

WFP Asia Region Operational Update

Annual Session of the Executive Board – June 4 - 8, 2007

Documents for Approval

- Indonesia
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- India

Operational Updates

- Afghanistan
- DPRK
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

Regional Training Initiative

Indonesia

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10069.2

Assistance for Recovery and Nutrition Rehabilitation

Beneficiaries	845,000
Duration	Three years (January 2008 – December 2010)
Tonnage	125,341 tons
Food cost	US\$ 56,212,330
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 98,288,275

Indonesia

Achievements

Strong Government and WFP partnership, cooperation with the Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare, have resulted in:

- Significant reduction in anemia among young children and mothers.
- Improvement in school attendance rates.
- Local purchase of virtually all of WFP's food requirements.
 - Many suppliers have adopted WFP nutritional fortification standards in commercial products.
- Pioneering of private sector fundraising.
 - Partnerships with Indonesian and multinational companies.
 - US\$ 3 million raised in 2006.

Following the Government's leadership, WFP has collaborated in the following important Indonesian initiatives:

- Publication of a Food Insecurity Atlas of Indonesia and Nutrition Map of Indonesia.
- Completion of a National Hunger Survey.
- Strengthening of the Food Nutritional Surveillance System.
- Publication of a monthly Early Warning Bulletin.
- Enhancement of the Emergency Preparedness System.

Indonesia is one of the most natural disaster prone countries in the world.

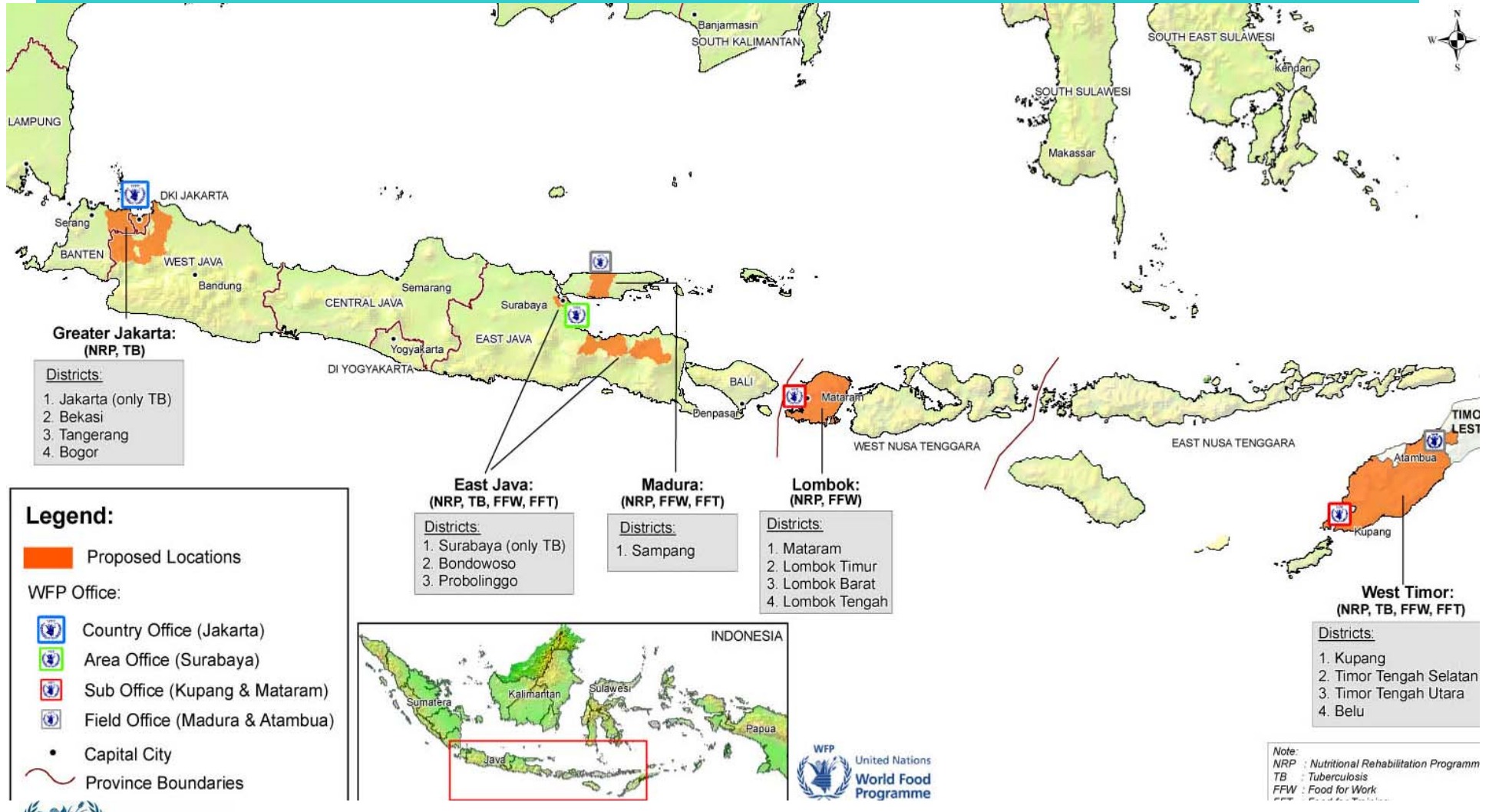
In collaboration with the Government, WFP has responded to 5 disasters affecting 2 million Indonesians since 2004.

- 40 million Indonesians live on less than 57 cents/day.
- Number of poor increased by 4 million last year mainly due to rising food prices.
- Despite Government and partner efforts and some gains, more than 28% of children under 5 are underweight in Indonesia today.
 - In eastern Indonesia (NTT province) underweight increased from 33% prior to the 1997 crisis to 41% today.

Indonesia

New PRRO: Focus

Geographical Focus on Eastern Indonesia



This is a transitional operation - - WFP and Government working on phase-out strategy.

- Addresses micronutrient deficiencies among mothers and children.
 - Government covers 6-24 months; WFP covers 2-5 year olds;
- Supports nutrition education and advocacy.
- Represents joint Government and partner agreement on intervention areas and targeting.
- Integrates related sectors (food security, water and sanitation).
- Includes strong contingency reserve for natural disasters.
- Lower cost compared to previous phase.

Indonesia

Bhutan

Development Project 10579.0

Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education

Beneficiaries	37,000 annual average
Duration	Five years (January 2008 – December 2012)
Tonnage	14,885
Food cost	US\$ 4,840,400
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 8,954,759

- WFP has assisted Bhutan for over 30 years. Results include improvements in the areas of education, health and infrastructure.
- Food assistance has helped overcome short-term food insecurity, reduce the financial burden on poor rural parents, and enable them to invest in education of their children.

The girl to boy ratio increased from 0.60 to 0.94 between 1990 and 2005 for primary schools.

Net primary enrolment rates for boys and girls have increased from 73 percent in 2005, to 80 percent in 2006.

Access to education remains a major challenge in rural Bhutan.

- The gap between urban poverty (4%) and rural poverty (38%) has widened.
- 80% of rural populations are subsistence farm families from remote mountainous areas.
- 30% are vulnerable to year-round food insecurity, many more to seasonal food insecurity.
- Long hours of difficult treks make schools, health centers, markets and other services arduous to reach.
 - Time spent away from the home results in costly loss of labor.

“Without a school feeding programme, fewer children from poor rural families would attend school”. *2005 WFP Mid-Term Evaluation*

- Government has invested heavily on improving the education sector and is committed to WFP’s DP.
- Need to focus on support to primary education to achieve MDGs.
- Gradual phase out of support to secondary schools.

WFP will exit Bhutan no later than 2015 *Recommended by the WFP Mid-Term Evaluation. MTE approved by WFP Executive Board June 2006.*

Based on agreement with the Government, the new DP will assure:

- Transition of responsibility for school feeding to Government starting in 2008.
- Locally available commodities in food basket.
- Government takes over supply of maize meal from 2010.
- Full phase out from secondary schools within 5 years.

Cambodia

Development Project 10170.2

Support for Mother and Child Health

Beneficiaries	63,520
Duration	Three years (January 2008 – December 2010)
Tonnage	12,447
Food cost	US\$ 4,216,250
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 7,216,180

Important results achieved by WFP's Maternal Child and Health Project.

- Stunting among children and chronic energy deficiency among women:
 - Stunting among children 24-59 months reduced by 1.9%.
 - Chronic energy deficiency among women reduced by 11.5%.
- Underweight prevalence in children:
 - Underweight fell by 4.5%.
- Vitamin A deficiency and anemia among children and women:
 - Vitamin A deficiency among children fell by 1.6%, among women 4.2 %.
 - Iron deficiency anemia reduced by 23% in pregnant women, 12.1% in lactating women and 17.2% in children.

Cambodia *New Development Project: Rationale*

- Cambodia is one of 12 “hunger hot spot” countries in the 2006 IFPRI Global Hunger Index.
 - Listed as “extremely alarming”.
- Highest rates of infant and maternal mortality in Southeast Asia (66 per 1,000 and 472 per 100,000 respectively).
- Micronutrient and vitamin deficiency of daily food is high.
 - 65% of caloric intake is from cereals.
- Project fully integrated into Cambodian Nutrition Investment Plan and locally designed community development plans.

Cambodia *New Development Project: Focus*

Continued support is recommended for WFP's MCH project, found to be technically feasible and socially acceptable. *2005 WFP Evaluation and Baseline Survey.*

Key changes from current phase:

- Reducing beneficiary age group from 6-59 to 6-24 months.
- Greater synergy with planned new PRRO (currently under preparation).
- Increased Government ownership and greater emphasis on training of existing health structure staff and outreach teams.
- Adjustment to the food basket.

India

India Country Programme 10573.0

Beneficiaries	961,500
Duration	Five years (January 2008 – December 2012)
Tonnage	184,104 tons
Cost	US\$ 24 million in multilateral funding US\$ 28 million from Government US\$ 5.4 million in local donations
Total	US\$ 57.4 million

India

Achievements

- Locally produced fortified blended food (Indiamix) introduced and replicated in four states.
- Nutritional supplementation incorporated in the National AIDS Control Programme.
- Joint programming and implementation with IFAD.
- Advocacy through Food Security Atlases and National Consultations.

WFP can add value by improving the performance of National and State Government food-based schemes.

- Despite strong economic growth, under-nutrition remains a persistent problem in India.
 - With 40% of the world's underweight children, not on track to achieve MDG 1.
- Government programmes are well funded but suffer structural, economic and social constraints that impact implementation.
- WFP can use its experience to help the Government improve national and state schemes.
 - Increase nutrition content of food through fortification.
 - Logistics and supply chain management.
 - Management skills training for social and other workers.
 - Introduction of technologies including tracking and monitoring systems.

India

New Country Programme: Focus

Not business as usual: the new CP shifts from food distribution to strengthen National and State Government food-based schemes.

- Transition from food delivery to capacity building.
- Focus on enhanced efficiency of national food-based schemes.
- Improved nutritional quality of the food distributed.
- Focus on activities that can be replicated by the Government.
 - Discontinue non-replicable projects.

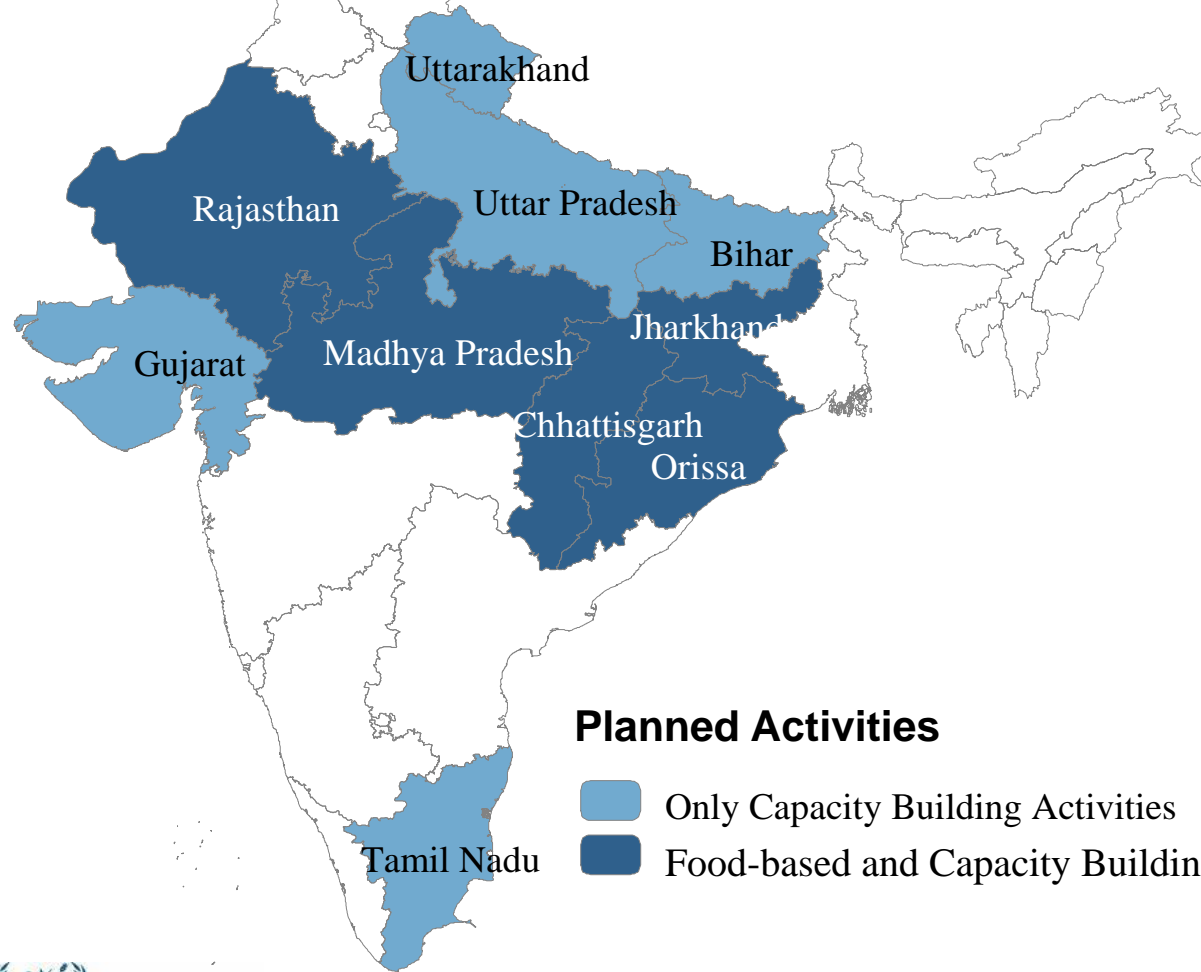
The new CP incorporates recommendations from the 2006 WFP Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE).

- ✓ Partnerships expanded for greater impact.
- ✓ Joint workplans with UNICEF on nutrition.
- ✓ Intensified collaboration with Micronutrient Initiative and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition.
- ✓ Outcome and output indicators identified in Results and Resource Matrix.
- ✓ Enhanced focus by reducing intervention districts from 50 to 16.
- ✓ Discontinue interventions with no potential for Government replication.
 - Food for Work in forestry sector.
 - Food for Education.

India

New Country Programme: Focus

Geographic Coverage



Planned Activities

- Only Capacity Building Activities
- Food-based and Capacity Building Activities

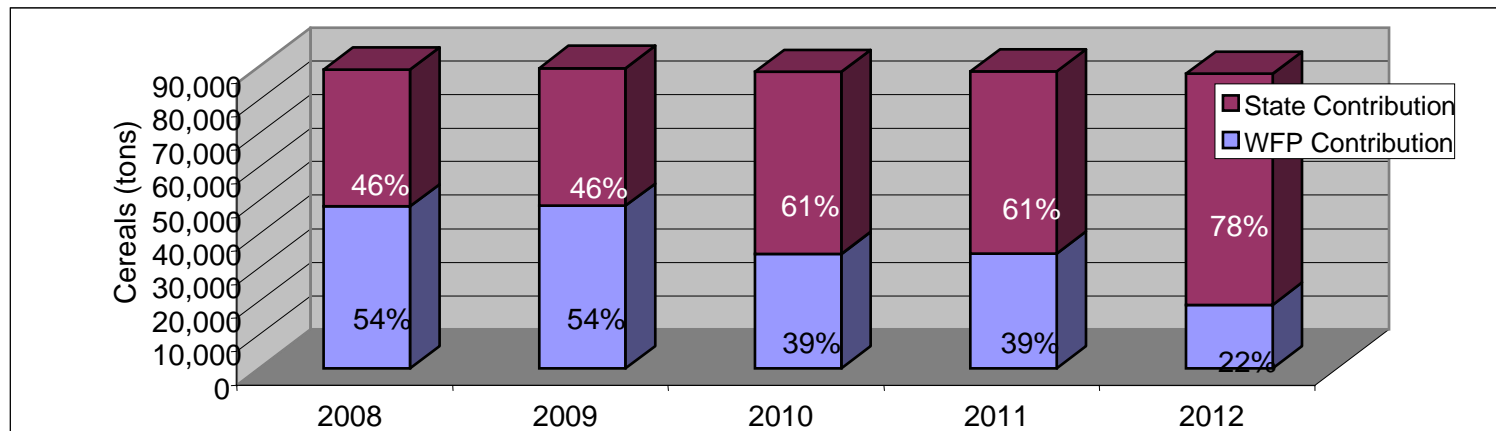
Targeting Criteria

- Underweight above national average.
- Scheduled tribes and castes.
- Concentration of CP activities per MTE recommendation.

India

New Country Programme: Focus

WFP resources required for the 5 year CP are US\$ 24 million. The Government of India contribution is US\$ 28 million.



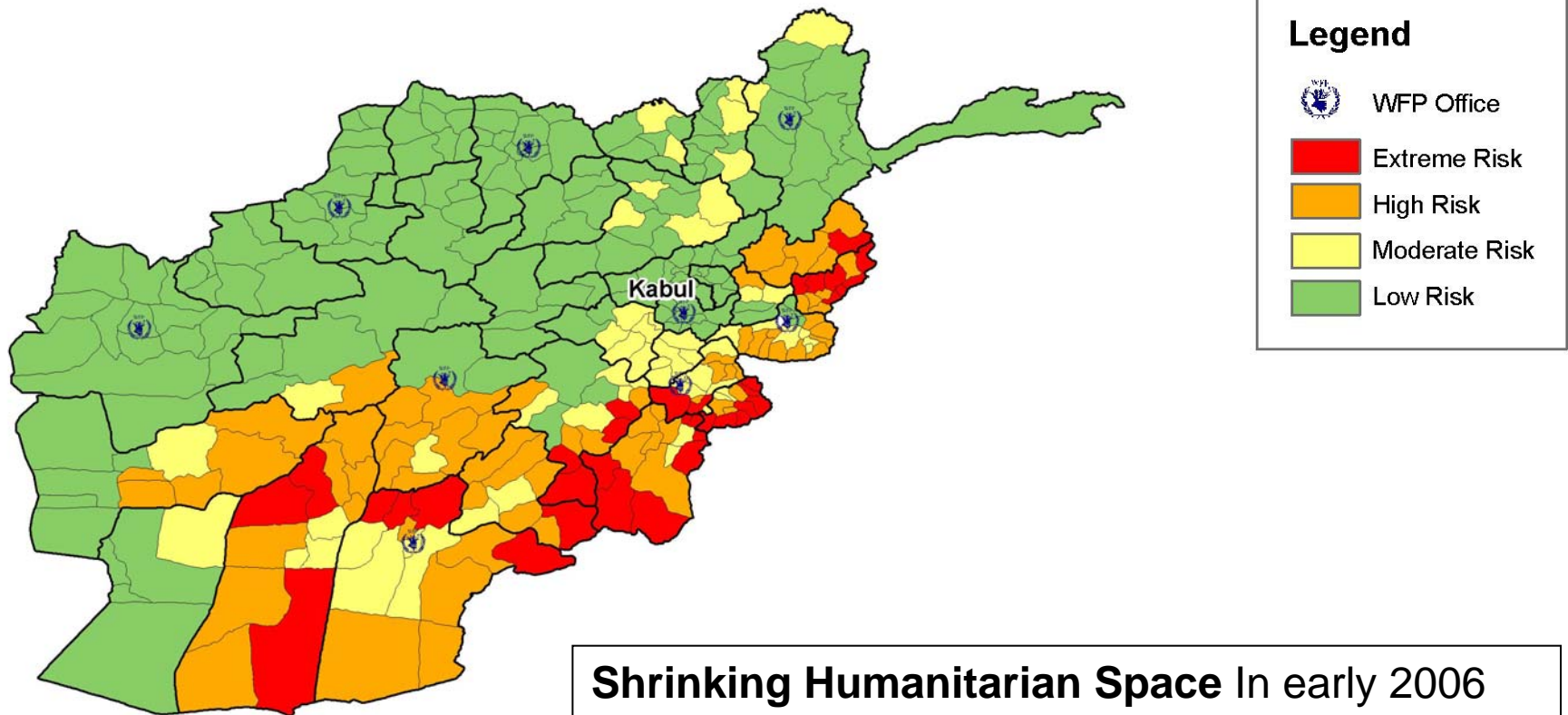
- Aligned with the Government's 11th 5-year plan.
- Prepared in consultation with National and State governments.
- Integrated with UNDAF.
- Partnerships with UNICEF and IFAD, Canadian Micronutrient Initiative, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation.

Asia Region

Operational Updates

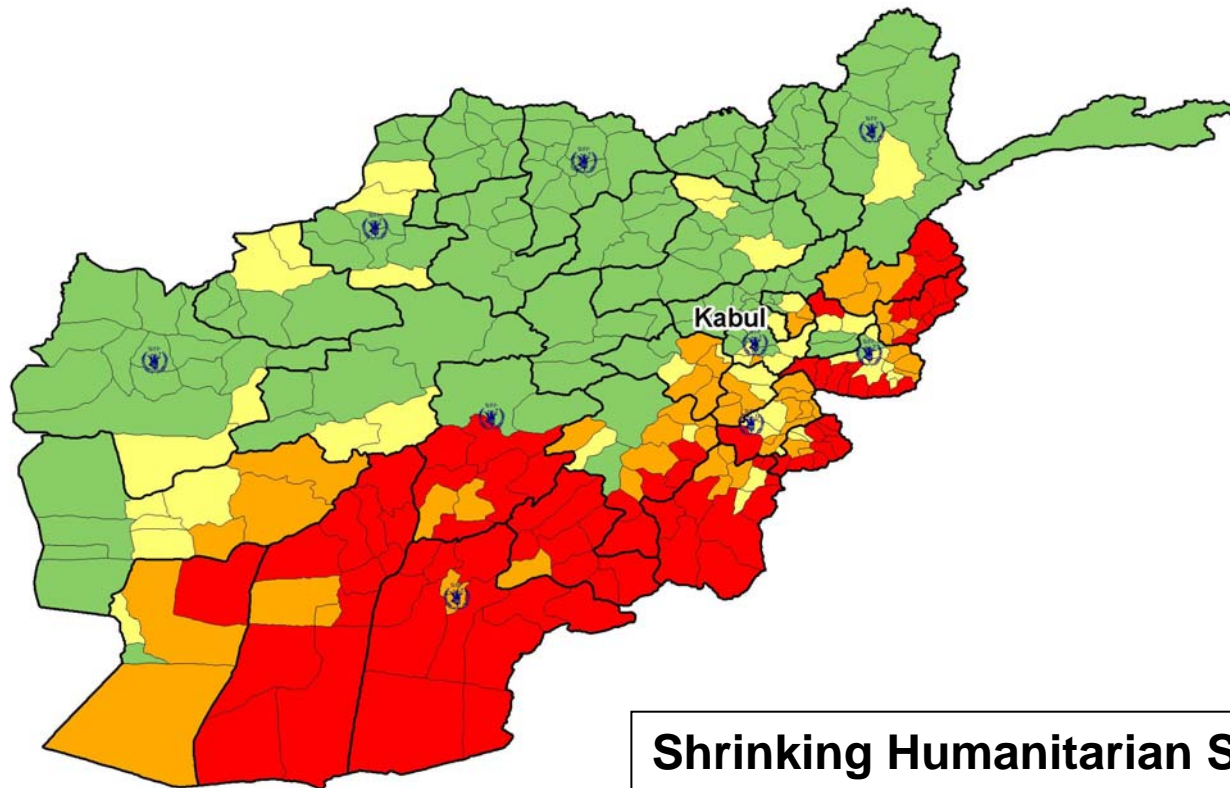
- Escalation in military operations resulting in civilian casualties, loss of livelihoods and assets, and increasing displacement of vulnerable populations.
- Deteriorating security situation and subsequent shrinking of humanitarian space an overall threat to humanitarian efforts and staff in Afghanistan.
- Growing episodes of attacks and lootings making food deliveries increasingly difficult.
 - Poor roads and harsh climate already challenging.

UNDSS Afghanistan Security Access January 2006





Shrinking Humanitarian Space In early 2006 10% of the country was considered “extreme” (i.e. inaccessible to agencies, funds and programmes). Today more than 25% of Afghanistan is inaccessible due to extreme risk (red areas).

UNDSS Afghanistan Security Access May 2007



Legend

-  WFP Office
-  Extreme Risk
-  High Risk
-  Moderate Risk
-  Low Risk

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Afghanistan

Security Crisis

24 incidents of armed attack and looting within past 12 months; 14 within past 3 months.

Total loss of over 500 tons of food aid, valued at US\$ 350,000.

- Two WFP-contracted convoy members killed in attacks in October 2006 and April 2007, two police escorts killed in May 2007 attack.
- Transporters reluctant to provide service without assurances of safety.
- Most dangerous routes include stretches through Kandahar to Herat and adjoining provinces.
- Attacks, lootings are increasing costs and delaying food deliveries, particularly to the west and southwest.
- No indication WFP is specifically targeted.
- WFP taking preventative measures and working with authorities to increase security.

Afghanistan

Afghans Returning from Iran

- Since April 21 Government of Iran has returned over 100,000 Afghans.
- Government of Afghanistan, WFP and other humanitarian agencies assisting people while in transit at border points (24 to 48 hours).
- WFP providing one-month food rations to returning families upon resettlement to interior locations (1,800 families in June).
- WFP participating in CERF request to cover three month (June-August) requirements for returning families in transit and upon resettlement.
 - Overall value of CERF request: US\$ 5.9 million.
 - WFP share: US\$ 1.5 million.

Afghanistan

Critical Resource Situation

US\$ 27 million is needed urgently to meet the needs of 5.4 million food-insecure Afghans.

- Total value of three-year PRRO (January 2006 - December 2008) is US\$ 383 million.
 - US\$ 200 million (52%) resourced to date.
- Operation faces critical pipeline break in September.
 - 42,000 ton shortfall.
- Donations required urgently due to long lead time (3-5 months).

DPRK faces second consecutive year when food imports/food aid will not cover the country's significant food deficit.

- DPRK faces chronic food deficit of approximately one million tons per year.
- Food imports/aid normally cover this gap.
 - 2006 coverage->35%.
 - 2007 coverage->5% (to date).
- “Lean season” (April-September) commenced earlier than usual.
- Next harvest of spring crops in July; main harvest September /October.
- Food security precarious – likely to deteriorate at current level of imports.

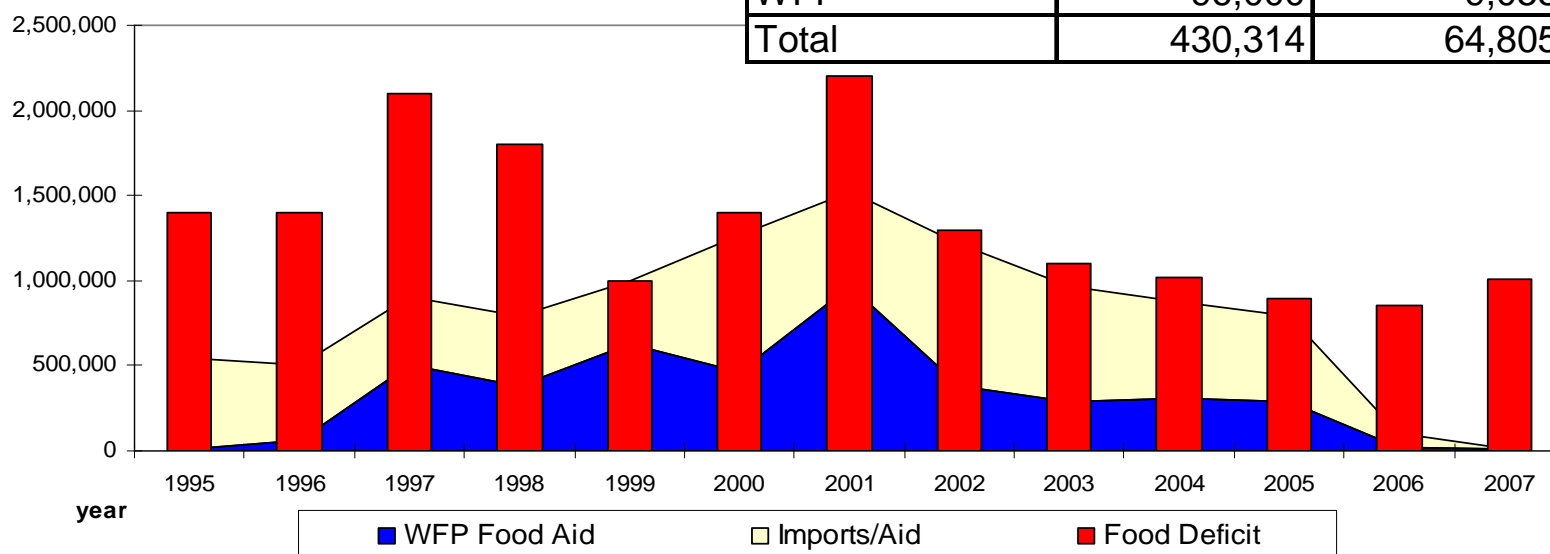
DPRK

Food Security Situation

Significant reduction in food arrivals to DPRK starting in 2006

Food Imports (tons)	2005	2006	% 2006/2005	2007 (Apr)
WFP	292,855	16,476	6%	9,053
Commercial & Bilateral food aid	941,065	296,250	31%	55,752
Total	1,233,920	312,726	25%	64,805

Food aid/import comparisons for 2005 & 2007 (Jan-Apr)			
	Jan-Apr 2005	Jan-Apr 2007	%
Bilateral	334,314	55,752	17%
WFP	96,000	9,053	9%
Total	430,314	64,805	15%



Overall Needs

- Against a total budget of US\$ 102 million a shortfall of US\$ 78 million remains.
 - Only 24% of requirements under the two-year PRRO received.
- WFP has not been able to reach its full caseload of 1.9 million since the operation began one year ago due to insufficient resources.

Immediate Requirements

US\$ 15.3 million needed to address food shortfalls and enable WFP to feed 700,000 persons from June through August and 1.9 million beneficiaries from September through December.

- Communities in mid-and far-western Nepal have faced consecutive years of drought.
- WFP provided food to 300,000 vulnerable drought-affected persons since June 2006.
 - Assistance will continue through next harvest (November).
- US\$ 3 million urgently needed to procure food supplies to ensure drought-affected communities do not go hungry during current “lean season”.

Nepal

Support to the Peace Process

Situation

Deteriorating law and order, ethnic strife and regular shortages of fuel, power and basic commodities.

Issue

Unequal access to social services and economic opportunities, food insecurity, and lack of infrastructure.

Proposal

A one-year PRRO to provide one million people with opportunities to rebuild their lives and livelihoods through food for work, training, and civic education to support the peace effort.

Nepal

Bhutanese Refugees

- WFP has provided food assistance to 108,000 Bhutanese refugees living in Nepal for 16 years.
- Despite recent agreement on third-country resettlement, long-term refugee crisis far from being resolved.
- WFP's operation currently facing funding shortfall of US\$5 million for 2007.
 - US\$ 1 million needed each month.
 - WFP may be forced to significantly cut rations for first time if funds not received urgently.
- Food distributions suspended temporarily in Bhutanese refugee camps following violent clashes between camp residents and police at end of May.

After years of administering Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as a semi-autonomous territory, the Government of Pakistan has indicated strong desire to integrate tribal areas into the political-economic-social mainstream.

- WFP is shifting scarce resources to the most food deficit and impoverished districts, with focus on FATA and Baluchistan.
- Social-economic indicators in these districts lag far behind rest of the country.
 - Rank lowest out of the 120 districts in terms of access to and availability of food and per capita income.
 - Literacy and primary school enrolment rates 16 and 17 percent respectively.
 - Infant and maternal mortality rates highest in country.
 - At 87 per 1,000 and 600 per 100,000 respectfully.

National and provincial governments consider the needs of FATA and Baluchistan to be particularly responsive to food based interventions.

Proposed PRRO

- Provide nutritious food supplements to primary school children.
- Support improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people.
- Engage idle youth and unemployed adults in rehabilitation of water systems and agricultural/market infrastructure, and skills training.

- The PRRO was developed jointly with provincial government of Baluchistan and the FATA Secretariat, in consultation with FAO, IFAD and other partners.
- Joint UNDSS and WFP security assessment in May 2007 concluded that operations were feasible in all targeted districts where other UN agencies and international NGOs were already present.

September 2007 - August 2009

US\$ 18.7 million

24,000 tons of food

750,000 beneficiaries

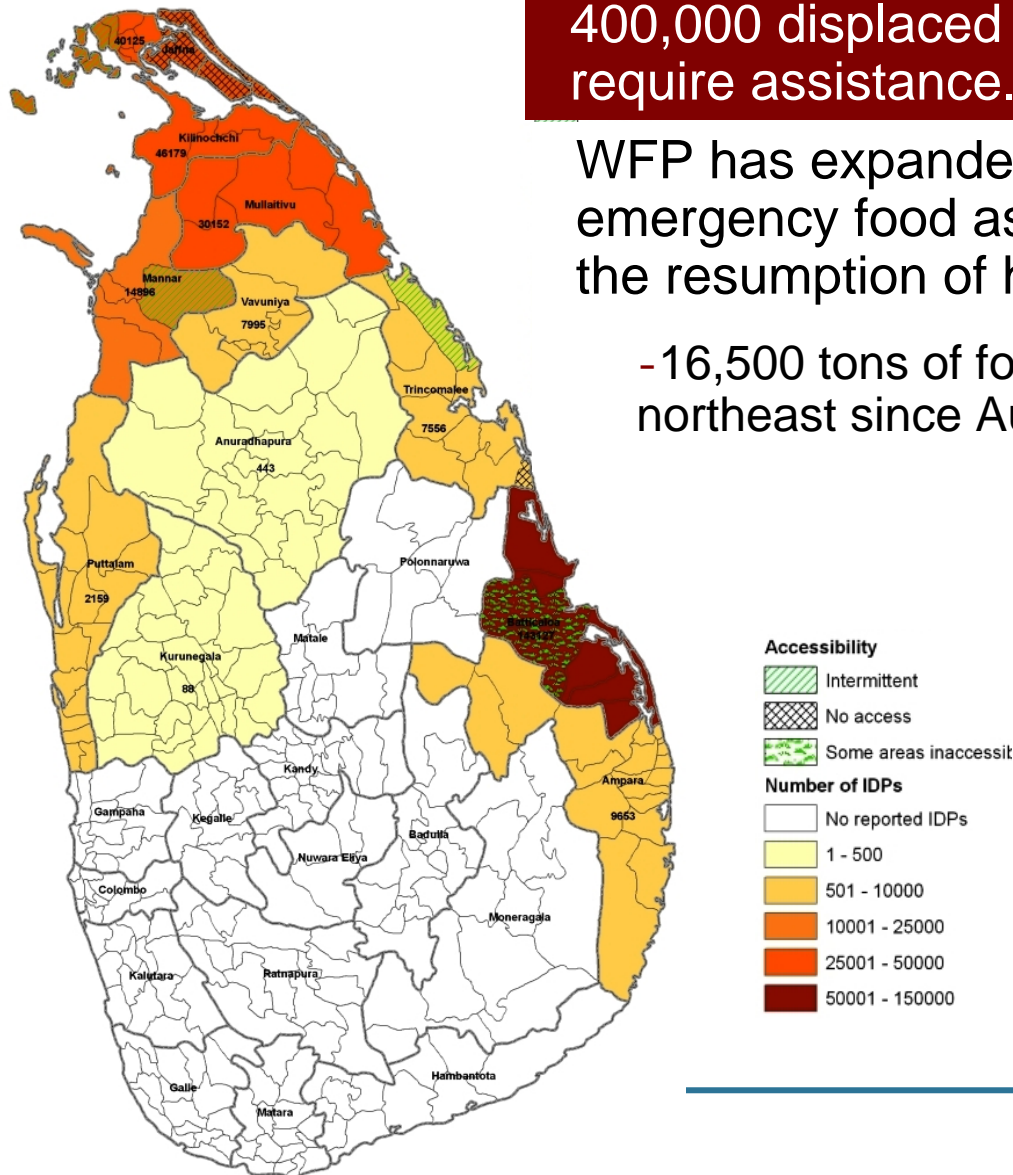
Sri Lanka

Growing Crisis

400,000 displaced and conflict-affected people require assistance.

WFP has expanded operations to provide emergency food assistance to persons affected by the resumption of hostilities (April 2006).

- 16,500 tons of food delivered to conflict-affected northeast since August 2006.



Sri Lanka

Growing Crisis

Critical and increasing operational constraints limiting humanitarian community's ability to assist those in need.

- Restricted access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable persons in the north and east.
- Worsening security situation impacting operational movements, presenting risk to staff.
- Slow capacity of internal food delivery to affected areas.
 - Stocks critically low in Jaffna due to lack of regular access/ vessels.
 - Cumbersome partner delivery mechanisms.
- Food pipeline and funding shortfalls.

WFP only able to reach 40% of planned 1,150,000 beneficiaries.

Sri Lanka

Growing Crisis

WFP faces US\$ 11 million (20,000 ton) shortfall for next 6 months.

Operational costs to assist 400,000 people US\$ 4.5 million per month.

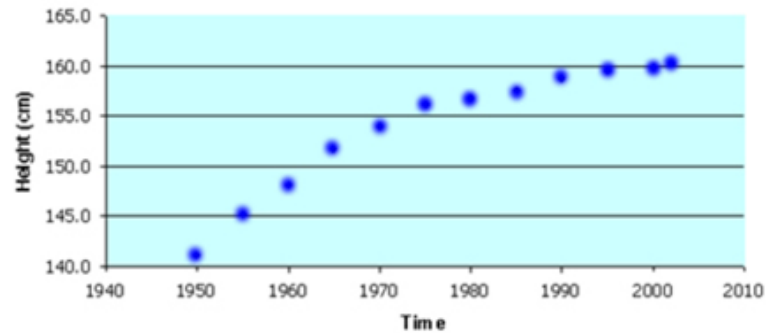
Commodity	Rice	Wheat flour	Pulses	Sugar	Oil	CSB
Shortfall next 6 months (tons)	8,560	7,374	630	832	435	2,126
Break	Aug-07	July-07	June-07	Aug-07	Jun-07	May-07

Asia Region

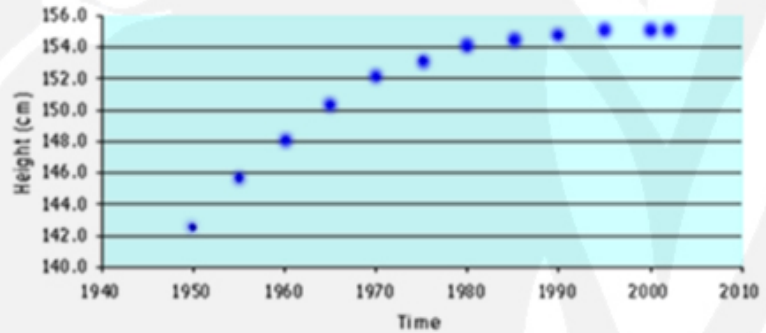
Training Initiative

The United Nations World Food Programme

Physical Development of Male Student



Physical Development of Female Student



Automated Nutrition Training

What Interactive modules (15 minute segments) present key facts on nutrition, school feeding and HIV/AIDS.

Purpose Equip staff with corporate knowledge on programme design.

Benefit Low cost, high impact.

Results Overall improvement in programme quality and better impact on beneficiaries.

Thank you