

WFP Programme Categories

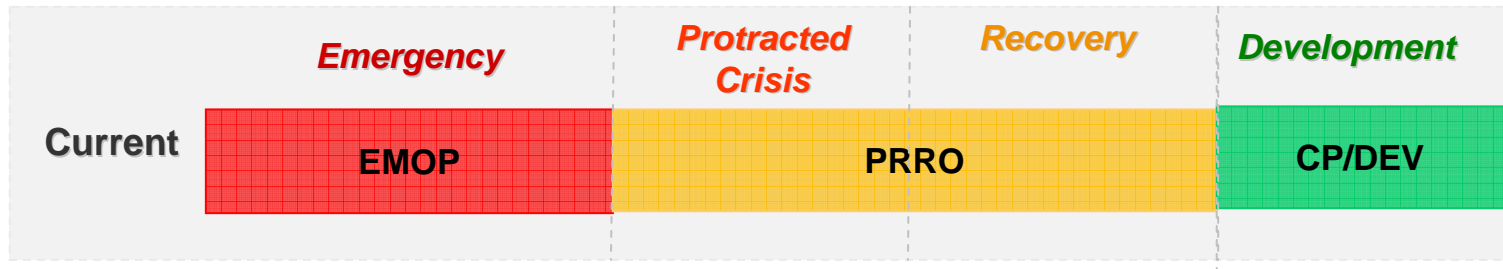


WFP projects currently classified into four programme categories

Emergency Operations	<p>For purposes of WFP, emergencies are defined as: “Urgent situations in which there is clear evidence that an event or series of events has occurred which causes human suffering or imminently threatens human lives or livelihoods and which the government concerned has not the means to remedy; and it is a demonstrably abnormal event or series of events which produces dislocation in the life of a community on an exceptional scale.”¹</p>
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations	<p>PRROs are the means by which WFP responds to protracted relief and recovery needs in situations where such assistance is needed for an extended period.</p> <p>The focus is on helping to re-establish and stabilize livelihoods and food security to the extent that circumstances permit while providing continuing relief, where necessary².</p>
Development Operations	<p>The overall framework for WFP's policies in development is captured in the Enabling Development policy. WFP development assistance should enable the poorest people to meet their short-term food needs in ways that build longer-term human and physical assets (hence “Enabling Development”). Food assistance should only be provided where lasting physical assets or human capital will be created and where these assets and food consumption effects will benefit the poor, food-insecure households and communities.</p>
Special Operations	<p>Special Operations are initiatives to: Rehabilitate and enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to permit timely and efficient delivery of food assistance, especially to meet emergency and protracted relief needs; enhance coordination within the United Nations system and with other partners through the provision of designated common services.⁴</p>

¹ WFP/EB.1/2005/4-A/REV.1 ‘Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies’; ² 1998 Policy Paper ‘From Crisis to Recovery’; ³ General Rule II.2 Programme Categories; ⁴ WFP/EB.1/2005/5-B ‘Definition of Special Operations’

Programme Categories: Current Structure



EMOP

- One year duration operations from the onset of the crisis.
- Emphasis on meeting urgent relief needs (saving lives and protecting livelihoods) but assistance to recovery (restoring livelihoods and food supply systems) initiated as soon as feasible.

PRRO

- Up to three year duration operations, normally following on EMOPs
- Implemented during (and in the immediate aftermath of) complex emergencies and long-term droughts.
- Focus on helping to re-establish and stabilize livelihoods and food security while providing continuing relief, where necessary.
- Flexibility to adapt the balance between relief and recovery during implementation in response to changes in the overall situation.

CP/DEV

- Normally cover period of not more than five years.
- Country Programmes combine several development activities to achieve multiple objectives
- Dev projects normally limited to single development activity.
- Developed on the basis of the common country assessment (CCA), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) or Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) for the country.

Executive Board Role in Project Approval:

Approval authorities for Emergency Operations (EMOPs)

- Executive Board informed but not involved in EMOP approval
- If the food value does not exceed US\$ 3 million, the Executive Director (ED) has been delegated approval authority.
- If the food value exceeds US\$ 3 million, the ED approves jointly with the Director-General of FAO.

Approval authorities for Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs)

- Executive Board reviews and approves all PRROs (including budget revisions) exceeding \$20 million food value.
- If the food value does not exceed US\$ 20 million, the Executive Director has been delegated approval authority.

Approval authorities for Development Operations (DEV)

- Executive Board approves all development operations (including Country Programmes and Development Projects) with a food value exceeding \$3 million.
- The Executive Director has been delegated authority to approve development projects and budget increases for development projects with a food value that does not exceed US\$3 million, as well as for increases to accommodate a donor contribution.