



Development Resourcing Update

February 2017

A snapshot of WFP's main needs and funding shortfalls



World Food Programme

wfp.org

Development Resourcing Update

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Introduction

WFP's Integrated Road Map (IRM) was approved at the November 2016 Executive Board session. Through the IRM, WFP aspires to strengthen the capacity and knowledge of national governments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030, prioritizing achieving SDG 2 on zero hunger and SDG 17 on partnering to support implementation of the SDGs.

WFP recognises that guaranteeing food security and nutrition goes beyond providing life-saving food in times of crisis. Communities and national governments should own the tools to sustainably ensure adequate amounts of food are both available and accessible for all.

The Country Strategic Programmes (CSPs), a component within the IRM, sees WFP partnering with national governments to devise and implement sustainable capacity development mechanisms to achieve Zero Hunger.

The CSPs are designed to bridge the humanitarian-development divide, ensuring no one is left behind in our commitment to attain global food security. This will improve the effectiveness of WFP's technical assistance to empower governments to progress towards achieving the SDGs, guarantee food security and be able to withstand shocks. At the February 2017 Executive Board session, eight CSPs are being submitted and discussed for approval.

As WFP re-aligns to the IRM and rolls out CSPs, its current operations, including Country Programmes and Development operations, continue to provide necessary food and nutritional assistance, as well supporting community development through resilience and livelihood building activities. WFP Country Office and the governments will, in the meantime, collaborate to develop new CSPs through a Strategic Review process.

For the next six months, until June 2017, WFP requires USD 98.3 million for all current CP and DEV operations. WFP relies on the generosity and partnership of donors, host governments and the private sector to meet the needs of these operations.

Section 1: Programmes with Funding Needs



Laos CP 200242

TOTAL
BENEFICIARIES

1.1 million

TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

USD 102 million

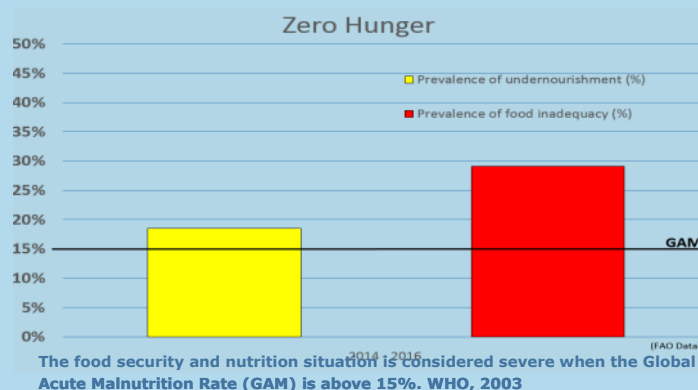
PROJECT
DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2012— Feb 2017

USD 3.7 million



In 2017, WFP in Lao People's Democratic Republic plans to reach 200,000 direct beneficiaries through four strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan: 1) children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021; 2) children under 2 years of age in provinces with a high level of malnutrition have stunting rate trends as per national targets by 2025; 3) vulnerable households in climate-sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses; and 4) national and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025.

These four outcomes are complementary and capture the first step of WFP strategic direction leading to 2030. WFP will continue direct implementation with in-kind food assistance decreasing over the years, introducing cash-based transfers, increasingly providing capacity development and policy support for the Government and communities to lead and address their own food and nutrition security needs. Funds are already secured for outcome 1, while outcome 3 is critically underfunded, and some funding is needed for capacity strengthening activities under outcomes 2 and 4.

Nepal CP 200319

TOTAL
BENEFICIARIES

492 thousand

TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

USD 216.3 million

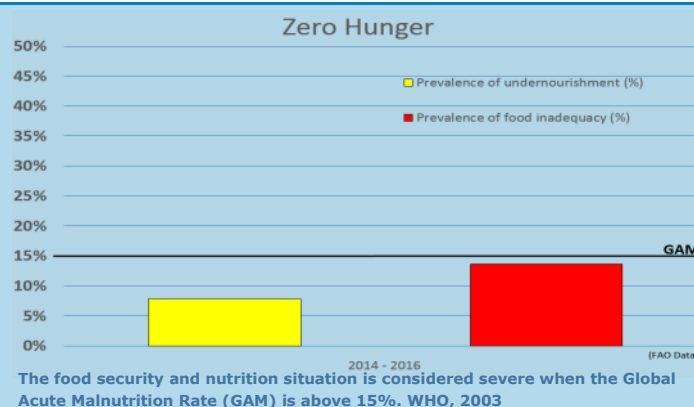
PROJECT
DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2013—Dec 2017

USD 12.9 million



CP 200319 aims to enhance the resilience of communities prone to shocks and foster the food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in Nepal. The objectives are to: 1) reduce under nutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under five; 2) increase children's access to pre-primary and basic education and enhance its quality through school feeding; 3) support the re-establishment of productive assets and livelihoods and food and nutrition security in communities affected by shocks; and 4) enable the development of sustainable nationally owned food-security systems. At present, WFP urgently requires funding for its programme for maternal/child health and nutrition (MCHN) in the Karnali Region. The Ministry of Health has earmarked resources for all of the special nutritious foods for this activity. If no funding becomes available, WFP will be forced to discontinue the programme; furthermore, WFP will require new funding to reinstate asset creation activities in 2017. earmarked funding and the in kind contribution by the Government of Nepal requires hard to find twinning funds to be accepted.

Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Tunisia DEV 200493

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

N/A

PROJECT DURATION

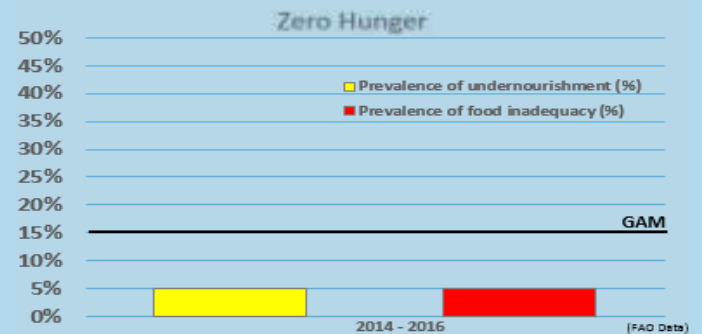
July 2013—June 2018

TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

USD 6.5 million

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

0.7 million



The food security and nutrition situation is considered severe when the Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM) is above 15%. WHO, 2003

WFP has successfully positioned itself in a technical advisory role through capacity development activities in Tunisia. In 2016, WFP supported the Government in the design of innovative pilot modalities for nutritious school meals, and provided technical assistance aimed at strengthening national capacity to enhance the government-run school meals programme, through improved regulatory frameworks and tools.

Resources are needed to leverage on the momentum gained with the government and accompany their efforts to scale up the national school meals programme, as a key component of the ongoing Education Sector Reform. Lack of assistance from WFP could hinder the government's ability to upgrade the existing model's capacity to reach 250,000 school children with nutritious, hot meals.



Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Tajikistan CP 200813

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

949 thousand

USD 79,4 million

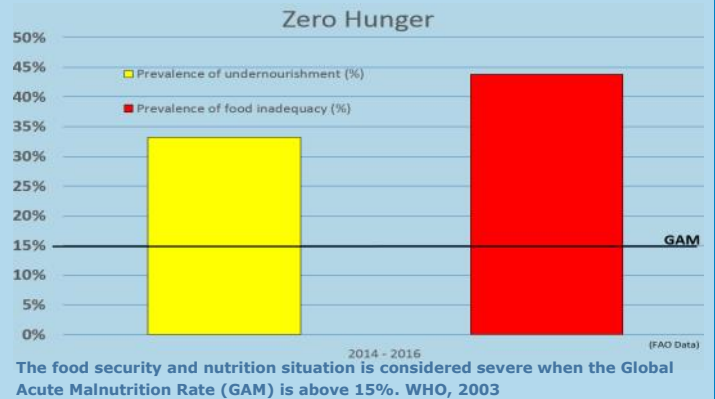
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Apr 2016—Dec 2020

USD 8.2 million



The CP includes school meals, food for assets (FFA), treatment of acute malnutrition and support for Tuberculosis (TB) patients. The school meals programme provides daily hot meals to 370,000 primary schoolchildren and their teachers in 2,000 rural schools. It serves as a social safety net, encouraging school attendance, improving the learning capacity of children, while assisting the government in establishing a nationally-owned programme. Through FFA, WFP strengthens vulnerable households' resilience to cope with recurrent natural disasters. Nutrition component aims at supporting the Ministry of Health in the treatment of MAM among children through providing specified enriched food and capacity enhancement of local health personnel.

Funding limitation has resulted in reduced level of critical capacity strengthening activities; amidst current resources, school meals, FFA and nutrition activities are operational with reduction in coverage and entitlements while the TB activity is put on hold.



West Africa

Benin CP 200721

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

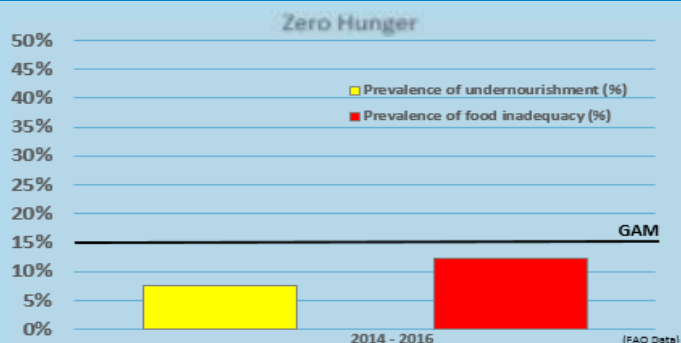
149 thousand | USD 16.1 million

PROJECT DURATION | January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

July 2015—Jun 2018

USD 3 million



The food security and nutrition situation is considered severe when the Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM) is above 15%. WHO, 2003

Despite its political and economic stability, Benin is a low-income country. Stunting affects one third of children, and food insecurity reaches up to 29 percent in some regions of the country. WFP assists 130,000 people through its Country Programme and the project's three components covers school meals with an innovative integrated approach, nutrition, and productive assets/livelihoods support. Nutrition and livelihoods support are being implemented in two districts, deemed the most vulnerable according to social and nutrition indicators and defined as the convergence zone for the UNDAF 2014–2018. The project is experiencing significant shortfalls, and immediate funding is required to continue uninterrupted assistance, as well as efforts achieving zero hunger and support to the new government in its Action Plan of the Government.

Burkina Faso CP 200163

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1 million | USD 66.5 million

PROJECT DURATION | January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2011—Dec 2017

USD 2 million



The food security and nutrition situation is considered severe when the Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM) is above 15%. WHO, 2003

Limited funding has already affected the school feeding programme in the Sahel region, which was reduced from 132,000 beneficiary schoolchildren to 70,000 during the current school year. In addition, current limited funds available will affect the continuity of nutritional assistance to anti-retroviral clients. Concerted efforts have also been made by WFP and its partners to scale-up the milk project which has already showed very promising effects on female producers, local milk value chains and the local economy. Immediate funding is essential to consolidate these efforts during the critical startup phase of the project, to avoid losing existing gains, and to pursue the shift towards home-grown school feeding.

Cameroon CP 200330

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

782 thousand

USD 21.5 million

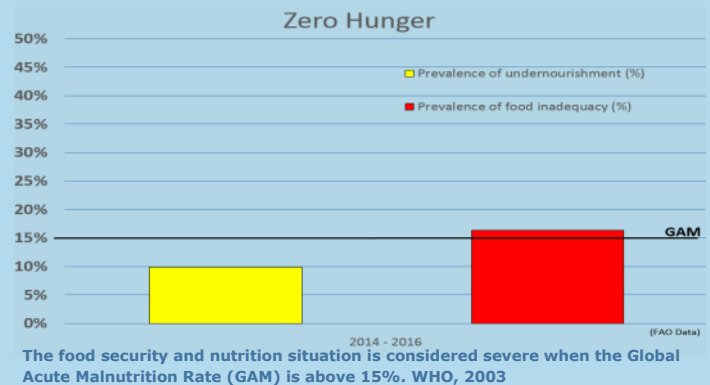
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2013— Dec 2017

USD 1.8 million



This project implemented in Cameroon's northernmost regions, also affected by the Boko haram crisis, aims to support the Government's efforts in addressing food and nutrition challenges, promoting primary education and mitigate effects of climate shocks. The project, which runs in parallel with WFP's emergency programmes, offers a great opportunity to help vulnerable communities to cope with increased pressure from the current crisis and develop their assets in the longer-term. Due to a complete lack of funding, more than 50,000 school children have missed out on vital school meals for over a year. In the Far North region, some schools reported that 1 in 3 children have dropped out since the meals were suspended in 2016, to find an income for the family or doing chores in the house.



West Africa

Chad DEV 200288

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

224 thousand

TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

USD 49.4 million

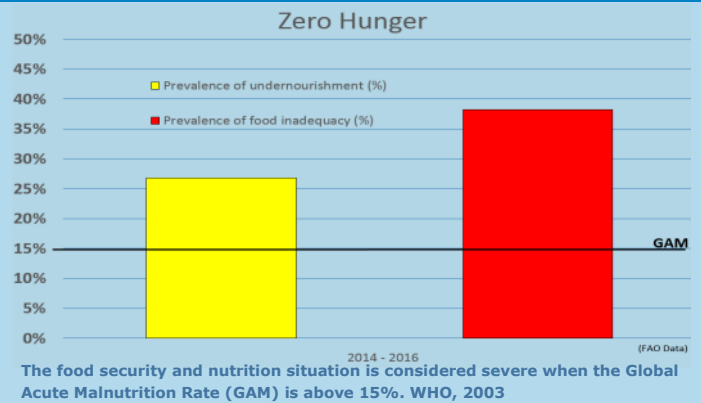
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 2.5 million

Jan 2012—Dec 2017



The school meals programme is intended to support 120,000 children in schools of the food insecure Sahelian belt of Chad. Since April 2016, WFP has had no commodities available and has been obliged to suspend the project. Following the suspension, teachers have noted a subsequent decrease in attendance. WFP has also been unable to provide the incentives for girls in the last two grades of primary school with good attendance rates which is meant to encourage their completion of school in a country with a significant gender gap in education. In 2017, school gardens are planned to be established in a few pilot sites to integrate locally grown fresh and nutritious products in the meals. Immediate funding is therefore vital to continue supporting 120,000 school children in food insecure areas.



Liberia CP 200395

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

624 thousand

USD 85.5 million

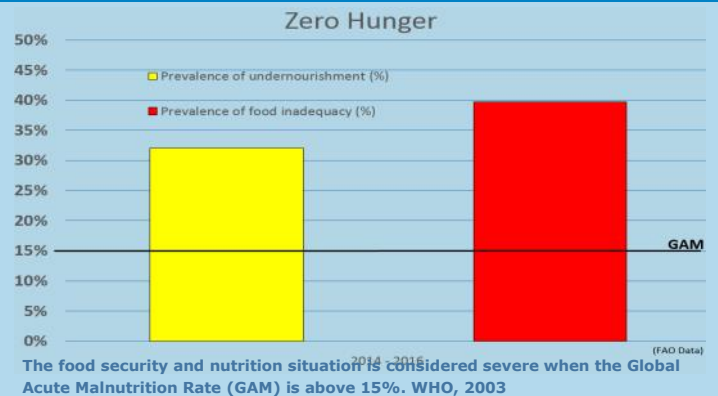
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 7.6 million

Jan 2013—Dec 2017



WFP and the Ministry of Education launched the pilot phase of the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF) in June 2016 in six schools reaching 1,000 students. These schools experienced a 30 percent increase in enrollment when schools resumed in September; and the programme was quickly expanded to an additional six schools, reaching another 3,200 students. The HGSF is intended to replace the current school meals programme, and also support food production in a sustainable manner, by providing schools with locally produced food. Although the HGSF pilot will continue until July 2017, the lack of resources to continue the school meals programme, which is only resourced until February 2017, jeopardizes all gains made in school enrollment, attendance and retention and poses a potential risk for the education prospects of 273,000 children.

Senegal CP 200249

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

326 thousand

USD 79.8 million

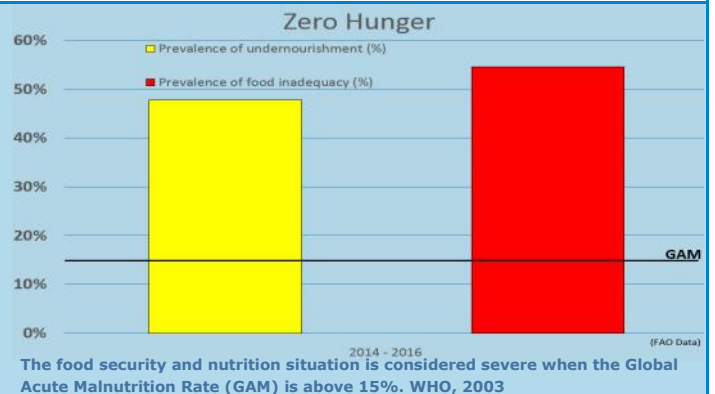
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 3.1 million

Jan 2012—June 2017



WFP supports the Government towards increased ownership and sustainability of development solutions, by providing adaptive and productive social protection tools such as school meals, nutrition, disaster risk reduction, increasing the productive potential of small farmers by connecting them to markets, and resilience building in food insecure communities affected by climatic shock. School feeding is an indispensable social safety net, particularly in highly food insecure and poor rural communities. WFP is currently assisting only 30 percent of the 300,000 school children planned. The persistent lack of resources is already and continues to disrupt the consolidation of results and may slow down the progress to the gradual transfer of capacity to the Government.

Southern Africa

Congo (Brazza) CP 200648

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

288 thousand

USD 56.8 million

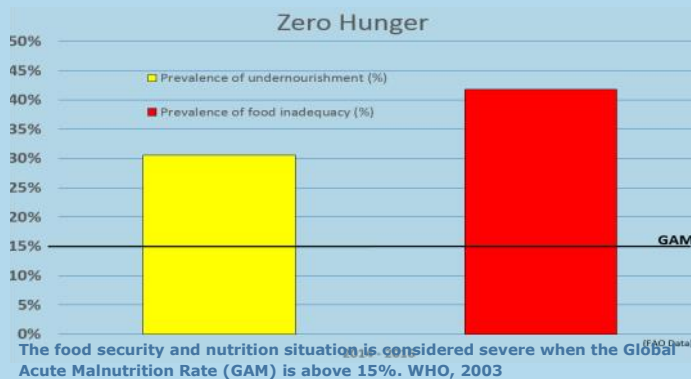
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2015—Dec 2018

USD 6.3 million



Under the current WFP and Government of the Republic of Congo Memorandum of Understanding, the government is committed to funding 60% of the WFP Country program. However, since 2014, no cash payments to WFP's is made by the government as a result of the steep decline in the government's oil revenues and subsequent budget crisis. Although some efforts deployed by WFP to mobilize funds from others donors, non-payment from the host government has created significant shortfall. As a consequence the school feeding program caseload has been reduced by 90 percent and the safety net caseload by 95 percent. The nutrition component and the disaster risk reduction of the CP have been suspended pending new contributions.



Lesotho CP 200369

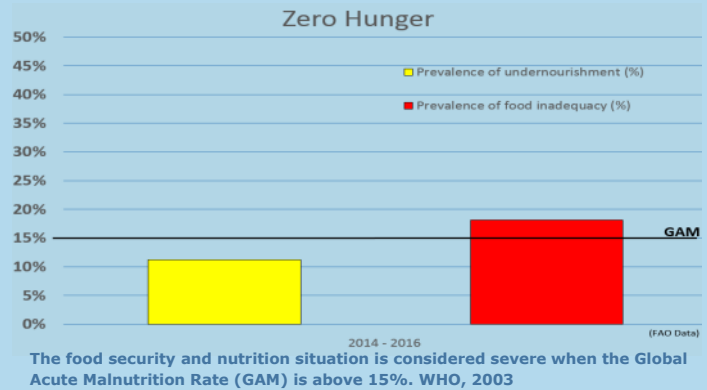
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

346 thousand | USD 41.4 million

PROJECT DURATION | January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2013—Dec 2017 | USD 2.2 million



The Country Programme (CP) is comprised of an Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) component as well as a Nutrition/ HIV support component. The CP supports preparedness for primary education among pre-school students and assists the Government's efforts in the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. The CP also seeks to tackle malnutrition through the implementation of supplementary feeding programmes, advocacy for increased national budget for nutrition, strengthening community linkages, implementing community based resilience activities, scaling up research and information sharing as well as building strong partnerships. In view of food insecurity caused by the El Niño drought, WFP seeks funds in order to continue to contribute towards the CO's long term objectives.

Swaziland DEV 200422

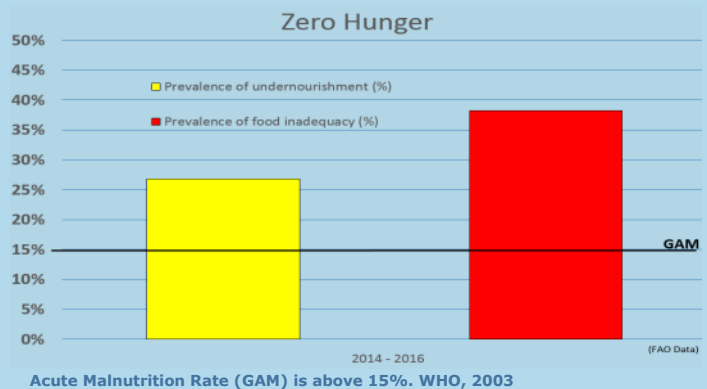
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

316 thousand | USD 20.7 million

PROJECT DURATION | January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Jan 2013—Dec 2017 | USD 1.7 million



Due to limited funding in 2016, WFP had to halt distributions for DEV 200422 in May 2016 as new contributions could not be secured, which has hampered WFP's support to orphans and vulnerable children attending neighborhood care points throughout the country. WFP had initially made preparations to begin transitioning from a partner supporting direct implementation to a strengthened advocacy and advisory role for this project. However, as these plans coincided with the worst drought the country has experienced in over 30 years, the Government requested WFP to continue its support to OVC, who as one of the most vulnerable group in the country will feel the effect of food insecurity well beyond the drought. WFP has recently extended the project to December 2017.

Southern Africa

Zimbabwe DEV 200945/200946

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

2.3 million

USD 3.4/ 3.5 million

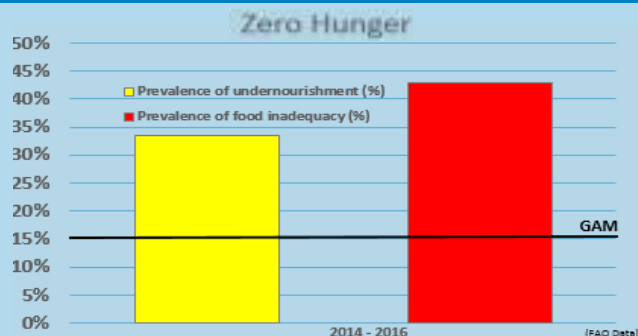
PROJECT DURATION

January–June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

July 2016–June 2018

USD 0.7/0.8 million



The food security and nutrition situation is considered severe when the Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM) is above 15%. WHO, 2003

Zimbabwe is experiencing one of the worst droughts in recent years due to the strongest and longest El Nino event experienced in the last 35 years, which was preceded by two consecutive bad seasons, resulting in 4.1 million people being unable to meet their daily food and nutrition requirements. With the scale and frequency of climate induced weather events intensifying, the need to build resilience is paramount to ensure sustainability of livelihoods and to protect the investments in resilience building.

Liquidity challenges, deflation/ inflation and poor economic performance have affected incomes, remittances and resulted in high commodity prices. It is clear that without the investments made in resilience building, the situation would have been more serious than it already is. Support to small holder farmers and strengthening government capacity remains key to attaining Zero hunger in the Country. These activities are in urgent need of USD 1.5 million through June 2017.



Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia CP 200381

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

117 thousand

TOTAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

USD 12.8 million

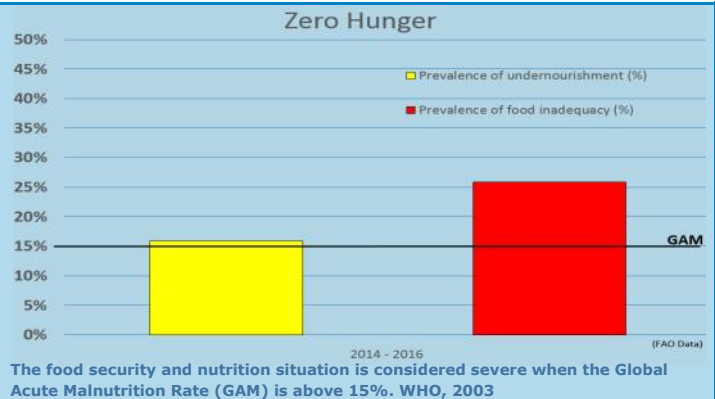
PROJECT DURATION

January—June 2016

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 0.9 million

Jan 2011 —Dec 2017



The Bolivia Country Programme remains drastically underfunded with only component 1 (school meals programme) operational. Thanks to contributions from the private sector, the CO will be able to provide school meals to 30,000 of the planned 40,000 school children. The other two components of the Country Programme (Support to government nutrition programmes; and Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction) had to be suspended in mid-2016 due to a lack of resources.

Resources are needed immediately for WFP to fulfil the planned activities in all 3 components. The lack of funding is halting previous achievements, preventing WFP from maintaining its commitment to the government and affecting WFP's potential future presence in the country.





Section 3:
Funding Overview CP/DEV Projects

WFP CP/DEV Projects for 2017

Funding Needs

Recipient	Net Funding Requirements (USD millions)
Bangladesh CP 200243	4.3
Benin CP 200721	3.0
Bolivia CP 200381	0.9
Burkina Faso CP 200163	2.0
Burundi CP 200119	5.3
Cambodia CP 200202	3.0
Cameroon CP 200330	1.8
Chad DEV 200288	2.5
Congo CP 200648	6.3
Djibouti DEV 200498	0.2
Ethiopia CP 200253	0.2
Gambia DEV 200237	1.0
Ghana CP 200247	2.0
Guinea CP 200326	0.6
Guinea-Bissau CP 200846	2.0
Haiti DEV 200150	5.3
Indonesia CP 200914	0.9
Kenya CP 200680	0.9
Kyrgyzstan DEV 200176	0.5

WFP CP/DEV Projects for 2017

Funding Needs continued

Recipient	Net Funding Requirements (USD millions)
Laos CP 200242	3.7
Lesotho CP 200369	2.2
Liberia CP 200395	7.6
Malawi CP 200287	6.1
Mauritania CP 200251	1.9
Mozambique CP 200286	0.6
Nepal CP 200319	12.9
Senegal CP 200249	3.1
Sierra Leone CP 200336	0.8
Sri Lanka CP 200866	0.2
Swaziland DEV 200422	1.7
Swaziland DEV 200353	0.1
Tajikistan CP 200813	8.2
Tanzania CP 200200	0.4
Tunisia DEV 200493	0.7
Uganda CP 200894	2.8
Zambia CP 200891	0.5
Zimbabwe DEV 200946	0.8
Zimbabwe DEV 200945	0.7

Note: Net funding requirements of WFP Country Programme (CPs) and Development Operations (DEVs) for the period May–December 2016. All figures as of 06 Jan 2017.

Donors to CP/DEV Projects in 2017

No.	Donor	USD
1	USA	45,920,182
2	Canada	17,880,097
3	Germany	12,778,454
4	Russian Federation	11,000,000
5	Private Donors	7,778,625
6	Japan	7,160,632
7	Republic of Korea	6,100,000
8	UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	5,120,898
9	Netherlands	4,140,000
10	Australia	3,467,913
11	Bangladesh	2,906,763
12	European Commission	1,383,581
13	Luxembourg	1,326,531
14	Switzerland	1,298,602
15	UN Expanded Window for Delivery as One Total	1,000,000
16	Sri Lanka	776,356
17	Nicaragua	705,622
18	Iceland	175,071
19	Monaco	135,695
20	UN CERF	106,418
21	Thailand	14,402
	Grand Total	131,177,172

Note: Data as of 14 February 2017 includes contributions from government donors, private sector donors and other funding sources (such as financial institutions and pooled funding). Bilateral contributions and extraordinary gifts-in-kind from private sector donors are excluded.

Private Sector Donors to CP/DEV Projects in 2017*

No.	Donor	USD
1	WPD CHA HNA GROUP	279,416.06
2	WPD HON JAR	241,095.80
3	WPD KERRY GROUP	250,000.00
4	WPD REPSOL FOUND	234,309.62
5	WPD UNILEVER	315,000.00
	Grand Total	1,319,821



* Data as of 20 February 2017.

Acronyms

CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CD&A	Capacity Development and Augmentation
CO	country office
CP	Country Programme
DEV	development project
DRU	Development Resourcing Update
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HGSFP	Home Grown School Feeding Programme
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus / acquired immune deficiency syndrome
MCHN	Mother-and-child health and nutrition
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	non-governmental organization
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PGG	Government Partnerships Division
PLHIV	people living with human immunodeficiency virus
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative
TB	tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



WFP operations need USD 98.3 million for the next six months*

* This figure refers exclusively to CPs and DEVs, as of 6 January 2017.



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THANK YOU

Every cent counts because WFP depends
entirely on voluntary contributions.



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