

Regional Bureau for **Middle East  
Central Asia and  
Eastern Europe  
(ODC)**

Algeria

Armenia

Egypt

Georgia

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraq

Kyrgyzstan

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Yemen



# Regional Bureau for Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)

The regional bureau for Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) includes country offices in 11 countries: Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan and Yemen.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2011

WFP's priority in the region in 2011 will be to support the most vulnerable people affected by food insecurity resulting from the after-effects of the global financial crisis, conflict or instability. Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen continue to be highly vulnerable following the ongoing economic downturn. Possible conflict could change the situation from one day to the next, displacing populations and calling for new or additional assistance. The continuing conflict in Sa'da, in northern Yemen, and the inter-ethnic violence that took place in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, require a continuation of emergency assistance. Harsh winters (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and recurring drought (the Syrian Arab Republic) also call for constant vigilance, with WFP ready to adjust the caseload and tonnage as required. This, added to the protracted refugee situations existing in Algeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, will be the operational focus of WFP.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The global financial crisis continues to pose challenges in a region which is highly dependent on food imports and the volatility of international markets. Limited agricultural opportunities with increasing pressure on scarce water resources and arable land all compound the challenges WFP will be facing in the region in 2011.

The global financial crisis resulted in a downward spiral in remittances from abroad; Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were particularly affected. Besides the dwindling of remittances, these countries also faced the problem of workers returning from abroad to a shrunken economy which could not offer them gainful employment. WFP assistance to conflict-affected people in Kyrgyzstan will continue in 2011, as the situation remains volatile. Of the countries covered by ODC, Yemen is the most vulnerable, with one out of three Yemenis suffering from chronic hunger. In addition, it has been hit by multiple shocks: conflict, high food prices, water scarcity, natural disasters and the protracted presence of refugees. WFP will launch a new two-year PRRO, with a primary focus on tackling high levels of malnutrition in the country.

The markets in the region function well, presenting a favourable environment to implement cash and voucher programmes and WFP is at various stages of piloting cash and voucher transfers in Armenia, Georgia, Iraq, Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. A robust private sector in some of the ODC countries also provides opportunities to cooperate with the food processing industry to promote local procurement while developing new product lines that will complement humanitarian programmes.

# Regional Bureau for Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)

## New Initiatives

ODC is at the forefront in climate change adaptation, seeking common solutions in countries with similar characteristics. A workshop in August 2010 brought together representatives from Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to discuss the way forward for climate change adaptation programmes. Further dialogue will be undertaken during 2011, including a follow-up meeting with Occupied Palestinian Territory officials. The design of a climate change adaptation project is already under way in the Syrian Arab Republic.

WFP will continue to operate with partner organizations to provide food assistance in the region. In line with this, ODC has developed a regional partnership with GAIN. Current projects in Egypt supporting the fortification of wheat flour and vegetable oil will be expanded to the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen as priority countries for nutrition-based programmes.

WFP plans to use new activities to address the needs of beneficiaries in the region. For example, the Occupied Palestinian Territory EMOP includes a cash and voucher component to address high food prices and inject new investment into the Palestinian economy. The cash and voucher feature in the new PRRO for Yemen will assist malnourished, pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children aged 6 to 24 months. In the Syrian Arab Republic, an electronic cash voucher system, piloted in 2009 for urban refugees, will be expanded. The regional bureau is engaging in a feasibility study to establish a standard automated cash and voucher solution which could be extended to other regions at a later stage.

In Egypt, WFP will continue to use food and technical support to help the country bring undernutrition below critical levels. This will provide long-term solutions to break the inter-generational cycle of chronic hunger and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable through initiatives such as capacity development to reform the Government's food subsidy programmes, and nutrition and micronutrient fortification of locally manufactured foods.

School meals programmes, a feature in most ODC countries, will be expanded in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2011.

In Jordan and Azerbaijan, a transition is ongoing, whereby all financial support for WFP activities is or is in the process of being ensured by local fund-raising. The governments of these two countries are playing a key role in this process.

# Regional Bureau for Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC)

2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODC	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191,960</b>	<b>422,457</b>	<b>404,830,341</b>
EMOP	1,450,000	158,493	153,680,849
PRRO	3,902,339	208,136	186,292,877
DEV	1,839,621	55,828	54,620,526
SO	n/a	n/a	10,236,089

\*n/a = not applicable

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if all projects/activities are fully resourced in 2011			
Region	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011</b>	<b>3,424,919</b>	<b>3,382,041</b>	<b>6,806,960</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	23,300	25,400	<b>48,700</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	171,570	167,980	<b>339,550</b>
Number of Refugees	211,288	213,287	<b>424,575</b>
Number of Returnees	70,560	69,440	<b>140,000</b>
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	2,054,601	2,041,597	<b>4,096,198</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	175,647	175,837	<b>351,484</b>
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	2,350	1,000	<b>3,350</b>
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	13,822	22,628	<b>36,450</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	158,794	21,024	<b>179,818</b>
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	515,317	488,135	<b>1,003,452</b>
of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals	31,978	10,951	<b>42,929</b>
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	238,528	190,971	<b>429,499</b>

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

# Algeria

## Country Background

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975, following their mass migration into Algeria as a result of the conflict over the Western Saharan territory. These refugees live in four major camps, between 40 and 180 km from the south-western town of Tindouf, in a harsh, arid and almost barren desert environment with temperatures of 50°C in the summer and freezing conditions in the winter. These conditions provide little option for livelihoods or self-reliance. The camps are also too remote to allow for integration into the host community and the local economy. It is estimated that 60 percent of the refugees in the camps are women and girls. At the request of the Algerian Government, WFP has covered the basic food needs of the refugees since 1986.



Even with this assistance, malnutrition rates among children in the camps remain high, with GAM reported as critical at 18.2 percent, chronic malnutrition at 31.4 percent and underweight at 31.6 percent according to the most recent nutrition survey, conducted in 2008. Anaemia rates were also reported to be high, at 62 percent for children under 5, 54 percent for non-pregnant women and 66 percent for pregnant women.

The March 2009 WFP/UNHCR joint nutrition mission identified various underlying socio-cultural reasons for malnutrition. The main socio-cultural reasons detailed in the report were infant feeding practices, such as a low practice of exclusive breastfeeding up to six months, waking up children to have dinner relatively late, bad practices in complementary feeding introduction and some hygiene practices such as re-utilising infant's food prepared the previous evening. Another socio-cultural reason behind anaemia and malnutrition rates is high tea consumption at meal times for all the population. The September 2009 WFP/UNHCR JAM also confirmed that the refugees' continued food insecurity and heavy dependence on international humanitarian support. A further joint UNHCR/WFP nutrition survey is due to take place in late 2010.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

The WFP operation for the Western Saharan refugees in Algeria aims at ensuring the food security and minimum daily nutritional intake of the most vulnerable households. The overall objectives of WFP's GFD assistance are in line with MDG1. School feeding helps reduce short-term hunger and is therefore in line with MDG2. By addressing the high rates of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and young children through both GFD and nutritional feeding, the project is also in line with MDG4 and 5.

# Algeria

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Ration Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							20,510,453
<b>Total</b>							<b>20,510,453</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	18,290	3,056	1,487	2,539	1,560	26,932	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>26,932</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Algeria PRRO 200034: "Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees"

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 45,039 mt

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, WFP provides support to Western Saharan refugees within the framework of the global WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding and the tripartite agreement signed locally between WFP, UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent. The PRRO covers the refugees' basic food needs through the monthly provision of general food rations plus supplementary general rations to the most vulnerable refugee households, fortified rations to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under 5 and fortified biscuits to primary schoolchildren. The food basket for GFD contains wheat flour, barley, rice, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. This is occasionally complemented by commodities such as cheese, pasta and other commodities from bilateral donors. The nutritional feeding activity provides CSB, sugar and vegetable oil through health dispensaries to address anaemia and micro-nutrient deficiency among women of child-bearing age and malnutrition among children under 5. Children in primary schools receive a daily ration of high-energy biscuits to help alleviate short-term hunger and strengthen the participation of school-age children in education.

Apart from the food distribution, WFP will continue its monitoring activities and work with the various stakeholders in the nutrition sector in implementing the new integrated approach to malnutrition prevalent among the refugees. Activities are under way for logistics infrastructure, with the construction of additional warehousing which should improve storage capacity and end the current practice of storing food in old containers.

# Algeria

<b>Forecasted Rations 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 rations of WFP food in 2011</b>	75,806	49,154	<b>124,960</b>
<b>Number of refugee rations</b>	75,806	49,154	<b>124,960</b>
<b>Number of rations for general food distribution</b>	75,806	49,154	<b>124,960</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	4,000	6,000	<b>10,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	14,037	13,363	<b>27,400</b>

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

<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>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/persor	2,100	
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	12	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	26	
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	26	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	27,400	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Armenia

## Country Background

Classified as a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country, Armenia was adversely affected by soaring food and fuel prices in 2008 and the global financial crisis. In 2009, the economy shrank by 15 percent. Partly due to the heavy reliance on remittances from migrant workers, many of whom had to return to Armenia during the global recession, the country has experienced a deeper food crisis than other countries in similar circumstances, wiping out most of the reductions in poverty achieved during the previous five years.



In 2008 it was estimated that the poorest households, 20 percent of the population, were consuming less than 2,100 kcal per capita per day on average. The proportion of Armenians living below the official poverty line was estimated to have reached 28 percent in the second quarter of 2009, a 26 percent increase from the second quarter of 2008. During the same period, the level of extreme poverty nearly doubled from almost 4 percent to about 7 percent, increasing the number of extremely poor individuals by over 107,000. A further WFP study conducted in February 2010, on the effects of the global financial and economic crisis on households' food security, reconfirmed the continuing difficult situation of many poor households.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

WFP seeks to protect livelihoods affected by the recession, preserve and create assets and maintain adequate food consumption among targeted vulnerable households through its PRRO activities. The immediate objective of WFP Armenia's development project is to enable children in poor rural areas to benefit from primary education. In the interim, this project will support the design of a sustainable national school feeding programme. Activities under both the PRRO and development project are captured under UNDAF and contribute to achieving MDG1, 2, 3 and 7.

# Armenia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,210,308
Development Operation							2,487,905
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,698,213</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	2,957	329	329	0	0	3,615	1,015,200
Development Operation	1,890	120	60	0	90	2,160	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>1,015,200</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Armenia PRRO 100532: “Transitional Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups”

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

Total food/cash commitment: 21,963 mt/US\$1,570,400 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 18,348 mt/US\$1,570,400)

Under the PRRO and in line with Strategic Objective 2, FFA and recently piloted CFA activities are being implemented in the four food-insecure provinces of Shirak, Lori, Gegharkunik and Tavush. Asset creation activities include repairs to the public water system and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. These activities are helping to restore livelihoods in rural communities that were heavily affected by multiple shocks, reducing the ability of the most vulnerable households to afford an adequate diet. This programme complements the Government's public work programmes launched in response to the global financial crisis. Given the late arrival of commodities this project may be extended until June 2011.

While the school feeding programme under the PRRO was discontinued in the 2008/09 school year, a WFP donor mission in March 2010 found that there was a need to revive the school feeding programme. A new sustainable school feeding programme was subsequently prepared and approved; FFA and/or CFA will be used for repairs to kitchens and school canteens in the target areas.

# Armenia

<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>	25,171	24,829	50,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	225	170	395
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,482	4,818	7,300
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	8,000	7,000	15,000

\* 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:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in men's name	number	7,000
Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in women's name	number	8,000
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	100
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	100
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	1,000,000
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	160
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	number	100
Number of water springs developed	number	55

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Armenia DEV 200128: “Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Armenia”

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food commitment: 6,480 mt

Drawing on the positive lessons learned under the school feeding programme component under the PRRO, this development project was approved in June 2010 and commenced in September 2010 for three school years. In line with Strategic Objective 4, the project responds to the negative impact of the food and financial crises on schoolchildren in poor rural areas, while helping to establish a permanent nationally-owned school feeding programme.

While providing a nutritionally balanced meal to 50,000 schoolchildren in the most vulnerable districts, the long term objective of the school feeding programme is to improve the design of a sustainable and affordable national school feeding policy along with an implementation strategy that will act as a productive safety net contributing to the economic development of the country. The capacity development component of the project is therefore crucial to the overall success of the project, and will be provided both by WFP's own school feeding support unit in headquarters, as well as through a new partnership with the Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Services Institute.

# Armenia

In addition to the four provinces covered under the PRRO, this project will also cover the provinces of Armavir and Aragatsotn. The school meals will be provided five days a week during 180 school days each year.

<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>	25,000	25,000	50,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	25,000	25,000	50,000

\* 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 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	550
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	2,500
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	2,500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	22,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	22,500

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Egypt

## Country Background

Although classified as a middle-income country and despite its steady economic growth during the past three decades, Egypt suffers from regional disparities with the rural parts of Upper Egypt having the lowest socio-economic standards. From 2006 to present, the country has suffered from the effects of major international shocks, including the avian influenza epidemic, followed by the triple crises, food, fuel and financial. By 2008, extreme poverty increased to 9.1 percent of the population, its highest level since 1990.



Twenty percent of the 80 million Egyptians live below the poverty line and 9 percent live in extreme poverty. Many households remain food-insecure, largely a result of food price inflation, high unemployment, limited income-generating opportunities and the loss of productive assets. Chronic malnutrition, as measured by stunting rates, has increased from 23 percent in 2005 to 29 percent in 2008; wasting rates increased from 5 percent in 2005 to 7 percent in 2008. This deterioration in children's nutritional status is alarming and reflects substantial food insecurity. Egypt faces the double burden of malnutrition, as it is not uncommon to find obesity and undernutrition in the same household, or even the same person. Obesity among the vulnerable populations is largely due to their inability to afford nutritious foods such as animal proteins, fresh fruits and vegetables.

Egypt continues to face substantial natural resource constraints, particularly land and water. Although 57 percent of Egyptians live in rural areas, where agriculture represents the major livelihood source and is the key determinant of household food security for a large proportion of households, farming households must cultivate within the context of limited resources; only 3 percent of the land throughout Egypt is arable and permanent crops are produced on only 0.5 percent of the total land surface.

Child labour remains widespread in Egypt, with over 2.7 million children aged 6 to 14 years engaged in child labour. It is also estimated that in the last decade alone, the number of children in the work force has increased dramatically.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

The ultimate goal of WFP assistance in Egypt is to address poverty, food insecurity and micronutrient deficiencies in the poorest and most food-insecure regions, particularly through capacity-development activities. These activities are intended to serve as a catalyst to set good practices which will be mainstreamed and incorporated into institutional approaches.

In line with MDG4 and 5, WFP supports the Government of Egypt in the reform process for implementing and strengthening its national food-based safety net programmes, mainly the food subsidy and school feeding programmes. WFP is also supporting the establishment of a food fortification scheme and a national policy on food fortification and food quality standards. Through these activities, WFP builds up and enhances the local capacity for

# Egypt

producing fortified food commodities, including date bars with iron and vitamin A, wheat flour used in the production of the widely used subsidized baladi bread, with iron and folic acid and most recently, vegetable oil with vitamins A and D.

In addition, WFP assists the Government of Egypt in implementing FFE programmes in the most remote areas of the country. FFE provides food assistance to primary and pre-school children and children at risk of joining the labour market. WFP food enables poor households to invest in human capital by boosting access to and participation in schools and non-formal education centres. Furthermore, WFP food assistance improves children's capacity to concentrate and assimilate information by alleviating their short-term hunger. These programmes contribute to reaching MDG1, 2 and 3. FFA and FFT programmes are also implemented targeting both men and women. These activities promote the enhancement of human skills and sustainable livelihoods through asset creation in remote areas with limited access to basic infrastructure and social services thereby contributing to MDG1 and 3. All commodities distributed under FFE, FFA and FFT with the exception of dates from Saudi Arabia, are locally purchased.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							9,898,660
<b>Total</b>							<b>9,898,660</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	8,387	324	216	2,574	0	11,501	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,387</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,501</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Egypt CP 104500: "Country Programme – Egypt (2007 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 39,810 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 31,382 mt)

The objective of the Egypt CP is to assist the Government's current social reform efforts by providing two kinds of support: technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity, and small-scale demonstrations of best-practice models in FFE and FFA activities.

# Egypt

In particular, the CP pursues the following objectives, which are in line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5: (i) strengthen government capacity to reform safety-net programmes to increase efficiency and effectiveness; (ii) launch national nutrition strategies; (iii) prepare for and support emergencies through training and updated food security and vulnerability information at a national and regional level; (iv) reduce gender disparity in access to education and increase access to pre-school and primary education; (v) improve the capacity of children to concentrate and assimilate information, through the relief of short-term hunger; (vi) improve livelihoods for vulnerable communities through empowerment and physical and human asset creation; and (vii) reduce levels of micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron and folic acid, through food fortification.

## Egypt CP 104500, Activity 1: "Capacity Building"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$8 million

Under this activity and in accordance with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, WFP provides expertise and technical support to help the Government reform its food-based safety-net programmes, mainly the food subsidy programme and school feeding programmes, and use food security support to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable. A subcomponent of Activity 1 will also address the widespread micronutrient deficiencies in the country through the fortification of staple and subsidized foods consumed by the majority of Egyptians, such as wheat flour, vegetable oil and possibly rice.

Under the CP, WFP supports capacity building by providing up-to-date research and monitoring tools in order to assist the poorest and most vulnerable groups. The review of the supply chain for wheat flour and baladi bread, under the Food Subsidy Project, was completed in August 2010. The final findings and recommendations will be presented to the Minister of Social Solidarity by the end of September 2010. Another study addressing consumption patterns and consumer behaviour towards food subsidy and social solidarity schemes was completed in June 2010, and the final report was submitted to the Ministry of Social Solidarity. The WFP food subsidy project team is currently in discussion with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Social Research Centre of the American University of Cairo to finalize an agreement whereby WFP provides technical support to the conditional cash transfer pilot project in Upper Egypt (Assiut and Sohag) which has been requested in the areas of impact assessment and a market surveillance system. This agreement requires WFP to monitor and assess the areas of impact and the market surveillance system. The agreement is being finalized and will be signed by October 2010.

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>		
Mt of wheat flour produced at WFP supported factories	mt	7,500,000
Number of factories supported	number	150
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	number	56,000,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	90
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	5

# Egypt

## **Egypt CP 104500, Activity 2: "Food for Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 21,221 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 16,573 mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity enables poor households to invest in human capital and improve their living conditions through increased access to and participation in schools and non-formal education centres for the most vulnerable groups of children, with a special attention to reducing the gender gap. WFP provides targeted food support to girl-friendly, single-classroom community schools, primary schools and pre-schools, and children engaged in child labour in selected vulnerable governorates, as an incentive for poor families to send their children to school.

A daily light meal of fortified biscuits is given to children at the morning break to alleviate short-term hunger, thereby improving their capacity to concentrate and assimilate information, and also providing over half of the recommended daily intake of micronutrients of iron and folic acid to support growth and intellectual development. Monthly take-home rations of rice are also distributed to children who regularly attend girl-friendly and community single-classroom schools, to encourage poor households to send girls to school and keep them enrolled.

In addition to the school feeding programme, the FFE activity aims to enhance nutrition education and raise the awareness of school teachers, children and their parents on various nutrition and health issues. A kindergarten-age nutrition education curriculum has been developed in coordination with the National Nutrition Institute, the Ministry of Education and the Canadian International Development Agency. This nutrition curriculum will be integrated into the Ministry of Education's national kindergarten curriculum and annual training programme, and is intended for teachers and children in formal kindergarten classes.

Presently, a nutrition awareness programme is ongoing, targeting teachers in community and girl-friendly schools. This is in parallel with the launch of a pilot project for the distribution of fortified rice take-home rations for children and their families. It is expected that more than 2,000 teachers will benefit from this activity, with families and children to be further reached at a later stage. In 2010, WFP's FFE unit has been working on developing a private/public partnership model for national school feeding programmes engaging the banking and private sectors to support the Government's goals of reaching all children with an efficient and effective school feeding programme.

A baseline survey on intestinal infections, one of the outputs of this activity, was conducted with the help of the Ministry of Health in two governorates (Menia and Beni Sueif) prior to a de-worming treatment for approximately 15,000 children estimated to be infected, in consultation with the Ministry of Health and in close cooperation with Ministry of Education and health departments and health units in schools.



# Egypt

<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>	221,647	184,809	<b>406,456</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	124,423	87,585	<b>212,008</b>
Number of children given take-home rations	31,978	10,951	<b>42,929</b>
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	31,978	10,951	<b>42,929</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 WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials		number	1,600
Number of WFP-assisted schools provided with materials on health, nutrition and hygiene education		number	2,175
Number of months THR's were distributed		number	11
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP		number	165,800
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		number	42,900
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	3,280
Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education		number	3,000

## **Egypt CP 104500, Activity 3: “Support to Vulnerable Groups”**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 18,590 mt (Including expected budget revisions. Currently approved: 14,810 mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 2, WFP supports the programmes of the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and of Housing and New Communities to improve the livelihoods of poor and chronically food-insecure households in Assiut, Sohag, and Aswan and the Bedouin communities in Sinai and the southern region of the Red Sea, through the creation of individual and community assets. Securing water sources, housing, crop farms and livestock, literacy training, as well as income-generating skills and activities improve the physical and human capital of targeted populations and empower communities. In addition, these activities provide the landless poor with access to credit from market channels and ultimately enable beneficiaries to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

WFP resources are allocated to the most food-insecure and poor communities in Sinai and Upper Egypt. Beneficiary communities in this arid and harsh environment are structurally food-insecure and highly vulnerable to malnutrition and hygiene-related health hazards. Food shortfalls have negative impacts on the Bedouin in particular as they fully depend on food rations until their farming plots begin to yield. A monthly family food ration is distributed to all FFA, FFT and FFE participants. The originally foreseen complete food basket included wheat flour, rice, lentils, oil, sugar and salt. Budget constraints have reduced the food delivery to cereals only since the inception of the CP. Complementary inputs from the Government and other partners contribute to improving income, sanitation, nutrition, education and income-generating skills.

# Egypt

## 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>	8,299	9,743	<b>18,042</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	850	1,000	<b>1,850</b>
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	700	1,000	<b>1,700</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>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	20
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	number	15

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Georgia

## Country Background

Georgia is a lower-middle income, food-deficit country with a population of 4.4 million people. The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s paved the way for independence, while also causing acute economic hardship, political instability, civil war and armed conflict in Georgia's two autonomous regions, Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Economic reforms carried out by the Government since the Rose Revolution in 2003 resulted in strengthened macroeconomic indicators. The country continuously demonstrated strong economic growth, averaging 9.5 percent per year for 2005-2006, 12.3 percent in 2007 and 8.7 percent for the first six months of 2008. Inflation was kept below 10 percent and the local currency remained stable.



The conflict that erupted in South Ossetia in early August 2008 caused a downturn in economic growth and stability and increased the number of IDPs. The Georgian economy's pre-August 2008 GDP showed a strong 9 percent increase. However, post-conflict growth plummeted by 2.3 percent in 2008 and 3.9 percent during 2009. In 2009, 316,000 people, representing 16.5 percent of the total labour force, were unemployed. This figure marked an increase of 13.1 percent as compared to the 2007 unemployment rate. Furthermore, an estimated 23.6 percent of the population lives below the official poverty line and 13.4 percent in extreme poverty.

The latest EFSA showed that average food consumption among IDPs had improved as a result of WFP's assistance, however 96 percent of beneficiaries stated it was their only source of food and most do not have access to fresh vegetables, dairy products or meat. The majority have limited access to land of poor quality and having an adequate water supply remains an issue. Unemployment, poverty and a lack of agricultural surpluses continue to prevent access to markets and limit dietary diversity. The EFSA recommended livelihood support as the most effective and appropriate means of improving food security and nutrition among the target population groups.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Georgia

In response to MDG1, the overall objective of WFP assistance in Georgia is to support a reduction in poverty and hunger. WFP's final relief food assistance through the winter months aims to prevent the loss of assets through the distribution of food in sufficient quantity and quality to cover basic food needs.

It is envisaged that this winterization programme, from October 2010 to February 2011, for the most vulnerable IDPs will be the final WFP food assistance intervention in Georgia after nearly 18 years in the country. Livelihood projects funded by other organizations and the Government will support IDPs when WFP's programmes end.

# Georgia

In terms of recovery, if more resources are made available in the final months of the programme, CFA activities would be used to promote sustainable food security among food-insecure populations. If this scenario materializes, WFP assistance would aim to improve food production capacities through the creation and rehabilitation of agricultural assets and to help re-establish livelihoods among IDPs and other conflict-affected population groups.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,752,481
<b>Total</b>							<b>4,752,481</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	2,026	60	127	0	2,034	4,247	1,500,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>1,500,135</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Georgia PRRO 107870: "Assistance and Capacity Building to Conflict-Affected Populations"

Duration: 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 25,126 mt/US\$6,269,795

The PRRO was designed to support a smooth transition from emergency relief to livelihood creation and restoration, and prepare for a hand-over of operations to the Government by mid-2011. However, due to a very low level of resourcing in 2010, the PRRO will close prematurely by April 2011.

In line with Strategic Objective 3, the relief component of the PRRO aims to maintain adequate food consumption for IDPs, newly resettled populations, and vulnerable, food-insecure population groups nationwide through the harsh winter months providing wheat flour, pasta, vegetable oil, pulses, sugar and salt, equivalent to 2,085 kcal per person per day. Cash through a transfer scheme will enable beneficiaries to purchase other food items.

WFP assistance also aims to improve local food production through the creation and rehabilitation of agricultural assets for resettled IDPs and poor households in adjacent areas through FFA and CFA activities tailored to the needs/interests of communities. In line with Strategic Objective 4, WFP further targets TB outpatients who are under DOTS and PLHIV and AIDS who are undergoing ART. Beneficiaries receive food and cash assistance as an incentive to complete their full courses of treatment. The food basket includes cereals (pasta), vegetable oil and sugar; the daily ration, 1,389 kcal for HIV patients and 1,072 kcal for TB patients, is calculated in consultation with the national TB and HIV centres.

# Georgia

In alignment with Strategic Objective 5, capacity development among counterparts and beneficiaries is a guiding theme throughout all WFP's activities. WFP aims to help government counterparts design, manage and implement nationally-owned policies and programmes on hunger solutions and prepare solid ground to hand-over WFP-supported programmes to the Government by mid-2011.

<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>	21,200	21,000	<b>42,200</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	3,900	3,650	<b>7,550</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	6,150	5,250	<b>11,400</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	1,850	3,950	<b>5,800</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,100	4,650	<b>7,750</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	8,900	10,300	<b>19,200</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:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	100
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	1,350,000
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	9
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	500
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	5,300
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	148,800

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Islamic Republic of Iran

## Country Background

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been surrounded by conflict in neighbouring countries since its war with Iraq ended in the late 1980s. The resource-rich country was able to recover from the latter conflict, but the influx of refugees, especially from Afghanistan and Iraq, required international assistance. At present there are 950,000 Afghan and 50,000 Iraqi refugees.



Following the relative peace and establishment of political stability in Afghanistan, a tripartite agreement was signed between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR in 2002, outlining a four-year programme for repatriation. Based on the latest UNHCR reports, since the beginning of the Joint Programme for Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan Refugees and Displaced Persons in April 2002, the total number of Afghans who returned from the Islamic Republic of Iran with UNHCR assistance was 853,000. However, many have not yet returned due to lack of peace, stability and resources. Heavy fines for employers have discouraged companies and individuals from hiring Afghans as casual labour. In 2009, only 1,538 Afghans were repatriated, as refugees were reluctant to return to their homes. Refugees stated that the unstable security situation, difficulties in accessing health and education services and the loss of their lands and most of their families as reasons for not wanting to return home. Refugees reside in government designated special areas.

The illiteracy rate, especially among Afghan women, was high in the past decade. According to official figures, female literacy was reported to be below 30 percent, the lowest in the world. Moreover, there was a disparity of 30 percent between the absolute primary school enrolment rates for girls and boys. Although primary schools are available in settlements, families are reluctant to send their girls to school, preferring to teach them a craft such as kilim weaving and embroidery, which could result later in income generation for the family.

The current number of Afghans in the country represents a large financial burden on the local economy; hence there is a need for international assistance to alleviate this strain. Since the Government does not regard integration into Iranian society as a sustainable option and emphasizes the promotion of repatriation, refugees are likely to continue to require assistance.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP and UNHCR have been assisting Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1987, and Iraqi refugees since 1988. Although the majority of the refugees live in government designated urban areas, the most vulnerable are housed in settlements operated by the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs. Settlement-dwelling refugees have been in the country the longest. Due to their prolonged stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran, combined with the instability and lack of job opportunities and resources in Afghanistan, they are hesitant to repatriate.

# Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP is providing GFD and an oil incentive to support girls' education to Afghan and Iraqi refugees living in settlements. These activities are in support of MDG1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,531,950
<b>Total</b>							<b>3,531,950</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	4,896	408	287	0	204	5,795	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Islamic Republic of Iran PRRO 102131: "Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 16,911 mt

The PRRO addresses Strategic Objective 1 through its relief component, ensuring that the basic food needs of refugees are met. In line with Strategic Objective 3, the education recovery component of the PRRO stabilises the enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls in primary schools. It also increases the enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls in secondary schools while ensuring the participation of female teachers in literacy classes.

WFP provides a monthly food basket consisting of wheat flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil and pulses to Afghan and Iraqi refugees in settlements. In addition to GFD, all primary and secondary school girls and their teachers in settlements receive oil on a monthly basis throughout the school year, as an incentive for their attendance. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs, which is in charge of all refugee-related matters in the country.

# Islamic Republic of Iran

## 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>	17,155	16,845	34,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	17,155	16,845	34,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	17,155	16,845	34,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	2,500		2,500

\* 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 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,738
Number of days rations were provided	number	365
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	9

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

### (d) Special Operations

None



# Iraq

## Country Background

Nearly 30 years of economic decline and conflict have had serious humanitarian consequences on Iraq. Education and health services have been severely affected, impacting women and children in particular. Iraq is now at a crossroads to political stability and socio-economic recovery. Although the food security situation in Iraq is improving, the latest WFP and Government of Iraq comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), published in November 2008, shows that there are still 930,000 people in need of food assistance. An additional 6.4 million are on the threshold of food insecurity without the public distribution system (PDS) which supplies a monthly food basket to all Iraqi citizens at highly subsidized prices. The survey also demonstrates that households headed by women and those in rural areas are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. The Government of Iraq has decided to reform the PDS. This reform will decrease the coverage of the PDS from universal to targeted coverage, and the food basket will be decreased to include fewer items.



Recent improvements in access to basic social services have not yet translated into significant welfare gains for the people of Iraq; undernutrition, including high GAM rates and stunting in food-insecure districts, is a particular concern. The relatively low national statistics mask a more compelling problem at the regional level, with wasting at 15 percent and stunting at 40 percent in some districts. Malnutrition is clearly linked to poverty and food insecurity; one in three children in households vulnerable to food insecurity is malnourished while children from the poorest families have the highest rates of acute malnutrition, especially in rural areas. Moreover, iodine deficiency is endemic; only 23 percent of households use salt. Anaemia affects 38 percent of pregnant women. Maternal mortality is 84 per 100,000 births and under 5 mortality is 41 per 1,000; 15 percent of children are born with low birthweight.

Primary school enrolment is 87 percent on average but only 56 percent in the most vulnerable areas. Nine out of ten children under 15 did not attend school regularly because of economic hardship, insecurity and distance to schools. The Government of Iraq has decided to develop a national school feeding programme to reach all vulnerable primary students over the next few years.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Iraq

In response to the findings of the November 2008 CFSVA, WFP and the Government of Iraq developed a country strategy for WFP in Iraq for 2010–2014 with a strategic shift in focus from food aid to food assistance, supporting the Government to find long-term solutions to food insecurity. This is in line with the Government of Iraq's commitment to meeting the MDGs; WFP's activities directly support MDG1 through 5.

The guiding principle of WFP's vision and strategy for Iraq is to support the Government in enhancing social safety nets and improving the efficiency of the supply chain of its PDS. By doing so, capacity is increased to design and implement effective safety nets to protect

# Iraq

vulnerable groups and integrate them into the economy and society at large. At the request of the Government of Iraq, WFP has developed a two-year development project to support the government's initiative in PDS reform and simultaneously improving social safety nets. This project has the following objectives: strengthen the capacity of the Government of Iraq to manage the supply chain of the PDS efficiently with regard to procurement, shipping, quality control, pipeline management and logistics and improve the capacity of the Government to design and implement effective social safety nets to protect vulnerable groups.

WFP will also support the Government in improving social protection for vulnerable groups affected by prolonged conflict through a two-year PRRO with the following objectives: support for vulnerable groups to restore and rebuild their lives through improved access to food and primary health care; and support to school feeding as a safety net to restore attendance, learning and reduce drop-out rates among primary school children.

Over the coming year the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq and other United Nations agencies intend to open additional operational hubs in Iraq and increase international presence in those hubs and in Baghdad. This will test the ability of the current United Nations flight to meet increased needs. The international humanitarian community has, accordingly requested WFP to restart UNHAS flights into and within Iraq.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,225,237
Development Operation							9,709,465
Special Operation							9,352,671
<b>Total</b>							<b>36,287,373</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	7,028	1,172	1,078	3,055	176	12,509	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,028</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>12,509</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Iraq

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Iraq PRRO 200035: “Support to Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq”

Duration: 1 April 2010 – 31 July 2012 (Budget Extension subject to approval; Current end-date: 31 March 2012)

Total food commitment: 25,021 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 189,504 mt)

Due to funding shortfalls, the total cost of the PRRO has been decreased from US\$234.9 million to US\$35.1 million over two years. The overall commodity requirements have been decreased from 189,504 mt to 25,021 mt and the number of beneficiaries has been decreased from 1,760,000 to 267,300. Beneficiaries are targeted in the 17 most food-insecure districts, in six governorates, identified in the 2008 CFSVA with the highest levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. The proposed food rations are designed to supplement the nutritional needs of beneficiaries with a balance of protein and fat. Under the school feeding programme, each child will receive a daily ration of fortified date bars, which include a range of micronutrients including iron and vitamin A.

The PRRO addresses Strategic Objective 3 and comprises of the following components: support for vulnerable groups to restore and rebuild their lives through improved access to food and primary health care by providing food to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under 5 through the local primary health care centres; and school feeding as a safety net to restore attendance and learning, which have been adversely affected by conflict, and to reduce drop-outs among primary schoolchildren.

A CFA activity for recent IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable people is planned for 2011.

<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>	130,977	136,323	<b>267,300</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	4,179	12,089	<b>16,268</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	83,148	86,541	<b>169,689</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>MCHN</b>			
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	120	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	10	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	

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## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Iraq DEV 200104: “Capacity Building in Support of the Public Distribution System and Social Safety Net Programmes in Iraq”**

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 30 April 2012

Total project commitment: US\$25,391,910

At the request of the Government of Iraq, WFP has developed a two-year development project to support the Government's initiative in PDS reform and concurrent improvement of social safety nets for which WFP will provide critical support. The existing government's social protection programmes are financially unsustainable, poorly targeted and inadequate to protect vulnerable groups. The PDS is the largest element of the country's social protection system and the main source of food for poor people. The PDS is affected by poor internal controls, accountability and inefficiency in supply chain management. The Government has taken important steps towards reforming the PDS and developing its social protection system. In 2009 the Council of Ministers endorsed a five-year plan to restructure the PDS. The plan proposes the gradual reduction in the number of recipients of PDS rations, the revision of the food basket provided to the recipients and decentralizing the management of the PDS.

In line with WFP's Strategic Objective 5 and WFP's country strategy for Iraq (2010–2014), the overall goal of this development project is to support the Government of Iraq by improving social protection to vulnerable groups through the restructuring of the PDS and developing a more diversified system of social safety nets linked to the productive sector. In order to achieve this, the project aims at (i) improving the capacity of the Government to effectively manage the PDS supply chain; and (ii) improving the capacity of the Government to design and implement effective social safety nets to protect vulnerable groups. The implementation strategy of the project includes the provision of technical assistance in supply chain management, the design and implementation of effective social safety nets, the transfer of technology necessary to improve the efficiency of managing the PDS supply chain and training government staff in supply chain management and design of social safety nets.

<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 counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	85
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	6

## (d) Special Operations

### **Iraq SO 200117: “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Iraq”**

Duration: 1 November 2010 – 31 October 2011 (Subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$11,243,537

In the coming year, the United Nations humanitarian agencies plan to open additional operational hubs in Iraq and increase their international presence in those hubs and in Baghdad. The international humanitarian community has accordingly requested WFP to

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resume UNHAS flights into and within Iraq. WFP had previously provided such a service, but ceased to do so in December 2003.

In line with Strategic Objective 5, this SO is proposed for the provision of a safe, reliable and cost-effective air transport service to United Nations agencies, international NGOs and the donor community operating within Iraq. The UNHAS operation will be integrated with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) operations, applying the same security coverage and procedures as UNAMI's.

Through this project, UNHAS, managed by WFP, will operate one Embraer 135 aircraft, equipped with a self-protection system and based in Amman, Jordan and Erbil, Iraq. The aircraft will be based in Marka airport in Amman and operate flights to the Baghdad military side of the airport, which is more secure than the civilian side of the airport. In addition, the flights will be provided to other locations in Iraq, including Erbil, Basra, Najaf, Hillah, Tallil and, if required, Kuwait.

The project funding is expected to be raised mainly through donor contributions, complemented by a partial cost recovery from the users of the service, estimated at 13 percent of the project funding requirement. The project is planned for 12 months, from 1 November 2010 to 31 October 2011 at a total budgeted cost of US\$11,243,537, with a possibility of extension if the need for the service remains.

<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 (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	80
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	800
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	14

# Kyrgyzstan

## Country Background

The Kyrgyz Republic is a low-income, food-deficit, land-locked country with a population of 5.2 million which suffered a turbulent year in 2010. Rising discontent with the Government caused mass protests in the capital, Bishkek, in April 2010, which in turn resulted in the removal of the Government. The installation of a provisional government and the consequent void in national security was exploited, especially in the south where, in June 2010, social tensions culminated in inter-ethnic clashes, particularly in the cities



of Osh and Jalal-Abad. This violence resulted in 393 official deaths, and countless others injured. Other consequences were the destruction of private and public property, mass displacement within the country, 75,000 refugees crossing into neighbouring Uzbekistan and the loss of livelihoods. Political and ethnic disturbances have exerted significant shocks on the country, leading to a considerable contraction of the economy, negative GDP growth rate over 5 percent, particularly when compared to the pre-crisis growth of estimated at 4.6 percent.

Since the referendum on 27 June which endorsed the new constitution and the interim government, security in the south of the country has generally stabilized and freedom of movement has improved. Although most of the refugees and IDPs have returned home, 84,000 people still remain internally displaced, living in temporary shelters or with host families; including 40,000 people who live in temporary accommodations on the site of their ruined homes. The significant reduction in agricultural output and disruption in trading and market activities in this fertile area have worrying implications for food security among the local population. Recurrent natural disasters also afflict the country, in particular floods, mudslides, earthquakes and extreme weather.

WFP conducted two EFSAs, one in the conflict-affected areas in the south in July 2010 and then a nationwide EFSA in August 2010. According to these assessments, 83 percent of non-hosted IDP households were found to be food-insecure with 63 percent severely food-insecure. Among those IDPs living with host families, 43 percent were food-insecure, including 24 percent severely food-insecure. Food insecurity now affects 1.4 million people nationwide, 27 percent of the population, including 4 percent who are considered severely food-insecure. The assessment also noted the high food insecurity in the conflict-affected provinces of Osh and Jalal-Abad. Poverty and food insecurity were highest in rural areas where two thirds of the population live, causing massive labour migration. Given that the assessment was conducted during the harvest season, winter food insecurity is likely to be higher given the reduced casual labour opportunities, less seasonal production and increasing food prices.

# Kyrgyzstan

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kyrgyzstan

WFP implemented an EMOP in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2009 following the Government's request and it provides assistance to chronically food-insecure households who suffered a number of shocks caused by the rise in food prices, agricultural failures and energy supply failure. Under the EMOP, WFP's activities in the Kyrgyz Republic aim to save lives, protect livelihoods, preserve assets and improve rural food security during the winter months. In 2010 the country office extended this initial operation until the end of 2010 in order to mitigate the negative impact of the April political unrest on severely food-insecure households residing in rural areas, particularly in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Talas, Batken and Issyk-Kul provinces.

In response to the inter-ethnic violence in the south in June 2010, which caused massive internal displacement and loss of livelihoods, a new EMOP was formulated and launched specifically for those affected in the Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. These two operations are expected to be extended until June 2011 to ensure that the basic food needs for the most vulnerable and food-insecure households are met. WFP operations in the Kyrgyz Republic are aligned with MDG1 by directly contributing to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							24,805,493
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,593,910
Development Operation							355,163
<b>Total</b>							<b>40,754,567</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Emergency Operation	23,897	1,722	2,244	0	1,206	29,069	2,299,100
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	14,851	1,200	1,372	0	1,291	18,714	1,128,700
Development Operation	360	72	36	0	8	476	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,108</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>48,259</b>	<b>3,427,800</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Kyrgyzstan EMOP 108040: "Winter Emergency Food Aid Response"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 30 June 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 31,844 mt/US\$171,600 (Including expected budget revisions. Currently approved: 24,509 mt)

This EMOP supports WFP's Strategic Objective 1 and seeks to assist vulnerable communities whose food security has been adversely affected by economic and natural disasters. Through the VGF component, this EMOP aims to provide food assistance to the most food-insecure households during the critical lean season, the winter and late spring. This is done through one distribution in the autumn to pre-stock for the winter and another distribution once access

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to the remote regions resumes in the spring. VGF targets families living below the official guaranteed minimum level of consumption, US\$5.43 per capita per month, in communities where 20 percent of the population living below the guaranteed minimum level of consumption.

The operation also supports communities in rehabilitating and creating essential community infrastructure and physical assets through the implementation of FFA and CFA activities, thereby providing the most food-insecure households with employment opportunities. The food basket includes wheat flour and vegetable oil with the cash incentive paid under CFA equivalent to the value of the regular FFA ration.

<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>	202,723	182,277	<b>385,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	184,293	165,707	<b>350,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,800	4,200	<b>7,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	2,633	2,367	<b>5,000</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 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	1,500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	50
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	728
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	mt	7,334

## **Kyrgyzstan EMOP 200161: "Food Support to Population Affected by the Conflict in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic"**

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

Total food/cash commitment: 50,018 mt/US\$2,127,500 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 28,284 mt)

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the aim of this operation is to improve food consumption of the most vulnerable affected households, including those with particularly vulnerable members such as pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. The operation assists IDPs, returnees and residents of Osh and Jalalabad provinces whose lives/livelihoods were severely affected during the June 2010 conflict.



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Most assistance is implemented through GFD with targeting and distributions implemented by NGOs, with the active involvement of local communities and authorities. WFP is coordinating its support with the ICRC in selected geographic areas, and food security and agriculture clusters' members active in the region.

The food ration consists of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, salt and sugar, with the latter only being distributed during the winter months. The ration provides an average 1,550 kcal per person per day increasing to 1,630 kcal with the addition of sugar. In addition to the basic food ration, WFP plans to provide US\$2.1 million in direct cash transfers to 37,000 people in the most food-insecure affected households to enable them to purchase complementary food commodities such as fruit, vegetables and dairy products. This cash assistance will cover the autumn preparation towards the winter, when families have to prioritize expenditures for heating and warm clothing over food for the harsh winter months.

<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>	151,120	135,880	<b>287,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	18,870	18,130	<b>37,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	151,120	135,880	<b>287,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	19,482	17,518	<b>37,000</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 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	90
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	90
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	2,127,500
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,500
Number of days rations were provided	number	180
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	mt	21,732

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Kyrgyzstan PRRO 200036: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2012 (New project subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 41,788 mt/US\$1,128,700

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the objective of this planned PRRO is twofold: (i) the provision of relief food assistance to food-insecure households through basic food rations and direct cash transfers; and (ii) the rehabilitation and creation of essential community physical assets and services through FFA/CFA projects which will allow local communities to improve their self-reliance.

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The experience from the emerging food security crisis suggests that there is a need to strengthen the existing FSMS. While there are strong government capacities in place for data collection, often the information comes too late and lacks specific and feasible recommendations for action. WFP will assist the Government to improve the design and targeting of food security interventions. The proposed strengthened FSMS will complement the Government's existing system with a strong emphasis on integrating the nutrition component. WFP will work closely with the National Statistical Committee to refine their current system and ensure that both systems are compatible, and to guarantee the ownership of the WFP-designed system by the National Statistical Committee in the long term.

Through VGF, the PRRO will enhance food security and prevent further impoverishment of an already vulnerable and food-insecure population. The food basket will include wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Cash provided through direct cash transfer will be primarily spent on complementary food commodities, including perishables and weaning foods, as these items are lacking from the beneficiaries diets and are identified as a priority by both the WFP assessment and the beneficiaries themselves. The amount of the monthly cash transfer per beneficiary will be reduced for the autumn-spring months and increased during the winter.

In addition, WFP-supported FFA/CFA activities will help poor households recover their livelihoods by improving physical infrastructure, community assets and will provide short-term employment opportunities. The FFA ration will consist of wheat flour and vegetable oil, with an equivalent value given as a cash incentive through CFA 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>	210,621	189,379	<b>400,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	10,200	9,800	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	184,293	165,707	<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,600	5,400	<b>9,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	13,164	11,836	<b>25,000</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:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	90
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	90
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	1,128,700
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	728
Number of days rations were provided	number	180
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	mt	18,714
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	1,500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	50

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Kyrgyzstan DEV 200176: "Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Kyrgyzstan"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 30 June 2014 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 4,634 mt

This WFP intervention aims to build the capacity of the Kyrgyz Government in promoting increased access to pre- and primary education for all school-age children in order to attain universal primary education by 2015. The goals of this development project are in line with Strategic Objective 4. While a nationwide government school feeding programme exists, it is unevenly implemented and lacks a balanced nutritional approach, particularly in the remote and mountainous areas which are the most food-insecure and have the lowest education indicators, particularly an increasing seasonal non-attendance rate.

The total number of primary schoolchildren in the Kyrgyz Republic is 301,400. WFP will cover 30,000 children through the provision of daily hot meals to ensure more substantial and nutritionally adequate rations to improve school performance. WFP will focus on schools in rural, mountainous areas with the highest rates of poverty and food insecurity. The food commodities for the FFE ration will include wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt which are used in the preparation of a bowl of soup supplemented with bread and vegetables. WFP will work to promote substituting the current tea provided by the government programme with healthier drinks, for instance fruit-based drinks, to prevent anaemia. WFP will further advocate for the Ministry of Education to allow the funds currently used for a cup of tea and piece of bread to be used for the purchase of locally produced food commodities with WFP providing the basic food items. The additional commodities will include vegetables and fruits to promote dietary diversity and at the same time will support local producers.

Nearly all schools in the most remote rural areas do not have canteens or the equipment required for the preparation of daily hot meals. As the Government's annual budget only allocates funding for minor rehabilitation in 60 out of the 2,111 schools in the country, WFP and partners will contribute to the creation and upgrading of canteens and storage facilities.

# Kyrgyzstan

## 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>	15,900	14,100	30,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	15,900	14,100	30,000

\* 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>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	number	80
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	30,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	50

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Occupied Palestinian Territory

## Country Background

The Occupied Palestinian Territory is ranked 110 out of 182 on the 2009 HDI. In the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, Palestinians are experiencing a decline in their living standards and have been directly affected by a decrease in economic growth since the start of the second intifada in 2000. This is due to factors such as movement restrictions, limited natural resource control, restricted market access, limited access of workers to their employment in Israel and low economic production rates. The closure regime applied in the West Bank, combined with the blockade of the Gaza Strip, has seriously hampered access and movement of goods, services and people, including the severely affected agricultural and fishery sectors. The West Bank barrier isolates thousands of people from their land, communities and basic services.



In 2009, WFP and FAO carried out a Socio-Economic and Food Security survey in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. These surveys estimated that food insecurity affected 25 percent of households in the West Bank and 61 percent in the Gaza Strip. Food insecurity is a direct consequence of income poverty and livelihoods erosion, leading to increased difficulties in accessing sufficient quantities of quality food. In Gaza, food represents 50 percent of imports; however, many food and non-food items are still not allowed entry. A growing number of households have no economic means to access goods. In the West Bank, the restrictions on freedom of movement, land and water access and working permits continue to hamper livelihood opportunities. The main challenge faced by West Bank households is economic access to food in local markets.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Occupied Palestinian Territory

In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, WFP strives to meet the food needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugees in urban and rural areas of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To address food insecurity, WFP is implementing an EMOP in the Gaza Strip and a PRRO in the West Bank. These activities support MDG1 and 2.

The Gaza EMOP was launched following the December 2008 – January 2009 conflict to meet the urgent needs and improve the food consumption of the majority of the non-refugee population. The EMOP maintains the enrolment of children in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels and enhances concentration levels through the provision of snacks in schools. The cash voucher component supports the most vulnerable urban and peri-urban households.

The West Bank PRRO ensures emergency relief and livelihood support as well as school feeding in the most food-insecure areas of the West Bank. Emergency relief targets the social hardship cases and vulnerable groups, while vouchers for assets and training activities contribute to restoring livelihoods and achieving self-reliance amongst most vulnerable urban and semi-urban households in the West Bank. The PRRO supports the Palestinian Reconstruction and Development Plan for 2011–2013. A joint food assistance programme

# Occupied Palestinian Territory

carried out with the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East targets the most vulnerable herder and Bedouin communities in Area C of the West Bank. This area covers 60 percent of the West Bank, including 85 percent of the grazing land and the richest agricultural areas, which is under full Israeli control.

The Gaza EMOP is an integral part of the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							45,007,498
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							51,320,274
<b>Total</b>							<b>96,327,772</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	39,213	2,110	2,754	1,336	5,427	50,840	2,132,549
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	43,880	2,996	1,658	861	3,616	53,011	11,960,347
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,093</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>103,851</b>	<b>14,092,896</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Occupied Palestinian Territory EMOP 108170: “Emergency Support to Crisis in Occupied Palestinian Territory”

Duration: 20 January 2009 – 30 April 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 171,867 mt/US\$4,750,088 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 140,490 mt/US\$2,132,549)

The EMOP aims to meet the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict in Gaza and improve the food consumption of families and individuals in need. It also enables targeted beneficiaries to access a range of various commodities with vouchers, including protein-rich food, directly from small and medium-sized shops thus saving cash for their other essential needs while supporting at the same time the local economy.

The EMOP is in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, and includes: GFD, FFE and urban cash vouchers. Through the GFD component, social hardship cases are targeted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, and vulnerable groups in partnership with the common humanitarian fund. The rations used in GFD are composed of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, sugar and, occasionally, canned food and fortified biscuits. Voucher beneficiaries have access to local products such as eggs, milk, bread, cheese, yoghurt, and other products such as rice, pulses and oil. The school snacks are composed of fortified date bars and locally produced milk.

WFP strives to maintain the enrolment of children in schools and improve their concentration through school feeding. Schools are targeted in partnership with the Ministry of Education. Through the GFD component, WFP provides assistance to the destitute in partnership with

# Occupied Palestinian Territory

the Ministry of Social Affairs to Social Hardship Cases and charitable institutions, and assistance to vulnerable groups in partnership with the common humanitarian fund. Finally, the urban voucher project component of the EMOP assists vulnerable households in urban areas with cash vouchers that can be exchanged for food commodities in local shops.

<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>	155,040	157,960	<b>313,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	130,242	127,557	<b>257,799</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	43,022	49,432	<b>92,454</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	7,421	7,724	<b>15,145</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 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving vouchers	number	7,724
Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name	number	1,980
Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in women's name	number	355
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	7,421
Total cash equivalent (US\$) of voucher redeemed	US\$	1,793,280
Total food equivalent (mt) of commodity vouchers distributed	mt	1,120
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	6
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	156

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Occupied Palestinian Territory PRRO 200037: "Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 98,136 mt/US\$32,308,794

The PRRO will cover the period from January 2011 to December 2012 and will be launched as a continuation of PRRO 103871. The PRRO activities are a synergy of relief and recovery. The relief component addresses immediate food needs and enhances food consumption and dietary diversity. The recovery component rebuilds livelihoods strained by poor economic access to food, while protecting the environment from further degradation.

The operation, in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, meets the food needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee Palestinians in the West Bank through a combination of food and cash voucher assistance. The PRRO supports the Palestinian Authority's social safety net and poverty reduction initiatives by using tools aimed at

# Occupied Palestinian Territory

reducing hunger, strengthening government capacity and expanding domestic production through local purchase. The following activities includes: GFDs, FFE, urban peri-urban cash vouchers, and voucher for assets and training activities.

Priority is given to the most food-insecure geographical areas, in particular populations most affected by acute poverty, the closure (Area C, Seam Zone) and rural areas near settlements. Targeting is based on requests received from the Government and results of the Socio-Economic and Food Security Surveys. GFD consists of wheat flour, pulses, salt, sugar and vegetable oil. Children in schools receive high-energy biscuits/date bars and milk. Vouchers will be provided to the food-insecure population living in urban and peri-urban settings and will have access to bread, pulses, vegetable oil, eggs, milk, cheese and yoghurt.

<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>	224,645	229,855	<b>454,500</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	8,438	8,782	<b>17,220</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	187,226	202,413	<b>389,639</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	36,665	38,335	<b>75,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	45,586	44,553	<b>90,139</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 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Number of men receiving vouchers	number	40,981
Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name	number	7,068
Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in women's name	number	6,791
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	39,109
Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed	%	100
Total food equivalent (mt) of commodity vouchers distributed	mt	1,500
Total monetary value (US\$) of vouchers distributed	US\$	11,960,348
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	6
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	50
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	30,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	number	300
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	200

\*The 1,500 mt for the total food equivalent of commodity vouchers distributed is only for bread. The tonnage will increase as the project progresses.



# Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Syrian Arab Republic

## Country Background

The Syrian Arab Republic is a lower-middle-income country ranked 107 out of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. Although it has a per capita income of US\$4,511, 12.6 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Its economy is largely dependent on agriculture, trade, and oil production, an industry now in decline. The agricultural sector remains underdeveloped, with 70 percent of cultivated land dependent on rainfall and 26 percent of the Syrian labour force depending directly on agriculture.



The population of the Syrian Arab Republic, 19.7 million in 2008, has quadrupled since 1960 and is expected to exceed 24 million by 2020. Half of the population is rural, but the rate of urbanization is increasing. There is a high dependency ratio, 40 percent of farmers and herders face environmental constraints on production because of degraded vegetation and low levels of land fertility. More than half of the Syrian Arab Republic's poorest population is concentrated in the drought-affected Badia region. This structurally disadvantaged region has the Syrian Arab Republic's lowest GDP per capita expenditure and growth rate, and the highest levels of poverty.

In 2010 wheat, the major staple crop, was affected by yellow rust disease; the poverty of drought-affected farmers and herders is now further aggravated by encroaching desertification, degrading natural resources and rising food and fuel prices. The combined impact of drought, crop failure and other factors is leading to increased migration pressure. Reduced access to food resulting from lack of purchasing power is a major contributing factor to food insecurity throughout the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic

The overall objective of WFP assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic is to support the Government's efforts to preserve livelihoods and re-establish the food security of people affected by the combined impact of drought, failure of strategic crops, and high food and fuel prices. WFP also aims to support a sustainable FFE programme and prepare the Government to fully manage the project and expand it under the eleventh five-year development plan.

WFP's assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic contributes to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3; MDG1 by helping to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in the face of drought, climate change, and conflict in neighbouring Iraq and high food prices; MDG2, by contributing to achieving universal primary education; and MDG3 by promoting gender equality and empowering women through the FFE programme.

# Syrian Arab Republic

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							34,586,151
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							11,779,666
Development Operation							6,672,398
<b>Total</b>							<b>53,038,216</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Emergency Operation	5,854	1,800	900	0	684	9,238	21,000,000
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	17,875	0	0	0	0	17,875	0
Development Operation	10,125	0	0	0	0	10,125	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,854</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>37,238</b>	<b>21,000,000</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### The Syrian Arab Republic EMOP 200040: "Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 25,793 mt/US\$21 million (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 23,808 mt/US\$5,682,400)

Since the onset of conflict in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic continues to host the largest population of Iraqi refugees, who have settled mainly in the capital Damascus. Many of these refugees are rendered vulnerable by the extended duration of their displacement and erosion of a means of subsistence. As refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic are not permitted to work, own property or obtain licenses to operate businesses, they are fully dependent on external support including remittances and humanitarian assistance.

Based on the findings of the United Nations JAM in June 2009, which revealed the deteriorating economic situation of Iraqi refugee families, and a Response Analysis Project conclusion in July 2009, WFP will expand food assistance to include all refugee groups identified as vulnerable. The EMOP will also include previously excluded groups: Iraqi refugees who arrived before 2003, single and able-bodied Iraqi males between 18 and 50 years of age, approximately 1,000 Palestinians formerly hosted in Iraq and a small group of non-Iraqi refugees. It will provide food assistance through both in-kind and voucher transfer modalities.

WFP has been piloting and testing an electronic voucher system since October 2009. Under this system, households are entitled to purchase a predetermined value of food items from a range of products sold in government stores operated by the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The in-kind food basket has been adjusted to provide a more diversified ration (cereals, pulses, oil, sugar and canned fish), in quantities that better suit the needs of beneficiaries, as established during the Response Analysis Project consultative process with stakeholders. The country office has been closely monitoring the partners' capacity to expand under the voucher

# Syrian Arab Republic

system. The expansion plan will consequently be revised for an accelerated expansion and gradually shift to 100 percent voucher distribution by November 2011.

Under GFD two different methods of distribution will be implemented, the first cycle of distributions in 2011 starts with 50,000 beneficiaries under the cash and voucher activity and 100,000 beneficiaries under in-kind distribution. Every cycle there will be a gradual increase in the cash and voucher caseload combined with a similar decrease with the in-kind distribution. This gradual scale up will result in 100 percent coverage with cash and vouchers in the middle of 2011 for the total caseload of refugees in the country and the cessation of in-kind distributions.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 5, the EMOP aims to save lives and protect the livelihoods of Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees, by providing adequate and appropriate food assistance to the most vulnerable refugee groups. It also aims to strengthen the capacity of government entities to implement emergency operations through its partnership in the implementation of the electronic voucher system, which will potentially be integrated into the national safety net at a later stage.

<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>	73,094	76,906	150,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	73,094	76,906	150,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	73,094	76,906	150,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	73,094	76,906	150,000

\* 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 1</b>		
<b>Cash Transfers and Vouchers</b>		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving vouchers on time	%	100
Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed	%	100
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	150,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	6
<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	60
Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action	number	1

# Syrian Arab Republic

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### The Syrian Arab Republic PRRO 200041: "Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations in North East Syria"

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

Total food commitment: 40,000 mt

This project is a case study for adaptation programming in the Middle East and North Africa region and will target the most affected households of small-scale herders and farmers in the disadvantaged areas, where rural poverty and household food insecurity are most prevalent. In line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this PRRO will provide food assistance to the most severely affected segment of the population whose livelihoods, as well as food security, are at a high risk as a result of climate change.

The immediate objective will be to create assets to increase the resilience of local populations. The project aims to achieve adequate food consumption over the assistance period for the targeted households who are at risk of falling into acute hunger and to reduce hazard risks at the targeted community level. It is also expected that the assistance will prevent further internal displacement. It will also contribute to increased government capacity in planning and managing food-based programmes. The project will strengthen local capacity to reduce the impact of large-scale crises by introducing a FSMS. It will also transfer technical knowledge and best practices from research agencies to government departments through the United Nations Environmental Programme Adaptation Programme Technical Advisory Committee.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	73,415	76,585	150,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	73,415	76,585	150,000

\* 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 2</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)</b>		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	number	10
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	6
<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	1
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	2

# Syrian Arab Republic

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### The Syrian Arab Republic DEV 106780: "Support for Food-Based Education Programming in Syria"

Duration: 15 October 2007 – 30 June 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2011)

Total food commitment: 21,325 mt (Including expected budget revisions. Currently approved: 9,700 mt)

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic asked WFP to help launch a project targeting school-aged children and poor, illiterate women in marginalized and food-insecure areas of the Syrian Arab Republic. These areas have high drop-out rates, as children leave school to work or to participate in traditional seasonal migration. Moreover, female children are removed from education for early marriages or because their families do not value girls' education; consequently, the illiteracy rate of women is 26 percent. The Government has committed supporting the project with 18,000 mt of its own resources over three years, beyond those being provided by WFP. The country office's decision to extend the project was taken in view of the Government's plan to adopt school feeding programmes in its eleventh five-year development plan, which is under finalization. It is also in line with the priorities of UNDAF for 2012–2016. When the project ends in June 2012, the Government would be ready to take over the project fully and further expand it.

In accordance with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and in line with WFP's ECW policy, this project aims to improve the effectiveness of basic school education. The food assistance provides an incentive to children and to their families to keep children in school, with the objective of reducing absenteeism and drop-out rates. This development project also consolidates much of the successful work already undertaken for women, such as literacy courses and small micro-enterprise development, integrates sustainable FFE and prepares the Government through technical capacity-building to fully manage the project at a later stage. The food basket consists of biscuits for children attending school each day and cereals as a take-home ration to eligible schoolchildren and illiterate women.

#### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	59,413	61,837	121,250
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	9,677	10,073	19,750
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,500		1,500

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

# Syrian Arab Republic

<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>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	number	270
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	1,500
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	9,677
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	10,073
<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	1

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Tajikistan

## Country Background

Tajikistan is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million, three quarters of whom live in rural areas. Only 7 percent of the land is arable. The rugged, mountainous terrain poses enormous challenges for the people, especially during the winter, when bad weather and natural disasters impede movement and trigger routine energy shortages. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 53 percent of the population living on less than US\$1.33 a day and 17 percent subsisting on less than US\$0.85 a day. Tajikistan is ranked 127 out of 182 countries as per the 2009 HDI. The majority of the population spends between 70 and 80 percent of their income on food. Access to food is a major challenge, with around one third of the people affected by food insecurity.



When Tajikistan gained independence in 1991, civil war broke out and lasted until 1997. Economic recovery during the subsequent period relied on cotton and aluminium as the key export commodities. In recent years, income from remittances from migrants working abroad has increased to 50 percent of GDP; fifty-five percent of rural households depend on remittances as their main source of income. While the direct impact of the global financial crisis has been limited as Tajikistan is not integrated into global markets, the indirect consequences have been serious, with remittances dropping significantly during 2009, and the world prices of and demand for aluminium and cotton decreasing.

WFP, FAO, UNICEF and the Government of Tajikistan conducted a joint food security and nutrition assessment in 2008. About 1.7 million people were found to be food-insecure, representing 34 percent of the rural population. GAM among children under 5 is 7 percent. Chronic malnutrition is 27 percent and 17 percent of the children are underweight. Tajikistan has a very high TB rate of 231 per 100,000 persons compared with 15 per 100,000 persons in Western Europe. The TB-related burden of illness and death is especially high in food-insecure rural areas.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

The objective of WFP assistance is to protect livelihoods and preserve assets, improve rural household food security, increase food production and promote investment in human capital, while also providing timely and adequate humanitarian assistance at times of crisis. The specific objectives of WFP in Tajikistan are to prevent acute hunger, reduce chronic hunger and malnutrition and to help build the country's capacity to address hunger. This is accomplished through a combination of development activities such as school feeding, support of TB patients and their family members and recovery activities such as FFA and relief assistance. WFP activities under the PRRO and the development programmes represent an important part of the UNDAF and contribute to the Government's efforts to achieve MDG1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, as reflected in the PRSP and the National Development Strategy.



# Tajikistan

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,938,580
Development Operation							10,935,382
<b>Total</b>							<b>16,873,963</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	6,178	618	251	279	95	7,421	0
Development Operation	12,909	2,235	1,075	0	233	16,452	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,087</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>23,873</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Tajikistan PRRO 200122: "Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2013 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 20,789 mt

The overall objective of the PRRO is to improve food access for food-insecure people affected by natural disasters, high food prices and the global financial crisis. This will be done through relief assistance and recovery activities that focus on restoring and improving sustainable livelihoods. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the immediate goals of the PRRO are to: meet the immediate food needs of victims of recurrent natural disasters; protect the livelihoods of food-insecure households affected by recurrent shocks through VGF; reduce acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted areas by giving support to the Ministry of Health's therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes; and rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure families through the restoration and creation of sustainable community assets.

WFP provides a basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt to vulnerable groups, disaster victims, FFA beneficiaries and TB and HIV patients. The latter component will be removed from the PRRO and will be absorbed by a separate development project as of January 2011. Fortified blended food is provided to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. Under the school feeding programme, WFP will support, through FFA, vital improvements to schools such as school gardens and the construction of latrines for girls.

WFP will identify partners with the technical capacity and resources to support larger-scale FFA projects, creating durable and sustainable assets that contribute to disaster mitigation and natural resource management. WFP has started a tree planting project designed to improve climate resilience, raise awareness of environmental protection among

# Tajikistan

schoolchildren and increase food security among vulnerable families. Under this project WFP is working with partners such as the World Bank, FAO and IFAD on projects to rehabilitate irrigation systems and thereby improve agricultural production.

<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>	72,491	72,039	<b>144,530</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	66,677	66,723	<b>133,400</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	690	15,141	<b>15,831</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	750	750	<b>1,500</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,000	3,000	<b>6,000</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:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>General Food Distribution</b>			
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	100,000	
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	595	
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	30	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	75	
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	36,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized	number	2	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Tajikistan DEV Project 200120: "Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2015

Total food commitment: 62,279 mt

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project aims to support access to education for primary schoolchildren from the poorest and most vulnerable families by giving them a hot meal while attending school. It builds on past successes and the partnerships forged over the years with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs). These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy for a sustainable and nationally-owned school feeding programme under the Government of Tajikistan. The intended outcomes for the project are: (i) continued access to education and nutritious meals for children of vulnerable and food-insecure families; and (ii) progress made towards a nationally-owned school feeding programme.

# Tajikistan

Through the school feeding programme cooked meals are served in shifts around midday and consist of a soup made from pulses, salt and vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the PTAs, and traditional bread baked with WFP wheat flour. WFP will continue to partner with UNICEF for de-worming activities at WFP-assisted schools. WFP envisions purchasing wheat flour and pulses used in making the meals from local farmers. Moreover, WFP will seek to increase the number of fruit and vegetable gardens among the schools it covers and to find local partners to help with the construction of kitchens, food storage rooms and latrines for girls.

<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>	184,925	185,075	370,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	170,132	170,269	340,401
<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 PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation	number	1,973	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	1,973	
Number of teachers or cooks assisted by WFP	number	32,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	60	
Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized	number	5	

## **Tajikistan DEV Project 200173: "Support to Tuberculosis Patients and Their Family"**

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

Total food commitment: 12,483 mt

This development project is in line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and represents an effective safety net for TB patients and their families, who are deprived of the income of their main breadwinner during the six months of DOTS medical treatment. As WFP's assistance is conditional on adherence to the treatment, food is also an incentive for patients to complete their treatment, thereby avoiding the risk of developing multiple-drug resistant strains of the disease.

WFP's support under this project will be provided to all TB patients registered in the DOTS programme in all 64 districts of the country. Forty percent of the beneficiaries are expected to be assisted in the southwestern Khatlon region, which has the highest population density, some of the worst food security indicators and the highest TB rates. With the overall goal of stemming the alarming growth of multiple-drug resistant strains of TB, the intended outcomes of this development project are to: (i) achieve higher completion and success of treatment for TB patients; and (ii) provide an effective safety net to the patients' families during the course of the treatment period.

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WFP provides the basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, which is well accepted by the beneficiaries. A pilot project for a cash payment to beneficiaries will be implemented in 2011 in 11 districts; if the results of the pilot project show a comparative advantage of cash over food commodities, the system will be expanded to other districts of the country.

<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>	20,690	20,710	<b>41,400</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	20,700	20,700	<b>41,400</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>Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance	number	41,400	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>			
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	
Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized	number	2	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Yemen

## Country Background

Ranking 140 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, Yemen has a population of 23 million, which is growing at a yearly rate of 3 percent. Unemployment is widespread; more than two thirds of the population live in rural areas. Yemen has consistently ranked last on the global gender gap index. Illiteracy rates among adults are high at 46 percent and reaching as high as 65 percent among female adults.



The situation in Yemen is becoming increasingly complex.

Already a low-income and food-deficit country, Yemen has been further challenged by the global food, fuel and financial crisis; this led to a direct increase in poverty from 35 percent in 2006 to 43 percent in 2010. Already critical levels of hunger and malnutrition are further exacerbated by volatile and high food prices and the rapid fluctuation of the Yemeni Riyal. The Government's ability to provide basic services is challenged by declining oil prices and production.

Although food availability at the national level appears to be adequate, a substantial part of the population cannot meet their food consumption requirements due to lack of resources. It is estimated that 32 percent of the population is food-insecure and 12 percent is severely food-insecure. Child malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world, with wasting at 13 percent and stunting at 58 percent among children under 5. Infant and under 5 mortality rates are at 76 and 102 per 1,000 live births respectively. Maternal mortality is also high, at 570 per 100,000 persons.

A six-year conflict in Sa'ada in northwestern Yemen has displaced and affected 350,000 people. The number of refugees crossing into Yemen from the Horn of Africa continues to rise; 75,000 new arrivals are expected to cross in 2010 alone. Climate volatility worsens already severe levels of water scarcity, and intermittent droughts and floods negatively impact the livelihoods of already vulnerable families. In the current situation where families are trapped in extreme vulnerability, any new shock, no matter how minor, could easily push millions over the edge.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

WFP plays a vital role in reaching those in desperate need of food assistance for survival and those who would otherwise be deprived of adequate nutrition, including refugees, IDPs, and pregnant and lactating mothers and children.

In line with the increasingly complex situation in the country, WFP currently has five ongoing operations. Interventions promote a twin-track approach to address shock-induced food insecurity and acute malnutrition as well as their root causes. The impact of ongoing operations has been positive, contributing not only to improved food consumption and nutritional status, but also to a major improvement in girls' access to primary and secondary

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education, increased attendance at health centres to receive pre and post natal care and vaccinations, and improved nutritional awareness and practices.

The timely and effective implementation of projects has faced serious obstacles. Late and limited funding has resulted in reduced rations for numbers of beneficiaries under life-saving and safety net operations. General insecurity, intermittent conflict, tribal checkpoints and security concerns have at times challenged the timely and effective delivery and implementation of operations and monitoring activities.

The overall goals of WFP's operations in Yemen are to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet food and nutritional needs, and reduce the intergenerational cycle of poverty. These objectives are fully in line with all the MDGs with the exception of MDG7.

Operations are directly in line with national food security and nutrition strategies and the Nutrition Protocol for Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Due to the disproportionate access to basic services and increased vulnerability faced by women, WFP's programmes focus particularly on women and girls.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							49,281,707
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							51,430,018
Development Operation							14,561,553
Special Operation							883,418
<b>Total</b>							<b>116,156,696</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>							
Emergency Operation	53,991	5,927	3,128	2,880	3,420	69,346	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	43,939	934	4,579	7,855	710	58,017	0
Development Operation	14,340	0	774	0	0	15,114	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,270</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>10,735</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>142,477</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Yemen EMOP 200039: "Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen"

Duration: 01 August 2010 – 31 December 2011 (Extension in time subject to approval. Current end date: 31 July 2011)

Total food commitment: 95,962 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 66,586 mt)

The ongoing conflict between the Government of Yemen and the Houthi tribesmen in northern Yemen, particularly in the Sa'ada governorate, has erupted sporadically since 2004, resulting in six rounds of heavy fighting and the displacement of over 340,000 persons across northern Yemen. The sixth round of conflict, which erupted in August 2009, ended with a

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ceasefire agreement on 11 February 2010. However, progress towards peace remains limited, while low-level clashes between both parties and their tribal supporters have led to increased insecurity in areas of northern Yemen. The affected population is scattered across the northern governorates of Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran and Al-Jawf, and in the capital city of Sana'a. IDPs are living in established camps but 75 percent are scattered in spontaneous settlements or are living with host communities.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, WFP will continue to save lives and protect the livelihoods of beneficiaries by providing appropriate food and nutritional assistance to the most affected population groups. WFP provides food and nutritional assistance to accessible and registered IDPs and returnees through the following components:

- GFD for all IDPs;
- blanket supplementary feeding for IDP children aged 6-59 months (6-24 months in selected governorates) where targeted treatment for moderate acute malnourishment is available; and
- FFA to support the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, to be implemented once the displaced are able to return.

<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>	158,760	156,240	<b>315,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	138,600	136,400	<b>275,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	70,560	69,440	<b>140,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	151,200	148,800	<b>300,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>		40,000	<b>40,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	440	1,760	<b>2,200</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 1</b>		
<b>General Food Distribution</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	number	360
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,206
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	45
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12

# Yemen

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Yemen PRRO 200038: “Emergency Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen”

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 66,335 mt

A recent WFP comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) indicates that 7.2 million people, 32 percent of Yemen's total population of 23 million, are food-insecure, with 2.7 million, 12 percent, severely food-insecure. Yemen's nutritional situation constitutes a crisis, with 13 percent of children between 6 and 59 months wasted and 56 percent stunted. The CFSNS found a significant correlation between household food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition among women and children. WFP initiated emergency assistance for the most vulnerable people in response to the severe impact of the recent global crisis on Yemen. In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 5, this PRRO is the next stage in helping meet acute food and nutritional needs and is in line with the Government's request to provide assistance.

This two-year PRRO will respond to Yemen's food and nutritional crisis while supporting the Government to institutionalise assistance for vulnerable groups including a national safety net. This includes cooperating with the Government in creating a favourable policy framework for longer-term solutions, such as developing a national food security strategy and nutrition protocol, and exploring possibilities for local food fortification and the production of nutritious food products.

The PRRO will address acute food and nutrition insecurity through three components. The first nutrition component, consists of blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women. The second component is an emergency food safety net, which will complement the national safety net programme by providing take-home rations to ensure that the poorest households have access to sufficient food during the hunger season. A third FFA component aims to improve households' access to food through the rehabilitation of agricultural and public assets.

<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>	1,064,151	1,072,698	<b>2,136,849</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	902,376	909,624	<b>1,812,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	44,000	301,400	<b>345,400</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	500	2,000	<b>2,500</b>

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



# Yemen

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>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	number	515
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	6
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	6
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	345,400
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	600
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	1,800
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)</b>		
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	1
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	2
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	1

## Yemen PRRO 200044: “Food Assistance for Somali Refugees in Yemen”

Duration: 1 February 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 9,062 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 4, this 23-month operation is designed to provide food assistance to the Somali refugees in Yemen hosted in Kharaz refugee camp, the new arrivals on Yemen's coastline and the ones registered at the reception/transit centres in Maifa'a, Ahwar, and Dubab. The PRRO also targets selected refugees, MCH beneficiaries, school students, voucher programme for education and vocational training beneficiaries, in the Al-Basateen urban area of Aden.

The PRRO provides the refugees with basic monthly food rations in Kharaz camp and three-day food rations upon arrival at reception centres. In addition, supplementary foods are provided to malnourished children under 5 through blanket and targeted feeding in the Kharaz camp and targeted feeding at the Basateen urban area, pregnant and lactating women through the blanket feeding programme; and other vulnerable groups, TB and in-patients, in the Kharaz camp and TB patients in the Al-Basateen urban area. The students of the two refugee schools, one in the camp and the other in Al-Basateen, are assisted by school feeding programmes.

# Yemen

<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>	36,570	61,430	<b>98,000</b>	
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	36,570	61,430	<b>98,000</b>	
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	35,847	60,153	<b>96,000</b>	
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	290	1,710	<b>2,000</b>	
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	2,990	3,510	<b>6,500</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 1</b>				
<b>General Food Distribution</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day		2,183
Number of days rations were provided		number		360
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions		%		
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket		number		12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number		12
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day		449
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations		number		12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number		12
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>				
<b>School Feeding</b>				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%		100
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number		2

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Yemen CP 104350: “Country Programme Yemen 2007–2011”

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 91,927 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 96,064 mt)

The CP plans to prioritize the school feeding programme, as nutrition activities are expected to be covered under the EMOP and PRRO. In line with Strategic Objective 4, the overall goal of the school feeding programme is to reduce the gender gap in Yemen, enhance the capacity of food-insecure households in rural areas meet food and nutritional needs, and reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, all the while contributing to the Government's development-related goals. The CP focuses almost exclusively on women and girls, with activities geared towards supporting increased enrolment in schools and women's empowerment. Geographic targeting for activities is based on poverty levels, food consumption, malnutrition and the gender gap in basic education.

# Yemen

## Yemen CP 104350, Activity 1: "Nutritional Support to Mother and Child Health and Nutrition and Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 October 2010 (Reduction in time subject to approval. Current end date: December 2011)

Total food commitment: 17,047 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 21,184 mt)

The severe shortage in funding of this activity has resulted in repeated pipeline breaks and fewer distributions than planned. This has negatively impacted targeted outcomes. Consequently, the CP, with its limited resources, is to focus mainly on girls' education. In line with Strategic Objective 4, nutrition activities are to be mainstreamed into the new PRRO "Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen" and also carried out under the Sa'ada EMOP.

## Yemen CP 104350, Activity 2: "Girls Access to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 74,880 mt

Under this activity and in line with Strategic Objective 4, WFP provides food on a quarterly basis to rural schools in 18 out of a total 20 governorates in Yemen. The take-home ration consists of wheat, vegetable oil and dates, and encourages parents to send their daughters to school, all the while helping to meet the family food security requirements. The food ration also constitutes an appreciable income transfer for beneficiary households, especially for the average targeted household with more than one daughter enrolled in WFP assisted schools.

### 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>	398,829	403,644	<b>802,473</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	114,639		<b>114,639</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 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	97,443
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,300
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	number	17,196

# Yemen

## (d) Special Operations

### Yemen SO 200130: "Passenger Service and Support to Logistics Cluster for Sa'ada Operations in Yemen"

Duration: 24 May 2010 – 31 December 2011 (Extension in time subject to approval. Current end-date: 23 November 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$1,414,052 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$530,634)

Six years of civil conflict have led to high levels of population displacement, substantial infrastructure damage and high insecurity in the northern Yemen governorate of Sa'ada, with high displacement to neighbouring governorates. Following the signing of a ceasefire agreement in February 2010, the humanitarian community is aiming to reinforce its presence and enhance the necessary operational capacity to provide relief assistance to the affected populations in Sa'ada.

On 22 February 2010, the humanitarian country team requested the activation of a logistics cluster to focus on improved emergency preparedness and response, and the provision of an information sharing platform. This includes geographic information systems, strengthened coordination, enhanced capacity to respond to needs and advocacy for the smooth importation of relief goods. The humanitarian community also formally requested regular air charters to support the secure and regular movement of staff and limited relief goods to Sa'ada town. This is expected to facilitate the timely and effective implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities in the Governorate of Sa'ada. In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will establish a reliable, safe and efficient air transport in cooperation with Yemenia Joint Venture in support of humanitarian activities in the Governorate of Sa'ada.

#### 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 (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	22
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	15