

# Regional Bureau for **Asia (ODB)**

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Cambodia

DPRK

India

Indonesia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Timor-Leste



# Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

The regional bureau for Asia (ODB) includes country offices in 14 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2011

Despite decades of unprecedented growth, two thirds of the world's poor and hungry reside in Asia. Of the 1.02 billion undernourished people in the world today, 642 million live in this region. While middle-class residents of big cities such as Shanghai, Bangkok, Jakarta and New Delhi are able to live lives of 21<sup>st</sup> century modernity and prosperity, the hungry poor are never too far away. In villages, cities and camps across this immensely varied and dynamic region, millions of children still go to bed without enough food to fill their stomachs.

The plight of the poorest has been compounded by commercial food prices that by in large have not declined since their 2008 record high and the global financial crisis of late 2008–2009 which has impacted remittances, the bedrock of many Asian economies. In both cases, poor countries and the poor are the hardest hit, and new solutions are still being identified to protect the poorest and most vulnerable in what has been a period of extreme volatility.

Climate change, which is threatening farming communities in low-lying, heavily populated agricultural areas near coastlines, has massive implications for Asia, which is already home to more natural disasters – floods, storms, droughts, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions – than any other region of the world. In any given year, 80 percent of the world's natural disasters happen here.

The region has also witnessed an unprecedented acceleration in conflict and population displacement over recent years. Regrettably, a strained security climate in many Asian countries has exposed WFP staff to extraordinary risk and a deterioration of security conditions in several countries has challenged operational conditions for WFP, its partners and beneficiaries.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

No matter the complexity of the challenges, WFP is committed to finding solutions and giving communities across Asia the tools to build a better tomorrow. WFP's commitment to fighting hunger in Asia will continue under its regional bureau located in Bangkok, Thailand, and in the following 14 countries in 2011: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. Through its operations, WFP endeavours to alleviate some of the challenges threatening the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Asia. Programmes are designed to respond to rapidly changing operational environments which have resulted in mass population displacement and increased food insecurity and vulnerability. Activities will include investing in food security and vulnerability analysis, mitigating acute and chronic undernutrition, implementing monitoring and evaluation systems, improving supply chain management and assisting communities in reducing their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Support to

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national governments to strengthen their own food security and safety net programmes is a key priority.

## New Initiatives

In Asia, WFP is at the cutting edge of trialling new ready-to-use supplementary foods designed to prevent malnutrition, particularly in young children. Increasingly, these highly nutritious foods and nutritious additives are being included in regular WFP programmes. WFP Asia also supports the local production of specialized food and micronutrient powders in countries across the region.

Through Project Laser Beam, WFP is working in a new public private partnership to eradicate malnutrition, with an initial focus on Bangladesh and Indonesia. The project brings together the expertise of United Nations agencies, Fortune 500 companies and others in the private sector, to work with local governments and companies in finding new solutions to old problems. Projects focus on food, hygiene and behavioural change.

The transition from food aid to food assistance can be illustrated by the support WFP extends to many of the national governments in the region, including help to strengthen their own food security and safety-net programmes. As part of its commitment to strengthen the nations' ability to fight hunger, WFP is working to create long-term stable markets for farmers in Asia. In countries such as Afghanistan and Lao People's Democratic Republic, P4P programmes are designed to support poor areas by buying food directly from low-income local farmers. Cash-and-voucher programmes have been piloted in six countries in the region and are scaling up to reach millions of beneficiaries in Asia.

WFP Asia is primed for emergency response across the region, maintaining a deep field presence of skilled staff close to those most likely to need assistance in times of crisis. Given its predisposition to natural disasters, emergency planning and preparedness is critical to WFP's work in the region. The Readiness Initiative, a newly developed training programme, will link training in disaster management with computer-assisted simulation, primarily in the form of e-learning. Further to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Malaysia in early 2010, a humanitarian response depot in Subang, Malaysia, will enable WFP to provide immediate logistical reinforcement and supplies to emergency operations.

<b>2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS</b>			
<b>ODB</b>	<b>Planned Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (mt)</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (US\$)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,364,973</b>	<b>1,284,719</b>	<b>1,381,933,836</b>
EMOP	6,397,000	226,339	254,339,661
PRRO	21,346,877	911,221	991,516,010
DEV	4,621,096	147,159	115,808,311
SO	n/a	n/a	20,269,854

\* n/a = not applicable

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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011</b>			
Output results expected if projected 2011 needs are fully resourced			
Region	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011</b>	<b>16,398,308</b>	<b>15,966,665</b>	<b>32,364,973</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	88,122	88,912	<b>177,034</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2,909,000	3,026,000	<b>5,935,000</b>
Number of Refugees	50,279	50,721	<b>101,000</b>
Number of Returnees	187,100	188,900	<b>376,000</b>
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	4,310,746	4,469,578	<b>8,780,324</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	1,387,760	1,368,684	<b>2,756,444</b>
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	433,516	139,094	<b>572,610</b>
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	433,286	633,260	<b>1,066,546</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	580,448	514,390	<b>1,094,838</b>
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	4,518,906	5,029,587	<b>9,548,493</b>
of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals	1,127,645	369,227	<b>1,496,872</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	3,101,218	1,398,958	<b>4,500,176</b>

*\*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total therefore, the sub-totals may not be equal to the total number of beneficiaries.*

# Afghanistan

## Country Background

Afghanistan faces enormous challenges and recovery needs after almost three decades of war, civil unrest and recurring natural disasters. Despite recent progress, millions of Afghans still live in severe poverty with limited access to food and other basic necessities.



The preliminary data from the 2007/08 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) estimates 7.4 million people, 31 percent of the country's population, are food-insecure. Of these, 5.8 million people, 78 percent, live in rural areas and 1.6 million people, 21 percent, in urban areas. In addition, 400,000 people are severely affected by localized natural disasters each year.

Many of the country's health indicators published by the Ministry of Public Health are alarming: along with a high infant mortality rate, Afghanistan suffers from one of the highest levels of maternal mortality in the world at 1,600 deaths per 100,000 live births. More than half of all children under 5 are malnourished and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iodine and iron, are widespread. Life expectancy is 47 years for men and 45 years for women.

Insecurity is a major concern in Afghanistan. Military operations continue in large parts of the country in an attempt to counter the increasing activities of elements opposed to the Afghan Government. This has prompted population displacement, affected food security and led to serious restrictions on humanitarian access.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Afghanistan

Present in Afghanistan since 1963, WFP continues to respond to a variety of emergency needs by providing basic food rations to the most vulnerable, such as chronically poor and food-insecure families, schoolchildren, teachers, TB patients, IDPs and ex-combatants and those who are illiterate. A particular emphasis is placed on vulnerable women and girls. There is also broad international participation in the development of local capacities to create and rehabilitate household and community assets. WFP will use the results from the 2007/08 NRVA to target beneficiaries in remote, food-insecure rural areas. These activities contribute to the MDGs, particularly MDG1 to 7.

WFP assistance includes the following:

- provision of emergency food assistance to IDPs and victims of natural disasters and extreme weather to ensure that the most vulnerable can meet their basic food needs during times of crisis;
- asset creation through a variety of FFA activities;
- promotion of primary school enrolment and attendance, particularly for girls in areas where the gender gap regarding access to education is high;

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- support to communities combating TB, worm infestation, anaemia and HIV/AIDS through food assistance to TB patients, deworming campaigns, flour fortification activities, and community health and nutrition education;
- support to communities in restoring the heavily degraded environment through the establishment of nurseries, production of tree saplings and planting of trees throughout the country; and
- capacity-building of the Government and cooperating partners through the provision of training and equipment.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							402,053,301
Special Operation							18,609,675
<b>Total</b>							<b>420,662,976</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	178,560	14,648	28,291	46,090	4,633	272,222	6,437,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,560</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>28,291</b>	<b>46,090</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>272,222</b>	<b>6,437,500</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Afghanistan PRRO 200063: "Enhancing Resilience and Food Security in Afghanistan"

Duration: 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash commitment: 816,882 mt/US\$19,137,500

This PRRO aims to enhance food security and improve the human and productive capital of food-insecure Afghans living in remote areas through a wide array of activities. The PRRO target groups include poor and food-insecure households, IDPs, TB patients and their families, victims of natural disasters, schoolchildren, teachers and those who are illiterate.

With the goal of enhancing resilience and food security in Afghanistan, the PRRO aims to:

- support IDPs and other vulnerable groups whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks, contributing to Strategic Objective 1;
- strengthen the resilience of communities through asset creation and watershed management, contributing to Strategic Objective 2;
- support the return of IDPs and protect livelihoods of people affected by shocks, contributing to Strategic Objective 3;
- support basic education and basic skills training, especially for girls and women, and meet the food needs of vulnerable groups, contributing to Strategic Objective 4; and

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- support the sustainable development of local food security systems and the country's capacity to predict and reduce hunger, contributing to Strategic Objective 5.

In 2011, WFP will continue to assist vulnerable people through FFA programmes which provide food to beneficiaries as they build or repair community assets including roads, water reservoirs and means of irrigation such as canals and water channels. These projects are established in cooperation with the Government and local communities.

Through the school feeding component of the PRRO, WFP will continue to provide a daily snack of micronutrient-enriched biscuits to schoolchildren to alleviate short-term hunger and encourage school attendance. WFP also plans to provide an extra oil ration to girls to support their access to education and narrow the gender gap in primary school enrolment. Furthermore, WFP will provide on-site wet feeding consisting of a cooked meal fortified with micronutrients for boys and girls in selected schools.

Health and nutrition activities aiming at improving people's access to quality basic social services and nutrition are a further component of the PRRO. They include supplementary feeding to help reduce the levels of GAM and severe malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. They further provide food incentives to TB patients undergoing DOTS to improve case detection and completion of treatment.

Under the relief component of the operation, WFP assistance includes the provision of food to families affected by natural disasters, displacement and urban poverty, in addition to returnee populations. The use of in-country stocks will be maximized to address the unforeseen needs of victims of sudden onset disasters.

WFP will continue its efforts to develop the capacity of the Afghan Government counterparts and cooperating partners including the Community Development Councils and local NGOs. National flour fortification programmes are also planned for enhancing the capacity of private millers to fortify flour for commercial purposes further by providing them with micro-feeders and training. WFP will utilize fortified flour produced in WFP-supported mills for selected programme activities. WFP will continue implementing new initiatives such as P4P, wet feeding for schoolchildren and a food-voucher programme to targeted vulnerable groups in urban areas.



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## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	3,543,305	3,774,196	7,317,501
Number of IDP beneficiaries	24,500	25,500	50,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	44,100	45,900	90,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,148,070	1,194,930	2,343,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,333	106,000	116,333
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	19,386	20,177	39,563
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,106,390	1,466,610	2,573,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	711,000		711,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	109,600	68,567	178,167
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	43,813	131,438	175,251
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	44,713	46,538	91,251

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\* Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

## Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving vouchers	number	46,538
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	44,713
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	2,343,000
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	116,333
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	5,764
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	5,236,660
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	4,590
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)</b>		
Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	39,500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	27,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

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## (d) Special Operations

### **Afghanistan Special Operation 200092: “Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to United Nations Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan”**

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: US\$37,219,350 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$18,609,675)

UNHAS continues to provide safe and efficient air transport and cargo services for the humanitarian community throughout Afghanistan as well as to Islamabad, Pakistan. Partial cost recovery from ticket sales is applied, thereby reducing the resources required from donors.

The operation is in line with Strategic Objective 1 and aims to:

- provide a safe, responsive, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian and development community working in Afghanistan;
- provide the capacity for medical and emergency security evacuations or relocations when required; and
- assist the national authority, in conjunction with other international authorities, in search and rescue operations, as required.

The SO also seeks to enhance ongoing activities designed to improve inter-operability between DPKO aviation and WFP aviation in terms of merging operations and sharing facilities, equipment, services, materials and safety measures to reduce operational costs and increase service efficiency.

With over 40,000 passengers transported per year, the WFP-managed air service remains an essential element in the provision of humanitarian and development assistance to Afghanistan. UNHAS currently operates two aircraft in Afghanistan and Pakistan, a decrease from three aircraft previously operated as a result of funding constraints.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	404
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	3,750
Number of aircraft made available	number	2

# Bangladesh

## Country Background

Bangladesh faces high rates of poverty and malnutrition which are exacerbated by frequent natural disasters and a high population density. Despite important economic progress over the past 15 years, Bangladesh remains a highly food-insecure country. Bangladesh continues to have one of WFP's largest development programmes.



According to the 2005 household income and expenditure survey, 60 million people in Bangladesh are highly food-insecure, with 29 million surviving on less than 1805 kcal per person per day. This has contributed to the alarmingly high prevalence rates of acute malnutrition and stunting across the country. A joint UNICEF, WFP and Institute of Primary Health and Nutrition study in 2009 found the prevalence of GAM to be 13.5 percent, with 3.4 percent of the population suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Stunting, an outcome of chronic malnutrition, is also widespread, affecting 48.6 percent of children.

Poverty, hunger and poor nutrition are directly linked to children's opportunities to attend school and their ability to learn. Though Bangladesh has made great progress in terms of net school enrolment rates and the elimination of gender inequity in education, major problems remain in terms of completion and drop-out rates, particularly for the children of the ultra-poor. In 2009, UNICEF estimated 3.3 million children remain out of school and of those in school, only 55 percent will go on to complete primary education. The absence of basic education for a large section of the population continues to impact economic development.

Bangladesh's frequent natural disasters, lean seasons and fluctuating food prices impact efforts aimed at poverty reduction and increase the vulnerability of low-income households. Natural disasters include rapid onset events such as floods, storm surges and cyclones, and slow onset events such as droughts, salinity intrusion and water contamination. Vulnerability is compounded by the fragile geophysical characteristics of Bangladesh, increasing population pressures and a high incidence of extreme poverty. Households regularly adopt high-risk coping strategies that perpetuate the poverty cycle, such as reducing food intake, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh has placed the elimination of poverty and inequity at the forefront of its development strategy. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy 2009–2011 sets out the need to strengthen food security, tackle malnutrition, reduce disparities in income and education, reduce gender inequality and improve resilience against natural disasters. WFP's CP aims to support the Government in these critical areas and to strengthen its capacity to manage food assistance and hunger reduction programmes.

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The CP contributes to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3 through the following objectives:

- improved food consumption and livelihoods of the ultra-poor, particularly households headed by women;
- improved nutrition and health of vulnerable children, mothers and adolescents;
- improved learning and nutrition of school-age children;
- increased community resilience to disasters; and
- increased capacity of the Government and partners to manage food-assisted programmes.

WFP will also continue to provide support, under a PRRO, to Rohingya refugees near the border with Myanmar. WFP assistance under the PRRO includes targeted feeding programmes, the distribution of general food rations and a school feeding programme. This contributes to meeting MDG1, 2, 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,978,561
Development Operation							75,575,352
<b>Total</b>							<b>80,553,913</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	5,335	453	262	1,032	279	7,361	0
Development Operation	34,470	4,163	2,538	29,431	457	71,058	8,012,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,805</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>30,463</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>78,419</b>	<b>8,012,814</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Bangladesh PRRO 200142: "Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 14,790 mt

While sustainable solutions have yet to be identified for the Rohingya refugees in the district of Cox's Bazar, this new PRRO for 2011 will continue to support the existing caseload currently being assisted under the ongoing PRRO. The objectives are to enhance the food consumption and nutritional intake of refugee households, reduce malnutrition among targeted children and women, and increase access to education for refugee children and adolescents. They are aligned with Strategic Objective 1 and 3.

A JAM was undertaken in June 2010 which identified the need to continue international humanitarian support to the Rohingya refugees. It was concluded that the Government, local

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communities and NGOs did not have the means to substitute the support provided by WFP. WFP will continue the delivery and distribution of general food rations and the management of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. WFP will also implement a school feeding programme for refugee children and support skills training for refugee women through additional ration distribution.

As part of the GFD, beneficiaries will receive a daily allocation of rice, wheat-soya blend plus (WSB+), pulses, vegetable oil, salt and sugar. The supplementary feeding programme will include vegetable oil, sugar, WSB+ and dried skim milk. The school feeding programme will distribute biscuits to schoolchildren as an incentive to attend school each day.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	16,000	15,000	31,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	16,000	15,000	31,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	16,000	15,000	31,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	1,400	2,800	4,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	7,000	6,200	13,200
Number of children given take-home rations	2,000		2,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	2,000		2,000

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	number	365
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	24
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	24
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	8,200
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	15,200
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	7,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	21

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Bangladesh CP 104100: "Country Programme – Bangladesh (2007–2010)"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 721,598 mt/US\$16.9 million (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 650,540 mt/US\$8.9 million)

The goal of the CP is to support the Government in achieving the MDGs by improving the food security of ultra-poor households, their nutritional well-being and their livelihoods. WFP's strategy is to contribute to sustainable outcomes in health, nutrition, education and

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sustainable livelihoods through integrated and well-targeted programmes, with a focus on capacity building.

The following outcomes are expected:

- improved food security among ultra-poor households;
- improved nutrition of women, children and adolescents;
- increased pre-primary and primary school enrolment and attendance, reduced drop-out rates and enhanced learning at primary schools;
- enhanced disaster resilience of the ultra-poor in areas of recurrent shocks; and
- enhanced capacity of the Government and partners to manage food-based safety-net programmes.

## **Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 1: "Vulnerable Group Development"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 1 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 444,049 mt/US\$10.8 million (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$6.9 million)

This activity of the CP will transition from a predominantly food-based distribution programme to a cash-transfer, training and capacity building programme since WFP will hand-over all food distribution activities to the Government by the end of 2010. The focus in 2011 will be on building the capacity of relevant government agencies as well as implementing the cash-based livelihoods programme Food Security for the Ultra Poor (FSUP). The projects within this activity are aligned with Strategic Objective 4.

The FSUP programme builds upon this activity by supporting ultra-poor households through cash support and income-generating training activities. FSUP aims to improve the food security and nutritional well-being of ultra-poor households in disaster-prone areas through promoting sustainable livelihoods. The programme targets households headed by women which are chronically food-insecure, have minimal or no land, low incomes and have poor housing conditions. It also involves a combination of cash and training support.

Participants are provided with a monthly subsistence allowance for 24 months which is adjusted to provide greater support during the lean season. During this time, participants undergo training in a specific income generating activity and in business management. Income generating activities include cow fattening, goat and sheep rearing, poultry rearing, tailoring and weaving. After completion of the training, participants receive an asset grant to invest in their chosen income generating activity and are provided with ongoing support in managing their business. A disaster risk fund has also been established to assist beneficiaries in recovering assets lost in the case of a disaster.



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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	76,500	73,500	<b>150,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	30,000		<b>30,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	76,500	73,500	<b>150,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\* Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>			
Number of women receiving cash	number	30,000	
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	100	
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	7,300,000	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	30,000	
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	number	30,000	

## **Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 2: "Community Nutrition"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 13,999 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 9,727 mt)

The aim of WFP's community nutrition programme is to break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition in Bangladesh. The programme focuses on a continuum of interventions that provide nutritional support to the most vulnerable groups throughout the most critical periods in their life: children under 2, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. The expected outcome is the improvement of the nutrition of women, children and adolescents, in line with Strategic Objective 4.

A range of preventive and curative activities will be delivered through community-based nutrition interventions targeting areas of high food insecurity and areas with a GAM prevalence above 15 percent. Activities involve a range of interventions including nutrition training as well as supplementary food and micronutrient powder distribution, particularly during the lean season. The food basket for pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls and children under 2 consists of WSB+, sugar and vegetable oil.

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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	190,500	63,500	<b>254,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	83,820	170,180	<b>254,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	127,000		<b>127,000</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	127,000	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	24	

## Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 3: "Food for Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 150,698 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 125,498 mt)

The overall objective of the FFE programme is to contribute to the Government of Bangladesh's goal of enrolling all children 6 to 11 years old in primary school by 2011. The programme provides daily biscuits to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren and aims to increase enrolment and attendance at primary schools in food-insecure areas and improve the learning ability of primary schoolchildren through the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies. It is aligned with Strategic Objectives 4.

School feeding is targeting areas with high to very high poverty rates and where primary school completion rates are less than 50 percent. Poverty-prone areas with high seasonal variations in school attendance are also targeted. WFP will work closely with the Government to establish and scale up the national school feeding programme.

The pre- and primary school food basket consists of high-energy biscuits. The feeding programme is accompanied by an "essential learning" package, aimed at the household and community level. This package includes information on deworming, nutrition, hygiene and gardening. WFP will also cooperate with WHO and the Government in administering deworming activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	631,000	631,000	<b>1,262,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	631,000	631,000	<b>1,262,000</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			



# Bangladesh

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	1,172,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	31,000
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	64,000
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	33,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	1,800
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	545,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	1,108,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	563,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	6,300
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	8,100

## **Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 4: "Enhancing Resilience"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 112,851 mt/US\$6.1 million (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 71,266 mt/US\$2 million)

The goal of the enhancing resilience activity of the CP is to strengthen the ability of vulnerable households and communities to prepare for, and respond to natural disasters and other shocks. The programme aims to protect the livelihood assets of high-risk communities, improve and maintain access to food and related infrastructure during shocks and strengthen the ability of vulnerable communities to adapt to extreme weather hazards. This activity is aligned with Strategic Objective 2.

Projects in 2011 are planned for areas severely affected by river erosion in the north and tidal surges, salinity intrusion and cyclones in the south. Field observations suggest the 20 percent of ultra-poor households affected by adverse weather hazards in these areas suffer from food insecurity due to the loss of livelihoods and productive assets.

WFP Bangladesh provides assistance to communities and households affected by natural disasters and shocks through the creation of community-based assets that protect the livelihoods of beneficiaries. Projects include the repair and rehabilitation of roads and embankments, the excavation/re-excavation of drainage and irrigation canals and the raising of homesteads. Construction of these assets is through FFA and CFA schemes. WFP provides the food and the Government provides a complementary cash input. In addition, food rations will be distributed during the lean season and in response to sudden-onset shocks. Of the households assisted, those that have lost their productive assets will be provided with cash grants and training in order to develop new livelihoods and a reliable income.

This activity of the CP includes both relief and recovery options. In the event of a disaster of limited scale, affected households are assisted initially by providing high-energy biscuits and, depending on circumstances, subsequently with a take-home ration consisting of assorted commodities (rice, pulses, WSB+, sugar and vegetable oil). Because of the frequency of

# Bangladesh

disasters in Bangladesh, such response provisions are integrated within the CP. In the recovery phase, participants in the FFA and CFA activities will receive rice, pulses and vegetable oil, in addition to a cash supplement provided by the Government.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	255,000	245,000	500,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	75,000	25,000	100,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	75,000	25,000	100,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	75,000	25,000	100,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>			
Number of men receiving cash	number	4,000	
Number of women receiving cash	number	16,000	
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	4,000,000	
<b>FFA</b>			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	1,200	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	1,000	
Number of homesteads raised above flooding levels	number	150	
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	3,240,000	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	100,000	
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	number	100,000	

## **Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 5: "Strengthening National Capacity"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 January 2010)

Total cash commitment: US\$2,800,000

In 2011, WFP will work closely with the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen its capacity to manage food assistance and hunger reduction safety-net programmes. WFP's success in activities targeting the most vulnerable as well as FFE programmes thus far has resulted in the Government replicating and taking over major components of these activities. WFP's goal is to assist the Government to take over, manage and scale up these programmes effectively.

WFP has worked in support of the Government's VGD programme for the last 30 years providing food and livelihood support activities to the ultra-poor. The Government will take over all food distribution activities from WFP by the end of 2010. Following the hand-over, the focus of WFP's activities will be to strengthen the capacity of the relevant government agencies to manage the expanded programme and reach the most vulnerable groups.

The success of the FFE programme in directly addressing enrolment and attendance problems

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has captured the Government's interest. As a result, the Government has initiated a national school feeding system and specifically requested WFP's support. WFP is working closely with the Government to strengthen and scale up the national school feeding programme in order to improve education and nutrition outcomes for primary schoolchildren.

The long-term objective of the FFE programme is the hand-over to the Government by 2015. WFP will provide technical assistance in support of the Government's programme. This activity is aligned with Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	2
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	200
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	8
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	18
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1
Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized	number	5

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Bhutan

## Country Background

Bhutan is a small, least developed, food-deficit country with a population of 690,000. Landlocked within the eastern Himalayas between India and China, Bhutan remained in self-imposed isolation for centuries, only moving towards a cautious plan of development with the launch of its first five year plan in 1961. The country's development philosophy stresses the achievement of equitable and sustainable development, also referred to as the Gross National Happiness, over economic growth at any cost.



From the beginning, particular emphasis has been placed on human development and increasing access to markets, health clinics and schools, particularly in rural areas. The majority of the population lives as rural farmers in small villages scattered throughout the mountainous and rugged landscape, often off-the-road, complicating access to social services. Close to one fourth of the population suffers from temporary food insecurity, especially during the months before the harvest. Bhutan depends on imports for 34 percent of its cereal needs. Although the country has low wasting and underweight prevalence, stunting is still as high as 37 percent. The country is prone to flash floods and landslides. Often, this leads to the closure of roads which can last up to half a year in some areas, especially during the rainy season.

In the late 1980's, violence erupted in southern regions of Bhutan and refugees began congregating in Nepal, eventually leading to the establishment of seven camps in Nepal which today house 102,000 persons. During the past years, the Royal Government of Bhutan has met with the different Nepali governments regarding Bhutan's willingness to repatriate genuine Bhutanese citizens. At present, however, the joint verification process has stalled and third country resettlement is underway. Only a small number of the refugees may be able to be repatriated to Bhutan.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bhutan

Through a school feeding project, WFP aims to support the Government in its policy of improving access to education by providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren, particularly those from rural and food-insecure families. This project addresses the short-term hunger faced by children living far away from schools and reduces the financial burden on poor rural parents. It also assists in alleviating certain micronutrient deficiencies, while contributing to an overall improvement of school enrolment rates and attendance. Particular attention is given to reducing gender disparity in education. The Government has assumed an increasing role in the school feeding programme as part of a transition phase to full government support. The focus of WFP assistance from 2008–2012 will be on primary education and capacity-building of government counterparts. The project corresponds to Bhutan's UNDAF and assists the Government in attaining MDG2 and 3.

# Bhutan

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							2,237,672
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,237,672</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Development Operation	2,563	372	186	0	0	3,121	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Bhutan DEV 105790: "Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 16,030 mt

Aligned with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the provision of school meals under this development programme aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- increase school enrolment for children in poor, food-insecure rural communities, particularly among girls;
- maintain regular school attendance, particularly among girls;
- reduce gender disparity;
- alleviate short-term hunger and help children to concentrate in class;
- develop clear hand-over strategies to enhance nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- strengthen the capacities of government counterparts to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

WFP and the Royal Government of Bhutan will jointly prioritise primary and lower secondary schools to participate in the FFE programme on the basis of:

- the average distances children have to walk to reach the closest school;
- the distance of the school catchment area from the nearest road;
- the vulnerability to food insecurity based on an updated VAM; and
- the prevailing net enrolment levels by districts, particularly among girls.

All schoolchildren in selected day and boarding schools will receive breakfast and lunch

# Bhutan

through the FFE programme. The food basket consists of rice, chickpeas and vegetable oil for breakfast, and rice, maize grits, lentils and vegetable oil for lunch. A complete hand-over of secondary school feeding to the Government is foreseen at the end of the project.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	17,407	18,728	<b>36,135</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	17,407	18,728	<b>36,135</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			Planned
		Unit of Measure	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number		5
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	number		1
Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programs or initiatives	number		221
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	number		5
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number		13,564
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number		13,215
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number		221
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP	number		4,407
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	number		4,278
Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	number		35
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number		80
Number of hand-over strategies under implementation in current year	number		1

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Cambodia

## Country Background

Cambodia is a least developed, low-income food deficit country emerging from decades of civil conflict and economic stagnation. It is ranked 137 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Notwithstanding the socio-economic progress over the last decade, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in Asia, with a third of the population living below the poverty line.



On the Global Hunger Index, Cambodia is classified as one of 29 countries with “alarming levels of hunger”. According to the Cambodia Anthropometric Survey of 2008, 40 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 29 percent are underweight and 9 percent are wasted. Among the urban poor the prevalence of wasting is 16 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies, especially of iron, vitamin A and iodine, are high among children and pregnant and lactating women. The maternal mortality rate is 472 per 100,000 live births, while the mortality rate for children under 5 is one of the highest in Asia at 83 per 1,000 live births. Prevalence of HIV and TB among adults is among the highest in the region.

Cambodia is vulnerable to natural disasters, with recurrent monsoon flooding in the Mekong basin and regular localized drought in the plains region. Rising inequality, landlessness and deterioration of common property resources have eroded the coping capacity of food-insecure people. Limited access for the poor to education and health services, low levels of investment in public infrastructure and weak governance structures perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition. The cumulative effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have further deteriorated the socio-economic and food security situation of both rural and urban poor. This has resulted in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, including cutting back on food consumption, taking on new debts and withdrawing children from school.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cambodia

The overall goal of WFP assistance in Cambodia is to improve the immediate food security for those most vulnerable in a sustainable way. Both short and medium-term needs are addressed by the PRRO. In addition to a limited amount of resources allocated to relief food distributions; FFE, FFT and FFA programmes as well as support measures for PLHIV and TB patients are implemented to increase the resilience of the vulnerable poor. These activities will continue to be carried out in conjunction with a small-scale development programme that addresses the health and nutritional needs of children 6–24 months and pregnant and lactating women. These two projects contribute to the pursuit of MDG1 to 7. FFA, FFT and relief food assistance specifically contribute to the attainment of MDG1, 3 and 7. Education activities, including a school feeding programme and the provision of take home rations to poor children in grades 4 through 6, contribute to achieving universal primary education and promoting gender equality, thus working towards achieving MDG2 and 3. Food assistance to TB patients, PLHIV and OVC contributes to meeting MDG6, while the MCHN project aims to achieve MDG4 and 5.

# Cambodia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							27,639,688
Development Operation							3,126,306
<b>Total</b>							<b>30,765,994</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	25,073	2,175	1,269	0	1,764	30,281	0
Development Operation	1,241	0	124	2,475	309	4,149	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,314</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>34,430</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Cambodia PRRO 103051: "Assisting People in Crisis"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 30 June 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010. A new CP is expected to commence on 1 July 2011 until 31 December 2015)

Total food commitment: 121,125 mt (Including expected budget revision and 2011 projected needs from January to December 2011. Currently approved: 90,844 mt)

The goal of this PRRO is to enhance the resilience and coping capacity of vulnerable households through targeted food assistance interventions. Core activities are FFE, healthcare support and disaster risk reduction. The FFE programme provides school feeding and take-home rations for vulnerable children, especially girls. The healthcare component supports the treatment of PLHIV, OVC and TB patients with food rations. Activities to reduce the risk of disasters include FFA, FFT and relief programmes. The food basket for FFE consists of rice, canned fish, oil, salt and beans. Rice, oil and salt are provided through TB and HIV activities. Rice is distributed to beneficiaries under FFA, relief food assistance and life skills training.

The inter-related objectives of this PRRO are to:

- increase the ability to manage shocks in crisis situations in targeted households, in line with Strategic Objective 2;
- improve household food security for PLHIV and OVC, corresponding to Strategic Objective 4;
- reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis in the population, contributing to Strategic Objective 4; and
- ensure regular attendance and improve retention in primary schools of children from poor food-insecure households, also in line with Strategic Objective 4.



# Cambodia

WFP continues to target the hungry poor residing primarily in the remote rural areas of Cambodia. The target areas overlap with the five highly food-insecure provinces targeted by Cambodia's development project which provides complementary nutritional interventions to the population targeted by the PRRO.

The PRRO will also promote the Cambodia Health Sector Strategic Plan, the Education Strategic Plan, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan. The new CP, expected to start in July 2011, will consolidate the current PRRO and development projects.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	463,068	492,996	<b>956,064</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	12,500	12,500	<b>25,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	56,678	56,677	<b>113,355</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	263,012	296,588	<b>559,600</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	17,600	4,400	<b>22,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	14,080	3,520	<b>17,600</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,520	880	<b>4,400</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	15,625	15,626	<b>31,251</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	4,330
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	90
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	80
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)</b>		
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance	number	36,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	number	486
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	486
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	10
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	300,988
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	581,600
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	280,612
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	1,600
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,600

# Cambodia

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Cambodia DEV 101702: "Support to Maternal and Child Health"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 30 June 2011 (New CP expected to commence on 1 July 2011 until 31 December 2015)

Total food commitment: 16,975 mt (Including 2011 projected needs from January to December 2011. Currently approved: 15,251 mt)

The primary objective of the project is to reduce the incidence of underweight and stunting among children 6–24 months of age and improve the health and nutrition of mothers, in line with Strategic Objective 4. This is to be achieved by providing a fortified food ration to enrich the diet of the beneficiaries. The secondary objective is to promote the participation of pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education and to increase their use of healthcare and community development services.

Based on poverty and stunting prevalence combined with the current and expected presence of suitable cooperating partners, WFP targets the poorest and most food-insecure communes in five provinces. The project is implemented in synergy with the PRRO to address the needs of people in crisis through FFE, FFA and food for health. Monthly take-home rations of blended food, vegetable oil and sugar are provided to children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, a complementary monthly ration of rice is given to pregnant and lactating women, mothers of children 6–24 months old and village volunteers who carry out growth monitoring, education on health and nutrition and food distribution.

Through these activities, the project supports the Cambodia National Nutrition Programme aimed at improving the nutritional status of women and children. The new CP expected to start in July 2011 will consolidate the current PRRO and development projects.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	45,810	11,200	57,010
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	13,480	20,900	34,380
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12	
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	50	
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	20,220	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Country Background

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has been suffering from widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. Severe economic problems, lack of agricultural machinery and fertilizers, limited arable land, over exploitation of slope lands, reduced cereals imports and an acute energy crisis have all translated into national cereal production being well below the minimum consumption requirement. The Government's public distribution system has been the main channel for the provision of staple food rations for the majority of its 24 million people. In 2010, the average ration planned for distribution was 380 grams per person per day, less than two thirds of daily energy requirements.



This is expected to also remain the situation in 2011, since the food security situation is not likely to change next year. The Government has recently revealed the 2010/11 production figures to the FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission, which indicate a marginal increase in overall agricultural production. The overall food gap, however, will remain the same.

DPRK had a global hunger index of 18.4 in 2009, which is classified as "serious". WFP's mid-term review in 2009 and end-of-EMOP reviews in 2010 indicated marginal improvements in food security, but noted public rations are insufficient, food consumption is low and negative coping strategies are extensively used. The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission of October 2008 estimated a cereal import requirement of 1.78 million mt and the number of people in need of food assistance to be over 8 million. The 2009 UNICEF multiple indicator cluster survey found that 33 percent of children are stunted, 20 percent are underweight and 25 percent of pregnant and lactating women are malnourished. According to the 2008 UNFPA Census Report, the infant mortality rate (IMR) and the maternal mortality rate (MMR) have increased significantly between 1994 and 2008 with the IMR increasing from 14 to 19 per 1,000 live births and the MMR increasing from 54 to 77 per 100,000 live births.

DPRK is currently under sanctions mandated by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 (2009) and 1718 (2006) which have a tendency to increase the reluctance of donor countries to contribute to humanitarian projects until the situation stabilizes. The sinking of a South Korean warship in March 2010 has complicated the relationship between DPRK and South Korea, further reducing access for humanitarian assistance.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in DPRK

The objectives of WFP assistance in DPRK are to meet the food needs of vulnerable groups, mitigate the disproportionate impact of increased fuel and food prices, and assist the recovery of people's livelihoods through nutritional support to women and children, local food production and food for community development. Nutritional support to women and children

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

includes institutional feeding of orphans and pregnant and lactating women and school feeding in nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools.

WFP's operations contribute to the achievement of MDG1, 4, 5 and 7 through nutrition supporting activities pursuing the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health, while food for community development (FFCD) projects help to ensure environmental sustainability.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							47,979,269
<b>Total</b>							<b>47,979,269</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	62,517	5,043	5,077	0	5,938	78,575	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,517</b>	<b>5,043</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,938</b>	<b>78,575</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### DPRK PRRO 200114: "Nutrition Support to Women and Children"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 157,074 mt

The goal of this PRRO is to enhance the food and nutritional security in food-insecure areas, with an emphasis on nutritional support for women and children. The specific objectives are to:

- restore and rebuild livelihoods and food and nutritional security through providing nutritional support for women and children and FFCD programmes, in line with Strategic Objective 3; and
- assist the Government's strategy for food security by supporting local production of fortified foods, in line with Strategic Objective 5.

WFP will continue its work to improve the health and nutrition of nutritionally vulnerable people by providing locally produced fortified food to children in nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and orphanages, and biscuits for primary schoolchildren. Pregnant and lactating women will also receive blended foods. Cereals, pulses and oil will be distributed during the lean season.

The provision of locally produced fortified food has been an essential and unique feature of WFP operations in DPRK for a decade. WFP-supplied raw food materials are transformed

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

into products that are nutritionally balanced, fortified with micronutrients and easily digestible, such as corn-milk blend, corn-soya-milk blend, rice-milk blend and biscuits. Eleven factories will be supported with raw materials, equipment, spare parts and a vitamin/mineral premix. It is expected that 70,560 mt of fortified food will be produced.

Food for community development supports community-based initiatives such as embankment construction and tree planting. These projects are specifically designed to help agricultural production, protect communities from natural disasters and increase household food supplies. WFP will build on its expertise and network of partners, which includes FAO and the Government Ministries of Land and the Environment and Agriculture, to address emergency rehabilitation of infrastructure.

Food assistance will be provided through institutions in 65 counties: public distribution centres; primary schools; nurseries; kindergartens; paediatric units and orphanages. Corporate outcome indicators such as the food consumption score and coping strategy index will be monitored and analysed through regular monitoring and thematic review.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>				
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:				
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	1,042,000	793,000	<b>1,835,000</b>	
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	252,000	95,000	<b>347,000</b>	
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	607,000	634,000	<b>1,241,000</b>	
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	42,000	41,000	<b>83,000</b>	
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>				
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>				
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>				
<b>FFA</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares			15,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares			2,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number			100
<b>MCHN</b>				
Number of days rations were provided	number			280
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number			12
<b>School Feeding</b>				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%			100
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number			681,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number			13,843
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number			560,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number			1,736
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>				
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>				
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number			500
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number			6

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## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# India

## Country Background

India is the second most populous country in the world with 17.3 percent of the world's population. With 42 percent of its population living on less than US\$1.25 per day, ensuring food and livelihood security for this huge number of people is a challenging task. The Indian economy is the world's 11<sup>th</sup> largest economy by nominal GDP and despite growth in agricultural production; India ranks 65 of 84 countries on the 2009 global hunger index and 134 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. The World Bank has reported that India will not meet its second target of MDG1 that aims to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.



Forty-three percent of children under 5 are underweight, 48 percent are stunted and 70 percent are anaemic. Every third adult in the country suffers from chronic energy deficiency. Fifty-five percent of women and 24 percent of men are anaemic. PLHIV/AIDS are 2.4 million.

Food availability is not a problem in India; low purchasing power and high prices are the challenges. The total production of food grains was more than 234.5 million mt during the agricultural year 2008/09, and the estimates for 2009/10 are 216.9 million mt which would be sufficient to feed India's domestic population. However, during the last decade, the monthly per capita consumption of cereals has declined from 13.4 kg to 12.1 kg in rural India and from 10.6 kg to 9.9 kg in urban India as people cannot afford to purchase as much cereals. The consumption of pulses, the main source of protein, has also declined from 1.8 kg to 0.99 kg per capita per month during the same period also due to low purchasing power.

The point-to-point inflation rate based on the wholesale price index in India came close to zero in mid-2009 and increased again to above 8 percent in December 2009. The food-grain-inflation was above 10 percent throughout 2009, largely because 352 out of 625 districts were affected by drought. By the end of August 2010, 73 districts had again been declared as drought-affected. Given the heavy rainfall and floods this year, this number is likely to increase and therefore food-grain-inflation is expected to remain high.

The Government of India has the largest food-based safety-nets in the world. This, however, has not generated the desired impact as a result of high disparities across regions in terms of resources and the governance capabilities of the different states. To eradicate poverty and food insecurity the Government of India has undertaken various initiatives in the recent decades, such as the formulation of a National Food Security Act, a National Food Security Mission, a National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and a National Rural Health Mission.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in India

The objective of WFP in India is to support the country's efforts in reducing hunger and promote models which enhance food security through capacity development. Since its

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inception in 1963, WFP has supported the Government of India's flagship programmes in the areas of MCH, education of children in remote areas and livelihood and asset creation.

In light of strong economic growth and the existence of large national food-based safety nets in India, WFP is gradually shifting its focus from food delivery towards technical assistance. The aim is to improve the effectiveness of the Government of India's schemes for reducing hunger and malnutrition. Keeping this strategic shift in mind, a new CP was launched in 2008 focusing on developing institutional capacity to manage those schemes and advocate for strategies to end hunger and undernutrition through joint initiatives with the Government, UNICEF, FAO and other stakeholders working within the mandate of the country's UNDAF. The CP places a renewed emphasis on expanding current partnerships and forging new ones for an integrated food and nutrition security within the wider context of health, water, sanitation and climate change.

The objectives of WFP in India are the following:

- capacity development through technical assistance to improve the implementation of existing government food-based schemes, contributing to MDG1, 4, 5 and 6;
- improving the nutrition of vulnerable children and women through the provision of fortified food, contributing to MDG1 and 4; and
- support to improve the livelihood of food-insecure populations through the preservation and creation of assets which contribute to enhanced resilience of participants in coping with natural disasters and a degrading environment, contributing to MDG1 and 7.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							6,034,756
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,034,756</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Development Operation	41,247	0	0	0	0	41,247	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,247</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None



# India

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **India CP 105730: "Country Programme – India (2008–2012)"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 205,836 mt

High levels of malnutrition persist in India but the identified causes are to a large extent not related to the non-availability of food. Consequently, the focus of the CP has shifted from food delivery to providing technical assistance.

Activity 1 provides technical assistance focusing on improved products, strategies and capacities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the Government of India's food and nutrition programmes. WFP supports the development of innovative and replicable models under a cost-sharing modality with the Government of India and state governments. The food security atlas of rural India developed by WFP, facilitates the identification of priority areas for food security intervention. The state atlases offer a choice of appropriate strategies for addressing hunger and malnutrition.

Activity 2 covers areas with a high concentration of tribal and vulnerable people, with a particular focus on women and children among whom malnutrition levels are high. Activity 3 supports poor and chronically food-insecure unemployed people with limited access to markets through FFA programmes. The food basket for both activities includes rice and wheat. Under activity 2, the wheat is transformed into a low-cost micronutrient fortified product called Indiamix.

### **India CP 105730, Activity 1: "Capacity Development for Food Security"**

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total cash commitment: US\$5.4 million

This activity provides technical assistance to improve the quality and performance of the Government's food assistance programmes. In addition, advocacy work is carried out to keep food security high on the political agenda. The activities are in line with Strategic Objective 5 and will remain flexible with a broad list of thematic areas which may be modified based on specific needs. Funding will be sought through contributions from the Government and local donors and foundations.

The specific objectives of this activity are to:

- build state-level capacity to improve the functioning of various food-based schemes through the identification of risks at various stages of the food delivery chain and the training of key stakeholders using an enterprise risk management approach which identifies risks and opportunities and assesses them in terms of magnitude of impact;
- improve the nutritional content of the meals provided through the Government's mid-day meals scheme by adding micronutrient supplements to locally cooked food;
- promote changes in dietary habits through information, education and communication materials and training of Anganwadi Workers (MCH workers) and primary school-teachers;

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- improve the capacities of staff implementing the programmes to better implement the programmes and improve the monitoring and evaluation of activities;
- improve the management of village grain banks through technical assistance for their design and operation;
- provide technical assistance and ensure that food and nutritional support are part of the treatment packages for PLHIV;
- implement various micronutrient fortification activities such as wheat-flour fortification at village mills and support small-scale producers in salt iodization;
- develop various alternatives for low-cost complementary food for children 6–24 months and for rice fortification as well as an improved version of Indiamix, test their efficacy and advocate for replication;
- develop and institutionalise the capacities of the food security and vulnerability analysis to provide a basis for evidence-based planning by designing focused strategies; and
- improve climate change resilience through adaptation measures among vulnerable communities.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	100
Number of hand-over strategies under implementation in current year	number	3
Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized	number	4

## India CP 105730, Activity 2: “Improved Nutritional Status”

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 178,540 mt

WFP has supported the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a MCH scheme for approximately 30 years. Although WFP's focus has shifted towards technical assistance, WFP will continue to procure and distribute blended food to a selected number of districts under a cost-sharing agreement with state governments. Recognizing the impact of WFP's support is the greatest when complementary technical services are provided in collaboration with partners, WFP will focus on increasing synergy.

This activity aims at developing an improved model for ICDS that enhances the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls, and promotes the physical and psycho-social development of young children. Special attention will be paid to children under 3 through the provision of Indiamix, a nutritious and fortified food supplement which is produced locally. WFP India buys wheat at a special price from the Government and provides it to Indiamix vendors who in turn produce Indiamix. Since the Government of India increased the caloric value of the meals for the different beneficiary groups in the ICDS programme, an increased ration size is required, necessitating additional resources.

The specific objectives are in line with Strategic Objective 4 and include:

- reducing the prevalence of children who are underweight;

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- reducing the levels of anaemia caused by iron deficiency among young children and pregnant and lactating women;
- introducing pilot innovative approaches to overcome government capacity barriers such as poor planning, monitoring and analysis of data and poor prioritization of interventions to increase the effectiveness of the ICDS programme and reduce the exclusion of marginalized groups;
- influencing state and national policy through demonstrable innovative models and evidence-based information; and
- improving project monitoring to achieve a higher impact of the activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	441,044	281,600	<b>722,644</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	122,272	558,178	<b>680,450</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)</b>			
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	number	7,791	
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of days rations were provided	number	300	
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number	710,394	

## India CP 105730, Activity 3: “Support to Livelihood Activities”

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 27,296 mt

This activity is a continued effort of a successful joint programming with IFAD, initiated in 2001, wherein WFP provides food supplements and IFAD provides cash support for beneficiaries. The activities support poor and chronically food-insecure households in remote areas who are vulnerable to natural disasters, have limited access to markets and largely rely on a depleted natural resource base. Income levels and resilience of the targeted households will be improved through natural resource management techniques and the generation of productive assets. Each household will receive a ration of rice for up to 70 days a year. In addition to food, beneficiaries will receive cash through the integration with IFAD projects.

The activity is in line with Strategic Objective 2 and aims to achieve the following:

- long-term sustainable food security through the regeneration of a degraded environment and improved food production through soil and water conservation practices; and
- higher levels of income among poor and chronically food-insecure households through conservation and the creation of assets and by building capacity for the better management of resources.

# India

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	50,420	67,095	<b>117,515</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	11,340	12,163	<b>23,503</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

## Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	3,550

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Indonesia

## Country Background

At the national level, Indonesia has made significant progress in reducing poverty and strengthening democracy since the economic crisis and political transformation of 1997–1998. According to the World Bank's threshold of purchasing power parity of US\$1.25 per day, Indonesia reached the MDG target of halving the poverty rate by 2015 in 2007. Due to steady progress being made on the MDGs, the country became a lower middle income country in 2009. Nevertheless, development has not been inclusive with high regional disparities. Poverty rates are high and malnutrition pervasive in remote provinces. The eastern parts of the country in particular face key human development challenges, with 87 million Indonesians vulnerable to food insecurity.



According to government data from 2007, the number of underweight people in Indonesia, including chronic and acute malnutrition, is at 18.4 percent which meets the MDG goal. Fourteen percent are at the acute malnutrition or wasting status and 37 percent of the population is stunted. This makes Indonesia one of the high burden countries with the fifth largest number of stunted children in the world, according to the 2009 UNICEF global report “Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition”. Updated government data is due to be released at the end of 2010 and it is expected to show continuing high levels of stunting throughout Indonesia. All these indicators are again worse at the disaggregate level, especially in the east. In 2010, 13.1 percent of the population, 31 million people, still live below the national poverty line which is at a purchasing power parity of US\$1.55 per day and nearly half of the population, 42.6 percent, live below the purchasing power parity of US\$2 per day.

Sixty-four percent of the poor live in rural areas. The number of the “near poor” in Indonesia, those who will become poor if a single month's income is lost, is estimated to be 115 million people. Under a new Presidential decree signed in 2010, the Government is preparing the new food and nutrition action plan 2011–2015. The policies and strategies within this plan aim to reduce the prevalence of underweight children under 5 to 15.5 percent by 2015 and to improve the proportion of the population consuming at least the minimum level of dietary energy consumption. The Government also plans to reduce the level of stunting to 32 percent.

There are huge disparities in malnutrition rates between regions and districts with malnutrition significantly higher in the eastern part of the country. A high prevalence of anaemia remains among young children and women of reproductive age. In addition, Indonesia also faces major challenges related to natural disasters and climate change; Indonesia is one of the most natural disaster-prone countries in the world. Many districts are susceptible to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, droughts and forest fires. The largest concern for Indonesia in relation to climate change is its impact on food security.

In May 2010, the President launched the latest version of the Food Security and Vulnerability

# Indonesia

Atlas, which was developed by the Government in close collaboration with WFP. The Atlas shows that in the top 100 priority districts 25 million people are vulnerable to food insecurity.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Indonesia

WFP's assistance in Indonesia through the current PRRO has focused on the improvement of micronutrient deficiencies and nutritional status. The PRRO comprises five major components: school feeding, MCN, FFA, assistance to TB patients and capacity development. Lack of funding, however, triggered the suspension and phase-out of TB support in 2009. During 2011 the focus of the programme will remain on three of the most vulnerable regions in Eastern Indonesia; Nusa Tenggara Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat and East Java.

For WFP, 2011 will be a transitional year as the PRRO will transition into a new CP which is planned until 2015. WFP's VAM will continue to play an important role in informing the Government on all aspects of food security, in identifying the food-insecure areas and targeting food and nutrition assistance. WFP will collaborate with government counterparts on food security monitoring, emergency food security assessment, nutrition and local production of fortified foods.

Under a SO, still under discussion, WFP Indonesia plans to continue to offer logistical support to post-tsunami recovery efforts with assistance through its smaller LSU based in Banda Aceh, with strong support from Jakarta. The LSU will assist with port capacity and infrastructure development, logistical support and consultancy, and latent cargo demand forecasting, developing links with the Province of Aceh's disaster management unit.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							11,069,910
<b>Total</b>							<b>11,069,910</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	6,408	106	0	2,680	0	9,194	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,408</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,194</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

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## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Indonesia PRRO 100692: "Nutritional Rehabilitation in Indonesia"**

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 90,866 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 81,692 mt)

Despite encouraging signs of macro-economic stability, food insecurity remains a concern in Indonesia. The root causes are a combination of complex factors, including weak implementation of food security and nutrition policies, and a lack of human and technical resources at the district, regional and national level, all of which have a negative impact on an already vulnerable population. In addition, poor knowledge and practice of healthy eating habits, health care, and the importance of hygiene is exacerbating the situation further. The National Health and Nutrition survey in 2008 indicated a high prevalence of malnutrition.

Targeting the eastern areas of Indonesia, this PRRO aims to address micronutrient deficiencies as well as improve the nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups. The PRRO includes school feeding activities which provide a daily ration of biscuits to schoolchildren. This activity also furthers the secondary objective of improving school attendance, performance and nutrition-related behaviour.

Pregnant and lactating women and children 12–59 months are provided with monthly rations of biscuits and rice. The key objective is providing mothers with basic nutrition and health education. This increases the likelihood that effective practices will be implemented, such as exclusive breast feeding, good hygiene and the preparation of balanced diets. FFA and FFT activities, through which small-scale agricultural and rural infrastructure assets are created, assist vulnerable populations by building their resilience to further shocks linked to climate change.

These three programmes are in line with Strategic Objective 4. All food commodities distributed in this operation will be purchased locally to the extent possible. Additionally and in line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP is building government capacity on key areas such as food security analysis, nutritional surveillance, mapping as well as providing technical guidance on targeting. Recently WFP was requested by the Government to support the capacity building of the national disaster response agency. WFP also continues to have a policy dialogue and create synergies and alignment with key United Nations agencies such as FAO and UNICEF as well as government partners.



# Indonesia

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	190,000	165,000	355,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	25,000	80,000	105,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,000	1,000	2,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	9,000	9,000	18,000

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

## Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)</b>		
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	number	230,000
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	hectares	200
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	hectares	200
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	500
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	2,000
<b>MCHN</b>		
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	1,200
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	800
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	50
Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action	number	20

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Lao People's Democratic Republic

## Country Background

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a least developed country and a low income food deficit country, ranking 133 of 182 in the 2009 HDI. Lao PDR is landlocked, with a population of six million comprising 49 officially recognized ethnic groups. Seventy percent of the population live in rural areas where villages tend to be scattered, remote and cut-off from essential services; One quarter of the population lives under the national poverty line.



Floods, droughts and pests are frequent and often have a major impact on food security as infrastructure is weak and overall coping strategies are limited. Lao PDR is also the world's most heavily bombed country per capita. Two thirds of the country is still contaminated with unexploded ordnances from the Second Indochina War, which continue to cause death and injury, and prevent the use of land for food production.

The 2009 Global Hunger Index describes the situation in Lao PDR as serious. Despite steady economic growth over the last 15 years, the population's nutritional status has not improved. Two thirds of the rural population are either food-insecure or could become food-insecure should one or more livelihood shocks occur. At 40 percent, Lao PDR has one of the highest chronic malnutrition rates in the world. Malnutrition is most pronounced in remote areas. Every second child under 5 in rural Lao PDR is stunted. Following natural disasters, wasting rates among vulnerable populations with limited coping strategies are also very likely to increase.

Primary school enrolment in Lao PDR remains as low as 81 percent and drop-out as high as 17 percent in some provinces. Poverty is both a result of and reason for reduced school attendance. Education is closely related to household income and expenditure, with poor rural areas having the lowest school enrolment rates.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lao PDR

In 2011, WFP will support the Government of Lao PDR to assist vulnerable, food-insecure households affected by natural disasters and other livelihood shocks, to decrease chronic malnutrition rates, to improve rural livelihoods in remote, food-insecure communities and to increase enrolment and attendance rates in rural primary schools.

As in the past, WFP will support the people of Lao PDR in times of crisis, providing emergency food rations to families who face severe food shortages after the occurrence of a disaster. In particular, WFP will support children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and their caretakers in areas affected by Typhoon Ketsana with a community-based supplementary feeding programme. All WFP activities are aligned with national policies and incorporated in UNDAF 2007–2011.

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PRRO 105660, "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks", will provide nutritional support to moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. The emphasis of the PRRO is on preventing acute malnutrition among these most vulnerable groups.

Development project 10078, "Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Lao PDR", will support primary school students and their families in over 1,500 schools in six provinces. Daily mid-morning snacks at school and take-home rations at the end of the school year contribute to MDG1 by improving the nutritional status of schoolchildren and their families. This food assistance also encourages school enrolment and attendance, in line with MDG2.

Development project 103060, "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition", will focus on chronically food-insecure households and communities. WFP will support these households to create physical and human assets which will increase their food security in the long term. These activities support MDG1 by contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger.

Development project 200129, "Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition", aims to improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant and lactating women and small children, and to encourage them to use health services. In addition, WFP will continue to contribute to Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger, an inter-agency initiative to eliminate child hunger and undernutrition, and expand the nutrition education project to assist more remote communities with high malnutrition rates. WFP's nutrition initiatives support MDG1 by helping reduce chronic malnutrition rates and contribute to MDG4 and 5 by improving the health of pregnant women and young children.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							668,979
Development Operation							8,509,895
<b>Total</b>							<b>9,178,875</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	749	0	8	82	6	844	0
Development Operation	6,163	0	297	1,623	372	8,455	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>50,000</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

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## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Lao PDR PRRO 105660: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks"**

Duration: 1 April 2007 – 28 February 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 October 2010)

Total food commitment: 38,391 mt (Including budget revision. Currently approved: 37,088 mt)

This PRRO was originally designed to provide assistance to food-insecure households in line with Strategic Objective 1. Its activities include food relief in emergencies, the creation of physical and human assets through FFA and FFT and the provision of nutritional support to PLHIV/AIDS. However, the latter aspect of the PRRO was phased out in 2009.

As a result of a series of natural disasters in the last two years, greater emphasis has been placed on the relief component of the PRRO, which now comprises 95 percent of the resource requirements of the project. One of the most serious recent disasters was Typhoon Ketsana, which struck the southern part of the country on 30 September 2009. The PRRO was extended in time to October 2010 in order to provide rice distributions to food-insecure populations affected by the typhoon and other disasters until the harvest. A request to extend the PRRO due to critical malnutrition levels in the provinces affected by Typhoon Ketsana is currently pending.

In June 2010, the Government of Lao PDR, with support from UNICEF, conducted a nutritional assessment in the Ketsana-affected provinces of Attapeu, Saravan, Savannakhet, and Sekong. It found critical levels – 18.9 percent – of GAM in Attapeu and serious GAM rates in the neighbouring provinces of Saravan and Savannakhet at 12.1 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively. Working closely together, the Ministry of Health, the Government, UNICEF, WHO and WFP have developed a strategy for the integrated management of acute malnutrition. WFP will support this overall strategy in several ways.

First, it will provide supplementary feeding for the treatment of moderately malnourished children under 5. The children will be given a one-month ration of rice-soya blend, oil and sugar. Second, selected pregnant and lactating women will receive a ration of similar nutritional composition with emphasis on preventing acute malnutrition in a group that is highly at risk. Third, WFP will provide a ration of rice to the caretakers of children who are enrolled in the therapeutic feeding programme. This ration will enable the caretakers to remain with the children while they complete the full one-month treatment at the health centre. Fourth, a protection ration of rice will be offered to the members of any household with children suffering from moderate or severe acute malnutrition. This ration will help ensure that the children's rations are not consumed by other household members.

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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	22,073	22,633	<b>44,706</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>		6,800	<b>6,800</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	2,860	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	3	
Number of days rations were provided	number	90	
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	100	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	150	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	300	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Lao PDR DEV 100781: "Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Lao PDR"

Duration: 1 June 2005 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 36,246 mt (Including budget revision. Currently approved: 29,838 mt)

This phase of the school feeding programme was initiated in 2005 as a development project aimed at addressing household food insecurity and low levels of education which limit development opportunities, especially for girls, among the rural population. The project originally targeted the most remote areas of three northern provinces, Oudomxay, Luangnamtha and Phongsaly, but was expanded in 2009 to the southern provinces of Saravane, Sekong and Attapue, where enrolment rates are among the lowest in the country. The programme contributes to Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

WFP provides CSB snacks fortified with vitamins and minerals to pre- and primary schoolchildren in assisted schools to alleviate short-term hunger, address micronutrient deficiencies and enhance students' capacity to concentrate. Take-home rations of rice and salt are provided to the families as an incentive to send their children to schools and to encourage sustained attendance. WFP also provides extra rations to students who are boarding informally and children who board at the school due to the absence of schools in their own villages.

The Education Sector Development Framework 2009–2015, which was developed by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with development partners, includes school feeding as one of the main activities to help improve access to education. The Government of Lao PDR will establish a national school feeding programme in consultation with key stakeholders in the Education Sector Working Group. Confirmed funding from the World Bank Education

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For All – Fast Track Initiative to School Feeding will help smooth the transition from the WFP-assisted programmes to the government-managed programme. WFP will assume a larger role in providing operational as well as technical support and related capacity building in the coming years.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	308,277	305,820	<b>614,097</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	77,297	106,261	<b>183,558</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	72,565	100,707	<b>173,272</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	72,565	100,707	<b>173,272</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,969	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	18	
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	4,391	
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1	

## **Lao PDR DEV 103060: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition"**

Duration: 1 August 2004–31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 16,515 mt/US\$113,999 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 13,890 mt/US\$63,999)

The project is designed to improve livelihoods and reduce the long-term food insecurity of rural households in Lao PDR, contributing to Strategic Objective 3. Using FFA and FFT, this project assists communities which are particularly vulnerable to shocks and the rapid transformation of the agricultural sector that is taking place in upland areas of the country.

The population living in the remote upland areas experienced a series of recent natural disasters, including drought, typhoons and rat infestations. At the same time, farming practices are changing rapidly. The area under upland cultivation in Lao PDR has declined significantly over the past decade as a result of government policies to eradicate shifting cultivation. This policy combined with other factors such as resettlement, foreign direct investment and increased commercial farming has had a significant impact on the food security of upland communities; many families are struggling to adapt to these changes. This project is intended to assist people with the transition.

Since it started in 2004, this development project has focused on partnering with INGOs, the Government and IFAD to provide FFA and FFT support to communities. FFA and FFT activities have been implemented in the northern provinces of Oudomxay, Luangnamtha and Luangprabang, and the southern province of Attapeu. Increasingly, the project has focused on

# Lao People's Democratic Republic

integrating its activities into local development plans and decision-making structures. This approach requires more effort in terms of capacity building in the Government but is more sustainable and more fully aligned with the safety-net policies the Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) will implement shortly with the support of the World Bank.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	23,097	22,945	<b>46,042</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,094	365	<b>1,459</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	5,556	8,333	<b>13,889</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	1,157	1,135	<b>2,292</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\* Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	27
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	hectares	290
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	60
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	6
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	53
Number of bridges constructed	number	5
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	number	324
Number of water springs developed	number	205
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	6,667
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	number	33
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (literacy)	number	9

## Lao PDR DEV 200129: "Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 319 mt

This development project, focusing on MCHN, is a pilot intervention aimed at addressing stunting among children 6–23 months of age. The project follows the Country Portfolio Evaluation conducted in 2009 which recommended WFP sharpen its focus on nutrition in Lao PDR. In line with Strategic Objective 4 and WFP's 2010-2011 Gender Policy and Corporate Action Plan, the goal of the project is to contribute to national efforts to reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and maternal and child malnutrition. The project is also aligned with the priorities of UNDAF 2007–2011, the Lao PDR Government's National Nutritional Strategy of November 2009 and the Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger Initiative.

WFP will assist the Government of Lao PDR through an integrated nutrition intervention for women and children. Children 6–23 months of age will receive ready-to-use supplementary



# Lao People's Democratic Republic

food “Plumpy Doz”. To promote antenatal and postnatal clinic visits by pregnant and lactating women a ration of rice will be provided for them in the clinics. Both of these components will be supplemented by comprehensive nutrition education aimed at complementing the food support and improving the dietary intake of vulnerable communities through the utilisation of locally available foods.

Activities will first be implemented in the north of Lao PDR, in areas which suffer from high rates of chronic malnutrition. The first phase will be a pilot and an expanded phase of this project is expected to be included in the new Lao PDR CP to commence in 2012.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	7,978	4,829	<b>12,807</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	2,350	8,057	<b>10,407</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	96	
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	48	
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	3,600	
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	2,350	
Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers	number	2,350	

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Myanmar

## Country Background

Myanmar, the largest country in Southeast Asia, has a population of 53 million comprised of 135 ethnic groups. It is prone to cyclones, landslides, earthquakes and drought. Despite abundant natural and human resources, Myanmar is less developed than many of its neighbours. It ranks 138 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI and the annual per capita gross national income is US\$220. Myanmar receives US\$2.88 per capita per year in official development assistance, excluding post-Nargis relief and early recovery assistance; this is less than any of the other 50 poorest countries.



Myanmar is a food-surplus country with significant agricultural potential, however unfavourable economic policies, weather extremes, protection issues, poor social cohesion and the marginalisation of some population groups adversely affect livelihood opportunities, resulting in inadequate access to food. The FAO/WFP 2009 crop and food security assessment mission estimated 5 million people are food-insecure. Populations identified as a priority for food assistance reside in the states of Northern Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Northern and Eastern Shan, and Magway Division. National prevalence of underweight and stunting among children under 5 is 32 percent; all states and divisions in Myanmar have a stunting and underweight prevalence of more than 20 percent.

Humanitarian operations face constraints in Myanmar such as travel restrictions for humanitarian workers, the need for permits to transport and move food and other goods, and import restrictions on equipment and vehicles.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Myanmar

WFP's long-term goal is to ensure targeted communities are food-secure by implementing sustainable programmes, and to progressively increase the degree of national and local ownership in order for the Government and communities to take over these programmes. More specifically, WFP's assistance in Myanmar is founded on four strategic pillars:

- maintaining and expanding access: WFP will broaden its scope and geographic coverage to obtain access to vulnerable populations in all parts of Myanmar;
- strengthening the food production chain: WFP will engage with national authorities, the private sector and local farmers to stimulate markets and transfer the benefits of Myanmar's considerable productive capacity directly to producers;
- improving the quality, quantity and diversity of food intake: WFP will work to improve consistent access to nutritious, balanced diets for all household members; and
- building partnerships and strengthening national capacity: WFP will help build institutional capacity for supporting household food security, focusing on assessment, monitoring and vulnerability mapping.

# Myanmar

WFP will support activities which address food insecurity by:

- increasing food availability through local procurements, especially direct purchases from farmers to strengthen agricultural markets and enhance the overall food production;
- improving households' access to food by implementing livelihood and safety-net activities; and
- promoting the right utilization of food through local food production of nutritious food and appropriate nutrition programmes.

WFP's activities are designed to respond to shocks and enhance vulnerable households' resilience and coping capacity through food assistance. The activities are in line with MDG1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. The objectives of WFP's PRRO in Myanmar are to:

- respond to the immediate food needs of people affected by shocks;
- support and re-establish the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations affected by shocks;
- increase the level of education and maintain and/or improve the nutrition status of targeted women, girls and boys; and
- increase food purchases from small farmers and improve their marketing opportunities while building government and partner capacity to address food insecurity.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							40,434,209
<b>Total</b>							<b>40,434,209</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	47,894	1,614	938	899	233	51,578	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,894</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>51,578</b>	<b>350,000</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Myanmar PRRO 200032: "Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 157,644 mt/US\$1,050,000

This PRRO is designed to provide relief assistance, stabilize food security and address emerging food security needs. The specific objectives of the PRRO are to:

# Myanmar

- respond to the immediate food needs of people affected by shocks, in line with Strategic Objective 1;
- support and re-establish the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations affected by shocks through food assistance, in line with Strategic Objective 3;
- increase the level of education and maintain and/or improve the nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys, in line with Strategic Objective 4; and
- increase food purchases from small farmers and improve their marketing opportunities, as well as build the capacity of the Government and partners to address food insecurity, in line with Strategic Objective 5.

WFP will target the most vulnerable groups living in the most resource poor and border areas of the country. Target populations will include ethnic minorities, landless people, IDPs, young children, women, particularly households headed by women and widows, the elderly, people with disabilities and the urban poor. WFP is targeting the marginal areas of Northern Rakhine, Shan, Kachin and Chin states and Magway Division. Provisions have been made to support poor, insecure populations in Kayah and Kayin if and when access permits. Relief assistance will be continued in Northern Rakhine State taking into consideration social and economic restrictions, which impact the food security, livelihoods and nutritional situation of the population.

Nutrition activities will be implemented in all project areas through the provision of food to PLHIV on ART and TB patients on DOTS, and to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 and under 5 in Northern Rakhine State, along with a package of complementary interventions. Monthly food rations will be provided to families who send their children to primary schools with the aim of increasing enrolment/attendance and reducing gender disparities. A nutritious meal will also be given to children 3 to 5 years old in early childhood development centres. Integrated livelihood activities will be supported through FFA and FFT. Cash transfers will be used to maximize the impact of these activities. Finally, specific programmes will be initiated to support small-scale farmers in order to stimulate production through direct purchase, improve their marketing tools and enhance the local processing of foods.

The food basket is based on a daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person. Beneficiary preferences have been considered in the selection of foods. To address micronutrient deficiencies, salt and oil are included.

# Myanmar

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	815,687	752,943	<b>1,568,630</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	52,168	48,156	<b>100,324</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	2,367	9,466	<b>11,833</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	12,058	12,058	<b>24,116</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	144,283	144,283	<b>288,566</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,222	1,481	<b>3,703</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	34,739	34,739	<b>69,478</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	12,000	12,000	<b>24,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\*Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

## Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	mt	22,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	kilometres	200
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	hectares	2,730
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	2,569
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	432
Number of bridges constructed	number	27
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	number	25
Number of latrines constructed	number	2,350
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	72,000
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)</b>		
Number of beneficiaries of HBC supplementation and household food assistance	number	20,970
<b>MCHN</b>		
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions	number	10,300
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	7
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	2,885
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	273,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	2,000
Number of schools rehabilitated or constructed	number	50
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	95
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	10
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	10

# Myanmar

**(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

**(d) Special Operations**

None

# Nepal

## Country Background

Nepal, with a population of 28 million, is a food-deficit country struggling to establish a new government after a decade-long civil conflict. Is one of the poorest countries in south Asia, ranking 144 out of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. Fifty-five percent of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day and 31 percent live below the national poverty line. Slightly more than half of the population is literate, 44 percent of women compared to 70 percent of men. The majority of people are subsistence farmers highly dependent upon rain-fed agriculture.



Over 3.5 million Nepalese people are estimated to be food-insecure representing an increase of 40 percent over the past two years. Nepal is ranked in the top 10 countries for prevalence of stunting and one of the top 20 for wasting; 49 percent of children under 5 are stunted. The situation is even more severe in some communities of the far and mid-western regions, where stunting rates can reach 80 percent and wasting exceeds 20 percent. Forty-one percent of Nepalese are undernourished, 36 percent of women are anaemic and 70 percent of children under 2 suffer from anaemia, as do 48 percent of preschool age children.

The combination of the global economic and food price crises and frequent natural disasters are deepening poverty and exacerbating food insecurity. Nepal is facing an expected food deficit of 400,000 mt and prices for key commodities are higher than they were at the height of the global food crisis. Harsh terrain, geographic isolation, civil unrest and lack of infrastructure complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, establish markets and transport food further.

Nepal's decade long civil war officially ended in November 2006 with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement. However, political stability and nation-wide peace have not yet been fully realized. Continued political instability is straining the Government's capacity to address critical issues related to the vulnerability of its population.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nepal

WFP's three-year strategy for Nepal focuses on preventing hunger and improving nutrition for the most vulnerable and providing humanitarian response and preparation for increased environmental disasters. WFP is implementing two PRROs and a CP, in support of MDG1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

PRRO 200136, "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan", provides food assistance to 70,000 Bhutanese refugees living in camps in eastern Nepal. These refugees are entirely reliant upon external assistance for their daily subsistence. PRRO 200152, "Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Political Instability, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices", aims to provide critical food assistance to more than 1.2 million people recovering from the "triple shocks" of drought, high food prices and continued political instability. The

# Nepal

CP addresses chronic food insecurity by supporting government activities in three priority sectors: health, education and infrastructure.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							107,063,010
Development Operation							12,067,103
<b>Total</b>							<b>119,130,113</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	61,141	7,885	613	1,040	720	71,399	9,398,634
Development Operation	700	0	1,590	7,508	4	9,802	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,841</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>81,201</b>	<b>9,398,634</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Nepal PRRO 200136 "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New Project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 30,876 mt

Since 1992, WFP in collaboration with partners has been providing food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in seven camps located in eastern Nepal. In 2008, third-country resettlement was introduced as the only sustainable solution available; seventy percent of refugees have submitted declarations of interest for third-country resettlement. By September 2010, over 34,000 refugees were resettled. Due to the decrease in beneficiaries, camp consolidation is planned for the end of 2010, followed by the closure of all but three camps at the end of 2011.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, WFP plans to continue assisting the remaining refugees to:

- save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies;
- improve and/or maintain the nutritional status of refugees; and
- promote and expand opportunities of self-reliance for refugees to meet their basic needs.

These objectives will be achieved through GFD, supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and chronically ill and participation in training and income-generating activities. The latter activities are also accessible to host-community members.



# Nepal

The general food basket and ration scale is in line with the average minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day and includes parboiled rice or raw rice, wheat-soya blend (WSB), pulses, vegetable or palm oil, sugar and salt. All children 6–59 months of age also receive micronutrient powder (MNP) to reduce rates of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies with a ration of half a sachet per day throughout the whole year.

In implementing this activity WFP and UNHCR are working closely with the Refugee Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Regular inter-agency coordination meetings by WFP, UNHCR, government counterparts and NGOs are held at both central and field levels to review programme implementation and management.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	34,279	35,721	70,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	34,279	35,721	70,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	34,279	35,721	70,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	1,700	400	2,100
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>General Food Distribution</b>			
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	70,000	
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
<b>Micronutrient Supplementation</b>			
Number of children under-5 that received MNPs	number	5,500	

## **Nepal PRRO 200152: "Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Political Instability, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 116,269 mt/US\$18,797,268

This PRRO aims to support the most vulnerable populations in the mid and far west hills and mountain districts recovering from a series of shocks, including political instability, severe drought and sustained high food prices. The operation is in line with Strategic Objective 1, 3 and 5 and with the Government's three-year Interim Development Plan, of which food security and nutrition are important pillars.

The main objectives of this PRRO are to:

- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5;
- improve short-term food security by providing a safety net for the most vulnerable communities;
- foster improved community resilience through the creation of productive assets and agricultural/livelihood training; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to monitor and respond to food insecurity through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System.

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Through FFA and CFA assistance, immediate, short-term food needs of vulnerable populations will be addressed, and their recovery from multiple shocks by creating productive assets and improving livelihood opportunities will be supported. Projects will focus on increased market access, and alternative livelihood and income-generating opportunities.

Participants in the project receive rice and pulses for every working day; twenty days of work will provide the equivalent of one month of cereal requirements for an average household. In selected districts, WFP will implement cash-based interventions to improve access to food for the targeted households and stimulate the local economy, benefiting both local traders and nearby communities. Beneficiaries under these cash-based interventions will receive either only cash or a mix of food and cash.

High rates of iron deficiency leading to anaemia coupled with poor access and availability of micronutrient-rich food in targeted districts of this PRRO warrant blanket coverage of MNP. MNP will be provided to all children 6–59 months of age in communities targeted for FFA or CFA activities. High rates of wasting in food-insecure targeted areas will be addressed through the provision of supplementary feeding rations to moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age for an average period of three months. Districts will be targeted in consultation with UNICEF under the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition and Decentralized Action for Children and Women projects. Children discharged from therapeutic feeding will receive a ready-to-use supplementary food.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	595,364	594,412	<b>1,189,776</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>		172,070	<b>172,070</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	104,527	104,361	<b>208,888</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	211,090	202,811	<b>413,901</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\*Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Micronutrient Supplementation</b>		
Number of children under-5 that received MNPs	number	76,000
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	number	60
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving cash	number	202,812
Number of women receiving cash	number	211,090
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	number	9,300,000
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	number	30
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	number	20
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	number	50
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Nepal CP 100930: "Country Programme – Nepal (2002–2010)"**

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 197,683 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 177,550 mt)

The CP was initially approved for five years from 2002 to 2006 and was extended until 2010 through two budget revisions. A third extension for two years is pending. The latter is in line with the three-year development plan of the Government of Nepal. The programme planned to implement FFA, FFT and FFE activities and a MCH component. However, FFA and FFT activities have not been carried out due to resource shortfall. FFE and MCH activities are part of Strategic Objective 4.

Through the provision of school meals WFP aims to improve enrolment, attendance and retention rates as well as enhance attention spans. Girls are provided with take home rations of oil to encourage them to attend school. MCH activities support pregnant and lactating women as well as young children with monthly take-home rations to address micro-nutrient deficiencies and malnutrition.

# Nepal

## Nepal CP 100930, Activity 1: "Rural Infrastructure Works"

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 85,854 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 84,454 mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 3, this activity aims at enabling poor, food-insecure families to gain and preserve assets based on their self-help capacity by generating short term-employment through community-based micro projects.

Since 2008, however, this activity has not been implemented due to resource shortfalls. In 2011, resources permitting, WFP is expecting to resume this activity which aims to facilitate small-scale construction and maintenance work that complement and improve the quality of school feeding and MCH activities. Targeted beneficiaries are members of the communities where school feeding and MCH take place; participants will receive a family ration of rice in exchange for one day of community work. The FFT element of this activity will target adolescent girls who will receive the same ration per day of training.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	7,140	6,860	<b>14,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	500		500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,000	1,000	2,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	number	12	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	number	100	

## Nepal CP 100930, Activity 2: "Food for Education"

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 85,617 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 73,389 mt)

In 2011, selected primary education institutions will be supported with on-site midday meals and a take-home ration for girls. This also includes the provision of school meals to early childhood development centres, school outreach programmes and flexible school programmes (alternative school programmes) in line with the Government's primary education policy.

The midday meal (*haluwa*) is composed of WSB (pre-mixed with sugar) and vegetable ghee. In collaboration with UNICEF, girls in selected schools in the five low performing Terai districts with low girls' enrolment, attendance and retention are provided with a take-home

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ration. Each girl receives two litres of cooking oil per month as an incentive to attend classes regularly. All activities under FFE are in line with Strategic Objective 4.

Furthermore, a pilot project, the Nepal One Laptop per Child Project, is implemented through a national NGO (Open Learning Exchange Nepal) in Dadeldhura district with the goal of equipping rural children with individual laptops and engaging them directly in self-learning with minimal support from teachers.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	245,452	239,748	<b>485,200</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	100,000	100,000	200,000
Number of children given take-home rations	62,000		62,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	50,000		50,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	5,000	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	10,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	5,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	95,000	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	190,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	95,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	1,800	

## Nepal CP 100930, Activity 3: "Mother and Child Health Care"

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 26,212 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 19,736 mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children 6–36 months of age through the provision of monthly take-home rations of WSB. A national NGO, Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu, supports the Government to improve the quality of health services, the health and nutrition delivery system, reporting and record keeping.

The four immediate objectives of this activity are the following:

- to prevent or reduce the prevalence of underweight among young children;
- reduce anaemia among pregnant and lactating mothers and children 6–36 months of age;
- increase regular utilisation of community based MCH outreach services; and
- increase awareness and knowledge of health and nutrition among pregnant and lactating women.

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## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	23,500	13,500	37,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	10,000	27,000	37,000

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

## Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>MCHN</b>		
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	10,000
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	%	95
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	%	90

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Pakistan

## Country Background

Pakistan is experiencing widespread socio-political and economic instability amid declining foreign exchange reserves, currency depreciations, rampant inflation, unemployment, an ever-deteriorating security situation and widening developmental disparities between rural and urban populations. Ranked 141 out of 182 countries assessed in the 2009 HDI, Pakistan achieved 2 percent economic growth during 2008–2009, just keeping pace with an equitable level of population growth.



Although some progress has been made towards meeting the MDGs, the country is still confronted with very poor human development indicators. An estimated 36 percent of the population continues to live below the poverty line, while almost 50 percent are illiterate, including two thirds of all women. Infant mortality rates are as high as 97 per 1,000 live births, and maternal mortality stands at approximately 600 deaths per 100,000 live births. Thirty-eight percent of children under 5 are malnourished, and half of all child deaths are attributable to food and nutrition-related deficiencies.

Pakistan remains a hot-spot of militant extremism, which has exacted a heavy social and financial toll. Since late 2008, the internal displacement of more than 3 million people in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province (KPK) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas significantly and abruptly compromised the food security of affected communities. It was accompanied by considerable damage to property, assets, livelihoods and the delivery of basic services.

The country is also significantly vulnerable to natural disasters. In late July and early August 2010, Pakistan experienced the worst monsoon-related floods in living memory. Heavy rainfall and subsequent flash and river flooding inundated one fifth of the country's total landmass, resulting in human impact on an unprecedented scale. Across affected areas, the flooding caused the death of 1,700 people, devastated towns and villages, destroyed power and communications lines, and inflicted major damage to buildings, crop land, property and other assets. Many key roads and major bridges were damaged or destroyed entirely, leaving some areas accessible only by water or air transport. Markets were severely disrupted, amid the destruction of physical infrastructure and stocks of both food and other goods in flood-affected locations. While assessments of the precise extent of losses and damages are ongoing, information from WFP-led and other joint survey exercises across the country estimated the number of affected people at close to 20 million, with those in need of immediate assistance at more than 10 million.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Pakistan

During 2011 assistance will be channelled through one EMOP which will provide the relief and early recovery needs of flood-affected communities, and an additional PRRO addressing household food security and social stability.



# Pakistan

In July and August 2010, Pakistan was hit by the worst natural disaster in its history. What started as monsoon-related flash flooding in the country's northern areas later developed into a crisis of national and unprecedented proportions. As rivers extraordinarily swelled to more than 10 or 20 times their normal size, almost one fifth of the country's total landmass was submerged. Infrastructure, power and telecommunications systems were severely damaged or destroyed entirely. Millions of people were left without access to food, clean drinking water or health services; posing an enormous threat to their very survival. Amid severe damage to the agricultural sector, one of the country's economic mainstays, peoples' prospects for recovering their lives and livelihoods were also placed under serious threat. The Government estimated that more than 20 million people were affected; of which in excess of 10 million were found to be in need of immediate assistance.

In 2011, WFP will continue to respond to the crisis through an emergency operation launched in August 2010, targeting up to 7.3 million people. This is providing relief assistance to those acutely affected by the flooding, through the large-scale general distribution of emergency food rations. In order to promote early recovery opportunities, WFP will focus on the restoration of livelihoods through FFA and CFA activities, as well as support to nutritionally vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding for young children and pregnant and lactating women. Owing to the widespread disruption to educational systems, WFP will also seek to promote a return to school through emergency school feeding.

In recent years, militant extremism across Pakistan has led to the displacement of almost 3 million people as a result of the conflict in the north-west since late-2008. Economic volatility, power shortages and high food and fuel prices have exacerbated instability, with unemployment increasing and wage rates unable to keep pace with inflation. Food security has declined, especially in areas along the country's western border; demonstrating a clear geographic overlap between extreme food insecurity and other forms of insecurity. WFP's PRRO in 2011 will respond to immediate food needs, support recovery from multiple shocks and contribute to social cohesion; through relief food distributions, school feeding and livelihood initiatives, nutritional support to the most vulnerable, and measures aimed at developing institutional and local capacities in disaster risk management.

In both operations, WFP plans to introduce cash-based programming tools – in the form of both unconditional and conditional transfers – where market conditions permit.

# Pakistan

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							254,339,661
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							288,742,950
Special Operation							1,082,563
<b>Total</b>							<b>544,165,174</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Emergency Operation	136,821	13,563	16,874	41,700	17,381	226,339	13,925,367
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	245,935	12,343	24,425	25,389	14,153	322,245	7,135,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,756</b>	<b>25,906</b>	<b>41,299</b>	<b>67,089</b>	<b>31,534</b>	<b>548,584</b>	<b>21,060,780</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### **Pakistan EMOP 200177: Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan**

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 647,165 mt/US\$24,217,672 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 192,600 mt)

The objective of WFP assistance under this EMOP is to mitigate the negative impact of the monsoon flooding on people whose food and nutrition security have been critically and abruptly compromised. More specifically, WFP aims to save lives and protect livelihoods of vulnerable flood-affected persons which is in line with Strategic Objective 1.

Assistance will be targeted across flood-affected districts in KPK, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan provinces of Pakistan. Targeting for the immediate relief phase is predominantly based on the extent of house, crop and other asset loss, which is significant amongst the displaced and others severely affected by the floods. While in-kind GFDs will be the primary relief response at the outset, unconditional cash transfers will also be introduced gradually in areas where amenable contextual conditions make this an appropriate assistance modality. The general family food basket consists of wheat flour, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and tea, in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of a seven-person household. Aiming to prevent nutritional declines amongst infants and young children, supplementary rations of high-energy biscuits (HEB) and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) will be provided for those aged 2–12 years and 6–23 months, respectively.

Proper nutritional screening, using MUAC measurements, and treatment processes will be established, through which targeted supplementary feeding will be conducted in support of pregnant and lactating women and for children 6–59 months of age, suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. While the evolution of the nutrition situation is highly unpredictable, it is almost certain – based on pre-crisis malnutrition levels – that emergency nutritional interventions will be required over the full duration of the operation. As such, during the

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recovery phase and as a preventative measure, blanket feeding of children 6–23 months of age and of pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected areas is recommended.

Emergency school feeding will be implemented across the most flood-affected areas; with priority given to undamaged functioning schools as well as temporary and semi-permanent alternative learning spaces which will be established by the Government with the support of the humanitarian community. This intervention will continue until July 2011, when schools across the country close for the summer break. At that point, a reassessment of on-going needs will be conducted.

Food assistance will additionally be used to support longer-term recovery, rehabilitation of livelihoods and the creation of assets through FFA and CFA activities, targeting the highly food-insecure only. Analysis from WFP assessments indicates potential target districts in KPK, eastern parts of Punjab and northern and southern Sindh. At the household level, priority will be given to people whose houses have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, landless or marginal farmers with less than three acres of land, people who suffered a high loss of assets, people displaced and living in temporary camps and people with a larger than average family size.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	3,134,000	3,263,000	<b>6,397,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	2,450,000	2,550,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	2,450,000	2,550,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	850,400	642,500	<b>1,492,900</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	980,000	1,020,000	<b>2,000,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	23,000	5,571	<b>28,571</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	23,286	91,000	<b>114,286</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	514,000	536,000	<b>1,050,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\*Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving cash	number	114,285
Number of women receiving cash	number	28,572
<b>Emergency School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	2,000,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	12,500
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	130,000
Number of homesteads raised above flooding levels	number	50,000
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	1
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	170,000
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	50

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Pakistan PRRO 200145: "Food Assistance for Household Food Security and Social Stability"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 692,051 mt/US\$14,270,826

With the overarching goal of ensuring household food security and social stability, this PRRO aims to use food assistance activities to support the Government of Pakistan in line with WFP's Strategic Plan 2008–2013.

The specific objectives are the following:

- save lives and avert hunger for internally displaced and crisis affected persons, in line with Strategic Objective 1; and
- restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-crisis and transition situations, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and young children whose food and nutritional security has been adversely affected, in line with Strategic Objective 3.

Under the relief component, IDPs and returnees in conflict-affected areas will receive a monthly family ration of basic food items, including fortified commodities, sufficient to meet the needs of a seven-member household. The food basket consists of wheat flour, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and tea. A supplementary ration of HEB and RUSF will be provided for infants and children. In order to promote the re-settlement process, returnees will continue to receive this relief assistance for a period of six months in their places of origin.

Recovery interventions under the PRRO will contribute to restoring and rebuilding lives and livelihoods for the poorest segments of crisis-affected and other significantly vulnerable communities. Responses focus on creating livelihood opportunities, improving access to education, relieving short-term hunger amongst schoolchildren and addressing the nutritional

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needs of particularly vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and young children.

Another component will support the restoration of sustainable livelihoods amongst returnees and also the non-displaced and other extremely food-insecure households in crisis-affected areas, through FFA activities. CFA activities will be implemented in areas where the market situation is favourable and where suitable financial infrastructure exists.

School feeding activities will use state primary schools in rural areas as an entry point to provide a food-based safety net to boys and girls attending school. Families of primary schoolchildren (classes 1 to 5) will receive a take-home ration of wheat flour. In addition, every enrolled girl will also receive vegetable oil, conditional on her regular attendance. HEB will be provided each school day to address short-term hunger among *Kachi* (pre-school) and primary schoolchildren.

A nutrition component aims to stabilize and improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, with a specific focus on children under 2. Targeting of beneficiaries for the supplementary feeding programme will be based on wasting measured by MUAC. RUSF will be provided for infants 6–23 months of age to prevent acute malnutrition. Fortified blended foods will be provided for malnourished pregnant and lactating women, as well as children 24–59 months of age.

The PRRO will also support government disaster risk management capacities, particularly in the field of emergency logistics and assessment of emergency food needs which is in line with Strategic Objective 2.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	3,531,000	3,454,000	<b>6,985,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	392,000	408,000	<b>800,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	392,000	408,000	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	213,500	720,357	<b>933,857</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	467,000	486,000	<b>953,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	282,000	265,000	<b>547,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	278,000	265,000	<b>543,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	31,000	7,810	<b>38,810</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	31,400	124,000	<b>155,400</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	441,000	459,000	<b>900,000</b>

\*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

\*\*Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

# Pakistan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	75
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)</b>		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	number	50
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving cash	number	103,000
Number of women receiving cash	number	25,571
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	38,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	6,000
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	5,000,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	number	38,810
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THR's were distributed	number	12
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	406,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	953,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	8,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### **Pakistan SO 200181: "Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Community's Response to the Monsoon Floods in Pakistan"**

Duration: 13 August 2010 – 12 February 2011

Total project commitment: US\$47,469,581

This SO was launched in August 2010 in coordination with the local and national authorities and humanitarian country team, to enhance the humanitarian community's logistics capacity. This operation together with the EMOP, contributes to Strategic Objective 1.

With the geographic scope and scale of the flood response in Pakistan expanding it was necessary to establish a logistics cluster at federal and provincial level as well as to increase the staffing levels in all locations in order to meet the increased requirements of the response. In addition the transit storage capacity available to the humanitarian community was increased in Multan and Sukkur, along with new transit storage facilities established in Hyderabad, Gilgit and Ghazi in order to ensure a smooth supply chain and an unimpeded flow of humanitarian relief cargo to the affected populations.

WFP's existing staging area and transit storage capacity in Peshawar has been expanded, in



# Pakistan

order to replace similar facilities that were lost at the PirPai humanitarian logistics base due to the flood damage. In addition, due to the nature and scale of the disaster additional logistics hubs with transit storage facilities have been established in Multan, Ghazi, Kwazaklela, Bisham and Sukkur with dedicated logistics cluster staff to manage the facilities.

As a preparedness and mitigation measure for future emergencies, and to strengthen the response capacity of the Pakistan Government at the national and provincial levels as well as the humanitarian community as a whole, WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority and Provincial Disaster Management Authority will work together to establish humanitarian logistics hubs in the strategic locations of Multan in Punjab Province, Sukkur in Sindh province and in Chaklala, outside of Islamabad.

Through the Joint Aviation Operations Group, the logistics cluster will also continue to facilitate and coordinate the use of government and military cargo aircrafts for the movement of large quantities of humanitarian relief items to areas of the country inaccessible by road. Based on a Government of Pakistan and humanitarian community request, WFP launched an UNHAS operation to facilitate the transportation of relief workers and the delivery of urgent and live-saving relief supplies to isolated populations.

WFP also ensured robust inter-agency emergency telecommunications system and communications centres (COMCEN) in ten common operational hubs (Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Muzaffarabad, Abbotabad, Buner, Multan, Sukkur, Mingora and Hyderabad). These centres allowed humanitarian workers to better coordinate assessments, rescues and relief operations in all the affected areas.

The southern province of Sindh has been heavily impacted by the flooding, with over four million people affected. In conjunction with this, there is limited availability of suitable accommodation for humanitarian workers in this area. As a result the Humanitarian Coordinator has requested WFP to provide safe and secure office and accommodation for humanitarian workers in Sukkur. A humanitarian base camp will be mobilized to Sukkur in order to meet this requirement with the space allocation per organization to be decided by the humanitarian country team.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Planned
	Unit of Measure	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Number of aircraft made available	number	34
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	number	40
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	number	30
<b>Special Operations (ICT)</b>		
Number of radio-rooms (COMCEN) established	number	6
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of logistics hubs established	number	5
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	26,670



# Philippines

## Country Background

Comprised of over 7,100 islands, the Philippines is a lower middle-income, food-deficit country with an estimated population of 94 million. The country is ranked as one of the most disaster prone in the world and is particularly vulnerable to destructive typhoons.



Mindanao, an island-grouping located in the south, has suffered from over three decades of conflict resulting in the destruction of private property, social infrastructure and an overall degradation of living standards. In 2008, clashes occurred between elements of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Government forces, halting the ongoing peace process. The escalation of hostilities in Central Mindanao caused the displacement of 700,000 people in seven provinces. While most IDPs have returned to their places of origin, following the cessation of hostilities in July 2009 and subsequent efforts to resume the peace process, 60,000 people remain displaced and reside in evacuation centres. Those who remain displaced cite security concerns, destroyed houses and the lack of livelihood opportunities in their places of origin as obstacles to their return. In addition, violent family feuding and flooding have caused further displacements.

Despite significant contributions by donors, Mindanao still falls far short of national averages on virtually all social indicators, with half of its population living on less than US\$2 a day. Only a third of children in Mindanao complete primary school, which is half the national average. Furthermore, the “Second Philippines Progress Report” on the MDGs of 2005 stated that 57 percent of Philippine households are not able to ensure that each family member accesses the national, daily minimum requirement of 2,150 kcal. Eight regions registered even higher percentages of food insecurity, of which four are located in Mindanao.

An EFSA in January 2010 showed 70 percent of IDPs and returnees are food-insecure. In 2009, a similar assessment showed extremely high levels of GAM among children 6–24 months of age at 22 percent and among children under 5 at 9.6 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Philippines

WFP aims to support peace building in Mindanao by addressing the humanitarian relief needs of IDPs, the early recovery needs of returnees and the needs of other food-insecure households where poverty, food security, nutrition and basic education indicators are far below the national average. WFP will implement the projects in cooperation with the Government at all levels, NGOs, United Nations partners and local communities in the conflict-affected provinces.

The main objectives are the following:

- assist the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by the conflict;

# Philippines

- reduce malnutrition amongst children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women while also increasing the attendance of malnourished pregnant and lactating women at health centres through supplementary feeding, contributing to MDG4 and 5;
- increase primary school enrolment and attendance in targeted remote areas adversely affected by the conflict, contributing to MDG2;
- restore infrastructure and livelihoods damaged and/or neglected as a result of the conflict, contributing to MDG7; and
- strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Nutrition Council and other departments at all levels to strengthen the national food and nutrition surveillance system, promote a food and nutrition advocacy group and pilot innovative approaches and information systems.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,029,823
<b>Total</b>							<b>16,029,823</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	12,521	603	512	540	259	14,434	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,521</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Philippines PRRO 200131: "Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and Other Food-Insecure Households in Conflict-Affected Areas of Central Mindanao"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 26,090 mt

WFP is targeting food-insecure and malnourished people adversely affected by the 2008–2009 escalation of hostilities in Mindanao, in line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3. These vulnerable groups include IDPs, returnees and resettled persons. Emergency school feeding will also target remote schools with low participation rates and hygiene facilities.

Through VGF, life saving support will be provided to returnees and the individuals most in need in evacuation centres or temporary resettlement sites. Those IDPs who voluntarily choose to return will be supported with a two-month returnee ration to help them make the transition.

Children 6–24 months of age in areas with very high prevalence rates of GAM will receive ready-to-use supplementary food “Plumpy Doz” through a blanket supplementary feeding programme. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women will also receive rice and fish

# Philippines

through health facilities at both municipal and community levels. These activities will concentrate in areas where government nutritional monitoring systems are in place and/or opportunities exist to partner with the Department of Health, another United Nations agency or an NGO providing broader support to the health system.

Approximately 70,000 pupils will be targeted under emergency on-site feeding at day-care centres, public elementary schools and child-friendly spaces. Children will be provided with a nutritious meal cooked by the parent-teacher community association at the school, using rice, fish or beans, oil and a micronutrient powder. As part of a Joint United Nations Programme, WFP will also pilot a micronutrient powders programme in selected areas of the Zamboanga Peninsula to improve the nutritional quality of home-prepared complementary foods for children 6–24 months of age to significantly reduce and prevent anaemia.

FFA activities will prioritise projects that are in line with existing development plans and support community efforts to create or rehabilitate productive rural assets. The food basket will consist of rice and beans and the ration size will be output-based.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	272,341	261,659	<b>534,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	15,300	14,700	<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	10,000	30,000	<b>40,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	34,300	35,700	<b>70,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	29,580	28,420	<b>58,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	13,260	12,740	<b>26,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	number	360
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	100
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	1,000
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	1,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	500
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	kilometres	20
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	100
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I/GA)	number	25
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation	number	200
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100

# Philippines

**(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

**(d) Special Operations**

None

# Sri Lanka

## Country Background

Sri Lanka, with a population of 20 million people, is a middle-income country struggling with the after-effects of the recently ended 26 year civil war between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.



Despite significant improvements in human development indicators and poverty rates, the effects of the conflict, inadequate irrigation systems and delayed rains for paddy farming resulted in the loss of major planting seasons and ultimate crop failures. In addition, the presence of land mines in potentially arable farming lands coupled with the impact of sustained high food prices and the global financial crisis have eroded people's ability to cope and has pushed the most vulnerable people into extreme poverty.

A joint WFP, UNICEF and government nutrition and food security survey, carried out in early 2009, showed 20 percent of Sri Lankan households were food-insecure. In parts of the north and east of the country households reportedly spent more than 60 percent of their income on food. Malnutrition levels were also very high with 22 percent of children under 5 underweight, 19 percent stunted and 12 percent wasted. Major regional disparities were also recorded. For example, 47 percent of children under 5 in the tea estate area were reported as stunted.

The conflict in the north which ended in mid-May 2009 caused a mass exodus of 300,000 people trapped by fighting along the northeastern coast. The rapid influx of IDPs into the district of Vavuniya prompted the Government to request WFP as well as other agencies to support its efforts to meet the basic needs of the affected people.

By the end of 2009, the Government began resettling the IDPs and requested assistance for returnee populations. WFP's food assistance will help support the resettlement and re-building process. Across the country, 1.3 million people were estimated to require food assistance and livelihood support.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, WFP's assistance focuses on food security and nutritional interventions. Through its activities, WFP strives to contribute to peace building and reconciliation.

Under PRRO 107560, "Food for Peace – Building and Recovery in Conflict-Affected Areas", WFP has been providing food assistance to IDPs as well as to people living in conflict-affected areas of the north and east. The new PRRO 200143, "Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas", will place a greater emphasis on early recovery needs. The specific needs of children and women are addressed through FFE and MCHN activities. Food security, early recovery and livelihood issues are also addressed through FFA or FFT. WFP assistance focuses on the most vulnerable such as households

# Sri Lanka

headed by women and mainstreams gender, climate change and capacity building considerations.

Under development project 106070, “Mother and Child Nutrition”, WFP is providing take-home rations for pregnant and lactating women and their young children in southern Sri Lanka, which is in line with the national nutrition plan. Supplementary food assistance is targeted towards beneficiaries living in areas with high levels of undernutrition as well as the most food-insecure, poor and economically affected communities. The project contributes to MDG4 and 5, reducing child malnutrition and improving maternal health. The project also helps to enhance local supplementary food production through increasing the delivery of inputs.

Development project 200189, “School Feeding Programme”, serves as a bridge between the school feeding programme under the current PRRO and the new CP which is planned to be implemented in 2013 when the new UNDAF 2013–2018 for Sri Lanka will be finalized. The overall goal of the project is to provide a safety net for families highly vulnerable to food insecurity, namely those in returnee areas, and other districts with high malnutrition rates such as the estate plantation sector. A nutritious meal at school will help avoid the deterioration in nutritional status of returning schoolchildren. The school feeding programme is also a platform for WFP to promote a holistic approach to improved nutrition in line with the Government’s Child-Friendly School concept. WFP will work with partners on the improvement of deworming activities, capacity-building of kitchen staff and teachers, water and sanitation, promotion of nutrition education and construction of fuel-efficient stoves.

The SO 105390, "Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity", aims to augment logistics capacities through the management of warehouse facilities and transport to help improve and enhance the emergency response options of all humanitarian actors operating under the logistics cluster. The food security of vulnerable households and families has become increasingly precarious owing to various factors such as the after-effects of the conflict, high food prices and climate change, all of which continue to impact communities. Continued food assistance will be needed to mitigate and prevent hunger and malnutrition and to assist and sustain the restoration of livelihoods in conflict-affected areas. WFP works in close collaboration with the Government for managing internal transport, storage and handling of WFP-supplied food, mainly through the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development.

# Sri Lanka

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							39,755,501
Development Operation							5,642,474
Special Operation							385,200
<b>Total</b>							<b>45,783,175</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	37,755	5,475	2,285	1,785	1,856	49,156	0
Development Operation	4,018	1,261	756	1,500	0	7,535	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,773</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>56,691</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Sri Lanka PRRO 200143: "Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 49,156 mt

The new PRRO will target humanitarian and early recovery needs in the north and will also include a strong protection element to ensure remaining IDPs are adequately supported until their resettlement. WFP will respond to rapidly evolving needs by flexibly applying a range of instruments while integrating WFP activities through pragmatic partnerships. The PRRO will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 3 as well as Strategic Objective 4 and Strategic Objective 5.

WFP will shift from an emphasis on IDP relief support to a more targeted approach focusing on early recovery activities, school feeding and nutrition interventions in the IDP resettlement areas of the north. The PRRO will target beneficiaries composed of IDPs in camps and host communities and returnees in their places of origin. Returnees who resettled in 2007 and 2008 will not be assisted through this PRRO as they are in an advanced stage of recovery.

The early-recovery strategy will focus on the restoration of agricultural assets of recently returned households while demonstrating clear linkages to longer-term development initiatives to be implemented after 2012. The key priority will be to assist people to prepare for the next major harvests. A supplementary feeding programme implemented through health centres will provide essential nutritional support to the most vulnerable. A school feeding programme will be implemented in selected areas in the north to complement nutritional inputs and provide a powerful safety net. VAM will be central to an increased emphasis on working with the Government and other partners to better collect and analyze market information. These activities are in-line with Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5.



# Sri Lanka

As conditions shift to recovery, WFP support will transition into a development framework and be integrated into the 2013 Sri Lanka UNDAF process. A hand-over strategy will focus on improving community level systems such as watershed management and institutional systems such as the Government's Child-Friendly School approach.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	185,500	185,500	<b>371,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	42,500	42,500	<b>85,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	143,000	143,000	<b>286,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	185,500	185,500	<b>371,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	14,000	35,000	<b>49,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	86,500	86,500	<b>173,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	19,800	19,800	<b>39,600</b>
* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		hectares	100
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		hectares	25
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		kilometres	200
Number of classrooms rehabilitated		number	300
Number of latrines rehabilitated		number	500
Number of shallow wells constructed		number	100
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	638
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	17,500
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	17,500
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	14,000
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities		number	100
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		number	86,500
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		number	86,500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		number	86,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		number	86,500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects		number	100
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects		number	4

# Sri Lanka

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Sri Lanka DEV 106070: "Mother and Child Nutrition"**

Duration: 01 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,603 mt

Despite substantial achievements towards the MDGs, undernutrition remains a significant problem among women and children in Sri Lanka. Twenty-two percent of children are underweight, 19 percent are stunted and 12 percent suffer from wasting. Inter-district differentials were seen in children under 5 malnutrition rates, with a high prevalence of stunting in the tea estate plantations – up to 47 percent. Twenty-five percent of children 6–59 months of age are anaemic. The prevalence of low birthweight among children born between 2004 and 2009 was 18 percent. Sixteen percent of pregnant women and 20 percent of lactating women are anaemic.

This project is in line with the national nutrition policy and reflects the priority and recognition given by the Government to address nutritional problems in the country. In addition, it contributes to the achievement of Strategic Objective 4. The project focuses on improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and on expanding the local capacity to produce the fortified blended food Thriposha. The secondary objectives of the project are increasing the participation of pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education, health interventions and community activities and improving the local capacity of raw material production for Thriposha.

The project is implemented in six districts selected on the basis of the prevalence of poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition. The target districts are Badulla, Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Hambantota and Anuradhapura. MCHN supplementary feeding will include blanket coverage of children 6–24 months of age and targeted coverage of undernourished children 25–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women. In addition to a monthly take-home ration of blended food, nutrition education and growth monitoring will also be provided.

To increase the effectiveness of the intervention, WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF in providing a comprehensive package of health and nutrition services, including vaccination programmes and distribution of vitamin A supplements, iron, folate and deworming tablets. The comprehensive package for children and women being provided was defined by the National Nutrition Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary of Health.

#### **Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\***

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	42,000	22,000	<b>64,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	20,000	44,000	<b>64,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

# Sri Lanka

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>MCHN</b>		
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	22,000
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	22,000
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	20,000
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	20
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	20,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12

## **Sri Lanka DEV 200189: "School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: 01 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 6,035 mt

This development project is designed to complement the emergency school feeding under the PRRO in the most vulnerable and food-insecure districts and will provide a nutritionally balanced meal to selected primary schoolchildren. Target districts have been selected on the basis of poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition prevalence and will be targeted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP VAM and geographic information system data.

WFP, jointly with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant partners, will provide policy advice and technical support to the Sri Lankan Government for the development of a sustainable school feeding programme with links to local agricultural production and processing. The project builds on past successes and the partnerships established over the years with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and the School Development Societies. These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy of a sustainable and nationally-owned school feeding programme to the Government.

The primary objective of the project is to improve the nutritional status of children in selected schools. The secondary objective is to build sustainable capacity at communal and national level to ensure active participation in the education process. The project is closely aligned with the Government's National Development Strategy for 2007–2015 and addresses Strategic Objective 4 and 5. Capacity building activities contributing to Strategic Objective 5 are currently under discussion with the Government. The hand-over strategy will focus on improving community level systems such as school gardening, and institutional systems such as the Government's Child-Friendly School approach.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	67,000	67,000	<b>134,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	67,000	67,000	<b>134,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

# Sri Lanka

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	67,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	67,000

## (d) Special Operations

### Sri Lanka SO 105390: "Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity"

Duration: 01 September 2006 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$9,427,514 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$9,042,314)

WFP's SO was established to support the current PRRO operation by augmenting existing logistics preparedness and capacity. The project is aligned with Strategic Objective 5. The SO also provides managed warehouse facilities and transport arrangements for both food and non-food items to United Nations agencies, INGOs, NGOs and the Government of Sri Lanka. WFP provides this service in its capacity as the logistics cluster lead. The logistics cluster's objective is to coordinate the logistical operations of all humanitarian actors in order to avoid duplication of activities and to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian aid.

Activities undertaken as part of the SO have included operating and maintaining a dedicated fleet of 30 WFP trucks with a total capacity of 400 mt and increasing storage capacity and establishing logistics hubs in Colombo, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Vavuniya, and at the largest IDP camp in Menic Farm. Future activities which are foreseen for the operation are assisting various ministries with storage issues regarding pre- and post-harvest needs as well as contracting and managing the fleet capacity for the entire United Nations and humanitarian community.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of logistics hubs established	number	5
Number of trucks made available	number	30

# Timor-Leste

## Country Background

Timor-Leste regained its formal independence in May 2002, following the United Nations-organized referendum in 1999. Since then, several UN missions have assisted the country in establishing its security, governance and justice system. Political unrest and a rapid deterioration in internal security occurred in April and May 2006, resulting in the displacement of 150,000 people, destruction of infrastructure, and disintegration of law and order. In February 2008, armed assaults on the President and the Prime Minister further raised tension levels. While the situation has since stabilised, it remains fragile.



Despite offshore petroleum revenues, the developmental status of the country remains low, with 49 percent of the population living below the national minimum standard of US\$0.88 per day. The country ranks 162 out of 182 countries listed in the 2009 HDI, the lowest in Asia. The majority of the population is still vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Poor infrastructure and communication, limited water resources, high illiteracy rates, a virtually non-existent industrial sector and the lack of employment opportunities pose serious challenges for economic growth and human development. Droughts, floods, locust invasion, high food prices, political and economic uncertainty, and civil unrest and displacement in the last decade have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children.

According to the 2007 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted by WFP and FAO, food insecurity is widespread with 20 percent of the population considered food-insecure and 23 percent highly vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition to food shortages and household food insecurity during the lean season, the country suffers from longer-term problems regarding physical and economical access to food grains, inadequate staple food production and storage, and unfamiliarity with production and diversified use of nutrient-rich food. Post-harvest food losses, recurrent natural disasters, low availability of quality seeds and other inputs, lack of cash to purchase food during periods of shortfall and underdeveloped markets also contribute to high food insecurity in Timor-Leste.

The preliminary report of the Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey 2009–2010 indicates an increase in the prevalence of wasting among children under 5, from 12 percent in 2003 to 17 percent and a high prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under 5, increased from 49 and 46 percent in 2003 to 53 and 52 percent in 2010, respectively. Over a third of women of reproductive age are excessively thin and at high risk of having a low birth weight baby. Lack of attention and learning abilities of primary schoolchildren resulted in a 20 percent repetition rate and a 6 percent drop-out rate.

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## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Timor-Leste

WFP has been present in Timor-Leste since 1999, with brief interruptions in 2000, 2002 and 2004. Since November 2005, WFP has provided food assistance to reduce malnutrition rates and improve access to health services; increase enrolment, attendance and learning capacities of children in basic education and improve household food security in food-insecure districts. WFP also assisted IDPs and returnees during the 2006 crisis and victims of recurrent natural disasters.

Line ministries training to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of food-based activities were organized. WFP also supported the development of a local food fortification facility that was inaugurated and operational in mid-2010 as well as set up a multi-agency food security monitoring system. The concerned line ministries have begun to monitor the local food security situation using this system and initiate actions for mitigation and response. A logistics SO was initiated to augment the logistics planning and management capacities of various ministries.

WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies to implement its programme within the UNDAF 2009–2013 cycle in support of health, education, poverty eradication, and adaptation and mitigation measures regarding climate change. The coordination with the Government, United Nations agencies and NGOs is activated with WFP's leading role in the food security, logistics and emergency telecommunication clusters.

Through food-assisted programmes including supplementary feeding, school feeding, FFA activities and capacity building, WFP assists the Government to pursue MDG1 through 5, 7 and 8.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,100,810
Development Operation							2,614,753
Special Operation							192,416
<b>Total</b>							<b>7,907,978</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	232	43	208	3,082	367	3,932	0
Development Operation	0	0	0	1,792	0	1,792	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None



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## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Timor-Leste PRRO 103881: "Assistance to Vulnerable Populations in Timor Leste"

Duration: 1 September 2008 – 31 August 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 August 2010)

Total food commitment: 39,997 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 31,942 mt)

WFP's current PRRO is proposed to be extended to provide continued support to government programmes, including supplementary feeding, school feeding, FFA and a contingency food stock for immediate food assistance in the case of sudden natural disasters.

Under supplementary feeding, WFP aims to prevent malnutrition of children 6–23 months of age, improve the nutritional status of malnourished children 24–59 months of age and malnourished pregnant and lactating women with a low BMI and to increase their access to health service utilization. WFP provides a monthly take home ration composed of CSB, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. The distribution of locally blended food is also planned to be expanded.

Through the school feeding programme, WFP aims to reduce short-term hunger and improve pupils' learning abilities, increase enrolment and attendance rates and reduce repetition and drop-out rates for boys and girls from grade one to nine. It is anticipated that the Government will take over the food distribution for school feeding in 2011 and WFP's role will be limited to the provision of technical assistance in the planning, design and implementation of the school feeding programme run by the Government.

Through the FFA component, WFP aims to improve household food security in food-insecure districts by providing a take home ration of cereals, pulses and oil in exchange for work on FFA activities. The long-term goal of these activities is to improve agricultural production and economic development through the construction and rehabilitation of rural assets such as irrigation canals, land terraces and feeder roads.

All of the food-assisted activities are implemented in line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3. In order to implement the food-based activities more efficiently, WFP also provides training for government counterparts and cooperating partners' staff and technical support to line ministries and partners, in support of Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	52,667	36,533	89,200
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	4,929	5,071	10,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	17,287	46,913	64,200
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,470	1,530	3,000

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.



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<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	number	30
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	10
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	145
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	300
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	kilometres	4
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	hectares	21
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	47
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	number	50
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	120
Number of teachers or cooks trained in environmental protection and management	number	120
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	30

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Timor-Leste CP 200185: "Country Programme – Timor-Leste (2011–2013)"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 15,401 mt

This CP has been designed to replace the PRRO which ends in August 2011. It will extend WFP's continued assistance in the supplementary feeding programme under the current PRRO and other components including technical assistance to the government line ministries in logistics and supply chain management for the food-based programmes, FFA activities jointly implemented by WFP and FAO under UNDAF, a programme targeting sustainable food and nutrition security funded by the MDG Fund and a pilot project of conditional cash transfers, funded by the Spain Cooperation Fund.

### **Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 1 "Maternal and Child Health Nutrition"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 15,228 mt

Under the MCHN component, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and increase their access to and utilization of health services. This activity is in line with Strategic Objective 4 and with UNDAF Timor-Leste 2009–2013 Outcome 3, and aims at reducing malnutrition, morbidity and mortality.

Effective implementation of the supplementary feeding programme under the PRRO was hindered by many factors including lack of effective monitoring mechanisms, poor storage and handling of food rations at the health facility level, an inadequate number of health staff and an inadequate sense of programme ownership by health staff. The inappropriate

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packaging of food rations leading to a high consumption of staff time, breaks in food supply due to resource constraints or delays in arrival due to a long shipment and import process did not only affect the implementation of the project but also the product packaging and the shelf-life of the commodity. In light of these issues, the Ministry of Health supported by WFP initiated a locally blended fortified food project to produce CSB. The product has been given the local name “Timor Vita”. This project is expected to overcome the aforementioned challenges.

The MCHN activity will continue to be implemented in 12 districts with the possibility of extension to health facilities that are not currently covered subject to government capacity for expansion. The programme targets children 6–24 months of age regardless of their nutritional status, malnourished children 24–59 months of age with MUAC below 12.5 cm and pregnant and lactating women with MUAC below 23 cm. Target beneficiaries will be identified at the health centres by community health volunteers through growth monitoring activities and will be provided with educational information on food and nutrition. Each beneficiary will receive a monthly take-home ration of CSB. The supplementary food ration will provide energy of 820 kcal per day, making up 30 percent of the daily requirement. This correlates with WFP guidelines of required energy, protein and nutrient content of supplementary rations for programmes with a long-term development objective.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	49,220	25,426	<b>74,646</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	24,791	49,855	<b>74,646</b>
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>MCHN</b>			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	10	
Number of days rations were provided	number	120	
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	146	
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	30	
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	12,400	

## **Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 2: "Capacity Building"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$3,166,800 (New project – subject to approval)

Timor-Leste faces multi-faceted challenges to ensure the social and economic rights of its people. WFP will continue to invest in anti-hunger measures to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable and engage in providing targeted technical assistance for national capacity building. All activities are in line with Strategic Objective 5.

Under this technical assistance component, WFP in partnership with United Nations agencies and international and local NGOs will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government

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in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the supplementary feeding programme. This will include the definition of hand-over strategies for WFP's food-based as well as the non-food assistance components of the CP, strengthening the food supply chain of the government line ministries for proper tracking of food commodity sourcing, storing and distribution, notably for the subsidised rice handled by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, the supplementary food ration for MCHN distribution of the Ministry of Health, social safety-net and emergency response under the Ministry of Social Solidarity and school feeding deliveries under the Ministry of Education. The technical assistance will focus on practical aspects of project implementation, food procurement, handling, tracking, delivery and reporting systems combined with the set up of databases for each respective ministry, based on their needs. In addition, the technical assistance will also focus on establishing a food security information system through VAM and market price monitoring in line with national priorities set by the Government.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	number	100
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	1
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	50
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	200
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	3
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	10
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	10
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	4

## Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 3: "FFA through Community Mobilization for Poverty & Social Inclusion in Service Delivery (COMPASIS)"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 173 mt

The COMPASIS is a joint project of UNDP, FAO, WFP and ILO under UNDAF 2009–2013 Outcome 2. The project aims to protect the beneficiaries against threats of civil strife, poverty, hunger, poor health, illiteracy and social exclusion, and to empower them to realize their fundamental rights and full human potential. The objectives of the project will be realised through community mobilization, agro-based micro-enterprises, skills training and post-training support.

The FAO and WFP components of the UNDAF include activities that will not only provide targeted communities with the equipment required to reduce post-harvest losses, but also the skills and training to ensure community level maintenance of these assets, and the skills to manage food security. Community-based rehabilitation of rural community assets will also be provided by UNDP which will also include a component of sustainability through training in asset maintenance. These approaches will address the threats to survival and livelihood caused by a subsistence and vulnerable agricultural sector and subsequent food insecurity.

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The rehabilitation of rural community assets is a cost-effective means of raising agricultural productivity and filling critical gaps in service delivery. Through this activity, particularly women farmers, widows, unemployed youth, returning IDPs, children and food-insecure people in the two most vulnerable districts will be targeted. Depending on their specific requirements the activities will typically include small irrigation channels, flood protection structures (gabion), market rehabilitation, school rehabilitation, rehabilitation of drinking water systems (community water ponds), land clearing and feeder roads construction or rehabilitation. The community will identify the projects through a participatory approach and also execute the works and maintain the assets through local institutional mechanisms to be developed jointly by United Nations agencies and local authorities. Necessary training on the use and management of assets and maintenance tools will be provided.

Through FFA activities, WFP aims to improve the food security of food-insecure households in two targeted districts. The activities started in 2010 and will also be implemented in 2011 and 2012, both under the current PRRO and the proposed CP and in line with Strategic Objective 3.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	7,380	7,620	<b>15,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,470	1,530	<b>3,000</b>

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	4
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	hectares	21
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	47

## **Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 4: "Food and Nutrition Security"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$720,645

The CP will continue to address the Government's national priorities on food and nutrition security through the MDG Fund in partnership with FAO, UNICEF and WHO. WFP will focus on nutrition and hygiene education in targeted schools in four districts and nutrition education to health staff and volunteers in health centres currently covered and those planned to be covered in 2011. This activity also supports the local food fortification project, which is co-managed by WFP and the Ministry of Health.

Furthermore, WFP assists the Government in establishing a food security information and early warning system to monitor the food security situation in the country and devise response plans for sudden emergencies. This activity is in line with Strategic Objective 5.

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	10
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	120
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	1
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	4
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	2

## Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 5: "Conditional Cash Transfers"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$1,400,000

The Government has initiated several programmes based on food or cash transfers to reach vulnerable people. However, these programmes need to be improved in terms of design, implementation and monitoring, for which the Government lacks the experience and capacity. WFP's cash-and-voucher initiative aims to reach vulnerable people directly and help the Government to set up new programmes or to improve existing ones to address food insecurity and incomes of vulnerable people. The programme is in line with Strategic Objective 3.

The Timor-Leste conditional cash transfer pilot started in January 2010 and will run through December 2011. The two main objectives of the project are the following:

- to provide a productive social safety net for 25,000 beneficiaries in remote areas prone to disaster; and
- to develop government capacity further to incorporate conditional cash transfers as part of its larger safety-net strategy and improve systems for managing them.

The project will focus on the improvement of community infrastructure to control erosion and prevent flood damage through the rehabilitation of upland forest, road networks and agricultural irrigation systems and terraces. Government partners for the project are the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Employment and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011</b>	12,299	12,701	25,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	12,300	12,700	25,000

\* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving cash	number	2,550
Number of women receiving cash	number	2,450
Percentage of cash entitlement cards issued in women's name	number	49
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	700,000



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## (d) Special Operations

### **Timor-Leste SO 107970: "Logistics Augmentation and Capacity Building for the Government of Timor-Leste"**

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 August 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Currently approved end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$1,734,286 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$1,541,870)

The SO is implemented in support of the PRRO and aims at providing logistics augmentation and capacity building for the Government by assisting the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Infrastructure. The overall aim of the SO is to improve logistics to reach a structured, streamlined, accountable and reliable logistics operation within the Government of Timor-Leste.

The SO aims at achieving the following specific objectives:

- to establish a functional and operational logistics cell within the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Education, aimed at enhancing their logistics preparedness and response capacity as well as their food-based logistics capacity; and
- to conduct a countrywide assessment of the logistics infrastructure in Timor-Leste in close collaboration with the Ministry of Infrastructure, and where possible, for those rehabilitation requirements which will result from the assessment.

The Ministry of Health has also requested WFP's assistance in storage rehabilitation and commodity management training which has been added to the tasks within the SO.

The expected outcomes are increased government capacity in emergency and regular logistics planning and operational implementation and an improved database of infrastructure rehabilitation needs in line with Strategic Objective 5.

In support of the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, the SO will establish a functioning logistics cell capable of autonomously handling the logistics requirements related to subsidised rice distribution. The SO will train ministry staff in planning, warehouse management, contracting and contract management, fleet management, distribution planning, tracking and monitoring, and systems management. In addition, the SO will design, develop and install a food commodity tracking system for roll-out through all ministerial entities thereby providing information and a data-gathering backbone for the operation. This target is in line with the Food Security Information System as requested by the ministry.

Working with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the SO will establish a functioning logistics unit capable of handling the logistics requirements related to emergency response as well as regular food and non-food assistance to vulnerable groups. Ministry logistics staff will be trained in emergency logistics response mechanisms and preparedness as well as distribution planning and warehouse management related to assistance to vulnerable groups.

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Supporting the Ministry of Education, the SO will establish a functioning logistics unit capable of handling the logistics requirements related to school feeding programmes and the regular distribution of education-related materials. Training of the staff within the ministry is also part of the assistance. It is expected that the ministry will combine food and non-food deliveries. Furthermore, a full store room assessment will be undertaken for selected cluster schools throughout the country, providing an up-to-date survey report of the conditions of store rooms and access roads at each school.

The CO will further support the Ministry of Health by rehabilitating 30–35 store rooms of the health centres covered by WFP for supplementary feeding programmes throughout the country. In addition, a full storeroom assessment will be undertaken for all health centres in Timor-Leste, providing an up-to-date survey report of the conditions of the store rooms and access roads at each health centre.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2011</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of Government counterparts trained	number	350
Number of assessments/surveys conducted	number	4
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	number	28
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	2,000



