifts, and small stretches of road before the bi-annual rainy season.

Uganda

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

April 05 – March 08



Photo: WFP/David Kelly

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
14,060	93	10,682	533	583
Jun-07	Jun-07	Jun-07	Jun-07	Jul-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	411,364,763	280,933,721	130,431,042	32%
2007	119,307,619	62,946,144	56,361,476	47%

Some 1.2 million people still live in crowded camps, reliant on WFP food, having been forced from their homes by the 20 year conflict between the government and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

- A critical lack of funds means that WFP can no longer continue to provide the much-needed assistance at the same levels. Of the total WFP appeal from donors and the government to support the displaced and refugees in 2007, only US\$62 million has been received. WFP has begun to cut maize and beans rations for all internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. The 1.28 million IDPs will now get a maximum of 40 percent of their minimum daily nutritional requirement.
- There has been improved security in the last year and consequently increased access to farming land by IDPs. Also, some 230,000 IDPs returned home in 2006. However, the humanitarian needs in northern Uganda remain enormous. Ninety percent of the IDPs who remain in the camps rely on WFP for their basic survival. Maize and beans make up the largest percentage of their food ration.
- The Juba peace process is still on track, but the date for resuming actual talks remains uncertain. A delayed peace agreement emphasizes the continued need for WFP assistance as the IDPs remain in cramped conditions, unable to provide enough food for their families.
- In 2007, in addition to supporting groups at particular risk under food-for-education, food-for-health and food-for-assets, WFP supports 540,000 people affected by drought in Karamoja. The US\$11 million drought relief operation, set to run until July, has further strained WFP's ability to provide much needed assistance in northern Uganda.
- WFP continues to emphasize the critical importance of meeting the ongoing relief needs as well as supporting those internally displaced persons (IDPs) wishing to go home with three-month resettlement rations.

Latin American and the Caribbean – Regional Bureau ODP

Colombia

PRRO 10366.0 – Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence

April 05 – March 08



Photo: WFP/Sabrina Quezada

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
6,242	183	0	0	755
May-07	Jun-07	n/a	n/a	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	58,129,945	32,903,943	25,226,002	43%
2007	17,581,081	9,290,662	8,290,419	47%

More than four decades of internal armed conflict has affected the country's potential for social and economic progress and is causing massive displacements. Cumulative figures for internal displacement rank Colombia on second place after the Sudan crisis, affecting between 2 and 3 million persons.

- This PRRO aims to find suitable and lasting solutions to the food scarcity of displaced populations, and to support the basic education of pre-school and school-aged boys and girls.
- Although donor support to current PRRO has been generous, the project faces important commodity breaks, mainly in rice which constitutes more than 60 percent of the ration distributed by WFP in the country.
- The PRRO will be unable to continue assisting the rising numbers of IDPs, unless increased support from donors is confirmed soon. In order to cover commitments and the increased food needs through the end of the PRRO, WFP requires US\$2 million per month.

Guatemala

PRRO 10457.0 – Recovery and Prevention of Malnutrition for Vulnerable Groups

December 05 – November 08



Photo: WFP/Gabriela Flores

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2022	0	9	0	0
Jun-07	n/a	May-07	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	27,445,337	5,757,388	21,687,950	79%
2007	10,088,735	552,299	9,536,436	95%

Weak domestic economy and natural disasters in Guatemala causes limited food access and the highest chronic malnutrition levels in the region. Extreme poverty mainly affects the indigenous population located in areas with a lack of resources and limited food access.

- PRRO 10457.0 has been implemented in 83 targeted provinces, jointly with UNICEF and WHO/PAHO, in support to the "National Programme to Reduce Child Malnutrition" in Guatemala.

The operation supports children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnutrition, in the most depressed areas of the country.

- The funding level of this project is extremely low. The PRRO will face serious pipeline breaks in cereals as the level of resources received so far is not sufficient to cover the projects' needs.
- On the basis of the results of a baseline survey, a monitoring system is being implemented in 28 selected communities to monitor the PRRO 10457.0 and to evaluate the results of the programme.

Haiti

PRRO 10382.0 – Response to Food Insecure Persons in Crisis Situations

May 05 – December 07



Photo: WFP/Anne Poulsen

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
2816	0	5,460	0	0
May-07	n/a	Immediate	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	43,919,146	31,049,208	12,869,939	29%
2007	11,738,932	572,410	11,166,522	95%

Civil unrest, natural disasters and chronic malnutrition in the poorest country of the Western hemisphere. Large part of the population suffers from anaemia and intestinal parasites. WFP annually supports over 800,000 people in Haiti by providing assistance to primary school children and by improving the nutrition and health status of vulnerable people.

- WFP in close coordination with the Government has carried out a distribution of Vitamin A reaching more than 140,000 children in the Northern provinces. WFP is also preparing the first de-worming campaign of 2007 scheduled for April expected to cover 500,000 school children.
- The Hurricane season will start early June 2007 and will last until the end of November. WFP Haiti country office, implementing the "Cluster Approach", has already initiated partnerships in order to improve preparedness, stock pre-positioning, evaluations and standardization.
- Travel restriction measures and military escorts continue to be mandatory in many areas of Port-au-Prince, namely the port and SHODECOSA where WFP's main warehouses are located. Monitoring missions remain on stand-by for these areas until further notice.
- Haiti will face a pipeline break of rice starting in May and CSB starting immediately. CSB is critically needed namely for the MCH programmes as it is the most suitable commodity for the nutritional objectives of the PRRO.
- The UN issued a Transitional Appeal on 18 December 2006 for US\$98 million (out of which WFP projects represent US\$19 million) to support the Haitian Government in stabilizing the country and getting it back on the path to development. The UN appeal focuses on political governance, economic recovery and access to basic services.

LAC Regional

PRRO 10212.0 / 10444.0 – Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and the Recovery of Livelihoods⁸

March 03 – March 09 / January 07 – March 09



Photo: WFP/Mike Huggins

Shortfalls over next 6 months⁹ (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
11,352	1,548	6,028	1,047	0
Immediate	May-07	Immediate	Immediate	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	91,069,608	39,437,086	51,632,522	57%
2007	13,322,826	1,387,293	11,935,533	90%

The combination of poverty, malnutrition, and natural disasters in the region results in the recurrent need for food assistance. WFP addresses these multi-country recurrent shocks through relief, recovery and capacity-building in emergency preparedness and response activities; supporting 690,000 beneficiaries in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

- The Regional PRRO's major challenge is to ensure that hunger is firmly placed on political agendas and to improve the regional emergency response capacity to face an increasing number of major natural disasters.
- Regional PRRO 10212.0 finalizes in March 2007 and will be superseded by a smaller and more focused two-year operation. The new Regional PRRO 10444.0 will respond to requirements under relief food assistance (GFD and FFW) and under recovery, mostly through disaster mitigation (FFW/FFA, and FFT) and preventive nutritional interventions. A total of 471,000 beneficiaries will receive food assistance and 33,000 people will benefit from capacity building in emergency response at the community level.
- With the approach of the 2007 hurricane season (June-November), forecasted to be more active than normal, it is essential that contributions are confirmed at the start of the new operation, in order for food to be pre-positioned prior to the heaviest part of the rainy season.
- PRRO Guatemala has no closing stocks at the end of March. A small outstanding borrowing (1.1 mt) is pending, which it has been unable to repay to EMOP 10497.0 (finalizing in April).
- With the start of PRRO 10444.0, the situation in Honduras and Nicaragua is particularly critical. The operations face immediate pipeline breaks in cereals, CSB and oil.
- The shortfalls will severely limit WFP's recovery efforts. It will badly impact the ongoing nutritional intervention and assistance to beneficiaries.

⁸ New project 10444.0 has not yet been approved, so total project needs have not yet been identified.

⁹ Pipeline information for Honduras and Nicaragua

Global

SO 10502.0 – WFP-Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness

December 05 – August 07



Photo: WFP/Matthew Arnold

- The objective of this SO is to enhance WFP's corporate preparedness in the light of the threats caused by the spread of the H5N1 virus.
- Through this SO WFP is procuring Tamiflu and other medical and non-medical protective equipment for all WFP staff and dependants in order to ensure compliance with the UN Medical Services recommendations.
- The SO will be shortly extended to run until August 2008.

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	5,047,789	2,585,669	2,462,120	49%
2007	3,562,120	1,100,000	2,462,120	69%

SPECIAL FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT

Highlights from ODD / ODDY

- The Sahel region has benefited from successful harvests in 2005 and 2006 which have had a positive impact on the food security levels; however these results are not able to guarantee food security and adequate nutritional levels. Many households incurred debt to cope with the poor 2004-2005 harvest and will have to repay this debt.
- Cereal prices remain relatively high and show no sign of returning to average. In addition, high malnutrition levels are not confined to areas with unfavourable crop yields, and there are high levels of poverty and widespread structural food insecurity. In particular, if cross-border trade continues to be hampered and if the socio-political situation in coastal countries such as Côte d'Ivoire deteriorates, high cereal prices may pose an accessibility risk for poor households.

Burkina Faso

CP 10399.0 - Country Programme

January 06 – December 10



Photo: Benedicte Pansier

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,807	417	198	176	51
Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	36,436,008	11,250,434	25,185,574	69%
2007	5,103,364	277,088	4,826,276	95%

WFP in Burkina Faso supports increasing food production and protecting livelihoods through food for assets activities, improving the nutrition and health of vulnerable groups and increasing access to education.

- As a result of lack of resources, April consignment plans against Activity 1 and 3 will be reduced to one third of what was originally planned. The country office has had to prioritise school-feeding activities to the detriment of literacy and skills programmes for women. In addition, rural development activities have had to be reduced hampering support to agricultural improvement activities. Due to reduced funding, activities in support of assistance to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children are only being carried under the PRRO, leaving Activity 2 to focus on the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) components from April onwards.

Mali

CP 10205.0 – Country Programme
January 03 – December 07



Photo: Cornelia Walther

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
653	0	0	0	0
Immediate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	39,505,753	23,189,461	16,316,292	41%
2007	5,113,877	266,780	4,847,097	95%

Mali's food security is affected by structural poverty and the impact of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis. Some 69 percent of the population is estimated to live below the poverty line, with poverty concentrated mainly in rural areas, and particularly affecting women. Through its country programme, WFP assists poor households in coping with droughts and other natural disasters.

- Shortfalls will affect the supplementary feeding programme, and mean that WFP will be unable to take charge of malnourished children who are integrated in the programme with critical consequences for their nutritional condition. Activity 3 will face serious food shortfalls which might compromise the implementation of food-for-work/food-for-training activities. If the pipeline is not filled before the rainy season, the activities which should be performed during the dry season will be jeopardized and beneficiaries will be more vulnerable following the lean season.

Mauritania

CP 10209.0 - Country Programme
January 03 – December 08



Photo: Giorgio Gentile

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,080	326	534	112	61
Sep-07	Jun-07	Immediate	Jun-07	Jun-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	39,878,039	16,914,664	22,963,376	58%
2007	7,801,531	319,827	7,481,705	96%

Mauritania is prone to natural disasters (drought, desert locust invasion and floods). The high level of poverty generates vulnerability to food insecurity. The annual "lean season" always brings hunger.

- Under Activity 1, pipeline breaks are foreseen in all commodity pipelines. The country office will be unable to launch the school canteen programme, which will affect more than 161,000 children. The enrolment and attendance rates will undoubtedly decrease as poor rural parents will no longer be encouraged to send their children to school. Children who do continue to attend classes will not be able to concentrate enough due to lack of food.
- With regards to Activity 2, the interruption or reduction of nutrition activities especially during the lean season when food needs are at their annual peak, would have the most serious consequences on the health and lives of targeted young children and would result in the increase of acute malnutrition rates, which are already above the WHO alarm threshold in Mauritania.
- Activity 3 faces serious food pipeline shortages, the largest shortfall is for cereals, followed by vegetable oil and pulses. The pipeline breaks will affect the 193,000 poor farmers who were programmed to benefit from food-for-work activities. Should contributions not be forthcoming, food rations will be reduced to 30 percent. and a total break in the food pipeline in July would lead to an end of these activities. This will mainly affect vital agricultural activities and reduce poor rural households' resistance to shocks, thereby reducing food security among populations already suffering from five consecutive years of natural disasters.

Niger

CP 10285.0 – Country Programme

January 04 – December 07



Photo: Judith Schuler

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
4,350	400	0	158	0
Immediate	Sep-07	n/a	Immediate	n/a

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	38,720,906	28,116,983	10,603,924	27%
2007	7,674,307	1,422,134	6,252,173	81%

Due to poverty, drought and locusts, WFP is providing assistance to vulnerable populations in Niger. The Country Programme (CP) focuses on the creation of productive assets and prevention/reduction of food crises, as well as support to basic education and the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

- Niger has been identified as a priority country for the implementation of the Sahel Alliance. The Sahel Alliance has the goal of ensuring that all children have access to primary education by providing a basic package of complementary interventions in primary schools in food insecure zones. This school package includes school meals, safe water, separate latrines, deworming, promotion of girl's education, protection and adequate infrastructure. A WFP/UNICEF/Government meeting, with the participation of the Resident Coordinator, will be held to discuss the way forward. Due to lack of stocks, support to cereal banks is on hold pending contributions. In order to be effective, cereal banks should be reinforced before the lean season, which has already begun in some areas around the country.

Sierra Leone

CP 10333.0 – Country Programme

June 05 – December 07



Photo: Marcus Prior

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
3,077	700	413	230	59
Jun-07	Immediate	Aug-07	Jun-07	Immediate

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	25,775,807	12,379,679	13,396,128	52%
2007	5,999,378	535,726	5,463,652	91%

Over a decade of civil war in Liberia and Sierra Leone destroyed local infrastructure and livelihoods and forced the displacement of over a million people throughout the sub-region. Food aid is needed to support post post-conflict recovery and rehabilitation activities.

- Over a decade of civil conflict devastated the national economy and led to large-scale social disruption. In spite of economic improvements the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone remains grim with the devastation of socio-economic infrastructure and low social indicators. The Country Programme aims to enhance the capability of vulnerable households to meet their food and nutritional needs in a sustainable manner.
- The project resourcing situation remains dire. Under Activity 1, food shortages will occur as early as June for cereals, and major pipeline breaks are expected in the next six months, unless the resourcing situation improves dramatically. Food shortages would have a negative impact on the beneficiaries especially in terms of poor attendance, relief of short-term hunger and lack of concentration in the classroom. Moreover, the expected increased retention of girls in schools under the take home rations could also be affected negatively.
- With regards to Activity 2, the prospects for the next six months are extremely poor for all six commodities in the food basket. The project resourcing situation remains critical and there are now plans to reduce caseload. Pulses have already been removed from the rations for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs). Only 2 districts (out of 9) will receive sugar for children under 5, whereas in other districts beneficiaries will receive only corn soya blend (CSB) and vegetable oil. Given the extent and duration of the forecast shortages, the impact on the beneficiaries will be severe and may erode some of the gains made in terms of the nutritional recovery of the affected beneficiaries.
- Activity 3 will face pipeline breaks in the next six months, starting in July 2007. and unless the situation improves soon food distributions will have to be suspended from June 2007.



Photo: Marcus Prior

Shortfalls over next 6 months (mt)

Cereals	Pulses	Blended Food	Oil	Other
1,476	0	163	181	27
Immediate	n/a	May-07	Immediate	May-07

Resourcing US\$

	Requirements	Mobilised	Shortfall	Shortfall %
Tot. Project	20,790,405	7,374,219	13,416,186	65%
2007	4,627,378	2,922,412	1,704,966	37%

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been politically unstable for decades and repeated political and economic crises, which have shattered the country in recent years, have caused the overall situation to degenerate. In addition, the country is hampered by being landlocked with a low population density. Nutritional deficiencies are widespread in the country.

- Repeated political and economic crises have caused the overall situation to degenerate. Schools are barely functional and hospitals lack basic equipment. A UNICEF 2005 survey indicated chronic malnutrition rates of 30 percent. WFP is presently assisting 100,000 primary school children and 30,000 children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnutrition.
- Shortfalls in the pipeline would contribute to declining malnutrition rates amongst children 0-5 years old and nursing mothers, and a decrease in school attendance as well as in the attendance rate at pre-natal clinics and mother and child health (MCH) centres.

Needs and Shortfalls for Projects in the Operational Priorities List

As of 23 April 2007

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Country	Project n.	BA	Start Date	End Date	Total Resources Mobilized					2007 Resources Mobilized				
					2007 Beneficiaries	Total Project Needs US\$	US\$	Project Shortfall US\$	% S.fall	2007 Gross Needs (US\$)	2007 Net Needs	US\$	2007 Shortfall US\$	2007 % S.fall
Afghanistan	10427.0	P	01/01/2006	31/12/2008	5,444,000	383,521,004	200,935,841	182,585,163	48%	172,785,599	135,186,998	24,193,482	110,993,516	82%
Algeria	10172.1	P	01/09/2004	30/06/2007	90,000	43,418,054	34,002,862	9,415,192	22%	6,448,469	5,239,166	3,947,689	1,291,477	25%
	10172.2	P	01/07/2007	31/12/2008			-	-		6,475,944	6,475,944	-	6,475,944	100%
Azerbaijan	10168.1	P	01/07/2006	30/06/2008	154,000	15,921,615	5,106,086	10,815,529	68%	7,830,250	7,541,271	1,953,042	5,588,229	74%
Burkina Faso	10399.0	D	01/01/2006	31/12/2010	457,279	36,436,008	11,250,434	25,185,574	69%	7,474,932	5,103,364	277,088	4,826,276	95%
Burundi	10528.0	P	01/01/2007	31/12/2008	1,230,475	114,253,871	27,984,875	86,268,996	76%	58,109,720	58,109,720	27,984,875	30,124,845	52%
Cambodia	10305.0	P	01/07/2004	31/12/2007	1,296,507	47,838,664	35,798,995	12,039,669	25%	16,528,570	15,911,838	8,954,374	6,957,464	44%
Central African Republic	10189.1	P	01/07/2005	31/12/2007	347,270	44,061,195	14,877,059	29,184,136	66%	35,389,918	33,290,373	4,776,998	28,513,375	86%
	10361.0	D	01/10/2005	30/09/2009	137,400	20,790,405	7,374,219	13,416,186	65%	6,104,651	4,621,909	2,922,412	1,699,497	37%
Central America Regional	10212.0	P	01/03/2003	31/03/2007		59,646,943	39,437,086	20,209,857	34%	2,160,774	2,160,774	1,387,293	773,481	36%
	10444.0	P	01/01/2007	31/03/2009	332,900	31,422,665	-	31,422,665	100%	11,162,052	11,162,052	-	11,162,052	100%
Chad	10559.0	E	01/01/2007	30/06/2008	423,596	85,427,612	39,187,765	46,239,848	54%	67,869,623	67,869,623	39,187,765	28,681,859	42%
Colombia	10366.0	P	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	725,497	58,129,945	32,903,943	25,226,002	43%	19,659,470	17,581,081	9,290,662	8,290,419	47%
Congo D.R	10288.0	P	01/01/2004	30/06/2007		253,357,805	194,336,385	59,021,420	23%	45,436,202	31,346,249	15,100,501	16,245,748	52%
	10608.0	P	01/07/2007	31/12/2009		229,480,542	919,672	228,560,870	100%	49,560,570	49,560,570	919,672	48,640,898	98%
Congo Rep. of	10312.0	P	01/07/2004	31/03/2007		16,636,671	13,805,520	2,831,151	17%	3,063,540	1,557,577	2,770	1,554,807	100%
	10312.1	P	01/04/2007	31/03/2009	195,000	10,427,303	2,236,364	8,190,939	79%	3,731,894	3,731,894	2,236,364	1,495,530	40%
Côte d'Ivoire Crisis, Regional	10372.0	P	01/01/2005	30/06/2007	930,906	69,630,413	54,887,685	14,742,728	21%	22,062,185	13,610,745	4,866,143	8,744,602	64%
Ethiopia	10362.0	P	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	4,807,629	783,763,137	514,493,422	269,269,715	34%	275,189,655	225,314,361	22,091,407	203,222,954	90%
Georgia	10211.1	P	01/01/2007	31/12/2008	159,000	13,233,362	3,626,084	9,607,277	73%	7,994,059	7,994,059	3,629,322	4,364,737	55%
Guatemala	10457.0	P	01/12/2005	30/11/2008	373,000	27,445,337	5,757,388	21,687,950	79%	10,288,284	10,088,735	552,299	9,536,436	95%
Guinea-Bissau	10148.2	P	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	232,135	14,638,290	7,302,073	7,336,216	50%	7,301,111	5,976,204	1,571,216	4,404,988	74%
Haiti	10382.0	P	01/05/2005	31/12/2007	550,000	43,919,146	31,049,208	12,869,939	29%	20,262,285	11,738,932	572,410	11,166,522	95%

Needs and Shortfalls for Projects in the Operational Priorities List

As of 23 April 2007

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Country	Project n.	BA	Start Date	End Date	Total Resources					2007 Resources				
					2007 Beneficiaries	Total Project Needs US\$	Mobilized US\$	Project Shortfall US\$	% S.fall	2007 Gross Needs (US\$)	2007 Net Needs	Mobilized US\$	2007 Shortfall US\$	2007 % S.fall
Kenya	10258.1	P	01/10/2005	30/09/2007		74,836,711	53,788,980	21,047,731	28%	29,419,632	21,673,006	6,039,027	15,633,979	72%
	10258.2	P	01/10/2007	30/09/2009	279,589		-	-		9,409,632	9,409,632	-	9,409,632	100%
	10374.0	E	01/08/2004	30/09/2007	2,808,717	353,894,150	301,994,483	51,899,667	15%	119,448,796	76,338,613	22,340,997	53,997,617	71%
Korea, D.R	10488.0	P	01/04/2006	31/03/2008	1,877,232	102,234,076	21,426,726	80,807,350	79%	52,526,685	45,921,308	4,403,048	41,518,260	90%
Laos	10566.0	P	01/04/2007	31/03/2009	158,520	7,228,730	1,202,352	6,026,378	83%	3,082,875	3,082,875	1,202,352	1,880,523	61%
Liberia	10454.0	P	01/07/2007	30/06/2009	625,624	50,624,371	409,836	50,214,535	99%	12,144,452	12,144,452	409,836	11,734,616	97%
Madagascar	10442.0	P	01/07/2006	30/06/2008	336,802	13,072,478	10,517,442	2,555,036	20%	12,347,070	12,310,723	9,415,637	2,895,087	24%
	10664.0	S	04/04/2007	05/06/2007		648,676	-	648,676	100%	648,676	648,676	-	648,676	100%
Malawi	10309.1	P	01/01/2007	31/12/2009	-	3,582,126	258,681	3,323,445	93%	1,160,509	1,160,509	270,857	889,652	77%
Mali	10205.0	D	01/01/2003	31/12/2007	1,084,634	39,505,753	23,189,461	16,316,292	41%	7,228,349	5,113,877	266,780	4,847,097	95%
Mauritania	10209.0	D	01/01/2003	31/12/2008	376,110	39,878,039	16,914,664	22,963,376	58%	10,240,058	7,801,531	319,827	7,481,705	96%
	10359.0	P	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	291,536	45,687,720	34,945,690	10,742,030	24%	10,728,624	9,298,362	6,255,752	3,042,610	33%
Myanmar	10066.3	P	01/01/2007	31/12/2009	1,249,560	51,739,680	7,673,352	44,066,328	85%	16,845,237	16,845,237	7,673,352	9,171,885	54%
Nepal	10058.5	P	01/01/2007	31/12/2008	106,800	23,598,322	6,412,513	17,185,809	73%	11,957,045	11,957,045	6,412,513	5,544,532	46%
Niger	10285.0	D	01/01/2004	31/12/2007	493,773	38,720,906	28,116,983	10,603,924	27%	11,951,658	7,674,307	1,422,134	6,252,173	81%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	10387.0	P	01/09/2005	31/08/2007		102,957,391	98,642,747	4,314,644	4%	31,650,875	8,049,837	3,734,756	4,315,081	54%
	10387.1	P	01/09/2007	31/08/2009	665,000	107,234,011	10,483,923	96,750,088	90%	18,118,486	18,118,486	10,483,923	7,634,563	42%
Philippines	10489.0	E	01/03/2006	31/12/2007	1,640,000	24,546,778	9,196,870	15,349,908	63%	10,416,600	8,324,280	3,652,362	4,671,917	56%
	10575.0	E	01/01/2007	30/09/2007	500,000	4,050,768	862,069	3,188,699	79%	4,050,768	4,050,768	862,069	3,188,699	79%
Senegal	10188.1	P	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	382,998	18,639,619	9,298,917	9,340,701	50%	12,471,896	10,264,337	1,656,266	8,608,071	84%
Sierra Leone	10333.0	D	01/06/2005	31/12/2007	302,000	25,775,807	12,379,679	13,396,128	52%	8,828,603	5,999,378	535,726	5,463,652	91%
	10554.0	P	01/07/2007	30/06/2008	273,700		-	-		8,223,413	8,223,413	-	8,223,413	100%
Somalia	10191.1	P	01/08/2006	31/07/2008	1,125,000	129,211,628	44,608,847	84,602,781	65%	59,114,207	29,080,159	27,195,072	1,885,088	6%
	10578.0	S	15/02/2007	14/02/2008		12,874,592	-	12,874,592	100%	12,717,830	12,717,830	-	12,717,830	100%
Southern Africa Regional	10310.0	P	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	4,654,050	732,877,180	513,614,499	219,262,681	30%	191,289,018	147,964,928	58,395,217	89,569,711	61%
Sri Lanka	10067.1	P	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	1,110,200	69,394,639	58,336,159	11,058,480	16%	41,367,911	34,733,697	17,838,132	16,895,565	49%
	10564.0	S	20/11/2006	30/06/2007		615,467	375,759	239,708	39%	608,019	608,019	486,697	121,323	20%
Sudan	10557.0	E	01/01/2007	31/12/2007	5,500,000	685,403,770	347,554,617	337,849,153	49%	685,404,452	685,404,452	347,554,617	337,849,834	49%
Uganda	10121.1	P	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	2,323,264	411,364,763	280,933,721	130,431,042	32%	134,985,987	119,307,619	62,946,144	56,361,476	47%
WFP	10522.0	S	15/04/2006	28/02/2008		18,350,543	7,938,099	10,412,444	57%	11,412,444	11,412,444	1,000,000	10,412,444	91%