

Regional Bureau for **West Africa (ODD)**

Benin

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Côte d'Ivoire

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mali

Mauritania

Niger

São Tomé & Príncipe

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Togo

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

The regional bureau for West Africa (ODD) includes country offices in 18 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

The West Africa region has high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition rates in a context characterized by chronic poverty, often compounded by political instability and natural disasters. Even in the post-harvest period, approximately half of all ODD countries have acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 that exceed the 10 percent threshold, thus classified as serious; these figures generally rise during the annual lean season when food stocks are depleted and survival strategies are exhausted.

Given the region's fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, insecurity and conflicts, the major WFP commitment for 2011 is to mitigate the impact of shocks on the most vulnerable. High priority is placed on nutrition asset preservation, the promotion of community-level resilience and the development of safety nets and social protection mechanisms alongside immediate life-saving assistance. The use of existing mechanisms such as advance financing and the forward purchase facility will be further promoted to ensure timely and optimal utilization of resources.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Natural disasters most affecting the region include droughts, floods and locust invasions. Combined efforts in immediate emergency response to save lives as well as working with communities, governments and partners towards mid and long-term strategies to overcome chronic problems are therefore crucial for sustainable solutions. WFP is employing its specialized skills, expertise and strategic partnerships to develop strategies to prevent repeated food and nutrition emergencies in the Sahel as well as elsewhere in the region.

The Central African sub-region including Chad, Central African Republic and Cameroon continues to pose a humanitarian challenge to the international community due to ongoing conflicts in Chad, Central African Republic and neighbouring Sudan. These conflicts have triggered complex humanitarian needs for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities located at sites which are often difficult to access, particularly during the rainy season when roads become impassable.

Generally, transporting food to remote sites in landlocked countries of the region is a tremendous challenge, including weak road and port infrastructure, high transport costs, long lead times and difficult climatic conditions. In this difficult operational context, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remains a key pillar for WFP and other humanitarian organisations' operations in West and Central Africa, where safe and reliable commercial flights are limited. The air service carries aid workers to remote locations to facilitate their access to vulnerable populations and is operating in Central African Republic, Chad and Niger.

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In order to increase local production capacity and reduce lead times, WFP is planning to increase the amount of food purchased in the region. During the 2010 Sahel crisis for example, more than 70 percent of the food was purchased in the region.

Food and nutritional assistance in West African coastal countries continues to be crucial to ensure the establishment of sustainable safety nets given the protracted structural needs, as well as changing political environments.

While food prices globally have started to return to their pre-crisis levels, prices for basic commodities in many parts of western and central Africa remain high, continuing to place a heavy burden on poor families, particularly the urban poor.

New Initiatives

Given a priority focus on measures to improve nutrition particularly for young children and pregnant and lactating women, WFP will further strengthen its capacity in nutrition in the West Africa region and pursue strategic partnerships. Based on the experience gained through the Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, currently piloted in Mauritania and Sierra Leone, WFP is working with key partners to build a greater nutritional alliance to improve efficiency. Improved nutrition products are being provided wherever needed, and focus will be put on providing the required micronutrients for children below the age of 5.

In 2011, WFP will further strengthen its early warning systems, setting up regional disaster risk reduction mechanisms and providing support in the management of inter-agency contingency plans. WFP continues to support government efforts in emergency preparedness and response through training and technical guidance.

Small-scale agriculture represents a major source of subsistence and income for large segments of the population in west and central Africa, yet the region faces various challenges including the impact of climate change, migration to urban centres and the lack of capacity and agricultural inputs. In collaboration with partners, WFP is addressing these challenges through support to the country-led Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme process, which represents an excellent opportunity for country-led efforts to boost agricultural productivity and reduce hunger in the long-term, while the P4P initiative provides small farmers with the required skills as well as access to markets. Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and Ghana are among the ODD countries implementing P4P in 2011.

The use of cash and vouchers has been proven successful in Burkina Faso as a response to the high food prices. Learning from this experience and as part of a broader safety net scheme, the use of this type of transfer is being scaled up significantly within the region in the effort to address hunger through the market and by increasing the purchasing power of the poorest segment of the urban population, thus reducing food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable.

Across all WFP activities, capacity building efforts with governments are being

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mainstreamed in view of a future hand-over of programmes to national institutions.

2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODD	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
		12,450,720	475,807
EMOP	2,117,552	160,840	204,116,308
PRRO	5,893,490	201,703	236,595,359
DEV	4,439,678	113,264	114,125,803
SO	n/a	n/a	23,033,551

*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
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011	6,373,876	5,698,444	12,072,320
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	146,619	111,349	257,968
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	163,003	147,474	310,477
Number of Refugees	249,354	208,946	458,300
Number of Returnees	11,475	11,942	23,417
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	855,716	783,617	1,639,333
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	181,821	213,347	395,168
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	45,781	36,176	81,957
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	240,311	252,094	492,405
Type of Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	223,144	0	223,144
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,993,655	2,106,354	4,100,009
of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals	173,565	0	173,565
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	1,438,133	884,003	2,322,136

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

Benin

Country Background

Benin is located on the African coast with a population of 8 million, composed of 52 percent women and 17 percent children under 5. Classified as a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$1,345, Benin is ranked 161 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Agriculture is the economy's key sector, however, structural problems in this sector persist, thus negatively affecting food security, nutrition and the trade balance. In addition, floods, droughts and the impact of the global financial crisis and increases in commodity prices have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable parts of the country.



A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2008 estimates that 1 million people in the country, 12 percent of the population, are food-insecure, more than one third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition and the level of acute malnutrition is 4.7 percent. The HIV prevalence among adults is 2 percent. Despite the efforts of the Government and partners to ensure universal primary education by 2015 in line with MDG1, the national net enrolment rate remains 89 percent, 92 percent for boys and 86 percent for girls, with several rural districts with net enrolment rates below 50 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP has been present in Benin since 1964, providing assistance to children enrolled in primary school, OVC, PLHIV and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as droughts, floods and the high food price crisis. WFP is contributing to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3 through its school feeding programme together with its government counterparts. Through the establishment of school canteens, a daily hot meal is provided in order to increase the enrolment and attendance rates in targeted districts and to increase the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in targeted public primary schools. WFP's new school feeding programme is also contributing to the development of the educational sector in Benin, which is still struggling to reach universal primary education by 2015. Through the implementation of the home-grown school feeding model, WFP Benin aims to contribute to the establishment of sustainable school canteens and emphasize the importance of community ownership by supporting local purchase of food.

The national HIV prevalence has risen to 2 percent and is estimated to be elevated among certain vulnerable population groups. WFP Benin will continue to support the achievement of MDG1 and 6 by implementing a new HIV/AIDS programme in 2011 to improve the food security and nutritional status of PLHIV and encourage adherence to ART. The new development programme will continue the much needed food assistance to PLHIV.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							3,999,228
Total							3,999,228
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	3,302	697	321	62	51	4,433	0
Total	3,302	697	321	62	51	4,433	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Benin DEV 200045: "Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food commitment: 9,006 mt

Primary education is a priority for the Government, who is committed to providing universal education by 2015, in line with the National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector for 2006–2015. Progress has been made through the elimination of schooling costs in 2006 and the impact of education-related programmes conducted by WFP and other development partners. However, considerable disparities remain between urban and rural areas in terms of school enrolment, gender equality, retention, drop-out and repetition rates, schools with incomplete cycles and the quality of education.

In accordance with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the specific goals are to:

- contribute to increasing access to education and human capital development;
- strengthen capacities towards a sustainable national school feeding programme; and
- stimulate local agricultural and economic development by linking school feeding with local production.

The project is implemented in 22 districts located in six departments, with priority given to six of the 22 districts which show high levels of food insecurity and school enrolment rates below 50 percent. In these districts, all pre-primary and primary schools will be assisted. Beneficiaries will receive rations designed to satisfy a third of their daily nutritional needs. Specifically, pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive one mid-day meal based on a ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, 720 kcal per day, for the 165 school days per year.

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The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of the national counterpart, will be vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long-term. WFP's hand-over strategy will consist of gradually withdrawing from schools with well-established school feeding programmes so as to execute a gradual transfer of responsibility of the school canteens to the Government. In April 2010, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education in organizing a National Forum on School Feeding. This was the first step in developing a viable and sustainable National School Feeding Policy.

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	47,772	56,080	103,852
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	47,772	56,081	103,853
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation		number	290
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	364
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally		%	30
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	70

Benin DEV 200184: "Nutritional Support to Persons affected by HIV/AIDS in Benin"

Duration: 1 June 2011 – 31 May 2016 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 10,439 mt

Although PLHIV in Benin have been benefiting from free access to ART treatment since 2004, a number of barriers continue to prevent them from gaining the full benefit of the treatment, including stigma, difficult access to care and an inadequate diet. Food and nutritional assistance is a fundamental ingredient of an integral approach to the care of PLHIV and it is the foundation of a successful ART treatment as it enables the patient to better tolerate the treatment.

This planned development project will serve as a component of a national project proposed by the Government to be funded by The Global Fund. The WFP project will be formulated in close collaboration with the Government and will aim to contribute to the reduction of the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. Individual nutritional support will be provided to OVC and PLHIV. The former will be targeted through the ninth round of The Global Fund in which only 10 percent of the group is reached by nutritional assistance. The remaining 90 percent will be covered under this project. For PLHIV, nine months of nutritional support will be provided to those who are registered with national project monitoring centres. The food basket will consist of maize, beans, CSB and vegetable oil. Supplementary rations will be given at an initial stage to beneficiaries who are severely affected by HIV/AIDS.

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Contributing to Strategic Objective 4, activities under this development project will support the efforts of the Government to alleviate the consequences of the AIDS pandemic on the most vulnerable groups by stimulating treatment adherence, improving beneficiaries' nutritional status and health, and improving knowledge, attitudes and practices linked to HIV/AIDS and nutrition.

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	10,156	8,421	18,577
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	10,329	8,248	18,577
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of PLHIV not receiving treatment but supported with food assistance	number	5,675	
Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance	number	12,902	

(d) Special Operations

None

Burkina Faso

Country Background

Despite efforts made to meet MDG1, almost half of the population of 14 million live below the poverty line in Burkina Faso. A least-developed country, Burkina Faso is ranked 177 of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. The economy remains scarcely diversified and highly dependent on the agricultural sector, which contributes to one third of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of export earnings. However, the sector is highly vulnerable to external shocks. The annual population growth of more than 3 percent increases pressure on natural resources and prevents economic development and poverty reduction policies from achieving the desired results. Moreover, the effects of climate change have increased hazard risks, with frequent floods and droughts, compromising the food security and the livelihoods of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



The rates of infant and maternal mortality remain among the highest in the world, 142 deaths per 1,000 births and 307 deaths per 100,000 births respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. While the gross primary school enrolment rate increased to 75 percent in 2008/09, large regional disparities persist. Only 4 out of 10 children complete the primary cycle; although girls' enrolment in primary education is increasing, parity has not yet been reached.

Since 2007, the nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of efforts made by the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, chronic malnutrition remains of concern, with an estimated one million malnourished children, of whom 400,000 are severely malnourished. In highly food-insecure areas, the prevalence of stunting children under 5 exceeds 30 percent and the rate of GAM is 10.7 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and more than half of women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas. Both rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food yet, they do not own any cereal stocks and practice poor dietary habits. One third of the population consumes less than the minimum level of dietary intake and as a result of the 2008 food crisis, people have been forced to reduce the quantities of food purchased and adopt negative coping mechanisms.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP's overall objective is to assist the Government to accelerate socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through the EMOP, PRRO and CP, WFP in Burkina Faso has defined three strategic priorities to address food security and nutrition needs in the country:

- i. Enhance the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. WFP will help food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change,

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strengthen the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks, and will reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women. These activities assist in the achievement of MDG4, 5, 6 and 7.

- ii. Support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance will increase access to primary education especially for girls while improving the nutritional status of pupils. It will also reduce chronic malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups. These activities assist in the achievement of MDG2 through 6.
- iii. Strengthen small-scale producers' skills in marketing and processing agricultural products. WFP will support the increased domestic production of micronutrient rich weaning flours as a long term solution to acute and chronic malnutrition, and will use its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder organizations in support of MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							80,881
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							13,125,986
Development Operation							7,165,344
Total							20,372,212
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	459	115	283	8,459	2	9,318	0
Development Operation	3,875	861	356	994	49	6,135	900,000
Total	4,334	976	639	9,453	51	15,453	900,000

(a) Emergency Operations

Burkina Faso EMOP 200196: "Post-Flood Livelihoods Recovery"

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 January 2011 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 607 mt/US\$2,949,572

Torrential rains in July and August 2010 caused extensive flooding in five provinces in Burkina Faso, causing the loss of human life, serious infrastructural damage, displacement, and the loss of assets and income. This EMOP aims to save lives and to protect livelihoods, reduce hunger, safeguard the already precarious nutritional status of vulnerable groups and rehabilitate/restore the livelihoods of those affected by the floods in support of Strategic Objective 1.

This EMOP targets those who are food-insecure, displaced or highly affected by the floods and living in temporary shelters with host families and whose main source of income is from agriculture and/or livestock. To respond to the Government request and considering the on-going WFP relief activities, nutrition activities under this operation will target the

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geographical areas not covered by the nutrition PRRO, whereas the livelihoods' recovery activities will be implemented in the whole affected area.

Based on last year's flood response experience and the prevailing household food security and market situation, short-term CFA activities are the Government and stakeholders preferred response. A comprehensive package of assistance is therefore envisaged that will help households to: (i) rebuild their livelihoods; (ii) meet their essential needs; and (iii) resume economic activities in the affected communities through market demand.

CFA activities will be labour-intensive, small-scale and of a short-duration, three months. Activities will focus on the recovery of community productive assets, such as the rehabilitation of lowland plots for horticulture, water-management facilities, the rehabilitation of feeder roads and the reconstruction of dwellings. CFA participants will receive monthly cash transfers that correspond to 65 percent of the national minimum wage. Taking into account the average share of household food expenditure in the targeted geographical areas, this cash assistance is expected to meet almost 100 percent of household food needs.

To prevent deterioration in their nutritional status, protection rations of CSB and vegetable oil will be distributed to all children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in those areas not targeted by the PRRO.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	7,500
Number of women receiving cash	number	7,500
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	90
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	1,687,500
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	29
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	3

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burkina Faso PRRO 200054: "Reversing Undernutrition Burkina Faso"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 18,635 mt

Persistent high food prices in local markets, a significant decline in household income due to falling cotton prices and a 17 percent cereal production shortfall in 2009 have exacerbated the precarious food security situation in Burkina Faso. As a result, undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women is still of concern in most of the country. Contributing to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the objectives of this PRRO are to reduce acute malnutrition below emergency levels and strengthen government capacity to respond to food security crises arising from market shocks.

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WFP assistance will target eight food and nutrition-insecure regions. The relief component will address the high rates of acute malnutrition by providing targeted supplementary feeding to wasted children under 5 and to undernourished pregnant and lactating women for their nutritional rehabilitation. Beneficiaries will be admitted and discharged based on their nutritional status, in line with the national nutrition protocol. Due to the very high stunting rates, the operation's recovery component will facilitate gender-oriented nutrition education activities to promote childcare and to improve food consumption habits. An individual protection ration will be provided during the lean season to all children under 2 to prevent a seasonal increase in wasting, particularly in areas where there is a deficit in agricultural production. To address the particular nutritional needs of children under 2, a specific type of improved CSB with a higher caloric density and lipid content will be provided. Older children, 3–5 years old, and women will receive CSB together with cooking oil. Resources will be prioritized for the Sahel, North and East regions, which are highly exposed to hazards and are frequently affected by cereal production shortfalls.

A small-scale pilot activity for the prevention of malnutrition in pregnant women, consisting of micronutrient powders along with an individual protective supplementary ration of cereals, beans and vegetable oil, will be undertaken to support the Ministry of Health's efforts to improve eating habits and the quality of local foods.

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	287,500	178,000	465,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	109,500	356,000	465,500
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of pregnant/lactating women that received MNPs	number	51,000	
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	2,400	
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	372	
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)			
Number of local early warning systems in place	number	8	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burkina Faso CP 200163: "Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 42,813 mt/US\$6,018,750

The CP will target the most food-insecure regions of Burkina Faso, the Sahel, North and East, with the goal of reducing chronic malnutrition and food insecurity in a context of climate change and high household poverty. Targeting women, children and vulnerable groups living

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in food-insecure rural areas, as well as beneficiaries of HIV/AIDS interventions living in urban areas, this project is in line with WFP strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The planned outcomes include:

- increased access to primary education;
- improved nutritional status of pupils in assisted primary schools, children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV;
- reduced risk of rural households falling into acute hunger through improved food consumption;
- strengthened agricultural sector through local procurement and support to food fortification and processing; and
- progress made towards nationally owned school feeding nutrition, HIV/AIDS and rural development programmes.

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 25,153 mt

This component of the CP will support the Government's goal to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education by providing school meals to children in the most food-insecure areas and technical assistance to the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy to enhance the Government's school feeding programme. WFP will provide fortified meals to primary school children living in the Sahel region, where the current enrolment rate, 41 percent, is significantly lower than the national average. Children will receive sweetened CSB porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, supplemented with micronutrient powders. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and complete the primary school cycle, girls enrolled in the last two grades with an attendance rate of at least 80 percent will receive a take-home ration of 10 kg of cereals per month.

WFP will undertake capacity development activities to strengthen the national school feeding programme in the areas of food procurement, transport and food management, the calculation of rations, and monitoring and evaluation. Government involvement in the WFP school feeding programme will be encouraged through in-kind or cash contributions. To the extent possible, a gradual transition to community school feeding will also be developed.

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	40,890	46,110	87,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	40,890	46,110	87,000
Number of children given take-home rations	7,600		7,600
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	7,600		7,600

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

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	46,980
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	40,020
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	640
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	20
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is confronted with a large-scale nutritional crisis; according to WFP's nutritional monitoring data the prevalence of wasting among children ages 0-35 months in 2008 and 2009 was categorized as critical. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is of concern and in particular iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres remain low for both preventive and curative care. Overall HIV prevalence in targeted regions is low at 1.6 percent, however, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 4 percent, double the national average and jeopardizes the food security of thousands of urban families.

This activity of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women;
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6-23 months; and
- assist PLHIV/AIDS and children orphaned by AIDS.

In 2011, nutrition interventions will be implemented under PRRO 200054 and will shift to the CP in January 2012, when the prevalence of acute malnutrition is expected to fall below 10 percent. The main activity in 2011 is therefore HIV/AIDS support: individual rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB will be provided to malnourished patients on ART for six months. Children from food-insecure households and orphaned by AIDS will also be assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries will be reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a UNDP programme that supports the development of income generating-activities to enhance the self-reliance of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	7,584	4,416	12,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	7,584	4,416	12,000

* 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.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	8,200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 3: "Enhancing Agricultural Value Chain through Local Procurement, Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 2,922 mt/US\$6,018,750

The poor availability of food and the lack of income-generating activities in risk prone rural areas in the Sahel, and the east and north regions of the country are pushing people to migrate to urban areas or gold-mining sites, often increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. This activity will therefore focus on the restoration and protection of natural resources, small-scale irrigation, land reclamation and erosion control, to enable poor families to increase the availability of agricultural or grazing land, diversify their agricultural or livestock production and mitigate the effects of climatic hazards in those areas affected by repeated natural disasters. WFP will provide a combination of food and cash transfers to food-insecure households participating in the creation of productive and disaster mitigation assets during the dry season from January to April.

Enhancing women's role and condition is a key program objective. Dedicated activities such as a functional literacy course will be organized to ensure women can equally benefit from the assets created. Through this activity, WFP will also provide its expertise in disaster prevention and response management. Participants will receive a combination of individual food rations, cereals, pulses and vegetable oil, and cash, US\$1.25 per working day, in return for their participation in community projects. This activity contributes to Strategic Objective 2.

Burkina Faso

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	10,200	9,800	20,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	10,200	9,800	20,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	10,200	9,800	20,000

* 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.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)		
Number of local early warning systems in place	number	5
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	9,800
Number of women receiving cash	number	10,200
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	337,500
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	4,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	20

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 4: "Strengthen the Agricultural Sector through Local Procurement and Support to Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: US\$1,131,500

Agricultural production remains at a small-scale and subsistence level in Burkina Faso, and food processing and food fortification are still underdeveloped despite being among the priorities of the national economic development plan. Existing producers of fortified food have limited technical and marketing capacities.

Under this capacity building activity, WFP will continue to use its purchasing power through local purchases, to boost employment, develop sustainable livelihoods and build up the capacity of smallholders organizations. The P4P initiative will strengthen the capacities of its partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, and training and exchange of lessons learnt among producers' organizations. WFP will also support existing projects to enhance the production of local fortified weaning flours and use ongoing nutrition programmes as a catalyst to promote the use and consumption of these foods. Over time, WFP programmes aim to proportionally reduce the volume of imported fortified foods and increase its local procurement. An estimated 1,000 small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component in 2011. This activity supports Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Burkina Faso

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	600	400	1,000

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	60
Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	30

(d) Special Operations

None

Cameroon

Country Background

Cameroon ranks 153 of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. In spite of a per capita GDP of US\$2,043, 40 percent of its 18.5 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent depend on agro-pastoral activities. In addition, fragile political and security conditions in neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to the influx of refugees from the Central African Republic and Chad, 87,000 of whom are currently dispersed in the East and Adamaoua regions.



The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high rates of malnutrition among the food-insecure especially in the Sahelian north and far north regions, where a recent survey showed acute malnutrition rates of 14 percent and 11 percent respectively. The chronic malnutrition rate is classified as critical in the north region, with 43 percent food-insecure, and as serious in the far north, with 36 percent food-insecure.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low food crop production resulting in chronic food insecurity. A WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, conducted in 2007, revealed poor agricultural production, low education and income levels were largely responsible for the vulnerability in the northern regions which are among the most food-insecure zones with food accounting for more than 40 percent of households' total expenditures. In January 2010, a joint Government/FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was conducted in the north and far north regions and concluded that the northern areas of the Logone and Chari division was also affected by the widespread drought which struck the Eastern Sahel. According to the survey, 216,000 people in the Logone and Chari need immediate food assistance; 124,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women are suffering from malnutrition.

Education levels reveal significant disparities among regions, rural and urban areas, and between genders. Fifteen percent of adults living in rural areas in the three northern regions have completed their primary school education, and only 5 percent of women have had access to basic education.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cameroon

In 2011, WFP will respond to challenges related to basic education, food insecurity and malnutrition by implementing support activities in the three northern regions of the country through an EMOP for the drought response and a CP. In addition, the needs of Central African Republic and Chadian refugees will be addressed by a PRRO.

Guided by UNDAF, WFP will be supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities in line with its PRSP. In its effort to address low school enrolment rates and improve food availability during the lean season for the most vulnerable

Cameroon

populations, WFP is contributing to MDG1, 2 and 3. Monthly GFD and the provision of fortified food to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women implemented under the EMOP and the PRRO are in support of MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							4,493,975
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							18,541,560
Development Operation							3,554,234
Total							26,589,770
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	0	0	273	2,726	273	3,272	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	15,627	1,879	1,175	1,044	219	19,945	0
Development Operation	3,270	284	95	0	28	3,677	0
Total	18,897	2,163	1,543	3,770	520	26,894	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Cameroon EMOP 200127: "Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population and Acutely Malnourished Groups in Northern Cameroon"

Duration: 1 June 2010 – 30 April 2011

Total food commitment: 27,498 mt

The widespread drought which struck the eastern Sahel has also affected the extreme north region of Cameroon, particularly the Logone and Chari division. As a result, the food security status of already vulnerable households has further deteriorated, causing a food and nutritional crisis in one of the poorest areas of the country.

According to the CFSAM conducted by the Government, FAO and WFP in January 2010, 216,000 people in the northern areas of the Logone and Chari division are in need of emergency food assistance. Targeting of the most vulnerable households for GFD has been done in collaboration with the local government authorities based on the findings of the CFSAM survey. Beneficiaries under the supplementary feeding programme component are targeted in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP aims at saving lives and protecting livelihoods in crisis situations by providing food assistance to drought affected populations in the north and extreme north regions. The main activities of the operation include five-months of GFDs of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to the drought affected households. A school feeding programme including CSB, sugar and vegetable oil will be implemented for 11 months for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in the north and far north regions.

Cameroon

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	81,800	42,100	123,900
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	41,300	82,600	123,900
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	200	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cameroon PRRO 200053: “Food Assistance to Central African and Chadian Refugees in Cameroon”

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

Total food commitment: 39,889 mt

There are two refugee caseloads in Cameroon: a group from Central African Republic which started arriving in 2005 and a group from Chad which began arriving on 1 February 2008. The influx of Central Africans in eastern Cameroon has increased over time and now numbers 87,000 people. The group of refugees from Chad who sought refuge in northern Cameroon and is accommodated in the Langui Camp has steadily decreased and is now stabilized at 5,000 people.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, this PRRO responds to the food and nutritional needs of both groups of refugees. The overall objectives of the project is to save the lives of the refugees through a monthly GFD of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in order to provide a daily ration of 2,100 kcal. The PRRO will also improve the health and nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women through the provision of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar. In addition, FFA and FFT programmes will be implemented in order to address the self-reliant needs of refugees and participants under FFA/FFT activities who will be given a daily family ration consisting of cereals and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year respectively.

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	47,703	44,297	92,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	48,198	43,802	92,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	48,198	43,802	92,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,700	5,900	11,600
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	7,000	3,000	10,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,240	960	3,200

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

Cameroon

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
General Food Distribution		
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	92,000
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	75
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Number of bridges rehabilitated	number	5
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	number	5

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cameroon CP 105300: "Country Programme – Cameroon (2008 – 2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,265 mt

Basic education and food security remain an important challenge in the three northern regions of Cameroon targeted by the CP. In line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, WFP's intervention focuses on the following main objectives: (i) the improvement in access to primary education by increasing school enrolment and attendance rates and the overall performance of children at schools with particular attention to young girls; and (ii) the improvement of the food security situation of vulnerable communities through the establishment of cereal granaries as well as by reinforcing their capacities to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchases.

Activities of the CP are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group and local NGOs. The Government contribution includes the payment of secondary transport for the school feeding programme and the provision of storage facilities at extended delivery points. In addition, the Government has pledged to increase its in-kind contribution of cereals to the Food Security and Rural Development activity under component two of the CP. In order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school feeding policy as well as preparing the hand-over strategy for the school feeding programme.

Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 1: "Education Support for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 14,765 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity contributes to the improvement of school enrolment, retention and learning capacity of children, with special attention to girls. WFP provides assistance to Government primary schools located in the three northern regions where access to education is an economic problem for the most underprivileged households, and where enrolment rates are lower than 30 percent and gender disparity is as high as 50 percent. Under this activity, a daily hot meal is provided to primary school children 165 days a year. The food basket contains rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for hot meals served at

Cameroon

school. Girls receive a quarterly take home ration of cereals as an incentive for their parents to allow them to complete their primary education.

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	24,095	33,273	57,368
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	24,095	33,273	57,368
Number of children given take-home rations	8,335		8,335
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	8,335		8,335

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of months THR's were distributed	number	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	287

Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 2: "Food Security and Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,500 mt

Supporting Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity aims to: (i) address village food deficits in the short-term by establishing community cereal granaries; (ii) encourage agricultural producers to contribute to school feeding activities; (iii) increase women's participation in community development activities and improve their capacity to manage assets; and (iv) improve national capacity for food security early warning, vulnerability assessments and emergency preparedness and response.

This activity will be implemented in the north, far north and Adamaoua regions. WFP supports communities in the building and management of 500 cereal granaries, which are mainly entrusted to women's groups. WFP provides a one-off stock supply of maize or sorghum, 10 to 15 mt, to each group. The groups are expected to sustain the operation on purely business terms. Hence, the activity helps rural communities to improve agricultural production and to manage cereal stocks. Additionally, it helps to reduce vulnerability and enables people to assume greater responsibility for the future supply of food to schools. In fact, this activity could be seen as part of the phase-out strategy from the school feeding programme: rural communities increasing their food contribution to school canteens.

WFP has been strengthening and broadening its partnership base with the European Union and local NGOs in view of enhancing communities' managerial capacity. These concerted efforts will contribute to ensure progressive ownership of the project, sustainability and replication in other poor rural communities. In fact, the cereals provided by WFP are sold during the lean season to members of the rural communities below the market price. During the harvest season, when the price is low, the amount obtained from the sale during the lean season is used to purchase more cereals. Normally, if the cereal bank is well managed, its stocks keep increasing from year to year. Thus, the more cereal banks WFP will establish, the more rural communities will ensure progressive ownership of this project. The Government

Cameroon

strongly supports this food security project through the decentralized technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and has promised to fulfil its in-kind contribution pledge to provide 600 mt of cereals yearly.

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	10,320	2,580	12,900
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		number	30
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	50

(d) Special Operations

None

Central African Republic

Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country with four million inhabitants. Armed conflict between government forces and opposition groups as well as banditry, mainly in the north, has forced 192,000 Central Africans into internal displacement and 160,000 to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. While the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” brought together main rebel groups and the Government in December 2008, the ensuing peace process, including election preparation and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), has been slow with continued sporadic armed clashes and displacement.



The country ranked 179 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. It suffers from poor infrastructure and a lack of basic services. Prolonged insecurity has led to decreased agricultural production. The economy was negatively impacted by the global economic downturn in 2009 and increased local food prices. The 2009 WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicates 30 percent of the population is food-insecure. GAM at the national level for children under 5 is 10 percent and chronic malnutrition is 38 percent. The national HIV prevalence is 6 percent; the highest in the sub-region. Life expectancy has decreased since 1988 and is currently 47 years. The national net school enrolment of primary school children is 56 percent. In addition, the Central African Republic hosts 31,000 refugees, mainly from the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP activities, which are carried out through four projects, support MDG1 through 6, the Government's PRSP and the intergovernmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding. Established in 2005, the Peacebuilding Commission is an intergovernmental advisory body of the United Nations that supports peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict, and is a key addition to the capacity of the international community in the broad peace agenda.

WFP is implementing a PRRO in the southeast and the conflict-affected north to save lives, improve food security and nutritional status, and rebuild livelihoods. WFP aims to meet the most vulnerable immediate food needs whilst contributing to early recovery through GFD, seed protection rations, FFA, FFT, emergency school feeding, nutritional interventions and activities for PLHIV.

In line with MDG2, 4 and 5, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the National Protocol on Nutrition, Central African Republic's development project seeks to stabilize attendance and improve the attention span for primary schoolchildren through its school feeding programme. In support of MDG4 and 5, it also aims to lower the rate of malnourished children under 5 and further contributes to MDG6.

Central African Republic

In addition, WFP manages UNHAS. This provides rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to areas which are inaccessible due to insecurity and poor infrastructure and which become impassable during the rainy season (May to September).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							31,487,750
Development Operation							10,951,871
Special Operation							3,554,835
Total							45,994,456
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	12,991	2,053	1,325	4,373	1,010	21,752	0
Development Operation	4,330	915	578	2,305	206	8,334	0
Total	17,321	2,968	1,903	6,678	1,216	30,086	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central African Republic PRRO 200050: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict in the Central African Republic and in the Sub-Region"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 47,204 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the project aims to: (i) increase the food consumption of IDPs, refugees and returnees affected by armed conflicts and displacements; (ii) reduce malnutrition among children, women and PLHIV in conflict-affected areas to below the critical threshold; and (iii) contribute to restoring and protecting the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities.

WFP will target the conflict-affected northern regions by providing relief assistance through GFD to IDPs, returnees and refugees, nutritional support to malnourished children 6-59 months and underweight pregnant and lactating women and assistance to PLHIV. Recovery activities include:

- Emergency school feeding, which targets 180 schools, to facilitate the return of children to school;
- FFA activities including seed protection rations to promote food production/asset creation (land rehabilitation, storage) and rehabilitate basic infrastructure (roads, schools); and
- FFT through apprentice/literacy courses and support to the DDR process.

Refugees, returnees, IDPs, mothers of severely malnourished children, primary school

Central African Republic

children and PLHIV receive the full food basket of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and CSB. Those being provided nutritional support are provided with CSB, oil and sugar. Cereals and oil are distributed to FFT and FFA participants, with the latter also receiving pulses and salt.

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	272,216	206,434	478,650
Number of IDP beneficiaries	61,483	60,994	122,477
Number of refugee beneficiaries	13,303	13,197	26,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	74,786	74,191	148,977
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	27,930	16,150	44,080
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	19,950	8,550	28,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	79,097	83,654	162,751
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,520	5,880	8,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	19,093	44,651	63,744
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided		number	180
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of days rations were provided		number	90
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas		number	80
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared		hectares	1,400
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		number	8,400
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		number	500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Central African Republic DEV 103610: "Support for Education for All and Health"

Duration: 1 October 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 31,649 mt

This project seeks to increase school enrolment, improve attendance and school performance, and reduce dropouts for pre- and primary school children. It also strives to address moderate acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months and improve the nutritional status of malnourished pregnant and lactating women. These goals are in line with Strategic Objective 4.

Central African Republic

WFP targets eight prefectures in the south of the country with high levels of food insecurity and low school enrolment rates. To improve children's concentration during school, a daily hot meal composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt will be provided on-site to children in primary schools and in community based childcare centres 175 school days per year.

A ration of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar will be provided to children under 5 following treatment for moderately acute malnutrition at local health centres for a period of 90 days. Beneficiaries are targeted through measuring weight-for-height and MUAC. This same ration will also be provided to underweight pregnant and lactating women attending community and health centres. WFP will also support therapeutic feeding by providing a daily ration to caretakers of severely malnourished children under 5 as a key incentive to maintain attendance at health centres. This ration is composed of cereals, pulses, CSB, oil, sugar and salt.

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	92,226	86,304	178,530
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,000	20,000	21,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	72,186	76,344	148,530

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	210
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	461

Central African Republic DEV 200191: "HIV Central African Republic"

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 March 2012 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,692 mt

The overall goal of the project is to support the implementation of nationally owned care and support programmes for PLHIV and OVC with the ultimate aim to hand-over the activities to the Government, families and communities. WFP strives to increase people's adherence to treatment, improve theirs and their families' food security and nutritional status thereby building their strength and capacities to support themselves.

In line with Strategic Objectives 3 through 5, this project will be implemented in the south of the country and will support PLHIV following ART, PMTCT beneficiaries, TB patients on DOTS and their households, and OVC. WFP will support FFT to rebuild and sustain livelihoods enabling beneficiaries to exit from the programme. Additionally, WFP will prepare the programme hand-over by building the analytical capacity of government organizations required for a sustainable HIV response. This response will encompass

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increased dialogue on HIV issues, greater collaboration on programme monitoring and evaluation as well as training. Beneficiaries for all activities will be selected for enrolment based on their nutritional status.

The food basket is composed of: cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt for ART, TB and OVC activities, whilst PMTCT beneficiaries will receive CSB, oil and sugar. FFT rations will consist of cereals and oil. Family rations are provided for ART and TB activities while all other participants receive an individual ration.

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	17,264	15,936	33,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	17,264	15,936	33,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,016	3,984	8,000

* 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
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	number	8,000
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	17,200
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance	number	8,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1

(d) Special Operations

Central African Republic Special Operation 105620: "Provision of Safe and Reliable Air Transport to the Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic"

Duration: 25 October 2006 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$15,456,349 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$15,347,959)

Insecurity, bad roads and poor infrastructure conditions in the Central African Republic impede access to beneficiaries. Consequently, air travel is crucial for the provision of an effective and timely humanitarian response. WFP is managing UNHAS to provide rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to these unreachable areas. The humanitarian air service also provides medical and security evacuations when required. UNHAS transports light non-food cargo, particularly during the rainy season, to ensure it reaches the field bases of humanitarian organizations in good condition. The UNHAS fleet provides this logistical support for WFP and humanitarian agencies and relies mainly on donor contributions as well as cost recovery. There are currently 40 United Nations agencies and NGOs in the Central

Central African Republic

African Republic.

UNHAS is currently operating one aircraft, a 15-seater LET 410, which has a short take-off and landing. The Let 410 capacity will accommodate increased users' requirements by adding additional flight hours. This airplane serves 17 locations within the country.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	80
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	5
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	500

Chad

Country Background

Chad is a low-income, food-deficit country, listed 175 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. With a population of 10.5 million and a 2 percent average annual growth rate, Chad's economy has long been inhibited by its landlocked position, high energy costs and a history of instability. Almost half of the Chadian population lives under the poverty threshold with the rural population being most disadvantaged. Malnutrition is one of the main problems facing the local population with an alarming prevalence especially in the Bahr el-Ghazal region where a 28 percent GAM rate has been reported. Poverty and food insecurity limits access to basic education, leading to a net enrolment rate of 61 percent in 2005 and an adult illiteracy rate of 68 percent.



Poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts during the country's 50 years of independence while tensions between ethnic groups have contributed to political instability. The recent escalation of violence among ethnic groups and rebel incursion in the east have further destabilized the country and displaced more than 180,000 people. Additionally, Chad is subject to the spill-over effects from crises in the neighbouring countries of the Sudan and the Central African Republic. During the past six years, Chad has hosted over 255,000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region as well as 88,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees; Chad relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

Food insecurity in the Sahelian belt of Chad has been exacerbated by the 2009 drought that led to poor agricultural production. The results of the EFSA conducted in March 2010 shows 42 percent of the households were severely food-insecure, 1,102,000 people, and 19 percent moderately food-insecure, 482,000 people. Eighty percent of the population depends on subsistence farming and herding for their livelihoods. Cereal production is heavily affected by erratic rains, cyclical droughts and locust infestations. Poor farming practices and limited access to food make the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

Given the complexity of food insecurity and malnutrition in a politically fragile context, WFP interventions in Chad include relief, rehabilitation and development objectives which contribute to 7 of the 8 MDGs.

Relief assistance is provided to refugees, IDPs, returnees and drought-affected populations through two EMOPs covering eastern Chad and the western Sahelian belt, while a PRRO is implemented in southern Chad. These activities support MDG1, 2 and 5. Through its CP in western and central Chad, WFP provides assistance to local inhabitants in food-insecure areas by promoting primary education through school feeding activities and supporting the nutrition and health status of vulnerable groups through selective feeding programmes

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contributing to the achievement of MDG2 through 7. These interventions are in line with the initiatives in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and contribute to the achievement of four of the principal objectives of the Chadian Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Phase II.

In support of the humanitarian community, WFP manages the UNHAS providing a vital air link for more than 100 United Nations agencies and NGOs as well as donor representatives and the media. It also provides evacuation services and transport of light cargo to inaccessible areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							195,312,822
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							12,598,591
Development Operation							11,764,087
Special Operation							13,012,051
Total							232,687,550
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	103,349	13,005	7,776	23,918	5,424	153,471	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	6,288	1,621	429	670	162	9,171	0
Development Operation	7,085	228	816	1,980	673	10,782	0
Total	116,722	14,855	9,021	26,568	6,260	173,424	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Chad EMOP 200060: "Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced and Affected Host Populations in Eastern Chad"

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

Total food commitment: 99,170 mt

This operation covers the eastern regions of Chad and provides support to Sudanese refugees, Chadians who are internally displaced and members of the host population who have been affected by the arrival of refugees and the internally displaced, as well as people who have been affected by the 2009/10 drought. With the ongoing insecurity in Darfur, Sudanese refugees are not expected to be able to return safely in the near future. Moreover, due to environmental and socio-economic factors, refugees and IDPs have limited access to farming land for cultivation or livestock rearing and therefore depend mainly on humanitarian assistance for their survival. While host communities have access to farming land, the harvest has been negatively impacted by drought and floods.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, the overall objective of this project is to:

- save the lives of Sudanese refugees and IDPs from Chad and contribute to the reduction of acute malnutrition through GFD and targeted supplementary feeding;

Chad

- improve the food consumption of host populations whose food and nutrition security have been adversely affected by drought and crop failure during the 2009/10 agriculture season, and IDPs who have been displaced due to intercommunity and armed conflicts, through GFD and emergency school feeding, including take-home rations for girls; and
- protect livelihoods and enhance beneficiaries' self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery through the re-establishment of livelihoods, the food and nutrition security of IDPs, returnees and host populations affected by conflict in eastern Chad through FFA and FFT activities.

The food basket for GFD consists of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, salt and sugar. For FFA and school feeding activities, the food commodities are cereals, oil, pulses and sugar. Beneficiaries of nutritional activities will receive oil, CSB and sugar.

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	467,000	402,000	869,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	101,520	86,480	188,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	144,585	110,415	255,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	144,585	110,415	255,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	21,000	21,000	42,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	51,520	60,480	112,000
Number of children given take-home rations	25,000		25,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	5,000		5,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600	200	800
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,300	7,900	14,200

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

Chad

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Emergency School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	695
Number of IDP, returnee or refugee children assisted by WFP	number	40,000
Number of PTAs trained in environmental protection and management	number	500
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	number	30
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	number	30
Number of months THR's were distributed	number	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	420
Number of sanitation facilities or latrines rehabilitated or constructed	number	30
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	80
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	500
Number of bridges constructed	number	10
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	150,000
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed	m3	50,000
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	16,500
General Food Distribution		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	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
Supplementary Feeding		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,300
Number of days rations were provided	number	90

Chad EMOP 200112: "Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population in Chad"

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

Total food commitment: 101,085 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 46,784 mt)

This project was launched in response to the drought caused by low and erratic rainfall during the 2009–2010 cropping season. A crop and food supply assessment in October 2009 estimated a cereal deficit for the 2009–2010 agricultural seasons as being 35 percent below the five-year average, equal to a net deficit of 637,000 mt. The drought has seriously affected crop production and negatively impacted the availability of pasture for livestock in the Sahelian belt of Chad, hence reducing livelihood options for already vulnerable populations and increasing malnutrition rates.

The regions of the Sahelian belt of Chad are structurally the most food-insecure in the country due to their cyclic exposure to weather hazards further exacerbated by the past years' poor agricultural production. Given the alarming situation in Chad's Sahelian belt, the overall objectives of this EMOP are to improve food consumption, reduce malnutrition and restore the livelihoods of people. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the specific objectives are:

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- to save lives of the drought-affected population through GFD as well as blanket feeding to children ages 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women;
- to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through the treatment of moderately malnourished children 6–59 months under a targeted supplementary feeding programme; and
- to reduce hazard related to shocks in targeted communities.

Supplementary feeding will be targeting children 6–59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be supported with CSB, sugar and oil. Blanket feeding will target all children ages 6–23 months and all pregnant and lactating women from the second trimester of pregnancy until 6 months after delivery; CSB, oil and sugar will be distributed for 12 months. GFD and FFA rations will be composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

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	406,214	330,538	736,752
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	314,600	290,400	605,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		43,000	43,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	55,000	55,000	110,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			Planned
	Unit of Measure		
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number		3
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number		12
Number of days rations were provided	number		360
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number		150
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres		10

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Chad PRRO 200059: "Assistance to CAR Refugees and the Host Population in Chad"

Duration: 1 April 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 22,858 mt

Since 2003 the southern region of Chad has been hosting refugees fleeing insecurity in the Central African Republic. These refugees have been assisted by WFP since their settlement. Currently, a total of 88,000 refugees reside in southern Chad. The latest influx of 20,000 people arrived in 2009 and settled in the southeastern region of Salamat. This new PRRO is based on the recommendations from the 2009 JAM as well as on the results of the joint December 2009 Government/FAO/WFP/Famine Early Warning System Network crop assessment mission. The former assessment concluded the region hosting refugees also

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suffered from erratic rains and subsequent crop failures affecting the refugees and local population. Therefore, along with refugees, this project will also assist the targeted local population.

With the current security situation in northern Central African Republic, the refugees are not likely to return home in the near future. Covering the regions in southern Chad, this PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, through its relief and recovery actions aims to:

- save the lives of refugees and targeted host population through the provision of life-saving relief assistance as well as through supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; and
- re-establish and strengthen the livelihoods of refugees and host communities through the creation of social and productive assets and the enhancement of technical capacity and skills required to attain food self-sufficiency.

Under the relief component, WFP will provide GFD to refugees and assist targeted people from the host population during the two-month lean season. Supplementary feeding rations will be provided throughout the year to children between 6 and 59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, pregnant women from the third trimester until 6 months after childbirth as well as a caretakers' ration in therapeutic feeding centres. GFD beneficiaries will receive cereals, pulses, oil and salt while supplementary feeding beneficiaries will receive oil, CSB and sugar.

The recovery component will provide food assistance through FFA and FFT during the lean season targeting vulnerable households who have experienced crop and/or livestock losses; beneficiaries will be selected through community-based participatory approaches. FFA and FFT beneficiaries will receive cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

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	58,850	54,350	113,200
Number of refugee beneficiaries	34,736	32,064	66,800
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	15,132	13,968	29,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,660	2,800	8,460
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,842	7,238	15,080

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

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
General Food Distribution		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,200
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	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
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	196
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	number	45
Number of shallow wells constructed	number	151
MCHN		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,000
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	9
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Chad CP 104780: "Country Programme – Chad (2007–2010)"

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

Total food commitment: 42,006 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 31,224 mt)

The CP, in line with the country's UNDAF, will focus on improving adult literacy, promoting access to basic education, especially for women and girls, and improving the nutritional and health status of pregnant women and malnourished children between 6 months and 5 years. Activities will also enable rural populations to secure sustainable means of subsistence and to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity. The project will cover seven regions.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the two components of the CP aim to:

- improve access to primary education and reduce disparity between boys and girls through onsite school meals and take-home rations for girls in grades 5 and 6;
- increase the access of impoverished households to literacy and numeracy training, particularly for women and adolescent girls facing chronic poverty as the literacy rate for women in Chad is very low and girls education is not a priority in rural areas;
- meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, particularly malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women; and
- address the food and nutrition needs of food-insecure PLHIV on ART and their families.

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Chad CP 104780, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

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

Total food commitment: 26,092 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 19,474 mt)

Under the objective of promoting basic education and increasing literacy rates, this activity will target primary schools where enrolment and performance levels are below the national average. Schoolchildren will be provided hot meals of maize meal, sugar and oil. Based on the attendance, girls in grades 5 and 6 will be provided with take-home family rations of cereals, oil and salt at the end of the term/semester, as an incentive to parents to keep them in school.

The adult literacy activity will include literacy and numeracy training, providing the basis for job opportunities including income-generating activities after graduation. Participants will receive take home rations of cereals, oil and salt through FFT activities.

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	95,795	132,830	228,625
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	76,000	74,000	150,000
Number of children given take-home rations	16,000		16,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	16,000		16,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,047	878	2,925

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	number	90
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	number	2,925
School Feeding		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	150,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	16,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	728

Chad CP 104780, Activity 3: "Improvement of Health and Nutrition among Vulnerable Groups"

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

Total food commitment: 9,710 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 5,546 mt)

WFP aims to improve the nutrition and health status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women through supplementary feeding. Beneficiaries in supplementary feeding centres will be given an individual ration of CSB, oil and sugar.

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PLHIV will be assisted through a household ration to improve their nutritional status and contribute to improved adherence of ARV treatment. Beneficiaries will be provided with a family ration of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, salt and sugar. Assistance will be provided for 6 months to most food-insecure HIV affected households, after which they will be introduced to and encouraged to participate in income generating activities.

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	55,800	24,200	80,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	25,000	30,000	55,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	15,500	9,500	25,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	25,000	
MCHN			
Number of days rations were provided	number	360	
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number	25,000	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	

(d) Special Operations

Chad Special Operation 200058: "Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad"

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

Total project commitment: US\$26,024,102 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$ 13,012,051)

This SO facilitates the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad where the population in need live in remote areas. Given the poor road conditions and the prevailing insecurity, travel by road can be risky and impracticable. Besides the ICRC, which provides passenger air service for their own staff, UNHAS remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad.

The project provides a common, inter-agency humanitarian air transport service to meet the operational requirements of the humanitarian community in Chad. The operation also transports light cargo and ensures timely evacuations, medical, security and casualty, for humanitarian workers. UNHAS provides transport services to over 100 organizations including United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs and donor missions.

As the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) is leaving Chad in 2011, and the additional UNHCR aircraft in support of UNHAS operations

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will not be available in the coming year, this SO will face additional challenges and will become much more necessary as it will remain the only humanitarian air service in Chad. At this stage as the UNCT/user group is yet to decide on the air transport needs post - MINURCAT withdrawal.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	400
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	20
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	4,300
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	110

Côte d'Ivoire

Country Background

As a consequence of the complex socio-political crisis which started in September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a period of instability. The country was split into the rebel held north and the Government controlled south, causing population displacement and a deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The 2007 Ouagadougou Agreement started the new peace process, which includes presidential elections now re-scheduled for late October 2010.



The 2008 National Survey on households' standard of living showed a deterioration of the poverty level from 38 percent in 2002 to 49 percent in 2008; 15 percent of the population live below the extreme poverty line of US\$1 per day. The mortality rate of children under 5 is 127 per 1,000 live births in 2007 increased from 125 per 1,000 live births in 2004. Maternal mortality is high at 810 per 100,000 live births, primary school enrolment is low at 50 percent and Côte d'Ivoire has the highest HIV prevalence rate in West Africa with just under 5 percent.

GAM rates vary between 4 and 10 percent in the northern and western regions; the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is critical, at 40 percent in seven of the eight regions surveyed in July 2009 by WFP, UNICEF and *Programme National de Nutrition* (National Nutrition Programme of the Ministry of Health).

Almost 13 percent of the population is food-insecure and 3 percent of the population is severely food-insecure. Food insecurity reaches almost 30 percent in the western and northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire; the most food insecure and adversely affected areas by the aftermath of Côte d'Ivoire socio-political crisis.

The examination of trends in the achievement of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire confirms that the progress made since the first national report on MDGs in 2003 is still insufficient; MDGs will not be met by the deadlines in any of the indicators.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

WFP continues to play a major role in Côte d'Ivoire through peacebuilding and rehabilitation efforts. Assistance in 2011 will be provided through a PRRO, which ends in March 2011, and three development projects. The development projects will replace some of the activities in the current PRRO.

In line with MDG1 through 7, the PRRO provides food assistance to support the recovery of acutely malnourished children under 5, malnourished pregnant and lactating women to reduce low birth weight babies and support breast feeding, and to school canteens by providing meals to primary school children in areas most adversely affected by the socio-political crisis. WFP will also provide technical support to the Government and partners on HIV/AIDS programmes and policies.

Côte d'Ivoire

In line with MDG3, development project 107590, “Support to Sustainable School Canteens in Cote d'Ivoire”, WFP provides school meals to primary schoolchildren to increase enrolment and attendance while reducing the gender disparity. The project also aims to hand-over school canteens to the Government over a five-year period. The strong capacity building component supports the National Directorate for School Canteens and women groups through a home-grown school feeding approach as per the new WFP strategy on school meals.

In line with MDG1, 4 through 6 and 8, the new development project 200188, “Nutrition and HIV”, seeks to increase the nutritional status of women, children and PLHIV and will follow the closure of the current PRRO due to end in March 2011. This project will aim to reduce chronic malnutrition, increase the nutritional status of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, and assist PLHIV through nutritious food rations and income generating activities. WFP will work closely with the Government in the capacity building hand-over strategy.

The second development project to replace the PRRO, development project 200190, “Support for Rice Production”, aims at finding national hunger solutions, increase household food security, and assist school canteens by focusing on lowland rice production and community gardens. The objective is to increase dietary diversity and assist long-term hunger solutions; these activities support MDG7 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							2,134,026
Development Operation							8,705,418
Total							10,839,445
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	1,261	246	161	354	81	2,103	0
Development Operation	3,463	655	651	3,218	408	8,395	0
Total	4,724	901	812	3,572	489	10,498	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Côte d'Ivoire

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 106720: "Assistance to Populations Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Protracted Crisis"

Duration: 1 July 2007 – 31 March 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2010)

Total food commitment: 84,741 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 78,677 mt)

In 2011, the PRRO will focus on:

- nutrition activities specifically, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months, support to malnourished pregnant and lactating women and support to caretakers of severely acute malnourished children;
- technical support to programmes for PLHIV in food-insecure households, support to enhance the government policy regarding patients on ART, prevention of mother to child transmission, and support to OVC; and
- school feeding programmes, providing primary school children in the most food-insecure areas with daily school meals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, all of these activities will be undertaken in the areas with links to high food insecurity and malnutrition.

A nutritious ration of CSB, oil, and sugar are essential in the recovery of moderate acute malnutrition and will be provided to the beneficiaries in supplementary feeding programmes, as well as in MCH programmes to assist in the reduction of low birth weight babies and reinforce breastfeeding practices. Malnourished individuals enter and exit programmes based on the national protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition. Primary schoolchildren will receive a hot lunch consisting of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

WFP is supporting the Government to develop a national protocol on the nutritional care and treatment of PLHIV and/or TB. WFP will also conduct training and provide technical support for government officials in the areas of nutrition and HIV/AIDS.

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	143,560	121,940	265,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	31,000	10,000	41,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	107,760	116,740	224,500

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

Côte d'Ivoire

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	88
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,022

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cote d'Ivoire DEV 107590: "Support to Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 24,615 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 12,240 mt)

The objectives of this development project are to improve school enrolment, increase attendance rates and build government capacity in school feeding management. In 2011 this project will be expanded to include schools throughout the entire country to enhance the government strategy on sustainable school canteens.

Beneficiaries receive a school lunch designed to fulfil one third of their daily needs for the 120 school days in the year. To increase girls' enrolment, attendance and retention rate, girls in six regions will also be targeted for family take-home rations. Girls in selected classes will receive 50 kg of rice at the end of each school quarter if they achieve at least 90 percent attendance per month.

WFP's project strategy consists of building the capacity of the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNC) by providing support for 100 percent of the school days in the first year. Through capacity building of the DNC and women's groups WFP aims to reduce food assistance and increasing government and communities' responsibility for providing the schools with food. The project started with 120,000 beneficiaries in the first year, and each additional year beneficiaries from the current PRRO enter the development project as capacity is being built throughout the country. WFP will contribute to the development of the national policy on school feeding, and help to build capacity at the national level through training in management, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and support to women's groups which eventually provide food to the schools. In line with this strategy to ensure the sustainability of school feeding in the long term, WFP will provide meals for all 120 school days the first year, 90 days the second year, 60 days the third year and 30 days for the fourth and fifth year. The number of meals provided by the Government and communities will increase as WFP's contribution decreases. The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of national counterparts, is vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long-term. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

The development project is in line with UNDAF and supports the national objectives on education set out in the National Development Plan for the Education and Vocational Training Sectors. It promotes Strategic Objective 4 by raising the level of education, and

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Strategic Objective 5 by strengthening the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies.

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	316,000	334,000	650,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	216,000	234,000	450,000
Number of children given take-home rations	50,000		50,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	50,000		50,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	234,000	
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	100	
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	216,000	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	50	
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1	

Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200188: "Nutrition and HIV"

Duration: April 2011 – 31 May 2013 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 14,640 mt

This development project will respond to the nutritional needs of acutely and chronically malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV. Food and nutrition assistance will be aligned and integrated into local development strategies addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. Assistance will serve as an entry point to the process of developing self-reliance through income generating activities for HIV households. A strong capacity building component for national nutrition and HIV partners will ensure that local hunger solutions are established. Beneficiaries under supplementary feeding and MCH activities will receive rations composed of CSB, oil and sugar. The food basket for PLHIV is composed of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, sugar and salt.

Nutrition and HIV interventions will be focused in the northern and western regions of Cote d'Ivoire which are the most food-insecure and have the highest rates of malnutrition and consistent HIV prevalence. The central and southern regions where malnutrition rates are low but HIV prevalence is high will be targeted through the HIV component. The districts to be covered are selected according to the priorities of the Government, the prevalence of malnutrition and HIV, and the presence of implementing partners.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this development project will build on the achievements of previous projects and the sound partnerships where government services and NGOs have been established over the course of previous projects. This project with other

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United Nations agencies including FAO, UNICEF and UNAIDS will collaborate in implementation of food security, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS support programmes through joint activities or through complementary and synergistic activities.

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	138,395	111,605	250,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	30,130	182,370	212,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	19,420	18,080	37,500
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	4,020	
MCHN			
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	88	
Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of children under-5 that received MNPs	number	140,000	
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of beneficiaries of food assistance to PLHIV and HIV affected individuals in support of business, educational or agricultural training	number	100	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on topics different from capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	2	
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	30	

Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200190: "Support for Rice Production"

Duration: 1 January 2011– May 2014 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,691 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this development project is designed to develop lowland rice production and market gardens in the Bouaké and Bondoukou regions following a global participatory approach to identify FFA activities. The immediate objectives of the project are the following: (i) improve food security through rice production combined with better management of water resources; (ii) diversify the food production and consumption of vulnerable households by introducing market gardening; (iii) increase farm incomes by promoting dry season farming; (iv) train farmers to develop their technical knowledge and skills in rice-growing and market gardening; and (v) provide essential support to the current development project "Sustainable School Canteen Programme", which would benefit from the increased availability of farm products coming from the newly developed and farmed land. Local purchases by the DNC could increase significantly as a result of the project.

WFP will work in close collaboration with the National Rice Programme in the project management. To this effect, WFP will recruit two programme officers, one trained primarily in rural engineering/agronomy and the other in rural sociology. In the field, programme

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assistants and female rural community organizers will be recruited to provide continuous monitoring of the project and mobilize the concerned communities.

Over the five-year period of this project, a total of 3,700 mt of rice will be distributed as an incentive to participants in community work and specific training sessions. The activities will make it possible to develop and reclaim lands assigned to farming and build the basic infrastructure required for quality management of the farm perimeters and products. The training provided to farmers will enable them to master all the stages and processes of land development and farming, including maintenance of infrastructure and equipment. Each participant will receive a daily family ration of 3 kg of rice. Targeting will be based on vulnerability, and priority will be given to households headed by women and youth.

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	5,460	5,040	10,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,092	1,008	2,100
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			Planned
Strategic Objective 4			Unit of Measure
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)			100

(d) Special Operations

None

Gambia

Country Background

Gambia has a population of over 1.7 million and remains one of the least developed, low incomes, food-deficit countries in the world. With a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and a low per capita GDP of US\$329, it is ranked 168 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. Poverty levels remain high with recent estimates showing poverty levels rising to 63 percent in 2009 from 59 percent in 2003. The recent global financial crisis exacerbated this situation with a decrease in development funds, the deteriorating government fiscal situation, falling remittances, decline in tourism and increases in import bills have adversely affected the most vulnerable urban and rural populations. Poor households therefore have limited access to basic food commodities.



Domestic food production meets only 50 percent of total national food requirements and there is a heavy reliance on imported food. Crop production has not been keeping up with population growth and improvements in recent harvests have not raised production to earlier per capita levels. While prices have decreased from the 2008 highs, the price of staple foods such as rice has remained well above last season's levels. The reintroduction of import taxes on rice and the removal of fuel subsidies also have an impact on upward trends in prices. Households now have to spend greater amounts of their earnings on food while experiencing a decline in their sources of income.

The quality of education is of concern as well as the retention of children in schools located in the disadvantaged regions of the country. Primary education completion rate is only 74 percent. Under current conditions, maintaining achievements is a challenge and a priority. In the education sector the improvements in enrolment rates need to be maintained and protected while completion rates and quality of education remains a critical challenge, particularly in disadvantaged regions of the country.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP continues its commitment in supporting the most vulnerable people in deprived areas of the country and in assisting the Government in its efforts in meeting the challenges of the MDGs. Through a development project, WFP provides a nutritious meal to children in pre- and primary schools, as well as take-home rations to community cooks that prepare the daily school meals in all the WFP-supported schools. The project is widely recognized as a stimulus in boosting enrolment and attendance, reducing drop-out rates and encouraging completion of primary school, contributing to MDG1 and 2. It also acts as the only country wide safety net for poorer families who benefit from the income transfer it provides.

To ensure the sustainable management of the school feeding programme, WFP continues to build institutional and human resource capacities of government counterparts and communities. In addition, complementary activities in nutrition and health education, school gardens and school infrastructure development are being implemented in collaboration with

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TNT, and other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

WFP is also implementing a VAM intervention which aims to identify and map vulnerabilities across the country, enhance sectoral coordination, build national capacities and set up a comprehensive food security monitoring system which incorporates household level food security information. This activity is being funded under a trust fund.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							3,776,485
Total							3,776,485
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	3,185	828	276	0	83	4,372	0
Total	3,185	828	276	0	83	4,372	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Gambia DEV 105480: "Support to Basic Education in Rural & Urban Vulnerable Regions"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 July 2012

Total food commitment: 18,859 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the goal of this project is to support the Government's efforts in meeting MDG2 by ensuring education for all by 2015 and to maintain the gains in education achieved over the years. The quality of education remains a challenge while enrolment and completion rates need to be maintained. The project supports WFP's Strategic Objective 4.

This project has the following objectives:

- increase gross enrolment to 98 percent in WFP-assisted primary schools by the end of the project;
- maintain attendance rate at 95 percent and increase completion rate to 85 percent in WFP-assisted schools by the end of the project;
- increase enrolment rates in early childhood development centres to 20 percent in WFP-assisted centres;

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- maintain attendance rate at 85 percent in WFP-assisted early childhood development centres;
- improve the learning environment in selected schools; and
- enhance government capacity to phase-in sustainable FFE activities.

Children at selected primary schools and early childhood development centres in food-insecure regions with low enrolment rates will be provided with a daily nutritious meal consisting of rice, oil, peas and salt. Cooks will each receive a monthly take home ration of one bag of rice as an incentive for their full participation. Other activities under the project will include institutional and human resource capacity building of stakeholders, school infrastructure development and school gardens to complement the school meals.

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	89,215	88,000	177,215
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	88,000	88,000	176,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,215		1,215

* 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
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation	number	200	
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number	380	
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	165,000	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	90	
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	number	5	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	9,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	9,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	79,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	79,000	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	550	
Number of teachers or cooks assisted by WFP	number	1,215	

(d) Special Operations

None

Ghana

Country Background

Ghana is a low-income, food-deficit country situated on the west coast of Africa, with a population of 22.5 million and an annual population growth rate of 1.9 percent. It ranks 152 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. The average GDP increased from US\$409 in 2004 to US\$712.25 in 2008. While countrywide poverty has been reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990, disparities of wealth within the country are still present with 45 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day. The national stunting rate continues to be high at 28 percent; 36 percent in the upper east regions of the country.



Despite Ghana's achievements in reducing poverty in line with MDG1, WFP's "Follow up Impact Assessment of Global Crisis" in May 2009 showed that Ghana's high current account and budget deficit, export and aid dependency, and low international reserves, make it very vulnerable to external shocks. Ghana has a diverse natural resource base of minerals, and while oil was recently discovered it is yet to be drilled in commercial quantities. However, recurrent natural disasters, the high food and fuel price crisis and marked disparities in national wealth have created the need for food assistance programmes. Agriculture remains the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one third of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products, which provide one third of export revenue. The WFP 2008 Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicates that 3 percent of households in Ghana rely mainly on unskilled labour for their income. Five percent of households in this group have poor and borderline food consumption; fifty-nine percent of this group is located in the three northern regions of Ghana.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967 providing both life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks, droughts, floods, high food prices and displacements as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience. In 2011, activities will be implemented through the CP and the PPRO.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Government in assisting hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis. The programme contributes to MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Ghana's PPRO aims to improve the overall food and nutritional security of households affected by economic and climatic shocks, increase the Government and communities' capacity to carry out activities related to climate change and ensure affordable access to adequate nutrition, particularly in the face of persistent volatility of food prices. The PPRO will serve as a bridge to help acutely food-insecure people regain their livelihoods. Under this PPRO, assistance will be provided to food-insecure PLHIV households and residual refugee populations. WFP is also implementing a P4P programme to develop the capacity of

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smallholder farmers to increase production which will in turn yield increased incomes. The PRRO contributes to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							10,776,339
Development Operation							4,771,570
Total							15,547,909
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	7,310	689	807	4,014	475	13,296	0
Development Operation	3,733	691	699	299	214	5,636	0
Total	11,043	1,380	1,506	4,313	689	18,932	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ghana PRRO 200046: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Drought/Floods and High Food Prices"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 27,785 mt

The objective of the PRRO is to improve the food and nutritional security of food-insecure households affected by natural disasters, high food prices and the global economic crisis. The PRRO consists of relief and recovery components.

The relief component contributes to Strategic Objective 1. It includes a contingency food stock for a minimum yearly number of expected flood and/or drought-affected people as well as a provision for a residual refugee caseload. Supplementary feeding will be provided through the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to support malnourished children and reduce malnutrition for nutritionally at risk pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiaries will be provided with CSB, vegetable oil and salt. Following a Government request for support to food-insecure PLHIV, WFP is providing family food rations as a safety net to PLHIV on ART, safeguarding the household from worsening food insecurity and maintaining the household caring capacity until the household member's health improves. Food and nutrition support for PLHIV is further expected to increase adherence to ART and improve the nutrition status of beneficiaries.

The recovery component, aligned with Strategic Objective 3 and in support of the Government's Northern Development Initiative, supports vulnerable food-insecure households through FFA/FFT activities. Discussions on FFA are still ongoing with partners. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, palm oil and salt. These programmes support

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long-term responses to food insecurity, vulnerability and climate change adaptation in the northern regions of Ghana. Livelihood support activities, through FFT, will be primarily targeting the most food-insecure groups most at risk of acute hunger, including shea-nut harvesters, small-scale food processors, agro-pastoralists, food and cash crop farmers and daily labourers. The effects of these interventions are expected to help reduce rural-urban migration by providing alternative work opportunities in rural areas.

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	102,330	78,920	181,250
Number of refugee beneficiaries	5,500	6,500	12,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	14,600	13,400	28,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	24,000	38,000	62,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,480	2,520	6,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	450		450
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,300	7,500	11,800
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance		number	6,000
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations		number	12
Strategic Objective 3			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		number	450

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ghana CP 104180: "Country Programme – Ghana (2006 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 38,112 mt

A comparison of the 1991/92 Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS) 3 and the 2005/06 GLSS 5 indicates general progress in the reduction of poverty, from 51 percent to 29 percent. Despite this improvement at the national level, marked regional disparities still persist. Key poverty indicators related to food security, nutrition, health and education show that people living in the northern regions are among the most deprived.

The goal of the CP is to support the Government in its assistance to hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutritional needs. This will be achieved through supplementary feeding health and nutrition education, and through support for basic education. Both activities are consistent with the national growth and PRSP, focusing on human development and the provision of basic services as well as the Comprehensive Africa

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Agriculture Development Programme Pillar 3.

The CP consists of two activities. Activity 1 is designed to reduce the level of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Activity 2 aims at improving attendance and completion rates among children in kindergartens and primary schools, grades 1 to 3, and girls in junior high school, equivalent to grades 7 to 9.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the objectives of the CP are to:

- reduce malnutrition among at-risk pregnant and lactating women and children under 5;
- improve attendance and completion rates among schoolchildren in primary grades and girls in junior high school;
- improve national capacity to implement and scale up supplementary feeding and on site school feeding programmes; and
- increase demand for domestic farm produce in response to newly created school feeding market requirements.

In order to provide basic services, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's technical and operational capacity to replicate, sustain and expand successful hunger response projects on a national scale. The country office will ensure the transfer of technical expertise and the creation of institutional mechanisms at the national, regional and district levels to contribute to sustainability.

Ghana CP 104180, Activity 1: "Supplementary Feeding, Health and Nutrition Education"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 12,310 mt

The supplementary feeding health and nutrition education component of this programme uses the life-cycle approach to contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality which is in line with Strategic Objective 4. As part of the implementation of the CP Action Plan, WFP will provide 20 percent of the food assistance while the remaining 80 percent will be provided by the Government. Targeting the three northern regions of the country, this activity will include the provision of blended food to targeted beneficiaries, strengthening of national capacity in the delivery of nutritional inputs at the regional, district and sub-district levels, and enhancing health and nutrition education at the community level. The GHS, in partnership with WFP and other collaborating United Nations agencies and NGOs, will implement complementary activities aimed at increasing the impact of this activity in rural areas by boosting outreach services and/or community health compounds.

In the targeted communities in the three northern regions, women in the second trimester of pregnancy and the first 6 months after delivery as well as children 6–24 months receive a micronutrient-rich supplement in Community Health and Nutrition Education Centres. Antenatal care will include a take-home ration of a maize meal, salt and oil. In day-care and pre-school centres, children 2–5 years will receive one micronutrient-rich mid-morning meal. Mothers cook on a rotating basis and attendants trained in basic accounting, hygiene and

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nutrition are in charge of the day-to-day management of the centres. Community involvement and ownership is ensured through community management committees. Community health nurses and volunteers under the supervision of GHS sub-district staff weigh pregnant and lactating women monthly and monitor the growth of children under 5 years. Lactating mothers are counselled and supported in breastfeeding their infants for six months only. WFP collaborates with other partners such as UNICEF and WHO to pool their resources for capacity-building and strengthening of the delivery of health and nutrition education, including HIV/AIDS awareness.

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	35,000	25,000	60,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,000	50,000	60,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
MCHN			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12	
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	206	
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	10,000	

Ghana CP 104180, Activity 2: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 25,802 mt

Support for basic education consists of two components: the progressive phasing out of the successful "Girls' Education Activity", targeting girls in the higher grades in junior high school, while scaling up support to the Ghana school feeding programme in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5. Despite the high achievements of the "Girls' Education Activity", implemented since 1999 by WFP and the Ghana Education Service, which has contributed to gender parity in two of the three northern regions, WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Women and Ghana Education Service by targeting northern districts with the lowest gender parity indicators. Girls achieving 85 percent attendance receive monthly rations of maize, oil and salt.

Through the school feeding programme, WFP is scaling up the national programme through joint targeting, building models of food delivery and fortified food baskets composed of rice, pulses, salt, micro-nutrient powder and palm/vegetable oil, as well as capacity building to provide the basis for sustaining the WFP intervention. In line with the New Partnership for Africa's Development and Hunger Project objectives for home-grown school feeding to increase the demand for domestic farm production, WFP is committed to procure commodities in Ghana, through the development of cost effective supply chains whilst working with small scale farmers through the P4P initiative. Partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP and NGOs are foreseen in capacity building activities to support food production and to provide skills training which will improve sustainable management of

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school feeding at the community level.

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	84,000	74,000	158,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,000	74,000	148,000
Number of children given take-home rations	10,000		10,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of months THRs were distributed		number	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	791
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase		number	300

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea

Country Background

Guinea is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country ranked 177 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Despite the country's agricultural potential and mineral wealth, decades of endemic corruption, weak governance and dictatorial rule have left the population impoverished and exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.



A WFP 2009 food security and vulnerability analysis found 32 percent of rural households to be food-insecure, with 8 percent severely food-insecure and 53 percent living below the poverty line. Access to health, education, water and sanitation services is extremely limited. According to the 2007 PRSP, only 38 percent of population has access to drinking water. This context has a direct negative effect on children; 163 per 1000 children die before reaching the age of 5. The nutritional status of this age-group is worrisome as the chronic malnutrition prevalence is above the critical threshold at 41 percent. Acute malnutrition and underweight prevalence is above the serious threshold at 12 and 21 percent respectively. Maternal mortality is 980 per 100,000 live births, and the national HIV prevalence is 1.6 percent. Although gross primary school enrolment rates have increased from 28 to 80 percent between 1989 and 2007, they trail the sub-Saharan average of 85 percent, and only 28.3 percent of adults are literate. Additionally, Guinea's Forest Region has hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire over the past two decades, which has increased pressure on resources and impacted on the living conditions of the local population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

The objective of WFP's assistance is to support the Government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, including the PRSP through the implementation of the Education for All programme; the development of the Agricultural Development Policy Paper and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a CP and a PRRO with particular focus on the middle, upper and forest regions.

Under the PRRO, WFP provides food assistance to Ivorian refugees in Guinea's Forest region thereby contributing to improving the living conditions and food security of local inhabitants and displaced populations opting for local integration. These activities support MDG1, 3 and 6. In line with MDG2 and 3, the PRRO and the CP also contribute to improving access to basic education, with a particular focus on reducing the gender gap. Particular nutritional needs of malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV are addressed through nutritional programmes, hence contributing to MDG4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							18,941,458
Development Operation							5,956,668
Total							24,898,125
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	13,486	2,129	1,243	1,801	407	19,066	0
Development Operation	3,577	672	406	637	131	5,422	0
Total	17,063	2,801	1,649	2,438	538	24,488	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea PRRO 105530: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"

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

Total food commitment: 78,504 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 59,438 mt)

The long-term presence of refugees in this region, which was self-sufficient in rice production until 1989, has strained local natural resources, leading to soil depletion and environmental degradation. In an effort to mitigate this negative impact and to improve food security among vulnerable people in Conakry Gaoual, Koundara and Boké in Lower Guinea and in Forest Guinea region, the PRRO seeks to:

- prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of the remaining refugees through GFD;
- improve the nutritional status of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women; and
- provide nutritional support to food-insecure PLHIV and their families.

These activities are in line with Strategic Objective 1.

In addition, the PRRO aims to rebuild and protect human and productive assets in order to encourage a social and economic rebound and stabilize school enrolment at pre-crisis levels for boys and girls, including refugees, in assisted schools by providing school meals as safety nets, with a particular emphasis on girls by distributing take home rations. This activity is in line with Strategic Objective 3.

This project also supports the repatriation of Ivorian refugees or their local integration through FFA/FFT activities. Given the continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire, the repatriation

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of the Ivorian refugees before December 2010 is unlikely. Few refugees may choose to integrate locally, whereas the large majority of them will plan to return to their country. FFT activities will support income-generating activities and projects in vocational and social skills as well as functional literacy. Livelihood support through FFA as an incentive to build household or community assets is another activity. These activities will support the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, environmental protection and climate change initiatives as well as the improvement of rural roads. Supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating will also be provided.

The Government's regional action plan in partnership with NGOs and the National Nutrition Service plans to:

- combat HIV and will serve as a framework for the coordination of partners' assistance efforts;
- provide school meals in Forest Guinea food-insecure areas of Lower Guinea; and
- support vulnerable groups by providing nutritional interventions on a community base.

These activities take place in already identified nutritional health centres targeting moderate and severe malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

The composition of the food basket for general rations is cereals, pulses, oil and salt. The same commodities are distributed to beneficiaries under the school feeding programme and participants in FFA and FFT activities. The supplementary feeding rations consist of blended foods, oil and sugar.

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	309,380	122,120	431,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,000	17,800	22,800
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	17,100	11,400	28,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	99,000	66,000	165,000
Number of children given take-home rations	12,472		12,472
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	6,000	4,000	10,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	22,200	14,800	37,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	2,600
General Food Distribution		
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	80
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	300
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	150
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	28,500
School Feeding		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	700

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guinea CP 104530: "Country Programme – Guinea (2007 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 27,941 mt

This project is implemented in the regions of upper and middle Guinea, as well as in some parts of Conakry, Lower Guinea, where families affected by HIV/AIDS are provided with food and nutrition support under this CP. Through its activities, the CP aims to reduce poverty, improve food security and decrease gender disparity in schools by distributing take home rations.

The school feeding component contributes to Strategic Objective 4, and seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. In line with Strategic Objective 2, support for rural development is provided through activities aimed at increasing agricultural production and strengthening livelihoods. In line with Strategic Objectives 3 and 5, the CP supports MCHN activities and trains and builds the capacity of the Government and partners to plan and carry out food assistance activities.

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education and Education for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 18,839 mt

This activity promotes access to basic education, focusing on increasing girls' enrolment and attendance to reduce disparities between the number of boys and girls in schools. WFP primarily targets public primary schools in poor rural areas vulnerable to food insecurity, focusing on schools where school enrolment, particularly girls' enrolment, is below the national average. Hot meals served at the school consist of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Dry take-home rations will be distributed to cooks and girls attending primary school.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	73,520	94,219	167,739
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	47,150	67,850	115,000
Number of children given take-home rations	8,607		8,607
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,470		8,470
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	850	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	2	

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 2: "Support to Community Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total commitment: 3,788 mt

WFP provides assistance to FFA beneficiaries working on community rural development in order to increase their responsibility for supplying products to school canteens on a continuous basis. Food assistance will be provided to groups in exchange for work which will require at least a year before yielding results. The activity aims to improve and increase annual production, encourage the planting of profitable crops, facilitate the flow of the production by rehabilitating rural roads, thereby encouraging producers to maintain and restore natural resources. This food assistance will thus serve as an incentive and will result as an important contribution to household food security, particularly during the lean season.

Specifically, this activity aims to:

- increase and improve annual food production;
- encourage the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium-term, even though they may be slower to produce;
- facilitate marketing of produce by rehabilitating a number of rural feeder roads; and
- encourage producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources.

In certain cases, the activity includes training activities for producers.

Beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with WFP partners based on household food insecurity criteria such as households headed by women, limited farm access and absence of small-scale commercial activities. A monthly family ration for five people composed of cereals, pulses, oil, and salt is distributed to beneficiaries participating in FFA and FFT activities.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	4,418	4,417	8,835
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	915	585	1,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	712	455	1,167
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	100	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	250	
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	10	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	400	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	3	

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 3: "Improvement of Health and Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups (Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women and People living with HIV/AIDS)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 5,314 mt

The activity aims to reduce malnutrition rates among pregnant and lactating women in order to reduce the incidence of a low birth weight rate and prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5. It also seeks to provide nutritional support for PLHIV, increase adherence to ART and improve the food security of families affected by HIV/AIDS in Conakry. The activity supports the efforts of the National Nutrition Service, which has set up a series of community-based nutritional interventions in collaboration with NGOs. Beneficiary rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, CSB and sugar. The country office plans to procure local commodity purchase mainly salt and palm oil.

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	6,165	3,565	9,730
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	2,600	4,370	6,970
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,380	1,380	2,760
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			

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Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4				
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)				
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number			2,260
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance	number			500
MCHN				
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number			2,600
Strategic Objective 5				
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)				
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%			5

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea-Bissau

Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a least developed country and is ranked 173 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Since the 1998–1999 armed conflict, recurrent bouts of political instability have hampered recovery and rehabilitation, leaving the country in a structural emergency marked by persistently critical socio-economic indicators.



In 2009, the country experienced significant political events including the assassination of the President and the Chief of the Army. A new President was elected in July 2009 following elections which were accompanied by political instability. In April 2010 an uprising by troops led to the incarceration of the Chief of the Army, and the placing of the Prime Minister under house arrest. The Prime Minister was subsequently released and reinstated to his post.

Eighty percent of the population lives on less than US\$2 per day while 16 percent live in extreme poverty on less than US\$1 per day. Only 20 percent of the population has access to electricity. As 70 percent of the population, to large extent women, rely on the cashew trade as their primary source of income, climatic hazards and volatile prices render the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficit. Twenty percent of newborns weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth, more than one in 10 infants die in the first year, and only 55 percent of children are enrolled in primary school. The chronic malnutrition rate for children under 5 is critical at 41 percent while the level of acute malnutrition is considered poor at 7.2 percent. The prevalence of HIV in Guinea-Bissau was 2.8 percent in 2009 and 41 percent of PLHIV are co-infected with TB.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea- Bissau

WFP has been present in Guinea Bissau since 1974, supporting the Government's efforts to support rural vulnerable groups struggling to fight poverty in a fragile environment. The objectives of WFP assistance are focused on the reduction of food insecurity and improved access to education and health services, and sustained environment outcomes, contributing to United Nations MDG1 and 6 and the National Development Goals of Guinea Bissau. Through a PRRO, WFP implements FFA activities, a school feeding programme, MCHN and assistance to PLHIV and TB. WFP food and nutrition assistance places specific emphasis on capacity building to assist the Government in laying the foundations for a shift from recovery to development.

Guinea-Bissau

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,427,207
Total							9,427,207
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	2,184	0	930	5,492	684	9,290	0
Total	2,184	0	930	5,492	684	9,290	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea-Bissau PRRO 106090: "Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total Food commitment: 26,558 mt (Including budget revision subject to approval. Currently approved: 17,268 mt)

WFP will concentrate its activities in the north, west and northwest of the country, where the food insecurity rate is 37 percent; in southern regions where the food insecurity rate is 34 percent and in east regions where the food insecurity rate is 24 percent. On a national scale, the national food insecurity rate is 32 percent, affecting one out of three individuals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO aims to:

- stabilize enrolment rates of boys and girls to pre-crisis levels in food-insecure areas where the retention rate is low;
- stabilize acute malnutrition in children under 5 and particularly in food-insecure regions;
- provide life-saving food and nutritional support to food-insecure PLHIV;
- assist in recovery efforts through the creation of sustainable assets and skills by providing critical elements of a social safety net during the lean season;
- provide assistance to poor farmers to improve their agricultural production capacity by helping them rehabilitate their agricultural lands through FFA; and
- contribute to the strengthening of Government and local NGOs' capacity to establish and manage food assistance and hunger reduction programmes.

The food basket consists of CSB, oil, sugar and salt for nutritional support to malnourished children under 5 for 90 days and pregnant and lactating women for 270 days. Cereals, CSB, oil, sugar and salt will be supplied to PLHIV undergoing ART and TB patients for 240 days. Under the school feeding programme, the ration consists of CSB, oil and sugar for 170 days

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per year. Participants and their family, totalling 7 people on average per family, under FFA activities will receive a family cereal ration, vegetable oil and salt each work day.

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	171,005	131,995	303,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	7,500	7,500	15,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	750	750	1,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	84,095	84,495	168,590
Number of children given take-home rations	24,910		24,910
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	24,910		24,910
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,250	6,700	14,950

* 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
Strategic Objective 1		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	900
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	600
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	20
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	20
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	5,250
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	100
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	number	3
School Feeding		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	840
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on topics different from capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	3
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	810
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	30

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Liberia

Country Background

After years of political uncertainty and conflict in Liberia, conflict ceased in 2003 with the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the subsequent election in 2005 of Africa's first female president. The conflict had a devastating impact on the country's economy. Nearly one million people were displaced, infrastructure was destroyed and health and education systems were left in total obliteration. A government-led Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey conducted in 2008 found the net enrolment of primary school children in rural Liberia remained low at 45 percent for boys and 42 percent for girls. Nearly 50 percent of households are food-insecure; they have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. Acute malnutrition among children under 5 is 5 percent. The national average stunting prevalence is 36 percent and surpasses the 40 percent critical threshold in 8 of 15 counties in the country.



Despite these challenges left behind by the 14 years of conflict, the Government has continued to demonstrate commitment to national recovery efforts through the introduction of strong policy reforms to stimulate reconstruction and development. The process of crafting a long term economic growth and development agenda to succeed the current PRSP, which will end in June 2011, has already begun. Also the country is now preparing for its second post conflict presidential and legislative elections expected to take place in October 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

Supporting all MDGs, the objective of WFP assistance in Liberia is to support the Government's social and economic recovery efforts by aiming to:

- provide food assistance to schoolchildren and to improve and reduce disparity in access to education;
- support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation;
- meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including PLHIV, pregnant and lactating women and children at risk of malnutrition; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes.

WFP channels its activities through a PRRO, covering the entire country and a development project, covering south-eastern Liberia.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							18,832,933
Development Operation							4,787,330
Total							23,620,263
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	10,410	1,628	755	1,128	351	14,271	480,000
Development Operation	3,062	379	211	0	63	3,716	0
Total	13,472	2,007	966	1,128	414	17,987	480,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

PRRO 108210: "Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2009 – 31 December 2011 (Extension in time subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 August 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 35,594 mt/US\$930,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 30,784 mt)

This project contributes to the Government's efforts to attain universal primary education and sustainable food security, and supports institutional capacity-building and infrastructure development. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this project seeks to:

- provide food for recovery as an investment to rebuild and protect human and productive assets;
- provide support to MCH programmes, in order to improve the nutrition and health status of children and mothers and vulnerable groups, including PLHIV and TB patients;
- provide school meals and support access to basic education with particular attention to girls; and
- contribute to the capacity-building of national institutions to ensure a timely and efficient response to food security challenges.

Beneficiary targeting is guided by the findings of vulnerability studies in 2008 and an external evaluation of the previous PRRO activities. The project targets rural communities with food to support livelihood asset rehabilitation and assistance to rebuild and protect human and productive assets. Beneficiaries of livelihood assets rehabilitation activities will receive a combination of FFA and CFA. The value of a daily wage for unskilled labour in the project areas is US\$2; half of this amount will be paid in cash and the other half will be given in food rations including cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for 150 days. The PRRO also

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provides small-holder farmers access to reliable markets and improves the capacity of farmer cooperatives in agro-processing and marketing through the P4P activity.

Food assistance is provided to rural public schoolchildren through school meals and girls' take-home rations. The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for 195 school days while take-home rations will consist of cereals and vegetable oil for 10 months.

Support to MCH programmes aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of children and mothers, and vulnerable groups such as PLHIV, is also provided under this PRRO. The food basket for MCH will include CSB, vegetable oil while HIV and TB rations will include cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and sugar, for 210 days.

WFP's main partners for this PRRO are the Government's Ministries of Education, Health and Social Welfare and Agriculture; local and international NGO partners will provide monitoring support and capacity-building training to participants in key aspects of the project implementation.

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	239,763	283,737	523,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	7,500	12,000	19,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,500	2,500	5,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	113,280	122,720	236,000
Number of children given take-home rations	8,000		8,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	8,000		8,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,100	3,100	6,200
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	15,500	15,500	31,000

* 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.

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	2,500
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	2,500
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	3,100
Number of women receiving cash	number	3,100
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	90
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	930,000
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	2,000
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	716
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number	110
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	87
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	106,200
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	129,800
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	100
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	8
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	9

(c) Development Projects and Activities

DEV 107330: "Support to Education in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2008 – 30 August 2011

Total food commitment: 10,897 mt

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project covers three school years and is implemented in five counties in the southeast of Liberia. This particular region is among the most affected by the civil crisis due to its remoteness and underdevelopment. Factors such as food insecurity, high child mortality rates and chronic malnutrition among children exacerbate low school enrolment, high drop-out rates, especially among girls, and high rates of illiteracy. There is a strong commitment on the part of the Government to develop the south eastern counties, as evident by the county level development agendas that prioritize improved access to basic education and social services.

The school feeding programme is intended to support the Government's effort and has the following objectives:

- increase school enrolment and maintain attendance;
- reduce drop-out rates among girls; and
- enhance the Government's management capacity and ownership of the programme.

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The school feeding programme will provide nutritious meals for primary school children in five counties and distribute take-home rations for girls in primary grades 4 to 6 in communities where the gender gap in school enrolment is 15 percent or more. The food basket for daily school meals will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, while the take-home rations will consist of cereals and vegetable oil.

Unlike the PRRO school feeding programme, which is implemented jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Education, with monitoring and capacity-building support from NGO partners, all aspects of this development school feeding project are implemented exclusively by WFP and the Ministry of Education, without monitoring support from NGO partners. This arrangement is part of the strategy to enhance government monitoring and management capacity and to increase community participation in the programme. WFP, in collaboration with volunteers from the United States Agency for International Development pilot Peace Corps programme, provides capacity-building training in the school feeding programme implementation and parent-teacher association/community mobilization skills for Ministry of Education regional coordinators and county level staff.

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	37,458	41,742	79,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	29,623	32,092	61,715
Number of children given take-home rations	4,371		4,371
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	4,371		4,371

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	716
Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation	number	120
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number	20
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	90
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	10
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	14,400
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	13,330
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	17,692
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	16,293
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	320
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	1
Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with non-government agencies on capacity development and/or hand-over action	number	1
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	1
Number of hand-over strategies under implementation in current year	number	1

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(d) Special Operations

None

Mali

Country Background

Despite Mali's stable political and social situation and its development potential in agriculture and pastoral activities, it still faces significant challenges in key development sectors and is ranked 178 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Sixty-nine percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-age children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls. Mali is among the ten countries with the highest adult illiteracy rate.



Eighty percent of the rural population is dependent on subsistence farming and livestock herding. Limited arable land, unpredictable weather, natural disasters including drought, locust infestations and floods, environmental degradation and fluctuating commodity prices have led to numerous food security and health challenges for these populations. In fact, every fifth household, 18 percent of the population is moderately food-insecure, of which 8 percent are severely food-insecure. The GAM rate among children under 5 was 6 percent in March 2008. A Food Security Analysis conducted following drought in the north revealed that the percentage of pastoralists' households which cannot afford more than two meals per day has increased from 16 percent in a normal year to 58 percent in January 2010. In addition to these prevailing vulnerability features, Mali has an HIV prevalence of 1.5 percent, meaning an estimated 100,000 adults and children are living with HIV and 44,000 children are orphaned due to AIDS.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

Through its food and nutrition interventions in Mali, WFP assists poor, food-insecure households to take charge of their own development and cope with natural disasters in accordance with the Government's PRSP. WFP contributes to achieving three of the five UNDAF medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners.

Activities implemented in Mali under the PRRO and the CP aim to fight malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels. The assistance provided by WFP supports the Government in achieving MDG1 through 6.

The recently introduced P4P pilot and the ongoing Japanese bilateral project, pursue similar objectives and strive towards increased means of subsistence for local communities. More specifically, WFP aims to reinforce the capacities of small-holder farmers with respect to procurement practices, food processing and commercialization as a means to increase their daily incomes through the P4P project. Farmers are anticipated to evolve into cooperatives and become competitive cereal suppliers on local and regional markets. The Japanese bilateral project aims to assist villagers in improving rice production by reclaiming swamps as small irrigated fields; build the capacities of the local population, including government

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technicians in good agricultural practices; and contribute to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,076,969
Development Operation							6,241,886
Total							11,318,855
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	2,449	245	361	1,981	0	5,036	0
Development Operation	4,958	689	319	0	0	5,966	0
Total	7,407	934	680	1,981	0	11,002	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mali PRRO 106100: "Fighting/Controlling Malnutrition in Food-Insecure Areas in Mali"

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

Total project commitment: 30,159 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 25,123 mt)

Contributing to Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO seeks to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women, and improve the nutritional status of food-insecure PLHIV and TB patients while receiving treatment. Communication and capacity-building will also be developed to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills to the Government and civil society organizations.

Beneficiaries of the programme include malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB patients. Target areas for nutritional activities were selected through joint evaluations, such as Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), conducted by the Government and WFP. The PRRO will be implemented in seven regions. HIV and TB activities will be carried out in urban areas of each targeted region.

Children will receive a daily individual ration of CSB and vegetable oil. Pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV, as well as those receiving treatment for TB, will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereals and pulses.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	88,301	45,099	133,400
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	25,869	25,869	51,738
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	43,552	36,313	79,865
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	723	1,073	1,796
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	1,073	
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	723	
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	43,552	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	26	
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	400	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mali CP 105830: "Country Programme – Mali (2008 – 2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 29,787 mt

The CP is aligned with UNDAF and was designed to correspond with government policy instruments, including the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (the Strategic Framework), the Farm-Steering law and the National Food Security Programme. The Strategic Framework, prepared in collaboration with the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the CP. In the area of basic education, WFP's interventions are in line with the Government's ten-year Education Development Programme. With regards to rural development and food security, WFP's activities fall under the ten year Food Security Strategy adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutritional insecurity.

In 2011, the CP will contribute to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor, food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Support for Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,237 mt

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to the education of a child especially in disadvantaged areas. To

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that end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, especially for girls, through support for school feeding in primary schools thereby aiming to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and close the gap between boys and girls. The country office also implements an “Essential Learning Package”; components of the package include fuel efficient stoves, deworming programmes and school gardens.

This activity targets the six regions with targeting based on the 2008 CFSVA survey that identifies the regions where the most vulnerable population groups are located. Other criteria considered are the gross enrolment rates which should be under both the national average and the average of the six targeted food-insecure regions, schools located in rural areas and community involvement.

The daily ration for each child beneficiary is made up of cereals, dried vegetables and oil. To encourage girls to stay at school during the last two years of primary school, dry rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls with a minimum of attendance rate of 80 percent. Voluntary community cooks receive five daily rations for FFA on a monthly basis.

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	73,794	98,969	172,763
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	50,352	75,527	125,879
Number of children given take-home rations	9,441		9,441
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	9,441		9,441
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,824		1,824
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number	14	
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	21,423	
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	3	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	75,527	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	50,352	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	724	

Mali CP 105830, Activity 2: "Support for Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: currently approved: 7,550 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 2 and in support of the Government's Agricultural Steering Law and the Blueprint for Rural Development, this activity aims to enable communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability caused by the negative effects of climate change. Its immediate objectives are to mitigate soil

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degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas, and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through FFA and FFT. Furthermore, gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes.

Under this component, beneficiaries include communities living in chronic food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals for 90 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

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	21,182	20,762	41,944
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,146	1,049	4,195
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,762	4,111	5,873

* 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
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	740
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	30
Number of bridges rehabilitated	number	13
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	4,195

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

Mauritania is one of the world's least developed food-deficit countries, ranked 154 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. According to the 2009 UNDP Development Report, out of a population of 3.2 million, 44 percent live on less than US\$2 per day. The disparity between the rich and the poor is still evident as the poorest 10 percent of the population holds only 2.5 percent of the country's wealth. The international acceptance of elections has promoted official development assistance; however, political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continue to contribute to the country's insecurity. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly affected the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists who are highly vulnerable to the effects of weather patterns and small-scale crises. Every year the lean season strains their scarce resources, reducing food security and leading to increased malnutrition rates. Farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. As a result, low agricultural output (25 percent of national food needs) has led to a high dependence on imports. The elevated prices of basic food products have led increasingly to accessibility difficulties and elevated risks of food insecurity.



The June 2010 FSMS report indicates that 25 percent of Mauritians are food-insecure; of which 10 percent have poor food consumption. Some regions, in the south eastern area reach food insecurity rates of 51 percent during the lean season. A survey conducted in July 2010 by UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health revealed that the GAM levels were at 12.5 percent and are likely to increase further towards the end of the lean season (September–October).

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP aims to support Mauritania's most vulnerable and food-insecure population through development activities striving towards increased community resilience and assets. The CP contributes to MDG1 through 3 and aims to support rural households with limited resources in an effort to increase children's school enrolment, especially girls', by providing meals under the school feeding programmes. Assistance is offered to extremely vulnerable and food-insecure populations. Nutrition interventions are provided for children and pregnant and lactating women while income generating training is supplied to PLHIV. All these activities contribute to the achievements of MDG1 and 4 through 6. In line with UNDAF and MDG1 and 7, rural development activities are implemented to increase community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as to promote environmental conservation.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							15,808,005
Total							15,808,005
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	12,931	1,458	946	2,955	576	18,866	0
Total	12,931	1,458	946	2,955	576	18,866	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mauritania CP 102090: "Country Programme – Mauritania (2003 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 80,147 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 61,281 mt)

The CP continues to assist vulnerable rural populations including primary school children, pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months. In line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the CP will provide nutritional support with the aim to decrease food insecurity, acute malnutrition levels and rural poverty and increase primary education levels. The CP fits into the Government's Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, which establishes national guidelines for development policies.

Through its activities, WFP will provide support to primary education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance, nutritional support to vulnerable mothers and children, and continued assistance to PLHIV through training in income generating activities. Through its activities, the CP aims to improve the food security of impoverished rural households reducing their vulnerability to climatic hazards by protecting the environment. Rural development and FFA activities create community infrastructure (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improving agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and encouraging the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences, reforestation). Additionally, village food reserves are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season.

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Mauritania 102090, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 43,732 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 35,854 mt)

This activity aims to support the national initiative to improve the quality of primary education by creating school canteens in areas most severely impacted by poverty in order to increase attendance rates in those regions and improve accessibility to primary school education.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the activity aims to:

- improve the balance between the enrolment and attendance of children, placing an emphasis on girls;
- reduce absenteeism, drop-out rates and repeated years among school children;
- increase the learning capacity and attention span of pupils during the school day by reducing short-term hunger;
- ensure a better daily diet for school children; and
- relieve food-insecure households of the expense of providing breakfast and lunch for primary school children.

All pupils will receive a daily ration consisting of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for breakfast and a mix of cereals, pulses, salt and vegetable oil for lunch. This activity is planned for 20 days per month, 180 days per year.

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	114,524	114,523	229,047
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	114,524	114,523	229,047
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
Strategic Objective 4		Unit of Measure	Planned
School Feeding			
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	1,700

Mauritania 102090, Activity 2: "Support to Vulnerable Mothers, Children and People Living with HIV"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Reinsertion subject to approval. Currently not in CP)

Total food commitment: 6,387 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 3,418mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this component aims to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition by supporting vulnerable mothers, children and PLHIV and their households.

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Under this component, WFP targets pregnant and lactating women and the most vulnerable undernourished children from 6-59 months old who are determined through a Standardized Monitoring Emergency Nutrition Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. The activity seeks to reduce the rate of malnutrition of children, promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education, and improve the management of nutrition support. This activity provides micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket consists of CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

In supporting PLHIV, this activity aims to provide FFT activities as an incentive to increase adherence to ART. This activity aims to provide PLHIV with training on income generating activities to develop their human capital and supply them with means to improve their livelihoods. A daily family ration of cereals, pulses and oil is provided to the participants for a period of two months.

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	29,868	20,933	50,801
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	9,859	36,941	46,800
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,993	2,007	4,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	440	360	800

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	number	800
MCHN		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	%	100

Mauritania 102090 Activity 3: "Support to Rural Development and Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 30,028 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 22,009 mt)

Households that are most vulnerable to food insecurity are largely dependent on agricultural and herding activities. These activities are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability. This component, in line with Strategic Objective 2, supports rural development and increased food security through FFA and cereal bank activities from which the poorest, food-insecure households will gain and/or preserve assets to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and of food price fluctuations. Target areas of this component will be determined through geographical targeting, based on FSMS results, and steering committees at the local level. Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will

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increase the level of household incomes. Community facilities, upgraded access roads, improved environment, water supply and new employment opportunities are expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of living conditions among rural populations.

FFA activities aim at creating assets related to the reintegration of refugee households who return to their areas of origin, supporting households engaged in water, sanitation and health initiatives (WASH) such as construction of latrines, water supply, sewage wells; the improvement of hygiene behaviours, and the building resilience of communities to climate related shocks, such as drought and floods in support of community infrastructure works (small dams, dykes, vegetable plots) and climate adaptation works (stabilization of sand dunes, reforestation). Each household will receive a ration consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. At various times during the months from April to July, WASH beneficiaries will receive rations for 20 days while all others will be supplied with 2 rations of 30 days each.

Cereal bank activities will act as a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural and livestock production. They aim to enhance vulnerable communities' capacities to resist food insecurity by improving the availability and accessibility of cereals. Cereal banks support production areas to transform cereal banks into cooperatives and in pastoral areas to provide for food needs during the lean season by restocking the banks and avoiding negative coping strategies, such as the premature sale of animals.

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	118,945	119,807	238,752
Number of returnee beneficiaries	3,975	4,442	8,417
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,875	15,875	31,750
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	number	812	
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	number	500	

(d) Special Operations

None

Niger

Country Background

In 2010, Niger experienced a substantial food and nutrition crisis, leaving half of the country's population in need of assistance in August and September, the peak of the crisis. The comprehensive household vulnerability assessment of April 2010 established that 3.3 million people were severely food-insecure and 3.8 million people moderately food-insecure. In June 2010, government technical authorities and their partners carried out a nationwide survey on child nutrition and survival. The survey showed that the national prevalence of GAM was 16.7 percent compared to 12.3 percent during the same period in 2009.



Niger remains a least developed and a low-income food deficient country. It ranked last out of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. Niger's per capita GDP is estimated at only US\$700, with 58 percent of the population without access to improved drinking water and 44 percent of children below 5 underweight. The average fertility rate is 7 births per woman and the annual population growth of 3.3 percent is one of the world's highest, with the population and food needs doubling every 20 years. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to the country's 71 percent illiteracy rate.

The estimated 13.5 million inhabitants are concentrated in the arable southern and western areas. The economy is dominated by rain-fed agriculture including rearing livestock, informal trading activities and mining.

Food insecurity in the country is structural, partially due to the progress of desertification, cyclic droughts, crop infestations and sudden floods. In addition, Niger has not been spared by global crises, including high food prices and the global financial crisis, which has led to volatile food, fuel and financial markets. In response, the Government has been maintaining a food crisis and prevention management system which had a mitigating effect on the 2010 food and nutrition crisis, but needs to be strengthened further to prevent future crises.

In February 2010, the Government was ousted by a military coup. The junta has promised to restore democracy and elections are expected to take place in November 2010.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP's assistance in Niger is designed to address short, medium and long term needs. The first objective of food and nutrition assistance is to meet immediate food and nutrition needs, which were particularly high during the 2010 crisis. While an improvement of the alarming acute malnutrition rates is expected thanks to the scaling-up of WFP assistance and recent harvests, the overall food and nutrition situation in the country is still far from satisfactory and a sizeable percentage of the population remains extremely vulnerable to shocks.

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The second objective is to address the country's long-term challenges including prevention and management of crises and natural disasters, as well as the improvement of social services through the strengthening of social safety nets. More specifically, efforts are geared towards increasing education rates, promoting rural development, and supporting government efforts in the struggle against HIV/AIDS and TB.

At the request of the humanitarian community, WFP has been operating a humanitarian air service as a safe and efficient mode of transport for humanitarian workers and donors to areas that are difficult to access. Currently WFP activities that are implemented through an EMOP will be replaced by a PRRO and a CP and are designed to contribute to the Government of Niger's efforts towards MDG1 through MDG7. WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and has sub offices in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							3,360,660
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							50,947,943
Development Operation							9,405,110
Special Operation							6,466,665
Total							70,180,378
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	46	8	283	2,818	0	3,155	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	17,876	770	2,366	21,153	1,323	43,488	1,030,000
Development Operation	7,469	742	448	1,523	261	10,443	0
Total	25,391	1,520	3,097	25,494	1,584	57,086	1,030,000

(a) Emergency Operations

Niger EMOP 200170: "Saving Lives and Improving the Nutritional Status of Food-Insecure Populations Affected by Drought and High Malnutrition Rates in Niger"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 215,673 mt/US\$500,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 212,520 mt /US\$500,000)

The EMOP launched in response to the 2010 food and nutrition crisis will be extended from 1 January until 31 March 2011 to facilitate the transition between the emergency phase and the longer term approach that WFP is developing. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1.

While protection blanket feeding constituted a major part of the operation during the peak of the crisis, two activities will be carried out under the operation in 2011. Moderately malnourished children, between 6 to 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women will be assisted through targeted supplementary feeding. Children will be discharged based on their nutritional status, while women will be assisted until their child reaches 6 months of age. In

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addition, assistance will be provided for a duration of 90 days per child and for 180 days per pregnant and lactating woman with a food basket based on a daily ration of vegetable oil and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

The other activity will support the treatment of severely malnourished children with medical complications in therapeutic feeding centres by providing a daily wet ration for caretakers for the duration of their stay in the centre. The daily ration will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

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	238,750	139,650	378,400
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	93,400	285,000	378,400
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of days rations were provided	number	90	
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	600	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Niger PRRO 200051: "Maintaining the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Populations at an Acceptable Level and Reinforcing their Livelihoods"

Project dates: 1 April 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 43,488 mt/US\$1,030,000

The overall food and nutritional situation in the country is still far from satisfactory and a large percentage of the population remains extremely vulnerable to shocks. Levels of acute, underweight and chronic malnutrition remain at critical levels and treatment capacity needs to continue in tandem with malnutrition prevention activities. WFP therefore plans to implement a new PRRO after the phase out of the current EMOP, which is ending in March 2011. The PRRO will address the medium term structural challenges in the food and nutrition sectors which continue to pose a risk for vulnerable groups in Niger.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5, the PRRO will have the following operational objectives: contribute to the stabilization and improvement of the nutritional status of children less than 5 and their mothers; protect livelihoods and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable populations to withstand shocks; and reinforce national capacities in establishing and in the management of food security and nutritional programmes.

WFP support will be provided through targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will assist children for 60 days and pregnant and lactating women for 180 days; and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable people through the support of cereal banks for 120 days per person and FFT activities for 60 days per participant.

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In addition, during the peak of the lean season, WFP will provide blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 for 120 days; cash transfer activities, conditionality will depend on the harshness of food insecurity during the lean season, providing beneficiaries with US\$2 per day; and targeted food distributions to highly food-insecure people for 60 days during the peak of the lean season.

Targeting is based on areas with high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition as indicated by regular joint food security and nutritional surveys, carried out once or twice per year. The project's food basket includes cereals, pulses, palm oil salt and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

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	596,981	550,319	1,147,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	144,869	138,631	283,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	50,000	416,500	466,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	8,614	8,243	16,857
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	14,601	13,971	28,572
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	39,687	39,613	79,300

* 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
Strategic Objective 1		
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of days rations were provided	number	60
Number of days rations were provided	number	180
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	600
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	number	300
General Food Distribution		
Number of days rations were provided	number	60
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	10
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	1

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Niger CP 106140: "Country Programme- Niger (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 52,569 mt

The CP is entirely development oriented and provides the Government with support in the area of basic education, rural development and health, response to HIV and TB. The CP

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supports Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 and the main goals of UNDAF and Niger's Accelerated Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Niger CP 106140 Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: 28,907 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4 this activity supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. Specific objectives of the activity will help increase enrolment and attendance of children in WFP assisted schools; and encourage girls to complete primary education. Two hot meals, breakfast and lunch, will be served for 180 days per school year as an incentive for pupils to attend school. In addition, 100 kg of dry family rations will be distributed to girls enrolled in the last two years of the first cycle of primary education in schools where there is a disparity between boys and girls.

WFP will continue targeting rural schools with particular focus on areas where the Essential Package is being jointly implemented. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

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	74,365	83,635	158,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	54,478	63,883	118,361
Number of children given take-home rations	9,923		9,923
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	9,923		9,923
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	number	80	
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	number	314	
Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	number	6,000	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	702	

Niger CP 106140 Activity 2: "Assistance Lean Season"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to help improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the targeted areas through the prevention and mitigation of food insecurity during the lean season. Specific objectives are to improve food availability and access for the most vulnerable rural populations through the creation of cereal banks; and strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to improve their food security on a sustainable basis through training. The activities, with particular emphasis on women, work as social safety nets aimed at protecting the livelihoods of poor families and

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helping them become self-sufficient. FFT activities will benefit mainly women and will focus on basic literacy training, developing income-generating skills, including training people in new agricultural techniques and sustainable natural resources management.

The two activities will give priority to geographical departments with a high proportion of food-insecure households. Targeting for these social safety nets will also take into account those most affected by high food prices, such as urban populations and those dependent on daily labour or small business. The food basket will include family rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

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	88,782	86,218	175,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	number	300	

Niger CP 106140 Activity 3: "Support to Fight HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 6,532 mt

This activity will support government objectives to mitigate the negative impacts of both HIV/AIDS and TB on vulnerable groups. WFP provides food support to PLHIV who are undergoing ART. Geographical targeting will rely on mapping HIV/AIDS prevalence and on local partnership opportunities. The activity in support of TB patients will target people in Niamey and Tahoua along with four members of their families. This assistance has helped patients in the past regain their biological equilibrium so that they respond better to treatment, thus improving recovery rates.

WFP assistance will focus on the 2004–2008 CP intervention sites in order to maintain continuity with the same level of quality and assurance of increased impact on beneficiaries. These activities are contributing to Strategic Objective 4 with the goal to meet the food and nutritional needs of PLHIV, and patients with TB and other diseases. The provided household rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

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	6,802	6,758	13,560
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	6,802	6,758	13,560
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	1,120
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	5,719

(d) Special Operations

Niger SO 107340: "Provision of Safe, Efficient and Sufficient Air Transport Services to the Humanitarian Community in Niger and within the Sub-Region"

Project dates: 15 March 2008 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Currently approved end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$17,124,100 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$10,657,435)

WFP launched this SO to respond to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region that restricted relief workers' movement and activities.

The objectives of the project, in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, are to facilitate movement of United Nations, NGOs, government counterparts and donor representatives in Niger in order to improve access to targeted populations in areas affected by insecurity; and ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	80
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	400
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	50
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	mt	10

São Tomé & Príncipe

Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe's continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its high GDP of US\$1,638 per capita. The country is prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, negatively affecting crops and road access as well as destroying houses and household assets. According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) carried out by WFP in 2007, 23 percent of the population (36,000 persons) suffers from food insecurity. The Poverty Profile report of São Tomé & Príncipe (study funded by African Development Bank and UNDP in 2001), revealed 54 percent of the country's estimated population of 154,000 people lives below the poverty threshold; 15 percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, basic sanitation and health facilities, and drinking water.



Every eighth child dies before the age of 5, and life expectancy is 65 years. The chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 34 while the GAM rate is 9 percent. As these figures are from 2006, it is likely they have increased in the face of higher food prices. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, as the combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools is only of 68.1 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are locally produced. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, whose annual output has slumped sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, especially in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure (lack of a deep-sea port and a short airstrip). Fishing activities are limited due to the small size of boats and a lack of navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers from stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP is supporting the Government's efforts to increase access of vulnerable groups to education, health, nutrition and social programmes. In line with MDG1, WFP seeks to contribute to breaking the inter-generational cycle of hunger by providing food and nutrition assistance to beneficiaries. It aims at increasing levels of basic education, nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance and food security analysis tools such as the CFSVA, implementing early warning and nutritional surveys and surveillance, in line with MDG2 to 5; and meeting food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS, in line with MDG6. While discussions with the Technical Coordination Committee for the preparation of the hand-over strategy of the project are ongoing, WFP is establishing partnerships with government institutions, NGOs and others United Nations agencies to improve community participation within the project. Interventions have been implemented to support the establishment of school gardens, local production of fuel efficient stoves, nutrition training, hygiene and sanitation improvements, quality control of stored commodities and sensitization campaigns on critical issues.

São Tomé & Príncipe

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							1,951,145
Total							1,951,145
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	1,792	220	148	0	76	2,236	0
Total	1,792	220	148	0	76	2,236	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

São Tomé & Príncipe DEV 104220: "Support to Basic Education and Health Care System for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 July 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 11,367 mt

This project, contributing to Strategic Objective 4, seeks to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 who are at risk of malnutrition, assist PLHIV undergoing ART, orphans, abandoned children and the elderly poor in meeting their nutritional needs. It provides assistance to children attending kindergartens, primary and secondary schools by alleviating the children's short-term hunger while increasing their learning capacity and attendance rates. Support is also provided to youth and adults, especially women, to improve access to education.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, oil, salt and sugar. Malnourished children under 5, beneficiaries in kindergartens and in supplementary feeding centres receive all food items, while the beneficiaries under basic school feeding, supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV, abandoned children and elderly poor receive rice, pulses, oil and salt. Beneficiaries under FFT, FFA, school canteen cooks and participants in literacy classes will receive rice, pulses and oil.

São Tomé & Príncipe

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	24,222	21,438	45,660
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	842	808	1,650
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,600	5,100	6,700
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	548	527	1,075
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	17,429	16,746	34,175
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	893	857	1,750
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	310		310

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	1,075
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	number	13
MCHN		
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	8
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
School Feeding		
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	number	130
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	84
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	79

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

While Senegal is the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer, it faces a structural food deficit and high poverty rates. It is ranked 166 out of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. The majority of the rural population is heavily dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture which, given constraints such as weather variation, natural disasters and environmental degradation, fails to ensure food security in several regions. More than half of the country's food requirements are imported annually, including 800,000 mt of rice and 300,000 mt of wheat. High food prices in recent years have exacerbated access problems and depleted coping mechanisms. In addition to these challenges, the protracted post-conflict situation in the Casamance region places a heavy burden on displaced and returnee households. Such households are also affected by a lack of steady employment, increasing overall poverty and hindering access to food.



According to the results of a Standardized Monitoring Emergency Nutrition Assessment (SMART) survey carried out by UNICEF and WFP in July 2009, GAM rates for children under 5 in the region of Matam is 19.3 percent, well above the critical threshold of 15 percent. Malnutrition levels are due to poor dietary habits, poor sanitation and low levels of literacy and nutritional awareness. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) to be carried out in 2010 will further inform WFP on the food security and nutritional situation in the country by providing more updated and reliable data. Preliminary results suggest that the already high GAM rates have been underestimated in some regions.

Focusing on short, medium and long-term needs, the Government's Social Emergency Programme is the framework adhered to by all partners in their response to the food crisis. The Government has also developed a programme for further agricultural investment, the "Great Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance". However, food access difficulties and the impact of the ongoing financial crisis on household livelihoods, including falling remittances and low cash crops, continue to place people at risk.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP is implementing a PRRO and a CP, as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. All activities are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement all of the MDGs, the Government's PRSP and support people in the most vulnerable rural areas by preventing malnutrition, improving education and assisting in government piloted initiatives to formulate and define national school feeding and social protection policies.

The overall objective of WFP assistance is to promote access to basic education through school meals, to improve the nutrition status among vulnerable groups and to increase household food security through the creation of safety nets, cereal banks and cash and

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voucher programmes. These activities will enhance self-reliance and empower households to better cope with shocks.

Following the 2007–2008 high food prices crisis and the inability to provide quality and timely information by the national early warning system on the nutritional situation in Senegal, WFP in collaboration with FAO and UNICEF, has initiated a capacity building project to strengthen the national early warning system (EWS) for food security and nutrition monitoring in Senegal, with a view to improving disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness mechanisms.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							28,991,758
Development Operation							4,010,442
Total							33,002,200
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	16,162	3,453	2,075	720	463	22,873	4,013,467
Development Operation	2,196	815	433	0	98	3,542	0
Total	18,359	4,268	2,507	720	561	26,415	4,013,467

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Senegal PRRO 106120: "Post-Conflict Rehabilitation in the "Casamance Naturelle" and Targeted Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Poor Harvests and High Food Prices in Senegal"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 76,174 mt/US\$8,026,934 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 53,301 mt/US\$4,013,467)

The PRRO, which initially only targeted the Casamance region was re-oriented to include all regions of Senegal in 2008 due to the impact of the high food prices on vulnerable households. A budget revision is planned to extend the programme until the end of 2011. The PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, aims to: save lives, protect and restore livelihoods in the areas most affected by hardship or conflict by restoring self-reliance and promoting long-term recovery; improve nutrition and access to basic education and support the Government through integrating capacity-building into PRRO activities.

In 2011, the PRRO activities under the relief component, mostly implemented during the lean season in high malnutrition areas, will consist of:

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- GFD to the most vulnerable populations;
- blanket feeding to prevent malnutrition among the critically vulnerable group of children aged 6-24 months;
- supplementary feeding targeting acutely and moderately malnourished children under 5; and
- reinstallation packages for returnees displaced by the unrest in the Casamance region.

Activities under the recovery component, implemented throughout the year will consist of:

- food for nutrition awareness through training sessions to prevent a decline in the nutritional status of children under 5 in high malnutrition areas;
- school meals for children in pre-school and primary schools in Casamance and the southern part of the country;
- FFA and cereal banks to help increase food supply through the promotion of self-reliance;
- technical training for women to help them manage productive assets;
- cash and voucher programme as a pilot project enhancing food security for those most impacted by high food prices in peri-urban areas; and
- capacity building for national institutions to enable them to respond in a timely and efficient fashion to food security issues through EWS.

The food basket for all of these activities contains cereals, pulses, oil and salt. In addition, the rations for blanket and supplementary feeding contain enriched blended food.

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	544,500	555,500	1,100,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	7,500	7,500	15,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	67,434	67,434	134,868
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		40,000	40,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	205,949	213,351	419,300
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,000	5,000	10,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	35,975	35,975	71,950
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	52,434	52,434	104,868

* 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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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
General Food Distribution		
Number of days rations were provided	number	45
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	1,300
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	3
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	number	153
General Food Distribution		
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	number	15,000
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	104,868
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving vouchers on time	%	95
Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed	%	95
Total monetary value (US\$) of vouchers distributed	US\$	4,013,437
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	hectares	17,156
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	hectares	43
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	11,219
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	20,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	22
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	number	10,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	number	125
MCHN		
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	691
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	30,000
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	1,849
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	176
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	2,187

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Senegal CP 104510: "Country Programme – Senegal (2007–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 28,245 mt

The CP is intended to address the food needs of the Senegalese population in line with the PRSP for 2006–2010, the National Nutrition Enhancement Programme and the Government's ten-year programme on education and training for 2000–2010.

The main goal is to mitigate food insecurity among the most vulnerable population groups and to increase attendance rates in the health and education sectors. In line with Strategic

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Objective 4, the CP aims to support the Government's programmes for the eradication of malnutrition among children under 5, and improve children's access to quality basic education, improve the health and nutritional status of undernourished children and pregnant and lactating women. In line with Strategic Objective 2, the CP will also enable sustainable livelihood support for the rural population and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity, in addition to supporting local agriculture, stimulating economic growth and improving the management of natural resources.

Targeting will be guided by results from SMART, EFSA, and a CFSVA, currently under finalization, and will focus on women, children and vulnerable groups living in rural areas of the most food-insecure regions.

Senegal CP 104510, Activity 1: "Support to Malnutrition Prevention Activities"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 2,442 mt

This activity provides assistance to the Government to prevent malnutrition, and to improve and/or stabilize the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. WFP will support nutrition awareness activities targeting pregnant and lactating women who attend training sessions on how to prevent a decline in the nutritional status of children under 5. The women who attend awareness, screening and growth monitoring sessions will receive a family ration for 90 days including pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt (up to a maximum of 6 people per family), designed to compensate participants for the cost of leaving their regular work to take part in awareness raising sessions.

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	38,610	39,390	78,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	13,000		13,000

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	340
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	13,000

Senegal CP 104510 Activity 2: "Education and Children's Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 20,969 mt

The objective of this activity is to encourage children's access to quality basic education through the provision of school meals, with the following expected results:

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- increased enrolment and attendance rates and learning capacity in WFP-assisted primary schools and pre-schools; and
- improved government capacity to prepare and manage a national school feeding programme in the context of promoting the Government's Essential Learning Package.

WFP will support pre- and primary schools in the areas most vulnerable to food insecurity in the country with the exception of Casamance which is covered under the PRRO. The objective is to better prepare children for primary school where enrolment rates are low. In 2011, WFP aims to provide primary school and pre-school children with a cooked lunch for 147 school days. The daily ration will include cereals, pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt.

In continuing institutional strengthening of the national school meals division at the central and local levels, a pilot database for the school meals' management has been launched. Furthermore, the results of the remote monitoring survey for the school feeding programme, which was carried out in 2009, will be used in 2011 to improve the school feeding activities.

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	119,355	123,645	243,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	119,355	123,645	243,000

* 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
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	1,010
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	136
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	1,194

Senegal CP 104510, Activity 3: "Prevention of Food Crises"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 4,835 mt

This activity aims to improve the management of the natural resources and the food security of vulnerable groups, including subsistence farmers to improve the capacity of households to withstand shocks including the effects of the lean season, particularly households headed by women. It also aims to increase national capacity to analyze the vulnerability to food insecurity, and to design and manage food security strategies and programmes. Activities will help increase food supply through the promotion of off-season crops and help improve the next agricultural season.

WFP provides assistance mostly during the lean season to vulnerable households to cultivate or improve land and agricultural infrastructure (multi-purpose gardening, rice culture, banana crops, orchards, anti-salt dykes, and prevention of salt water spread, irrigation scheme

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rehabilitation, wells, and reforestation activities in support of the Green Wall for the Sahara Initiative) as well as supporting cereal banks and rural road rehabilitation. For participating in these activities, families will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt.

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	32,670	33,330	66,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,150	3,850	11,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	405	
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed	m3	4,200	

(d) Special Operations

None

Sierra Leone

Country Background

Since the end of a decade-long conflict in 2002, significant progress has been made towards peace building, the resettlement of displaced populations, the reconstruction of war-affected communities, and the rehabilitation of productive household and community assets. Despite these efforts, socio-economic indicators have remained deplorable. The country ranks 81 out of 84 countries on the 2009 global hunger index, and 180 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Over 70 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line of US\$1 per day. According to the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey, the acute child malnutrition rate is 10 percent, and 36 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. The prevalence rate of anaemia remains very high among women and children. An estimated number of 55,000 adults and children are living with HIV and 6,000 remain orphans. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults is 1.7 percent. Furthermore, according to the 2004/05 census, illiteracy is 60 percent overall and 40 percent of the children enrolled in primary school do not reach grade six.



In order to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates, the Government has introduced free healthcare for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Local production of rice (the main staple) remains inadequate to satisfy national requirements. While the country relies on commercial imports and food aid, and the poorest segments of the population lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food. The sharp increases in food prices during the second quarter of 2008, coupled with the global economic downturn and falling remittances have further restricted household access to adequate food.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP assistance in Sierra Leone, focusing on poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas, supports the Government in accelerating the transition from recovery to longer-term development. More specifically, WFP's programme portfolio aligns with the United Nations Joint Vision and supports the Government in the implementation of its 'Agenda for Change', which is the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2008-2012).

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through two projects, the redesigned CP and the PRRO which aim to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women, and support the poorest segments through FFA and CFA activities. These programmes contribute to MDG1 through 4 and 6.

The P4P initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable markets so that they can sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, thus bolstering their income. Commodities purchased through P4P are utilized in ongoing WFP food assistance activities, moving increasingly towards "home-grown" school feeding and nutrition programmes.

Sierra Leone

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,712,837
Development Operation							9,274,044
Total							24,986,882
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	4,969	994	767	5,024	342	12,095	882,000
Development Operation	6,010	1,955	638	281	200	9,083	0
Total	10,979	2,949	1,404	5,305	542	21,178	882,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Sierra Leone PRRO 200062: "Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 30,468 mt/US\$2,205, 000

The primary purpose of the PRRO is to save lives and protect livelihoods by addressing high malnutrition rates and supporting recovery from conflict and economic shocks. WFP assistance aims to facilitate the transition from recovery to development. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the operation supports communities in the targeted districts to reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted populations and rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure households increasing their access to food, markets and social services. Targeted supplementary feeding aims at reducing acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months. Blanket feeding for children aged 6-23 months during the hunger season and the treatment of malnourished pregnant and lactating women will help to prevent an increase in malnutrition and will be a strong incentive for women to use health services, reducing the risk of maternal and infant mortality.

FFA and FFT activities focus on supporting livelihood recovery through the rehabilitation of roads, inland valley swamps for smallholder cultivation and rehabilitation of overgrown cocoa and coffee plantations as well as providing youths with relevant and marketable business and skills training. Under the supplementary feeding activity, premixed blended food will be given to malnourished children and mothers, and a family ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil will be given under FFA. Under the CFA programme, a combination of food and cash transfers will be used. Depending on beneficiary preferences, seasonal price fluctuations and distances to markets, 75 percent of beneficiaries will receive cash only and 25 percent will receive both cash and family food rations.

Sierra Leone

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	344,300	314,390	658,690
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	103,000	310,000	413,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	640	640	1,280
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	12,800	19,200	32,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	64,000	96,000	160,000

* 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.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	225
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	45,000
Number of women receiving cash	number	30,000
FFA		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	200

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sierra Leone CP 105840: "Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 35,606 mt

This recently redesigned CP aims to support safety nets for food-insecure households in order to meet education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender imbalances. This approach, in line with the country strategy, is based on reciprocal causal relationships between livelihoods, education and nutrition. In line with Strategic objective 4 and 5, the CP aims to increase access to basic education and improve enrolment and retention, particularly among vulnerable children; improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB patients; and enhance government capacity to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households. The projects will target the most vulnerable areas in the country.

PLHIV and TB patients will receive a family ration including cereals, pulses, premixed food, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, whereas schoolchildren will be provided with a daily hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 24,898 mt

A major challenge identified in the national educational policy is to increase enrolment and retention in primary education, particularly among children from vulnerable and food-insecure communities who are often kept out of school as a result of high costs. WFP will continue to support national efforts to expand access to basic education in order to increase enrolment and completion, particularly for vulnerable children. The activity, built on the lessons learned from the previous CP, will provide the Government with models for replication and expansion.

The purpose of this activity is to provide a safety net programme to assist hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutritional needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender disparity. WFP targets rural households, addressing the immediate and underlying causes contributing to poor education. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity is designed to increase access to basic education, particularly for vulnerable children. In line with Strategic Objective 5, the capacities of the Government will be reinforced to enable them to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households.

During the school year of 195 days, 250,000 schoolchildren will be served a daily hot meal of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. An average of 6,000 girls in grades four through six are expected to benefit from a monthly take-home ration of pulses for nine months per year; eligibility will be based on a minimum 80 percent attendance during the month.

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	128,000	128,000	256,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	125,000	125,000	250,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	1,500		1,500
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	800
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year		number	2

Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to People Living with HIV and Tuberculosis"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 10,708 mt

The purpose of this activity is to support treatment of PLHIV and TB patients, and to mitigate the impact of the diseases on food-insecure households. The programme reorientation will

Sierra Leone

include nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, where the prevalence rates of the diseases are high. Through this activity WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on ART and their households, TB patients on DOTS and their households and women enrolled in PMTCT programmes and their households. WFP anticipates assisting 3,900 PLHIV, TB patients and pregnant and lactating women each year. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB patients. In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV/AIDS programmes, including local procurement of food. Nutritional support and food assistance for PLHIV on ART and TB patients on DOTS will last for nine months, while assistance for women in PMTCT programmes will last one year. Each family ration will comprise of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and fats, salt, blended foods and sugar.

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	20,280	18,720	39,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	20,280	18,720	39,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	18,720	
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance	number	20,280	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year	number	2	

(d) Special Operations

None

Togo

Country Background

Togo is a low income, food-deficit country and is considered a country under stress. Over the past 15 years, Togo has experienced socio-political and economic turmoil. Development aid sanctions placed on Togo in 1993 discouraged traditional aid donors and led to economic devastation. This has had a calamitous impact on poverty levels over the last decade. Togo's HDI dropped from 152 to 159 out of 182 countries between 2007 and 2009. The GDP per capita is US\$788.



Togo has experienced a significant increase in natural disasters in recent years. Northern Togo faced terrible floods in 2007 and 2008. Climate change, as manifested in more frequent flash flooding than in previous decades, has been a primary factor in the increasing vulnerability of the country and consequently, the need for humanitarian assistance.

The most recent data indicates an increase in acute malnutrition rates throughout the country. In the Savanes region the general prevalence is 17 percent among children 6 to 24 months. The January 2010 WFP rapid assessment in the Savanes and Kara regions further revealed 11.4 percent and 10.5 percent of the population respectively are severely food-insecure.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP activities will be implemented through an EMOP and a development operation, focusing on the two most vulnerable regions of the country, Savanes and Kara, and rural areas where poverty rates are among the highest. The intervention will contribute to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3.

In support of MDG1, the EMOP aims to assist the refugees and the vulnerable host population that has been affected by the inter-ethnic conflict. The large influx of refugees has put a severe strain on the host population of the Savanes region, which has shared its already scarce resources with the refugees.

WFP's development operation seeks to create an education safety net that will increase levels of education, basic nutrition and promote human capital development. The school feeding programme will contribute to improve sensitization on the importance of school enrolment, with a special emphasis on girls, and to reduce malnutrition rates among children.

Togo

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							867,970
Development Operation							2,002,936
Total							2,870,906
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	684	103	52	88	16	942	0
Development Operation	940	188	251	752	94	2,225	0
Total	1,624	291	303	840	110	3,167	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Togo EMOP 200195: "Assistance to Ghanaian refugees in the Savannah region of Togo"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2011 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 942 mt

The ongoing Ghanaian refugee crisis in the Savanes region of northern Togo has resulted in an exhaustion of already scarce resources, thus rendering living conditions increasingly difficult for both refugees and the local population. The refugees who have crossed the border into the already impoverished Tandjouaré prefecture are currently being assisted through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP). However, given the prevailing poverty and food insecurity among both host and refugee populations, continued emergency assistance is required.

The objective of the EMOP in northern Togo, in line with Strategic Objective 1, will aim to continue providing emergency life-saving assistance and nutritional support to Ghanaian refugees and to the vulnerable host population. The main activities under the project will consist of GFD to refugees and host families as well as the provision of a supplementary ration for children under 5. The food basket will consist of a daily ration of maize, beans, oil and salt for all beneficiaries. Children under 5 will receive a daily supplementary ration of oil, CSB and sugar.

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	4,801	4,699	9,500
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,032	2,968	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	4,801	4,699	9,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		1,961	1,961

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

Togo

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
General Food Distribution		
Number of days rations were provided	number	180
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	6

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Togo DEV 200194 "Promotion of Social Development through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo"

Duration: 1 June 2011 – 31 May 2013 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 13,593 mt

This development project will focus on supporting education and human resources in Togo. In 2007, floods destroyed and damaged 67 schools in the Savanes region, affecting 18,000 students. The school feeding programme, particularly in the rural northern areas, is crucial where education has been particularly affected by the lack of development and where girls are not typically sent to school due. This targeted school feeding activity will be concentrated in Kara and Savanes, the two regions with the highest indicators of acute malnutrition and poverty rates.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the school feeding programme will increase access to education and promote human capital development in assisted schools. It will contribute to increasing primary school enrolment, improving the attendance rate and addressing gender imbalance in enrolment. The programme will also create a nutritional safety net for children and an income transfer, valued in terms of a food transfer, to their households. Emphasis will be placed on groups whose enrolment rates are the lowest and continue to decline, with a particular focus on the enrolment rate of girls in rural areas. The two daily hot meals provided in targeted primary schools will be supplemented by a quarterly take-home ration of vegetable oil for schoolgirls. The food basket for the school feeding activities will consist of maize, beans, CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

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	113,940	113,940	227,880
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	56,970	56,970	113,940
Number of children given take-home rations	28,485		28,485
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	28,485		28,485

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

Togo

Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	56,970
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	56,970

(d) Special Operations

None