

Regional Bureau for **East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)**

Burundi
Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Rwanda
Somalia
Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

Regional Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) has country offices in 18 countries: Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

The regional bureau strives to find new ways to tackle hunger and malnutrition, to better understand its underlying causes, to build effective partnerships and to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders.

Conflict, poverty, HIV/AIDS and extreme weather manifested as floods and droughts are some of the factors that contribute to a complex hunger and nutrition equation in the region. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency and severity of droughts and floods. Food security however has improved, particularly in the Horn of Africa, as a consequence of more favourable rains and subsequent improved harvests. Such gains can be quickly reversed unless communities are helped to become more resilient to natural and man-made adversities. For example, according to the recent Horn of Africa Climatic Outlook Forum, the La Niña effect will greatly influence the climate patterns in the last quarter of 2010; if the effect is intense, there is a potential of decreased long rains in the eastern sector of the Horn of Africa. This could mean a significant rise in food insecurity and vulnerability for the affected populations in 2011. In southern Africa, food security conditions continue to improve in most areas as households benefit from recent harvests and declining food prices. However, as a result of crop failures in some parts of the region, some countries are already experiencing localised food shortages.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Major relief operations continue in the Horn of Africa and eastern DRC, requiring enormous financial and human resources through 2011. While the situation in Zimbabwe is slowly improving, WFP will continue to assist 1.5 million beneficiaries until the next harvest.

In the Horn of Africa, 10 million people are victims of a prolonged humanitarian crisis. While emergency assistance will continue to be needed in 2011, efforts are being made simultaneously to facilitate a transition from relief to longer term rehabilitation and eventually development.

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains both severe and widespread, with roughly half the population destitute. The majority reside in the south and central regions, where the effects of conflict and drought are most prominent. Infighting amongst Somali political and religious factions poses a challenge to humanitarian agencies who often find themselves direct or inadvertent victims. At present, WFP has had to temporarily suspend food distributions to most of southern Somalia since January 2010.

In Uganda, despite improved results in 2010, food security remains precarious in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, owing to slow recovery from recurrent drought and lingering malnutrition.

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Likewise, in Ethiopia, and despite signs that recovery has begun after three years of devastating crop failures, continued support from WFP will be required for 6 million people. While an overall reduction in food assistance requirements is expected in 2011, assistance to refugees will increase due to a refugee influx in 2010. Additional food will also be needed for WFP's expanded school feeding activities and for the promotion of climate resilient livelihoods.

In Kenya, the status of food security has progressively strengthened, allowing WFP to gradually shift its resources from relief to recovery-oriented activities.

In Zimbabwe, recent projections give hope for improvement and an opportunity to shift emphasis from relief to rehabilitation. The population will however continue to face food insecurity due to the effects of a fragile economy and poor agricultural productivity.

In Madagascar, WFP continues to address food needs arising from chronic food insecurity and the impact of natural disasters. Prolonged political instability has led to the disruption of essential services, and donors are increasingly reluctant to provide funding for development activities under the current political climate. In 2011, WFP anticipated that 850,000 people will need food assistance.

Although civil war has officially ended in DRC, insecurity persists. Where relative peace prevails, WFP will help communities return to productive lives through innovative programmes, most of which support the agricultural economy. In 2011, WFP's operations will assist more than 3 million people through a variety of food assistance activities that target those who are food-insecure.

An estimated 10.8 million people in the region live with HIV/AIDS, representing 33 percent of the worldwide total. In 2010, greater attention was given to interlinking food and nutrition considerations with the care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and TB. In 2011, food-by-prescription interventions will be strengthened in partnership with governments and other key stakeholders, contributing to the building of national capacities and ownership.

New Initiatives

WFP continues to work with host governments to improve food security monitoring systems, as well as to design and implement social protection and safety-net programmes. Such endeavours include the use of cash and vouchers as an alternative to direct food assistance. Cash and vouchers aim to stimulate and support local market structures while addressing food insecurity and have been particularly key as part of urban interventions. In 2010, cash and voucher projects have been implemented in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi and more are being planned for Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Lesotho, DRC and the United Republic of Tanzania; such interventions will benefit half a million people.

Local and regional purchasing saves on transport costs, minimises lead time and provides an important economic boost to countries in the region. Through P4P activities, WFP enables small farmers to increase food production and empowers them to market any surpluses.

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WFP's P4P activities presently involve some 45,000 smallholder farmers in nine countries, including: DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

To further improve the timeliness of WFP's humanitarian response, a new resourcing mechanism known as the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) has been rolled out. The FPF allows for an expeditious response to food pipeline breaks by facilitating the purchase and delivery of food as soon as funding becomes available. In some instances lead time was reduced from 120 days to just 14.

Micronutrient deficiencies are well above emergency thresholds in most countries in the region, affecting the physical and cognitive development of children. In response, WFP has developed a regional nutrition approach, which focuses on local food fortification, local production of nutritionally enhanced foods and building strategic partnerships. Seven countries in the region are now involved, including Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, Malawi and Uganda. A regional partnership between WFP and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development was signed early this year and offers a platform for improved collaboration on nutrition-related issues. Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger initiatives are currently under discussion for a roll out in five countries: Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Namibia and Mozambique.

School feeding is being implemented in 17 countries in the region, targeting some 6 million beneficiaries. WFP is moving away from direct implementation in favour of enabling government ownership. This involves developing capacity and accountability, while ensuring that hunger, food security and nutrition are high on national agendas. This new approach is being piloted in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) has intensified. To date, eight countries in the region have signed a CAADP compact, including Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Uganda, Swaziland, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya. Several governments have requested WFP's assistance in preparing their National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans.

2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODJ	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
Total	24,026,797	1,857,432	1,742,573,589
EMOP	2,253,788	316,583	314,847,030
PRRO	15,322,731	1,362,360	1,218,138,233
DEV	6,450,278	178,490	163,054,265
SO	n/a	n/a	46,534,061

*n/a = not applicable

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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 beneficiaries of WFP food in 2011	12,592,925	10,959,872	23,552,797
Type of beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	543,772	451,108	994,880
Type of beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	710,294	512,056	1,222,350
Number of Refugees	576,057	581,455	1,157,512
Number of Returnees	262,600	128,400	391,000
Number of General Food Distribution beneficiaries	5,253,814	4,708,765	9,962,579
Type of beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	339,085	405,703	744,788
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	187,036	86,624	273,660
Number of participants in food-for-asset	588,515	504,900	1,093,415
Type of beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children receiving take-home rations	298,875	29,281	328,156
Number of children receiving school-meals	2,753,386	2,821,482	5,574,868
<i>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</i>	285,269	24,998	310,267
Type of beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in Mother Child Health (MCH)/supplementary feeding	1,772,241	1,025,882	2,798,123

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

Burundi

Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security context has significantly improved. The country, however, continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. Burundi is ranked 174 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI.



With a population of 8 million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, per-capita production has declined by 24 percent since the outbreak of the civil war in 1993. In 2009, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt and the annual food deficit at 401,000 mt. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) conducted by WFP in 2008 recorded the levels of wasting, stunting and underweight at 8.4 percent, 53 percent and 27 percent respectively. The analysis also indicated 68 percent of the rural population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, with a higher prevalence in the north of the country. Additionally, micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia are a major issue in Burundi, where the national rate is as high as 56 percent. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socio-economic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, including reducing the number of meals.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact of over a decade of ethnic conflict and the 2010 elections represent a milestone in Burundi's progress towards peace, development and stability. However, the elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of presidential opposition parties creating uncertainty regarding the country's political stability.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi and within the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer term development objectives, in 2011 WFP will implement a four component CP contributing to MDG1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, will support the Government in achieving education for all. The second component, health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups is designed to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, and children 6–59 months of age suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It will also contribute to the improvement of treatment for those receiving ART and will support capacity development of nutrition institutions. The third component, support for community recovery and development, will strive to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, will promote national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitate the planned hand-over to the Government.

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WFP will also implement a two-year PRRO to assist the residual caseloads from the preceding PRRO 105281, including refugees and returnees, food-insecure people and vulnerable people living in social institutions contributing to the achievement of MDG1, 3 and 7.

The overall objectives of the PRRO and the CP will contribute to the improvement of the food and nutrition security in Burundi, and to the promotion of nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP projected activities are consistent with Burundi's 2010–2014 UNDAF and the Government's priorities set out in the PRSP.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							21,390,537
Development Operation							11,634,060
Total							33,024,597
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	16,744	3,684	701	828	253	22,210	0
Development Operation	7,497	1,864	505	1,092	241	11,199	0
Total	24,241	5,548	1,206	1,920	494	33,409	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burundi PRRO 200164: "Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-Insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities"

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

Total food commitment: 40,125 mt

WFP intends to implement a 24-month PRRO to focus on the residual caseloads from the current PRRO which ends at the end of 2010, including relief and livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation interventions. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO aims to provide:

- food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in four camps in Burundi, and Burundian returnees arriving from the neighbouring United Republic Tanzania and DRC. The latter will receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package which also includes activities to help protect community and household assets;
- relief assistance will be provided to food-insecure people in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Distributions will be planned to meet the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups

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will also benefit from FFA/FFT, where appropriate;

- relief food assistance will equally target people living in social institutions including the elderly, orphans and chronically-ill whose nutrition status has been compromised as a result of a crisis; and
- FFA/FFT activities to support the refugees' host communities as well as in areas with the highest returnee populations. This will be done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support.

The main expected outcomes are:

- stabilized acute malnutrition among targeted population affected by conflict and natural disaster;
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households in host communities; and
- increased access to assets for communities in fragile transition situations.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, CSB, 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	265,400	236,600	502,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	10,200	9,800	20,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	22,400	21,600	44,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	100,500	83,500	184,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	720	780	1,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	23,000	25,500	48,500

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

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
General Food Distribution		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,107
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	252,000
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	456
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	709
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	1,855
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	75,000
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	1,234,387
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	7,500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	8,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	number	4,500

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burundi CP 200119: "Country Programme – Burundi (2011–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$324,972

Burundi continues to face food security challenges, mainly caused by a long civil war that exacerbated poverty, climatic shocks and high food prices. As the political context is improving and the country is ready for a development agenda, WFP has developed a CP to begin in 2011, which aims to improve food and nutrition security and to promote programme ownership by local institutions.

In line with Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5, the CP will support:

- pre- and primary school boys and girls in food-insecure areas of the country through school feeding activities;
- women and children under 5 as well as boys and girls suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition through supplementary feeding activities;
- ART patients who will receive supplementary feeding to improve the effectiveness of their treatment;
- poor rural communities through FFA/FFT and cash and voucher activities, in support of the improvement of agricultural productivity and access to markets; and
- the development of the Government's capacity to implement a transition strategy outlining plans for a progressive hand-over of WFP-supported interventions.

Expected outcomes include:

- increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys;
- improved treatment success for ART patients;
- increased access to assets in fragile transition situations;
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school feeding and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil, salt and sugar.

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 1: "Support for Pre- and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

This activity will support the Government in achieving education for all. Following the introduction of free education in 2005, net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 59 to 90 percent in 2008/09, but net enrolment rates for Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi

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provinces, the most food-insecure areas of Burundi, remain below the national average. Though the national completion rate is 46 percent, completion in these areas is respectively 36, 34 and 35 percent. The school feeding programme will therefore be implemented in these three provinces.

In the same three provinces, WFP will also assist UNICEF supported early childhood development centres located near primary schools. This intervention supports the Government's new policy on early childhood development and alleviates the heavy burden of child care for women who spend long hours fetching and cooking food.

A daily hot meal will be provided for 180 days of the school year to pre- and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meal will be an incentive to attend school regularly and aims to improve completion rates. The implementation of these activities supports Strategic Objective 4, and the expected outcomes are an increased access to education and capacity development in assisted pre- and primary schools.

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	98,700	101,300	200,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	99,000	101,000	200,000

* 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 pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	10,000
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	10,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	25
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	90,900
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	89,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	208

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 2: "Health and Nutrition Assistance to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 5,188 mt

According to the 2008 comprehensive CFSVA, reports that food security affects more than half of all Burundian households. The CFSVA records national levels of wasting at 8.4 percent, stunting at 52.7 percent and underweight at 26.5 percent. The correlation between mortality and morbidity rates and undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women brings maternal mortality to 620 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality to 108 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to 180 per 1,000 live births. To address this, Activity 2 under the CP will provide a supplementary feeding ration to acutely malnourished women and children attending health clinics.

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WFP will work closely with UNICEF and WHO. In therapeutic feeding centres, UNICEF will supply food for the first phase of therapeutic feeding (milk or Plumpy Nut) and WHO will provide drugs for deworming as well as vitamin supplements. WFP will provide food in the form of CSB for the second phase of the treatment, and food assistance to the families accompanying the sick child.

To address chronic malnutrition and stunting in Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Karusi provinces, blanket feeding will be provided for children under 2 during the lean seasons. Targeting will be based on levels of stunting, food insecurity, poverty, vulnerability and GAM levels.

ART patients will be assisted during six of their nine months of treatment, with activities implemented mainly in Bujumbura Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry for the Fight Against AIDS, WFP, other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

It is expected that the Ministry of Public Health will gradually take-over nutrition support activities through the National Nutrition Programme while the Ministry for the Fight Against AIDS will take over the HIV programme activities. All activities contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 4. The intended outcomes are improved nutritional status of targeted women, including pregnant and lactating women, and children 6–59 months; and improved treatment success for ART patients.

The food basket will consist of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for the supplementary feeding subcomponents, and cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil, salt and sugar for the HIV/ART subcomponent.

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	24,659	8,114	32,773
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	15,565	14,083	29,648
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,682	1,443	3,125
* 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:			
Strategic Objective 4			Unit of Measure Planned
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number		3,100
MCHN			
Number of days rations were provided	number		18
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number		74
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number		211
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number		1,400
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number		18
Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers	number		55,000

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Burundi CP 200119, Activity 3: "Support for Community Recovery and Development"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 9,661 mt/US\$356,522

More than a decade of civil war, combined with the effects of flooding, drought and limited access to land have disrupted livelihoods and undermined food and nutritional security. This activity will strive to improve food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households will benefit from FFA or FFT programmes.

Targeting will be based on CFSVA food consumption data and other survey indicators; UNDAF joint programming, the availability of complementary resources and donor commitments will also be considered. Priority will be given to Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi provinces, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces will be based on data generated by FSMS and other tools developed by the country office; criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities will be used.

FFA will concentrate on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. FFT will aim to enhance community organization and offer skills training in areas such as food storage and processing. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority will be given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Cash and voucher modalities will be developed on the basis of feasibility, market studies and a related pilot. In some rural areas CFA will replace FFA.

WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. The implementation of Activity 3 of the CP will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 3; the intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket will consist of cereals, 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	48,000	52,000	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,000	600	1,600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,600	8,400	16,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	5,760	6,240	12,000

* 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:		Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in men's name	number	2,081
Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in women's name	number	2,255
Number of men receiving vouchers	number	1,121
Number of shops/merchants participating in the voucher activity	number	15
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	1,214
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	267
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	484
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	342
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	30,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	8,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	number	5,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	number	2,500

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 4: "Capacity Development of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is gradually stabilizing, and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for an economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP is getting ready for a gradual hand-over of activities to government institutions and the community. To achieve this, WFP plans to join forces with United Nations agencies and other actors to develop the capacities of national institutions. This will be done through the implementation of Activity 4 of the CP.

Areas of support are food security and related issues, policy formulation and programme implementation. Training will focus on food security and livelihoods monitoring and analysis, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This will be critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority will be given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Technical assistance will be provided to mainstream school feeding into the national education policy, strategies and budgets.

WFP will support the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, and the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification. WFP will contribute to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV/AIDS responses. The National Disaster Prevention Committee will receive assistance in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP is training government staff in FSMS data collection and analysis, with a view to handing over responsibility for FSMS surveys; food security and vulnerability assessment methodologies and tools will be transferred to the Government. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system. Logistics will be transferred to the Government in line with WFP's hand-over strategy. Logistics capacity and the training needs

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of national counterparts will be assessed; a government structure will be identified and equipped to handle the logistics of WFP operations.

The achievement of Strategic Objective 5 will be pursued through the implementation of the above activities with the following intended outcomes:

- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage programmes such as school feeding and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

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 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	4
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	50
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	100
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	2
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	4
Number of the current PRS areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	1
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Congo

Country Background

Located in central Africa, the Republic of the Congo has a population of 3.7 million and a GDP per capita of US\$1,262. The Republic of the Congo is highly indebted and was ranked 136 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI.

Food production is below consumption requirements; only 2 percent of the 10 million hectares of arable land are cultivated and only 30 percent of the overall country imports cover annual food needs. During the last decade, repeated armed conflicts exacerbated the situation by deteriorating access to food for poor families. In response, the Government approved a national food security programme to be implemented from 2009 to 2013, aiming at improving access to food for those with precarious purchasing power. In 2006, an EFSA revealed that in the Pool region, south of Brazzaville, 51 percent of the population was facing acute food insecurity.



An indicator comparison between 2005 and 2009 shows a decrease in the rate of stunting and underweight in children under 5 from 15 to 10 percent. While GAM rates are unclear in rural areas, they have increased in urban areas, reaching 11 percent. HIV prevalence in the active population, 15–49 years of age, is 5 percent, but the data masks the variance of rates between urban and rural areas; the urban HIV rate is estimated to be much higher than the rural rate.

Also, school enrolment rates have dropped from 90 percent in the 1990s to 60 percent in 2000, and a study carried out by the Government and UNESCO in 2007 found that 35 percent of primary schoolchildren belonging to poor families do not complete school. To exacerbate the situation, in the Pool, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions, the cassava (manioc) mosaic virus has deprived many households of their main source of basic food and revenue. The virus has reached the Plateaux regions and is likely to continue spreading if preventive measures are not undertaken.

Inter-ethnic violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) Equateur Province has had a strong impact on refugee influx to the Republic of the Congo. In November 2009, 115,000 refugees from the DRC arrived in the northern Likouala region. Apart from food assistance from the international community there is no other source of livelihood for these refugees and the food security situation is already precarious.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Congo

WFP assistance in the Republic of Congo is provided through an EMOP and a PRRO. The PRRO addresses short-term hunger and supports communities and households in the rehabilitation of their assets. Activities target the Pool region and neighbouring districts, directly affected by conflict. In March 2009, the PRRO was revised to further focus on recovery, by providing: (i) assistance to education through a school feeding programme implemented in food-insecure areas and in areas with low school enrolment; (ii) assistance to

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patients on ART through distribution of food rations; and (iii) livelihood recovery through FFA creation schemes. This PRRO is consistent with MDG1 through 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							30,716,302
Development Operation							2,717,940
Total							33,434,242
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	17,093	5,692	1,529	144	508	24,965	0
Development Operation	683	126	60	418	30	1,317	498,750
Total	17,776	5,818	1,589	562	538	26,282	498,750

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Republic of Congo PRRO 103121: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict and Poverty"

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

Total food commitment: 21,447 mt

The combined effects of economic difficulties and successive conflicts have exacerbated poverty and increased the number of people suffering from food insecurity. In line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the PRRO aims to:

- prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures through FFA activities; and
- reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through support to PLHIV and schoolchildren.

WFP plans to provide cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish and salt to children attending primary schools and to participants in FFA activities; PLHIV will receive, in addition to this ration, sugar and CSB.

The expected project outcomes are:

- increased percentage of adults and children living with HIV and receiving nutritional support who are still on ART 6–12 months after starting treatment;
- reduced transmission of HIV from mother to child;
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of PLHIV; and

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- increased success of TB treatment for targeted patients.

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	61,450	51,050	112,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	17,700	12,300	30,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	35,000	35,000	70,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,750	750	2,500
* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared		hectares	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		kilometres	100
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	6,000
Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance		number	700
School Feeding			
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities		number	200
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		number	200

Republic of Congo PRRO 200147: "Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province"

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

Total food commitment: 35,769 mt

As a result of inter-ethnic violence in DRC's Equateur Province, an estimated 115,000 Congolese have thus far sought refuge in the Republic of the Congo. Displaced populations have settled in sites along a 350 km stretch of the Ubangui River covering 5 districts of Likouala Province in the extreme north of the country. A first mass influx began at the end of October 2009 and accelerated in November 2009 as the security situation in DRC further deteriorated. Eighty-four percent of the displaced people are women and children under 5.

Through this PRRO, WFP plans to provide GFD composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, sugar and CSB to people affected by conflict and poverty, refugees and host communities. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4, this PRRO aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in crisis situations through GFD and supplementary feeding; to prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures through FFA; and to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through a school feeding programme.

The expected project outcomes are:

- reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations;

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- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households at a risk of falling into acute hunger;
- targeted households have increased their human capital to break the inter-generational cycle of chronic hunger through the provision of income generating activities; and
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.

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	71,650	45,850	117,500
Number of refugee beneficiaries	58,900	36,100	95,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	58,900	36,100	95,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		1,800	1,800
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	6,000	6,000	12,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,050	450	1,500
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 monthly food rations distributed with full food basket		number	12
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of days rations were provided		number	60
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas		number	15
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared		number	60
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	45

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Republic of Congo DEV 200144: "Support to Basic Social Services in Congo"

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

Total food commitment: 6,084 mt

Primary education in Congo is free and mandatory, however, the actual implementation of free primary education has not been possible due to budgetary constraints, shortages of qualified teaching personnel, poor infrastructure and the remoteness of schools for many communities. According to the Ministry of Education, the primary school enrolment rate in 2009, including non-school-age children, was 111 percent but the completion rate did not exceed 77 percent and the rates of students repeating class remained stable at 25 percent. Parents in rural areas are more hesitant to enrol their children in primary school due to the

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distance between the school and their homes, the costs of schooling and traditional beliefs undervaluing primary education. According to the Government of Congo, children of the indigenous communities are the most underprivileged regarding education. Primary school attendance of indigenous communities is poor, with 65 percent of the teenagers not attending school.

In line with the Government's PRSP and UNDAF, WFP is planning to implement this development project which is aiming to increase primary education attendance, retention and completion, in line with Strategic Objective 4. The project will provide cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder to children in primary school. The expected project outcomes are:

- improved attendance rates in primary schools;
- improved retention rates in primary schools;
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools; and
- improved completion rates in primary schools.

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	45,584	39,616	85,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,184	5,016	13,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	30,000	30,000	60,000
Number of children given take-home rations	500	500	1,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	500	500	1,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,200		1,200
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	14,384	9,616	24,000

**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		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	100
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	6,000
Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	700
School Feeding		
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	number	200
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	200

(d) Special Operations

None

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Country Background

With 60 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's third largest country. Agriculture is the primary rural economic activity due to its rich fertile soil, however, the nation has a food production deficit estimated between 30 and 40 percent. Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of 4 million people and have damaged the economy, devastated infrastructure and exacerbated an already precarious food security situation. Seventy percent of the population live below the poverty line and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle to maintain food security.



Roughly 1.9 million people remain displaced, with 440,000 Congolese refugees residing in neighbouring countries. The 2006 election raised hopes for peace, which were strengthened in March 2009 when the main armed groups in North and South Kivu provinces signed peace accords. In 2010, the United Nations Security Council changed the name and mandate of its peacekeepers in DRC, with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC now focusing on stabilisation and peace consolidation. Nonetheless, conflict and human rights violations remain, notably in the east, where various armed groups are active. Ethnic conflict in the western Equateur province in 2009 sparked massive displacements, both internally and to the neighbouring Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

DRC is rich in natural resources and endowed with the world's second largest rain forest. Historically, mining and petroleum extraction accounted for 75 percent of total export revenues and 25 percent of GDP; conflict and mismanagement have left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations ranking 176 of the 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Life expectancy is 49 years and rates of maternal and child mortality are among the highest in the world.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo

WFP studies in 2008 and 2009 showed that one third of DRC's population is severely or moderately food-insecure, with these effects most visible among children under 5. More than half a million children need emergency nutrition interventions. In 2011, WFP will respond through relief and recovery activities; helping to save lives and protect the livelihoods of those most vulnerable, particularly households headed by women, and supporting programmes targeting the return and recovery of displaced people.

WFP will focus its operations in areas with high food insecurity and acute malnutrition affected by conflict and the global financial crisis. WFP assistance is being delivered through:

- GFD for displaced people, vulnerable host families and returnees;

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- curative nutrition interventions through supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women, PLHIV and those affected by TB, and MCHN in areas where the GAM rate is higher than 10 percent;
- support to victims of violence and disaster;
- asset rehabilitation;
- school feeding; and
- P4P projects to improve agricultural and marketing practices and to increase the amount of food that WFP purchases locally.

Improving access to food for IDPs and returnees strives towards ending poverty and hunger in line with MDG1. Through WFP's nutrition interventions, food can reduce the mortality rate of children under 5, improve maternal health and combat HIV, thereby contributing to MDG4, 5 and 6 respectively. The school feeding programme supports the goal of universal primary education in line with MDG2, especially in conflict-affected areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							40,503,685
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							176,600,226
Special Operation							21,203,943
Total							238,307,854
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	11,565	3,412	890	126	194	16,187	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	83,559	23,497	7,635	11,378	3,045	129,114	0
Total	95,124	26,909	8,525	11,504	3,239	145,301	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo EMOP 200186: "Emergency Support to the Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uele Districts in Orientale Province of the DRC"

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

Total food commitment: 16,187 mt

Attacks by rebels have internally displaced more than 260,000 people since late 2008 in the Haut and Bas Uele districts, DRC's northeastern Orientale Province; displacements have exacerbated food insecurity. In line with Strategic Objective 1, this EMOP aims to provide emergency food assistance to save lives, reduce food insecurity and protect people's livelihoods in unstable areas in the two Uele districts. Beneficiaries include IDPs, returnees, host communities, refugees and repatriated refugees, as well as other vulnerable groups. Assistance will be delivered through the following activities:

- GFD for IDPs, host communities, returning IDPs and refugees from neighbouring countries;

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- targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition;
- emergency school feeding to reach children of IDPs, host communities, returnees and other vulnerable groups affected by the unrest;
- emergency FFA programmes as an alternative to GFD, particularly in the Bas Uele district, where instability prevents GFD; and
- assistance to female victims of rape and other sexual violence.

Full rations will be provided to those receiving treatment at health centres. WFP's daily food rations reflect the food preferences and nutritional requirements of the targeted populations. The standard, per-person ration of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be provided to GFD and emergency FFA beneficiaries. Beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will receive vegetable oil, CSB and sugar; pregnant and lactating women will receive CSB and sugar; and children receiving emergency school meals will receive maize meal, 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	253,089	124,374	377,463
Number of IDP beneficiaries	151,200	64,800	216,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	1,400	600	2,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	58,800	25,200	84,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	182,400	121,600	304,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,600	5,000	6,600
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	26,875	26,875	53,750
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,613	3,500	13,113
* 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			
Emergency School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	609	
FFA			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	3	
General Food Distribution			
Number of days rations were provided	number	90	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	15	
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	10	

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo PRRO 200167: "Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups"

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

Total food commitment: 249,877 mt

Seventeen years of armed conflict in DRC have undermined the economy, devastated its infrastructure and exacerbated its precarious food security situation. The objective of this PRRO will be to save lives and protect livelihoods, as provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity gradually stabilize. WFP's interventions in 2011 and 2012 will respond to multiple shocks throughout the country.

In North and South Kivu and in Equateur provinces, WFP will provide emergency relief to those affected by conflict and its aftermath. WFP will also respond to extremely high levels of undernutrition in Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Maniema and Katanga. These provinces were the hardest hit by the 2009 financial crisis and nutrition surveys identified high incidences of food insecurity. The relief component of the PRRO is directly linked to Strategic Objective 1 and will include support to IDPs and host families, along with individuals requiring nutritional support, such as children and pregnant and lactating women. It also aims to support HIV and TB patients, women and children who have been victims of violence and emergency school feeding programmes in areas of displacement and return.

Through the PRRO's relief component, WFP will provide food assistance to displaced populations and host families, individuals requiring nutritional support, including children, pregnant and lactating mothers, PLHIV and TB patients and women and children who have been victims of violence. Emergency school feeding programmes in areas of displacement and return will also be implemented.

Through the PRRO's early recovery component, WFP will provide food assistance to violence-affected populations to help them get back on their feet. In situations where the food insecurity situation of the local community is similar to the returning populations, WFP will develop asset creation activities for the benefit of the whole community. Potential asset rehabilitation activities may include the rehabilitation and creation of shelter and housing, feeder road rehabilitation and agricultural recovery activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training. By supporting safety nets, WFP will help improve people's access to education and health services in the transition from relief to longer-term recovery.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt. Food rations have been calculated to provide a balanced amount of macro- and micronutrients, in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices. To counter micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will ensure that all rations include fortified food, salt and vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, notably palm oil that will be procured locally. This PRRO supports Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

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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	1,845,226	1,219,971	3,065,197
Number of IDP beneficiaries	167,650	71,850	239,500
Number of returnee beneficiaries	173,600	74,400	248,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	616,577	248,433	865,010
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	82,870	331,849	414,719
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	5,157	2,210	7,367
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	584,872	584,872	1,169,744
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	23,975	10,275	34,250
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	51,805	82,511	134,316

* 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 both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	7,367
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	6
General Food Distribution		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 3		
General Food Distribution		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
School Feeding		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	3,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	11
Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	7,899,856
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	430
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	11,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

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(d) Special Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo SO 105560: "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services"

Duration: 13 October 2006 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$56,586,160 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$51,056,160)

One of the main challenges in providing assistance to vulnerable people in DRC is the lack of transport infrastructure. It is estimated that only 20 percent of the country can be accessed by road and only 2 percent of the roads are paved. In 2006, WFP took the lead in establishing an innovative interagency logistics platform for the benefit of the humanitarian community.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, this SO supports the coordination of the logistics cluster and provides logistical services to the humanitarian community in order to improve emergency response in the country. The SO paves the way for the early recovery process through the rehabilitation of key transport infrastructure such as roads, rail tracks, wagons and locomotives, barges and the lighthouses of the Congo River.

In 2010, the SO streamlined to focus on interagency truck fleet management and the provision of logistics services, logistics cluster management and emergency spot repairs on infrastructure such as roads, rail and barges.

For 2011, the focus will be on:

- reinforcing the logistics cluster;
- maintaining the interagency provision of logistics services at the same level as in 2010;
- maintaining road, rail and barge rehabilitation on an ad hoc basis and where there are no alternative mechanisms in place;
- augmenting the National Railway Society transport capacity by buying containers for platform wagons;
- keeping the interagency 30 truck fleet under the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency management. The fleet should be used only in areas with no commercial trucking capacity. Trucks should be based in Dunga Aru, Gemena, Kabalo, Kalemie and Moba.

In order to reorganize each component under an appropriate project/funding mechanism, a full analysis of the services provided is underway. This may include mainstreaming core activities under WFP regular operations, and using the WFP logistics special account established through subsequent budget revisions; adjustments are thus foreseen for 2011.

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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		
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	number	35
Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	number	50
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	mt	15,600
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of trucks made available	number	30
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads maintained	kilometres	80
Number of rail wagons rehabilitated	number	18

Democratic Republic of Congo SO 107440: "Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC"

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 31 July 2011

Total project commitment: US\$35,209,784

Air travel is crucial for humanitarian actors and donors to reach beneficiaries and provide an effective and timely response throughout DRC. Although several air transport providers are present in the country, few meet either international safety requirements or the access needs of humanitarian workers. In 2009, UNHAS restarted its operations in DRC. The objective is to provide a safe, reliable, efficient and cost-effective passenger and light cargo service for United Nations organizations, NGOs and donor governments engaged in humanitarian aid projects in the region. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1.

The SO provides air transport from Kinshasa to the provincial capitals and other areas. WFP initially chartered two aircrafts, but the fleet was augmented to three aircrafts following increased demands from users. UNHAS also has a technical service agreement with *Aviations Sans Frontières* – France (AWB – F; Aviation Without Borders – France) for the provision of humanitarian air services in the Equateur and Orientale provinces of DRC. Should needs arise, UNHAS has the capacity to increase its fleet to provide additional services to Kasai and Orientale Provinces. Medical and security evacuations are also provided to humanitarian workers whenever required. The operation aims to transport 13,650 passengers and 91 mt of light cargo from January to July 2011.

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	260
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	mt	13
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,950
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	180
Number of aircraft made available	number	3
Number of flights conducted for security evacuations	number	1
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100

Djibouti

Country Background

Djibouti's location in the Horn of Africa is the main economic asset of a country that is mostly barren; its transport facilities are used by several landlocked African countries to bring in their goods for re-export. Djibouti is classified as a least-developed, low-income and food-deficit country and ranks 155 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Its population of 818,000 people have a life expectancy of 55 years.



Seventy-one percent of Djibouti's population is urban, with 58 percent living in the capital. The remainder live in small settlements or as nomadic pastoral herders in rural areas. Droughts, floods, a low water table and unreliable rainfall continue to pose serious challenges, increasingly linked to global climate change. Traditional coping mechanisms of nomadic herders, such as migration to lower land of pasture and water and the selling of their assets have been stretched to the limit by the current generalized drought. Djibouti's climate is hot and dry, and most of the country receives less than 200 mm of rainfall per year. This hinders agricultural production, which accounts for only 3 percent of GDP. To compensate for this gap, the country imports 90 percent of its food requirements, with the balance being provided as food donations.

Djibouti has some of the poorest social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty, on less than US\$2 per day, with the highest incidence in rural areas at 83 percent. The May 2010 EFSA indicates that food-insecure and moderately food-insecure groups represent 38 and 33 percent of the sample respectively. Half of WFP's beneficiaries require seasonal assistance prior to the lean season with the remainder requiring continuous food assistance.

Malnutrition rates among children under 5 still remain critical and persistently high. Comparing 2008 and 2009, severe acute malnutrition rates of children under 5 increased from 2 percent to 8 percent and the GAM rate rose from 17 percent to 21 percent. Infant and under 5 child mortality is estimated at 84 and 127 per 1,000 live births respectively, and maternal mortality is estimated at 740 per 100,000 live births. Djibouti also has one of the world's highest rates of TB prevalence, estimated at 1,104 per 100,000 inhabitants, while HIV prevalence is 3 percent among adults.

The national primary school gross enrolment rate is 66 percent, and less than 30 percent of those enrolled complete their six years of primary education. Djibouti is relatively peaceful compared to the instability of its neighbouring country, Somalia, and is consequently home to over 13,000 refugees, currently settled in the Ali Addeh camp. Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighbouring countries since 1979.

Djibouti

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's effort in saving lives and livelihoods, in improving access to education and the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and in enabling a sustainable food-secure environment.

WFP activities are implemented through a PRRO and a development project. These largely cover all the rural districts, and address seven of the eight MDGs. The PRRO is designed to save the lives of refugees and drought-affected populations by ensuring access to basic food to meet their daily requirements. It also aims to protect livelihoods and enhances coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups, addressing MDG1 and 7, and to improve the nutritional and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups, in line with MDG4, 5 and 6. WFP's development project aims to increase access to education and reduce gender disparity, enabling poor rural households to invest in more human capital and thereby addressing MDG2 and 3.

WFP's assistance enhances the Government's capacity to respond to recurrent crises by providing guidance and advice on the establishment of an effective early warning system at the national level. Community mobilization and capacity building of government partners in the development and management of food security and crisis prevention programmes is a crosscutting theme.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							12,889,313
Development Operation							1,295,829
Total							14,185,143
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	9,473	1,503	830	1,700	559	14,064	0
Development Operation	573	123	195	194	63	1,148	0
Total	10,046	1,626	1,025	1,894	622	15,212	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Djibouti PRRO 105441: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2009 – 30 September 2011

Total food commitment: 27,999 mt

In support of Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4, this PRRO assists the Government of Djibouti in achieving the following direct outcomes:

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- reduce or stabilize acute malnutrition through GFD for refugees and people affected by drought;
- strengthen the national capacity in establishing an early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring system by investing in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures;
- restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of drought-affected people and improve food and nutritional security through FFA; and
- reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through improved adherence to nutritional interventions among ART and TB patients.

In 2011, food assistance will target food-insecure households throughout the country by means of targeted distributions. Daily rations for drought-affected GFD beneficiaries will consist of cereals, wheat-soya blend, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. Refugees will receive the same GFD ration with an extra portion of salt. Participants in FFA activities, which are aimed at building assets and resilience to drought, will receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. Beneficiaries of health activities, such as TB patients and PLHIV, will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, blended food and oil to encourage adherence to the treatment. Rations for selective feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women are consistent with the Ministry of Health protocols. Capacity building for institutions and communities will be a priority, as will a gradual shift from a strategy of targeted relief to recovery, with emphasis on sustainable 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	53,875	53,875	107,750
Number of refugee beneficiaries	9,000	9,000	18,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	27,500	27,500	55,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,500	12,750	18,250
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	5,223	4,277	9,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	300		300
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,365	1,935	4,300

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

Djibouti

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		
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	27,000
General Food Distribution		
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	12
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)		
Number of contingency plans created	number	1
Number of local early warning systems in place	number	1
Strategic Objective 3		
MCHN		
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number	2,750
School Feeding		
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	9
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	4,250
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance	number	500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Djibouti 107270: "Food for Education in Rural Djibouti"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 5,398 mt

This project, in line with Strategic Objective 4, supports the Government's efforts to meet MDG2. It is consistent with the UNDAF 2008–2012 and is reflected in the Government's Master Plan for Education and the national PRSP. Expected outcomes are increased enrolment, improved attendance and completion rates in primary schools, and a reduction in the gender gap.

The project will provide on-site feeding and take-home rations in 74 rural primary schools. This consists of a morning snack and a hot lunch for enrolled schoolchildren in all rural primary schools. Each student receives 1,080 kilocalories per day, with the aim of encouraging parents to send their children to school. The project will further provide take-home rations for all girls in grades 3 to 5 who attend at least 80 percent of school days.

In addition, food assistance will be provided for pilot initiatives geared at enhancing the sustainability of programme activities that link schools to local development. Under FFA food assistance will be provided to cooks who prepare meals for schoolchildren.

Djibouti

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	7,319	7,845	15,164
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	7,155	7,845	15,000
Number of children given take-home rations	3,500		3,500
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	3,500		3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	164		164

* 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 THRs were distributed	number	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	74

(d) Special Operations

None

Ethiopia

Country Background

Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food emergencies due to climate change, environmental degradation, high population density, low levels of rural investment and economic shocks. It is the second most populous country in Africa with a population of 79 million people, an annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent and an average life expectancy of 55 years. Eighty-two percent of the population live in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded. Twenty-eight million people, 35 percent of the rural population, live below the poverty line.



The poor in both urban and rural areas increasingly rely on markets where they purchase 30 percent or more of their food requirements. The 2009 HDI ranks Ethiopia at 171 of 182 countries.

Over the past five years, however, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent, and is showing a positive trend towards recovery. Its economic growth has been largely driven by the agricultural sector which contributes to 45 percent of GDP. Nevertheless, population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV/AIDS remain chronic drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition.

The most recent Demographic Health Survey for Ethiopia highlights the underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 47 percent of the children under 5 are stunted and 38 percent are underweight, with the prevalence of wasting at 11 percent. There are over 1.2 million PLHIV, mainly in urban areas. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 58 percent of the deaths of children under 5.

In implementing its Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), the Government of Ethiopia has taken concrete steps to implement a strategic framework for rural economic development and food security. Its new "Growth and Transformation Plan" will build on the existing strategy with a focus on accelerating economic growth and eradicating relief food assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance where it adds value and supports the capacity to implement hunger solutions. As WFP only works through government programmes, nearly all food resources are managed by the ministries and local authorities implementing these programmes.

Through partnerships, WFP helps enable food-insecure people to work towards more resilient livelihoods, and all WFP activities contribute to PASDEP. Given the particular correlation between environmental degradation and food insecurity, WFP supports the capacity of

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communities to manage their natural resource base, enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks and invest in sustainable livelihood diversification.

WFP assistance supports the Government in implementing activities geared at achieving all eight MDGs:

- The Government's Relief and Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and its assistance to Sudanese, Somali, Kenyan and Eritrean refugees supports MDG1.
- P4P is implemented to improve low-income farmers' access to markets by creating a platform of substantial and stable demand for food staples while contributing to MDG1.
- The promotion of access to basic education supports MDG2.
- Targeted supplementary food for malnourished children and women supports MDG4 and 5.
- Food support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in major urban centres as a part of the joint United Nations programme on AIDS and linked to other HIV/AIDS services supports MDG6.
- The Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) programme, which focuses on sustainable land management and increased productivity in food-insecure communities and contributes to MDG7 and 8.
- The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women furthers MDG3 and the global partnership for development which support MDG8 are overarching objectives of most of WFP's activities in Ethiopia.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							510,955,657
Development Operation							28,708,220
Special Operation							2,557,394
Total							542,221,272
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	518,713	52,183	22,270	91,375	1,437	685,979	0
Development Operation	32,917	0	907	10,094	230	44,148	0
Total	551,630	52,183	23,177	101,469	1,667	730,127	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ethiopia PRRO 101273: "Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 122,540 mt

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees hosted in camps or by host communities in Ethiopia. Refugees are provided with general monthly food rations, and supplementary food is distributed to those identified as malnourished, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women. Refugee children also benefit from school feeding, either on-site or as take home rations.

General rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, oil, sugar and salt. Micronutrient powder will also be piloted to help offset any micronutrient deficiencies in the general rations food basket. This intervention will first be piloted in one refugee camp and may later be expanded to all camps.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, the expected outcomes of the PRRO are:

- reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 among refugees;
- reduced malnutrition of pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, people affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs;
- adequate consumption of food energy (kcal) over the assistance period for targeted beneficiaries; and
- increased enrolment of children in WFP-assisted schools.

All individuals legally registered as refugees in Ethiopia are entitled to receive WFP's monthly general food rations. In 2011, food assistance is planned to be provided to Eritrean, Somali, Sudanese and Kenyan refugees. While Eritrean and Somali refugee population numbers have increased steadily over the past several months, Sudanese and Kenyan refugee numbers are not expected to increase in 2011.

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	103,694	122,331	226,025
Number of refugee beneficiaries	103,694	122,331	226,025
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	103,694	122,331	226,025
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,544	7,954	18,498
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	10,387	10,935	21,322
Number of children given take-home rations	2,306	4,283	6,589

* 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		
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	12
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of days rations were provided	number	365
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	95
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	12

Ethiopia PRRO 106650: "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"

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

Total food commitment: 2,622,870 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 2,065,861 mt)

Food insecurity remains a significant threat in Ethiopia. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in good years, and a further seven million are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity from drought, floods and other shocks. This PRRO aims to assist people identified as the most food-insecure and those who are vulnerable to acute food insecurity.

The PRRO consists of four components:

- support to the Government's PSNP which targets the chronically food-insecure;
- the relief component which targets those in an emergency need of relief food assistance (transitory food-insecure);
- the targeted supplementary food (TSF) component which is carried out through a joint programme with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; and
- food support which is provided to HIV/AIDS impacted beneficiaries in urban areas.

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through GFD or household rations through FFA are provided. In areas identified through the early-warning system as at risk of an increasing GAM, the Government provides a blanket supplementary ration of blended food in addition to the general ration. The TSF component is composed of micronutrient blended food and vegetable oil. The HIV/AIDS component has two rations: one for ART and PMTCT, and one for OVC. Patients receive household supplementary rations, while OVC receive individual rations. WFP will provide food assistance only when it is the most appropriate tool, based on vulnerability and options available at the community level.

This PRRO supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5 and has the following expected outcomes:

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- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- reduced or stabilized moderate/acute malnourishment in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women identified during Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) for Child Survival screening in food-insecure districts;
- enhanced basic knowledge on nutrition-related issues for mothers and other women in communities targeted by EOS/TSF;
- increased ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for target households at risk of falling into acute hunger;
- increased uptake of ART and improved nutritional recovery and quality of life of food-insecure PLHIV on home-based care, ART and PMTCT treatment;
- increased access to education and human capital development of OVC in HIV/AIDS-affected urban communities;
- increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases; and
- broader national policy frameworks which incorporate hunger solutions with an increased capacity of the Government, particularly at local levels, to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out hunger and disaster risk reduction programmes.

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	2,484,652	2,256,882	4,741,534
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,325,540	1,379,652	2,705,192
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	340,385	723,318	1,063,703
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	88,560	75,440	164,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	110,650	106,310	216,960

* 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		
Number of days rations were provided	number	270
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	9
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	number	765,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	28
Strategic Objective 2		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	55,876
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance	number	17,543
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	3,891,743
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	6,011
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	3,319
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance	number	52,984
Number of participants in WFP supported HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns	number	30,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	30,608

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ethiopia CP 104300: "Country Programme – Ethiopia (2007–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 230,531 mt

This CP aims to use community-based, food-supported activities to set an example of resilience-building in fragile livelihood settings while supporting Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. It also aims to improve the quality of and access to education for primary schoolchildren.

The CP is made up of two components: (i) Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods through Partnerships and Land Users' Solidarity (MERET-PLUS) which focuses on sustainable land management, pro-poor asset generation, sustainable livelihoods and community empowerment; and (ii) FFE using the Children in Local Development (CHILD) approach which supports access to quality primary education while using the school to promote community awareness of sustainable development.

The food basket for MERET-PLUS consists of cereals while the FFE rations consist of blended food, oil and salt. Overall, the expected outcomes of the CP are to:

- increase the ability of beneficiaries to manage shocks, meet necessary food needs and diversify livelihoods;
- institutionalize sustainable land management practices and systems at the community level and replicate it in other areas;
- foster sustainable and productive community-based behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV/AIDS;

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- increase the number of children enrolled in, attending and able to participate actively in schools;
- improve the quality of education and transform schools progressively into centres for local-level development; and
- ensure capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

Ethiopia CP 104300, Activity 1: "MERET-PLUS"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 164,585 mt

MERET-PLUS supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. It is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure *woredas* (administrative districts).

In order to create a sustainable land management framework at the community level, FFA activities, which are appropriate culturally and for the farming system, will be developed so that both labour poor and able-bodied community members will benefit. To facilitate this process, appropriate conservation technologies adapted to the diverse household endowments will be selected and screened. An important component of MERET-PLUS is the consolidation of conservation and livelihood promotion gains in selected watersheds designated as impact points. Work in these impact points demonstrates the feasibility of rural transformation through consistent, community-oriented and quality-centred environmental recovery actions. This work is bolstered through partnership and collaboration efforts with agencies who share WFP's goals.

In order to scale up community-centred environmental rehabilitation in Ethiopia, MERET-PLUS promotes the learning and dissemination of best practices in sustainable land management. Knowledge gained from MERET-PLUS will benefit the PSNP, aimed at large-scale environmental transformation.

Each year, people in 500 crisis-prone communities will participate in FFA activities. Per workday they will receive a ration of wheat for a maximum of three months annually. This is an incentive-based, labour-replacement cost for food-insecure households engaged in asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, promotion of innovative income-generation and solidarity efforts. Focus will be placed on the most vulnerable, including resource-poor women and elderly-headed households. The food ration will significantly reduce the food gap of food-insecure families and enable savings on food expenditures.

In support of Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of the MERET-PLUS are:

- increased ability to manage shocks, meet necessary food needs, and diversify livelihoods;
- institutionalize sustainable land management practices and systems at the community level and replicate it in other areas;

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- foster sustainable and productive community-based behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV/AIDS; and
- ensure the capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

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	311,100	298,900	610,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	57,000	65,000	122,000
<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 cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	hectares	2,000	
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	20,000	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	75	
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	50	
Number of water springs developed	number	20	

Ethiopia CP 104300, Activity 2: "Child-Based Food for Education (CHILD)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 65,946 mt

CHILD is a community-based approach to school feeding, managed and implemented by the Ministry of Education and communities in chronically food-insecure districts. Meals are provided to primary school children to encourage regular attendance and enhance their concentration in class. In communities where there is a high gender disparity, take-home rations are provided to girls to support their access to education.

CHILD uses rural primary schools as entry points in assisting communities in actively promoting the improvement of the school environment, and school-community linkages, and the gradual transformation of schools into development centres for their community. To render supported schools child-friendly, a partnership with UNICEF is promoted through the implementation of an essential package addressing areas such as basic education, health, hygiene and nutrition education, HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming, school gardens and improved fuel efficient stoves. Partnership with MERET-PLUS is envisaged in 20 overlapping sites, where the CHILD-based school meals and MERET-PLUS create synergies by addressing food insecurity and supporting community capacity from their respective entry points. At the policy level, WFP is involved in supporting the Ministry of Education to develop and adopt a school health and nutrition strategy.

CHILD will target 173 districts in 2011, focusing on communities with low school enrolment, high gender disparity and opportunities for partnerships. On-site meals are provided to primary schoolchildren to encourage their regular attendance and enhance their concentration in class. The ration consists of CSB, vegetable oil and salt per child per school

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day. In communities where there is high gender disparity, take-home rations of vegetable oil per semester will be provided to girls to support their access to education. WFP will explore innovative approaches with partners to address drop-out rates among children in lower grades.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of the CHILD-based school meals are to:

- increase the number of children enrolled in, attending and able to participate actively in schools;
- improve the quality of education and transform schools progressively into centres for local-level development; and
- ensure the capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

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	286,750	339,130	625,880
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	286,750	339,130	625,880
Number of children given take-home rations	119,102		119,102
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	119,102		119,102
* 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 children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		number	50,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	85
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		number	200
Number of months THRs were distributed		number	8
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	1,186

(d) Special Operations

Ethiopia SO 107130: "Inter-Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia"

Duration: 15 November 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$10,332,213 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$7,774,819)

Due to the remoteness, security situation, unreliable service from commercial airlines in the area and poor infrastructure in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, UNHAS was established in November 2007 to support the implementation of relief operations in the region. UNHAS has provided a valuable passenger service for the humanitarian community since then. Due to the ongoing complex emergency in the Somali Region, compounded by the deteriorating

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humanitarian situation caused by severe drought, UNHAS Ethiopia has been extended until December 2010. A further extension to 31 December 2011 is pending. As the situation in the Somali region remains complex, the continued operation of UNHAS Ethiopia is vital.

In line with Strategic Objective 3, UNHAS provides a reliable air passenger service and light non-food cargo for all humanitarian agencies operating in the Somali Region, allowing timely and effective implementation and monitoring of their projects. Donors and government humanitarian counterparts also use this service. UNHAS flies five times a week to six locations; of which five locations are in the Somali Region. UNHAS operates on an established schedule but remains as flexible as possible to maximize user satisfaction as well as facilitate any emergency evacuations. Without the air service, agencies' mobility and overall effectiveness is hampered. For example, driving from Addis Ababa, where most humanitarian agencies' headquarters are located, to most of the main towns in the Somali Region takes five to six days, provided security clearance is granted.

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		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	4
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	500
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	17
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

Kenya

Country Background

Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 38.6 million people. While agriculture accounts for 26 percent of GDP, only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture, the rest being arid or semi-arid land. The country is experiencing the effects of climate change: the cycle of natural shocks has become shorter with droughts increasing in frequency and intensity. Despite this, farmers still rely heavily on rain-fed agriculture and, in order to meet basic needs, households resort to severe coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families are becoming chronically food-insecure and extremely vulnerable to shocks.



The high food prices since 2008 have made it difficult for most drought-affected families and low income urban dwellers to afford a nutritional diet causing GAM rates to be among the highest in the world, even during non-drought years. Additionally, chronic, acute and micronutrient malnutrition in Kenya has ranged between alarming and emergency thresholds during the last 15 years: prevalence of acute malnutrition on a national level is registered at 7 percent with the highest level being 19.5 percent in the north-eastern province. Thirty percent of children under 5 are stunted, and anaemia and vitamin A deficiency among vulnerable groups reach emergency thresholds.

The 2009 HDI ranked Kenya 147 of 182 countries and quoted a combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education at 60 percent. While net primary enrolment numbers are at an encouraging 93 percent, the ten most arid districts in the north are below the average, and rates reach 50 percent. This is attributable to the pastoral communities' nomadic lifestyle, and cultural norms or practices such as early marriages and the preference for educating boys.

The 2008 Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey indicates a national adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence rate increase from 6.7 percent in 2003 to 7.8 percent, leaving 1.4 million Kenyans living with HIV. The country has a large number of food-insecure orphans, and households headed by women or grandparents where the breadwinner has died as a result of AIDS.

In addition, Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are home to 360,000 refugees originally from Sudan and Somalia. The camps are located in two of the most food-insecure districts in Kenya: Turkana in the northwest and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations, in line with the UNDAF for Kenya, aim to meet emergency needs and support social development through the implementation of two PRROs and a CP.

Kenya

Though PRRO 102583, "Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees", WFP Kenya provides support to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. WFP Kenya's PRRO 106660, "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya", supports MDG1, 4, 5, 7 and 8. The PRRO's aim is to provide support to those most affected by repeated cycles of drought in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country and contribute to building resilience and providing medium to long-term solutions to combat the effects of climate change. Through the P4P programme, increased support to smallholder farmers will be provided by progressively building their capacity to feed their communities and earn profits from their farms. Food assistance will also be provided to refugees living in camps. A supplementary feeding programme and a MCH care programme will also be implemented. These programmes are instrumental in preventing acute malnutrition and improving the quality of life for children and pregnant and lactating women.

Contributing to the achievement of MDG2 and 6, the CP will provide nutritious school meals. It will act as a safety net for food-insecure families and help keep their children in school. In addition, food-insecure people on ART will receive assistance in an attempt to improve treatment adherence and effectiveness.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							205,254,259
Development Operation							22,090,083
Total							227,344,342
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	156,011	24,067	10,588	22,871	5,286	218,823	1,224,000
Development Operation	23,653	6,495	1,022	1,793	361	33,324	0
Total	179,664	30,562	11,610	24,664	5,647	252,147	1,224,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Kenya PRRO 102583: "Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2009 – 30 September 2011

Total food commitment: 195,291 mt

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons on Refugee Affairs in Kenya, WFP provides life-sustaining food rations on a fortnightly basis through GFD, to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Kenya's encampment policy prohibits refugees from working outside the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. Various assessments confirm that the refugees are dependent on WFP food assistance.

Kenya

GFD is provided to all refugees, supplementary food is provided to malnourished refugee children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable refugees. A general food ration consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and salt. Nutributter, a lipid-based nutrient supplement, enriched with vitamins and minerals, will be introduced as complementary food for all children 6–24 months of age, to encourage growth and reduce malnutrition. In addition to the mid-morning porridge provided to all refugee schoolchildren, WFP will provide a take-home ration of sugar for girls who maintain 80 percent attendance rate, in order to address the gender gap in schools. FFA for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts. To support care givers that remain with children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment, WFP will provide them with cooked meals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5, the operation aims to:

- meet the minimum nutritional requirements of refugees through GFD;
- increase the capacity of host communities to meet their food needs;
- improve the nutritional status of refugee children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV and TB patients through nutrition support programmes;
- increase enrolment and attendance rates, and reduce the gender disparity in refugee schools through school meals and take-home rations for girls; and
- connect farmers to markets through P4P.

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	225,000	249,000	474,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	201,800	218,200	420,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	201,800	218,200	420,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	17,500	7,000	24,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	600	600	1,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	31,000	39,000	70,000
Number of children given take-home rations	21,600		21,600
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	21,600		21,600
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,700	3,300	9,000

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

Kenya

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		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,187
Number of days rations were provided	number	279
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	36
Supplementary Feeding		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/child/day	1,047
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	18
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	36
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	250
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	75
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	50
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	4
Number of shallow wells constructed	number	10
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	503
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	36
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	18
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	8,600
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	443
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	number	151
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	number	6
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	7
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	33
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	mt	4,200
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	14
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	2,100

Kenya PRRO 106660: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"

Duration: 1 May 2009 – 30 April 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 576,215 mt/US\$1,224,000 (Including expected budget revision.

Currently approved: 537,405 mt/US\$1,224,000)

This PRRO provides support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal basis, through timely GFD. WFP focuses on asset creation and synergies for complementary programming, together with donors and United Nations partners, for long-lasting solutions to food insecurity, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands. FFA activities are intended to strengthen the ability of households or communities to withstand future shocks. In order to provide safe drinking water for people and livestock, improve pasture and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation, WFP and its partners also use tested technologies

Kenya

for collecting rainwater.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP supports, together with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in the most drought-affected areas of Kenya. As a preventive measure, WFP also supports pregnant and lactating women under the urban MCH programme. These beneficiaries are selected by medical partners as high risk cases.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 through 5, the operation aims to:

- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in identified populations in crisis-affected areas;
- enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, and increase their capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes;
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security aftershocks;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- explore the use of cash and vouchers to support extremely food-insecure families in urban areas.

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and salt. The MCH and supplementary feeding ration consists of oil and sugar-enriched CSB, and take-home rations for malnourished individuals include cereals, pulses and oil. Schoolchildren receive cereals, pulses and 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	560,050	346,600	906,650
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	250,500	214,500	465,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	49,000	31,000	80,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	45,000	30,000	75,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	19,125	6,375	25,500

* 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.

Kenya

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		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,749
Number of days rations were provided	number	300
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	250
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	250
Supplementary Feeding		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,221
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	450
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	number	40
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2)		
Number of contingency plans created	number	2
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	number	50
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	number	200
Number of local early warning systems in place	number	1
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	390
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	5,600
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	hectares	10
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	120
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	170
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	80
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	80
Number of tree seedlings produced	number	390,000
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	5,100
Number of women receiving cash	number	20,400
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	100
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash	%	100
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$	942,525
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,221
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	67
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	20,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	mt	6,000
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	20
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	3,000

Kenya

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Kenya CP 106680: "Country Programme – Kenya (2009 – 2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 170,120 mt

The CP is aligned with the 2009–2013 UNDAF, Kenya Vision 2030, and is consistent with the 2007–2012 Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy and the 2007–2010 Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS. It is further aligned with the government policy instruments such as the 2005–2010 Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and the 2006–2010 Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. The CP focuses on the progress towards greater well-being for the poor and hungry through improved access to food, health and nutrition practices, and enhanced sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls and orphans, of poor food-insecure households through improved access to basic education and skills training.

Addressing Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme will support the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas, and give food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 1: "Support for the Education of Vulnerable Children in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 122,691 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary school in arid and semi-arid lands and in poor urban settlements of Nairobi and Mombasa. In the arid and semi-arid lands, the programme targets the most food-insecure areas with the lowest net enrolment and completion rates, and high gender disparities. To address high levels of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in the arid and semi-arid lands, WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims at:

- increasing enrolment and completion rates for boys and girls;
- stabilizing the attendance of boys and girls at school; and
- improving government capacity to manage the school feeding programme.

WFP provides hot lunches composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to children in community-managed mobile schools, low-cost boarding and day schools. Micronutrient fortified blended food is provided as a mid-morning snack to children in selected early childhood development centres.

Kenya

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	325,000	325,000	650,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	325,000	325,000	650,000
<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			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	706
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		number	200
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		number	100,000
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP		number	115,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	1,700
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 counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects		number	750
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year		number	1

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 2: "Food and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 47,429 mt

This activity contributes to the efforts of the Government and the international community to address food insecurity caused by HIV/AIDS. The focus of this activity is on supporting households that host and care for orphans, and to improve the health status of people infected and affected by HIV. WFP's food assistance will be combined with other interventions by partners, including counselling, HIV/AIDS awareness, provision of ART to HIV positive patients, life skills training and income-generating activities for sustainability.

This activity, in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5, supports national efforts in combating HIV/AIDS. The intended outcomes are:

- increased adherence to treatment;
- improved health and nutritional status;
- increased school enrolment and attendance of OVC;
- increased access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor of the country; and
- improved capacity of the Government and NGOs to implement nutritional support programmes for PLHIV.

The monthly food basket will comprise cereals, pulses, oil and blended food.

Kenya

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	44,000	34,000	78,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	44,000	34,000	78,000

* 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		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	number	200
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	4,500
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	700
Number of Pre-ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	6,000
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance	number	5,400
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	mt	1,800
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	6
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	900

(d) Special Operations

None

Lesotho

Country Background

Lesotho is a lower middle-income, food-deficit and land-locked country which ranks 156 of 182 on the 2009 HDI. The country occupies a land area of 30,000 square km² and has an estimated population of 1.8 million.



A significant proportion of the population in Lesotho, where maize is the country's staple diet, endures chronic and persistent vulnerability to hunger and poverty. Forty-two percent of children under 5 suffer from stunting due to chronic malnutrition which remains one of the most serious, long-term problems facing Lesotho, with rates reaching as high as 54 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies, such as anaemia, range from 29 to 63 percent depending on the region with a 41 percent country average. Levels of both anaemia and stunting are considered well above international emergency thresholds. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of 22 percent of child mortality and 56 percent of deaths of children under 5 are attributed to HIV/AIDS related illnesses. Currently, 24 percent of the population is HIV-positive.

Although 82 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and other informal sector activities in rural areas, this only contributes to 10 percent of the GDP, a decrease from 25 percent during the 1980s. A large proportion of poor rural households do not have access to agricultural land and many of those who own land do not have the necessary agricultural inputs to realize productivity. The services sector, representing 40 percent of the economy, and the manufacturing industry, representing 44 percent, are the two most important sectors in the economy. The textile industry in particular plays a critical role in generating employment and export revenue. Lesotho also exports diamonds, wool and mohair.

The Government's expenditure on education of 12 percent of GDP is high by international and regional standards as compared to the world average of 4 percent. Lesotho's adult literacy rate is 87 percent and is also higher than in most African countries. Since 2000, the Government has gradually assumed more responsibility for running and funding a national school feeding programme and currently allocates more than a quarter of the primary education budget to paying for its implementation. However, owing to the current poor economic situation, insufficient government revenues cannot cover the additional costs of taking over responsibility for school feeding in those schools for which WFP is currently responsible for.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

WFP's development project 200169, "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho", is in support of the Government's efforts to offer an integrated and comprehensive response to malnutrition. The project aims to prevent and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition. It contributes to achieving MDG1, in particular, halving the prevalence of underweight children, and MDG4 to 6.

Lesotho

Through Lesotho's other development project 105820, "Support Access to Primary Education", WFP provides food assistance to students in primary schools located in the remote and economically disadvantaged highlands region of the country. The project is in line with MDG1 and supports the Government's priorities as defined in the PRSP and in the National Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2005–2015. It also contributes to the second outcome of the UNDAF, achieving improved and expanded equitable access to quality basic health, education and social welfare services for the whole population by 2012.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							7,548,166
Total							7,548,166
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	6,044	1,362	614	1,865	135	10,020	0
Total	6,044	1,362	614	1,865	135	10,020	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Lesotho DEV 105820: "Support Access to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (Expansion subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 7,524 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 7,199 mt)

WFP aims to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in the Lesotho by increasing levels of education through the support of primary education. This project supports the Government in delivering its Education for All policy by providing food assistance to pre- and primary schoolchildren in remote and economically disadvantaged regions.

In support of Strategic Objective 4, the objectives of the project are to:

- increase enrolment and retention in primary schools located in the mountainous areas of the country;
- improve children's capacity to concentrate and learn through the timely provision of food; and
- develop the Government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme

Lesotho

by the end of 2012.

The expected outcomes of this project include greater school enrolment, retention and attendance, and a greater number of disadvantaged children attracted to school. Schoolchildren will be provided with maize meal as a mid-morning snack and a combination of maize meal, pulses and oil for a midday meal.

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	56,100	53,900	110,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	56,100	53,900	110,000
* 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 WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education		number	479
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input		number	200
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP		number	30,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		number	800
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		number	80,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		number	479
Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools		number	50

Lesotho DEV 200169: "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho"

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

Total food commitment: 12,516 mt

In response to high levels of malnutrition in Lesotho, WFP proposed a joint nutrition programme aimed at building both national and district level capacities to respond to malnutrition and promote MCH. This proposed programme will address micronutrient deficiencies and chronic malnutrition among children under 2, as well as reduce child mortality due to acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be provided with maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and sugar. The programme will also safeguard the health and nutritional wellbeing of TB patients and food-insecure PLHIV and receiving ART. Lastly, the programme will strengthen surveillance systems in order to effectively manage nutrition data. The programme will be implemented in four districts and will complement other joint programmes being supported by the United Nations system. The programme addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The objective of this programme is to reduce and contain malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition by means of:

- improving the management of acute malnutrition;
- improving child growth and development with particular attention to reducing

Lesotho

- stunting due to micronutrient deficiencies;
- improving nutrition and health practices at the community and household level; and
- enhancing the capacity to inform and manage national nutrition programmes.

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	79,450	43,450	122,900
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	30,700	40,400	71,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	16,450	15,550	32,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	8,738	8,262	17,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,800		2,800
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,225	7,775	16,000

* 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		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance	number	5,250
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance	number	320
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance	number	830
MCHN		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,037
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	100
Number of days rations were provided	number	360
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	51
Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of beneficiaries that received deworming tablets	number	57,400
Number of children that received vitamin A	number	57,400
Number of pregnant/lactating women that received iron/folic acid	number	700
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	6
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	2,800

(d) Special Operations

None

Madagascar

Country Background

With a population of 20 million, Madagascar is classified as a low-income, food deficit country and ranks 145 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Two thirds of households live below the poverty line and life expectancy is 59 years. The prevalence of stunted and underweight children under 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Vitamin A deficiency and anaemia affect 42 and 68 percent of children respectively. Such appalling conditions are caused by several factors, including extremely



poor access to health services, poor water and sanitation, undiversified or insufficient diet intake and poor hygiene. While the prevalence of HIV lingers below 1 percent, TB remains a major public health concern and can be linked to poverty and undernutrition. Although significant progress has been achieved in providing access to primary education, with a net enrolment rate in primary schools at 87 percent, primary school completion rate remains low at 66 percent.

Madagascar's location off the eastern seaboard of southern Africa makes it prone to natural disasters. The south is affected by cyclical, erratic rainfall and the east is frequently affected by cyclones and floods. The cyclone season which largely coincides with the lean season, compounds the incidence of seasonal food insecurity and increases the vulnerability of the population whose coping strategies are limited. Deforestation and poor land management contribute to a fragile ecosystem and exacerbate the country's vulnerability to shocks.

In 2009, Madagascar experienced a severe socio-political crisis. The subsequent decline in economic activity generated massive unemployment, especially in urban areas. The quasi-paralysis of public administration has been preventing the delivery of basic social services, thus aggravating poverty. The delivery of social services in 2010 was further affected by the suspension of budgetary assistance by major donor nations.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the Government's poverty reduction strategic priorities and in line with the 2008-2011 UNDAF, WFP's assistance in Madagascar focuses on reducing both chronic and seasonal food insecurity. Assistance also supports primary education and focuses on enhancing natural disaster mitigation and the related capacity of vulnerable communities.

Under WFP's CP, school feeding plays a pivotal role in decreasing drop-out rates and increasing the school attendance of children, including OVC, in food-insecure areas. The school feeding programme is acknowledged at the national level as one of the most effective strategies in keeping children in school, and as a factor in steadily moving the country towards achieving MDG2. FFA activities aim to strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to cope with natural disasters and environmental degradation giving rise to food insecurity and thereby contributing to MDG1. In line with international recommendations and WFP priorities, nutrition activities have shifted from a curative to a

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preventative approach in order to better address chronic malnutrition. Specific activities include providing supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, children under 2 and TB and AIDS patients, thus contributing to MDG1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP's PRRO provides an emergency response to the gradual or rapid onset of shocks. Activities include GFD, FFA for displaced and vulnerable populations and curative supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. The operation takes measures to enhance preparedness through the pre-positioning of food, the management of the Early Warning System and various capacity building efforts. These activities contribute to MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							12,561,002
Development Operation							11,373,001
Total							23,934,003
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	13,030	2,268	515	585	0	16,398	0
Development Operation	9,045	2,008	760	1,520	0	13,333	0
Total	22,075	4,276	1,275	2,105	0	29,731	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Madagascar PRRO 200065: "Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 32,795 mt

This PRRO addresses the needs of cyclone affected populations in the east and drought affected people in the south of Madagascar. Affected communities are more vulnerable than usual as a result of ongoing political and social turmoil. The operation includes both a relief and recovery component, with a strong focus on strengthening recovery.

Relief and early recovery are addressed by pre-positioning food stocks to ensure a timely response in protecting the most vulnerable populations from facing severe and prolonged food insecurity in disaster prone areas immediately following a natural disaster. On the coasts, where cyclones are likely to strike from December to April, this involves pre-positioning food commodities such as cereals, oil, pulses and high energy biscuits at strategic hubs. This enables rapid mobilization even in the event of interrupted communications.

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Activities also include GFD, targeting the most vulnerable households in the aftermath of a disaster in order to ensure an acceptable food consumption level. If appropriate, FFA activities are implemented to address or prevent disaster through improved environmental management.

In the drought-prone south, activities usually take place during the lean season and target severely food-insecure communities. To maintain an acceptable food consumption level GFD and FFA are implemented. GFD targets households with no workforce such as those that are headed by women, disabled, chronically ill and elderly. Interventions are jointly decided in the nutrition cluster after a survey has highlighted GAM levels above the threshold of 10 percent. FFA activities, such as soil preparation and the development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, contribute to increase the communities' resilience towards drought and improve the agricultural potential of the land. Moreover, seed protection activities are conducted through FAO in order to increase the impact of these activities. Supplementary feeding (CSB and oil) aims to reduce or stabilize malnutrition levels below the emergency threshold and targets malnourished children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

The main expected outcome of the operation is to ensure an acceptable food consumption level and reduce or stabilize malnutrition levels below the emergency threshold while contributing to Strategic Objective 1 and 3.

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	292,302	223,698	516,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	172,000	167,000	339,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,400	21,600	27,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	27,500	22,500	50,000
* 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 1			
General Food Distribution			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,220	
Number of days rations were provided	number	30	
Supplementary Feeding			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,021	
Number of days rations were provided	number	90	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	190	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	130	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	42	

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Madagascar CP 103400: "Country Programme – Madagascar (2005–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 78,526 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 73,638 mt)

The CP was approved by the Executive Board in 2004 and more recently, an extension of two years has been approved. The objective of the CP is to support the Government's Poverty 2003 Reduction Strategy, in line with UNDAF, while directly tackling Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

The CP encompasses three main activities: (i) support to basic education; (ii) reducing food insecurity through disaster mitigation and environmental protection; and (iii) fighting malnutrition, TB and HIV/AIDS. These activities are concentrated in the arid southern and south-eastern regions, the most food-insecure areas and areas repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions.

WFP's support of education involves the implementation of a school feeding programme whereby a cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses, and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. CSB is provided to OVCs only. This support provides a safety net for the community by reducing short term hunger and contributing to improved enrolment, attendance and a higher completion rate.

Vulnerable communities receive support in order to increase their capacity to cope with natural disasters and other seasonal shocks, a major cause of food insecurity. Food assistance is provided as an incentive for the creation of assets in selected cluster areas of the south, thereby reducing the risk to shocks.

WFP supports blanket supplementary feeding of CSB and oil for children under the age of 2 as well as pregnant and lactating women in food-insecure municipalities of the south to improve their nutritional status. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and CSB is given to TB and HIV outpatients at health centres to increase the effectiveness of their treatments.

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 35,633 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 32,963 mt)

Although net enrolment rates in primary schools reached 85 percent in 2006, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education estimated at 53 percent. Regional disparities are significant, with the lowest performance found in the south of the country. Seasonal food insecurity and poverty are generally the main underlying causes.

The Madagascar Action Plan, the National Policy on Nutrition, and the Education for All (EFA) Plan drafted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's technical support, cite school

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meals as a main pillar in increasing the level of education in Madagascar. The school feeding programme is also aligned with the UNDAF strategy, ensuring equitable and quality education for the most vulnerable.

Enrolment and attendance of OVC remains a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of the children, mostly OVC, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children aged 5-14 can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of marriages.

WFP assists in the implementation of a school feeding programme that provides a cooked meal of cereals, pulses and oil on-site, both for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. WFP works with school district authorities and local parent-teacher associations, who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level.

WFP's work contributes to the Government's EFA commitments and work plans, and aims to reduce short-term hunger and improve both attendance and completion rates which addresses Strategic Objective 4. The main outcome is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions. WFP-supported centres also facilitate birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVC.

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	124,988	110,012	235,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	119,188	107,812	227,000
<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 schools assisted by WFP		number	1,297

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 2: "Food Security, Mitigation of Natural Disasters and Environment Protection"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 26,722 mt

Chronic food insecurity affects 8 percent of the population while 50 percent is affected by transitional food insecurity, particularly during the lean season. Recurrent natural disasters in the form of cyclones, floods and droughts exacerbate the situation. Deforestation, poor land management and climate change are major contributors to the vulnerability of the unique yet fragile Malagasy ecosystem.

FFA projects for disaster mitigation and nutritional support will be carried out through NGO partners and in close coordination with government technical counterparts by using the latter's resources and capacity in the field. Food is provided to the most vulnerable

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households in selected communities as an incentive to create assets and to develop skills. Soil preparation, development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, tree planting and environment management are some of the implemented works. Family-sized food rations are provided in return for five hours of work per day.

In line with Strategic Objective 2, this activity will strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with natural disasters and seasonal shocks that give rise to food insecurity. The main outcome is to reduce risks faced by vulnerable communities.

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	22,000	18,000	40,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,400	3,600	8,000
<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 forest planted and established		hectares	103
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		kilometres	182
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		number	32
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed		m3	16,028

Madagascar CP 1034001, Activity 3: "Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 16,171 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 13,952 mt)

The prevalence of stunting and undernutrition is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively in children under 5, indicating long-term undernutrition, while vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children. Ferriprivous anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the age of 6-14 and 46 percent of pregnant women.

This activity supports blanket supplementary feeding for children under the age of 2 and pregnant and lactating women. A daily ration of CSB and oil is provided in coordination with MCHN. Its main outcome is an improved nutritional status among beneficiaries. The programme is implemented using a community-based approach in collaboration with primary health care services, the *Programme National de la Nutrition Communautaire* (National Nutrition Community Program, PNNC), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Nutritional support of TB patients has proven to be extremely effective with default rates at WFP assisted centres ranging between 0 and 1.2 percent compared to the 11 percent national rate. TB is a major public health concern in Madagascar with a prevalence of 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas. Young men in their productive ages represent the

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single largest caseload. To increase the success rate of treatments, food assistance through a basket containing cereals, pulses, oil and CSB is provided via health centres and hospitals.

Due to the relatively low number of PLHIV in Madagascar, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for PLHIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area. All nutritional interventions under Activity 3 fall under Strategic Objective 4.

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	39,370	20,630	60,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	19,500	32,500	52,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,620	4,380	8,000
<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 TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement		number	8,000
MCHN			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,100
Number of days rations were provided		number	90

(d) Special Operations

None

Malawi

Country Background

Malawi is a low income, landlocked country with a population of over 13 million. Ranked 160 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, 65 percent of the population lives below the poverty line; the majority of households are food-insecure. Forty six percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. Eight-six percent of Malawians live in rural areas with marginal access to basic health and education services.



Landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the over-use of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. More than 40 percent of rural households cultivate less than half a hectare, mainly devoted to maize production. Due to these conditions and the 12 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity.

The 2009/10 crop estimates reported a total production of 3.2 million mt compared to 3.6 million mt during the previous harvest season. The decline in production levels was caused by late rains and a prolonged dry spell from December 2009 to February 2010. In June 2010, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee identified 1.1 million people, representing 8 percent of the population, as at risk of food insecurity for the period of April 2010 to March 2011 with communities located in the southern districts being especially affected. The number of food-insecure people increased significantly from the previous year and the Government subsequently requested WFP to provide technical and logistical support for a food assistance programme. The Government also sought help to increase their own capacity in designing, implementing and managing food assistance programmes.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Despite five successive seasons of cereal production surpluses at national level, some Malawian households, particularly those with small landholdings, living in rural areas and with no alternative viable livelihoods, remain at risk of food insecurity. WFP assistance in Malawi supports the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDG1 through 6.

WFP has been active in supporting a school feeding programme since 1999, assisting the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in its move towards implementing a universal school feeding programme. WFP's school feeding programme, under the development programme began in 2008 and expanded the number of participating schools from 489 to 679 across 13 districts, reaching 642,000 primary schoolchildren. The objective of this assistance is to achieve increased enrolment and attendance and to help the Government in building the capacity needed to run a universal school feeding programme as a part of a national school health and nutrition strategy.

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Under PRRO “Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS”, food is provided to populations facing food insecurity as a result of natural disasters and PLHIV/AIDS. Through this activity WFP supports the Government in its efforts towards achieving MDG4, 5 and 6. HIV/AIDS activities support the chronically ill, orphans, patients undergoing TB treatment and mothers enrolled in the PMTCT programme. These activities are in line with the Government's efforts to achieve MDG6. The PRRO also provides a nutritious food supplement to malnourished children under the age of 5 and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women who are enrolled in MCH clinics.

Under its PRRO “Assistance to Refugees in Malawi”, WFP helps the Government in the provision of food assistance to refugees residing in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,157,091
Development Operation							8,433,533
Total							27,590,624
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	15,756	3,003	2,034	8,076	107	28,976	0
Development Operation	6,212	0	0	5,555	0	11,767	0
Total	21,968	3,003	2,034	13,631	107	40,743	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Malawi PRRO 105860: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 181,707 mt

Each year, 10,000 families in Malawi are adversely affected by seasonal floods or other weather related events. WFP assists such families under its targeted food distribution programme. In this context, WFP, along with its partners, focuses its intervention on nutrition-based programmes for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV. The PRRO focuses on disaster risk reduction as well as on the protection of the livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people.

The objectives of the PRRO are in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, and are to save lives and livelihoods in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by floods or droughts and to improve the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS.

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The project's activities contribute towards:

- reducing and/or stabilising acute malnutrition;
- reducing and/or stabilising mortality in populations adversely affected by shocks;
- improving the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- increasing the percentage of adults and children affected by HIV who receive food assistance.

WFP provides CSB and vegetable oil to severely malnourished children through nutrition rehabilitation units. This ration complements the second phase of feeding once a child completes the stabilization phase of a therapeutic feeding protocol. Caretakers of severely malnourished children admitted to nutrition rehabilitation units also receive daily food rations of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Moderately malnourished children and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women receive a take-home supplementary food ration consisting of CSB and vegetable oil. Both household rations (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil) and individual rations (CSB and vegetable oil) are given to patients undergoing TB treatment, mothers enrolled in PMTCT and chronically ill patients. Orphans receive take-home household rations.

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	654,210	602,715	1,256,925
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	545,358	516,267	1,061,625
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	15,201	44,099	59,300
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	70,720	65,280	136,000
* 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 1			
General Food Distribution			
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket		number	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number	3
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of PMTCT clients who received only a nutritional food supplement		number	4,250
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement		number	2,000
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance		number	21,250
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance		number	6,000
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of HBC clients who only received household food assistance		number	
Number of OVC participating in food assisted vocational and skills training		number	
Number of OVC receiving take home rations through school		number	
Number of PLHIV who participated in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities		number	

Malawi

Malawi PRRO 200087: "Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 9,186 mt

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees through GFDs and seeks to address the massive deforestation taking place around refugee camps due to excessive cooking fuel demands of the camp population. The programme document included FFA activities to be carried out in the surrounding communities; however, they have not been implemented due to funding constraints.

All refugees receive a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and CSB. This food assistance plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition. Furthermore, it facilitates the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

The objectives of this programme include maintaining adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees in support of Strategic Objective 1 and restoring, maintaining and, wherever possible, improving the natural environment and the physical and the social infrastructure of host communities in line with Strategic Objective 2.

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	19,865	18,335	38,200
Number of refugee beneficiaries	6,860	7,140	14,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	6,860	7,140	14,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,200	2,200	4,400
* 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			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		hectares	5
General Food Distribution			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number	12
Strategic Objective 2			
General Food Distribution			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,118

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Malawi DEV 105810: "Strategic Focus of the WFP Development Project: Support to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 73,220 mt

The four-year school feeding programme, which targets 679 schools across 13 districts and reaches 674,000 primary schoolchildren, is implemented by the Ministry of Education,

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Science and Technology along with WFP and other partners who provide technical and financial support. The school feeding programme targets districts identified from a set of criteria including: high levels of food insecurity, poor enrolment levels and high drop-out rates. Within the chosen district, individual schools are selected based on factors including accessibility, availability of adequate storage facilities and potable water, and evidence of community commitment to participate.

At mid-morning each day, all pupils in the targeted schools receive a serving of hot porridge made of CSB. In addition, orphans in standards 5 through 8 receive a monthly take-home ration of cereals during the lean months of January to April, provided they attend 80 percent of school days. Through the school feeding programme schools are also provided with non-food items in the form of materials for the communities to construct kitchens, storerooms and feeding shelters.

WFP's school feeding programme contributes towards the Government's efforts to increase access to education and develop human capital. Special focus is given to OVC in assisted schools and measures are also taken to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology staff to monitor and report on programme activities and achievements.

The objectives of this programme, in support of Strategic Objective 4 include the following:

- increasing enrolment, with a special focus on promoting the attendance of girls;
- increasing the Government's capacity to plan, implement and manage a school feeding programme;
- supporting access to basic education by stabilising attendance and improving the attention span of pupils; and
- strengthening the capacities of Malawi to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchases.

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	350,247	323,305	673,552
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	350,247	323,305	673,552
Number of children given take-home rations	100,177	23,498	123,675
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	100,177	23,498	123,675

* 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	number	200
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	4
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	679

(d) Special Operations

None

Mozambique

Country Background

Since emerging from a devastating civil war that ended in 1992, Mozambique's overall economic growth has been impressive and the Government has demonstrated serious commitment to addressing the needs of its citizens. Nevertheless, Mozambique is still ranked 176 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI and remains highly dependent on foreign aid.



Progress towards achieving the MDGs and Internationally Agreed Development Goals has been mixed. Poverty, especially in rural areas, remains chronic and widespread despite positive growth rates over the last decade. Seventy percent of the population of 23 million live in rural areas and four fifths of those depend on agriculture for a livelihood; ninety percent of all farmers exist at a subsistence level. Access to health services, clean water, sanitation facilities and a basic education remain limited, despite some notable improvements over the past two decades.

These challenges are compounded by Mozambique's high HIV prevalence. The national infection rate among adults is over 15 percent, with four provinces registering rates above 20 percent. Reducing the spread of this disease and establishing proper treatment for those already infected is essential for Mozambique to remain on track in achieving the MDGs.

Chronic food insecurity affects 34 percent of households and the incidence of chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 5 is alarmingly high at 44 percent. Poor diets, mostly limited to cereals and cassava, lead to a severe lack of micronutrients. A national strategy for the reduction of chronic malnutrition has been developed by the Government as an illustration of their commitment to addressing these issues.

Significant improvements have been achieved in the education sector in recent years with net attendance rates climbing from 60 percent in 2003 to 81 percent in 2008. Secondary school net attendance rates almost tripled between 2003 and 2008, however, massive challenges remain. In addition to those who do not attend school at all, completion rates remain extremely low both at the primary and the secondary levels, and the overall literacy rate in Mozambique remains low, at 49.6 percent. The gender gap in enrolment at the primary school level has been reduced to virtual parity, but completion rates still show troubling differences: 80 percent among boys as compared to 65 percent among girls.

Mozambique is among the most disaster prone countries in the world. Moreover, weather related disasters are likely to get worse as Mozambique is one of the most exposed countries in the world to the cumulative effects of climate variability and climate change. Global warming is expected to increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme events. While Mozambique has large forest reserves, deforestation is taking place at an alarming rate due to cutting trees for firewood and charcoal, clearing plots of land for agriculture and commercial logging.

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Despite the numerous challenges facing Mozambique, there are also many opportunities for economic growth including vast stretches of underutilised fertile land, a long coastline with opportunities for mineral resource extraction, fisheries, tourism and trade. The country's geographic location offers three vital transport corridors and strategic ports essential for neighbouring countries that lack a coastline.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

WFP's programmes are designed to protect lives and livelihoods, overcome poverty and promote resilience to natural shocks with a particular focus placed on the social and economic development of marginalized populations. These objectives are achieved through activities that support national poverty reduction strategies and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and WFP's global strategic objectives. WFP assistance in Mozambique pursues the following five objectives:

- enhance early education and child development;
- protect and save lives threatened by natural and man-made risks;
- improve productive and care-giving capacities in communities and households;
- improve the nutritional well-being of women, children and PLHIV; and
- improve ownership, coordination and management of food assistance by government counterparts, and the integration of food assistance into government plans.

Mozambique is a pilot country for the “Delivering as One UN” reform initiative, and WFP participates in the design and implementation of seven out of thirteen operational joint programmes that currently exist. These joint programmes support the United Nations system in the areas of information and communication technology, operations management and communications. WFP leads the food security, logistics and the emergency telecommunications clusters.

In line with WFP's aim to expand the cash and voucher component of its operation in Mozambique and build relevant national capacity, WFP is working with the Government to design a cash-based programme in an urban setting as well as a food voucher programme for ART patients. Mozambique is also at the forefront of WFP's global P4P initiative which uses WFP's purchasing power to bring smallholder farmers into the commercial sector through direct local purchase from farmers' organizations and small traders. In the coming years, WFP intends to increase its already substantial number of local purchases.

Mozambique

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							34,626,887
Development Operation							13,099,495
Total							47,726,382
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	32,615	3,914	0	6,477	0	43,006	145,800
Development Operation	5,948	1,147	368	3,106	108	10,677	0
Total	38,563	5,061	368	9,583	108	53,683	145,800

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mozambique PRRO 106000: "Food Support for the Protection of Lives and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 178,780 mt/US\$1,449,805 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 147,601 mt/US\$866,605)

This operation addresses food and nutritional security issues which affect the most vulnerable segment of the population. It targets individuals and households particularly vulnerable due to recurring natural disasters and who live in highly food-insecure areas with little prospects for improvement. It also targets PLHIV/AIDS and the affected households, OVC and malnourished children.

A ration of cereals and pulses constitute the standard food basket, while CSB is given as a nutritional supplement for OVC, malnourished children and people affected by HIV/AIDS. Cereals and pulses are locally procured if and when they meet WFP quality standards and are available in sufficient quantities. Such purchases are generally made through WFP's P4P programme. This contributes to increased productivity and strengthened domestic supply chains by raising incentives for local farmers.

Within the United Nation's Delivering as One reform initiative in Mozambique, WFP is involved in the design and implementation of two joint programmes, namely "Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique" and "Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction". These programmes are intended to strengthen the country's capacity to prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters. In addition, under the Livelihood Protection and Promotion programme component WFP uses productive safety net activities such as FFA and cash and voucher programs to sustainably support the livelihoods of the vulnerable people living in flood and drought affected areas.

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In support of Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, this PRRO has the following objectives:

- save and protect lives threatened by natural disasters, adverse risks and shocks;
- improve both productive and care-giving capacities of communities and households;
- rehabilitate and maintain adequate levels of health and nutrition among women and children and PLHIV; and
- enhance the ownership, coordination and management of food assistance programmes by the Government and integrate food and nutritional security issues into government development plans and strategies.

All activities are concentrated in the southern and central regions of the country where food insecurity and HIV/AIDS prevalence are the highest.

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	333,320	290,720	624,040
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	102,000	98,000	200,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	16,720	42,352	59,072
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	147,410	112,110	259,520
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	12,460	11,971	24,431
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	13,383	12,272	25,655

* 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 monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	6
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	122,155
Strategic Objective 3		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	80,237
Number of beneficiaries of HBC supplementation and household food assistance	number	88,506
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance	number	26,274
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving cash	number	10,856
Number of men redeeming vouchers	number	1,416
Number of women receiving cash	number	11,299
Number of women redeeming vouchers	number	2,084
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance	number	64,500
Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance	number	64,500
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	5
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	100

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mozambique CP 104460: "Country Programme - Mozambique (2007-2011)"

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

Total food commitment: 71,735 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 61,058 mt)

This CP focuses on the reduction of chronic malnutrition by means of human capital development through FFE activities. WFP food assistance is channelled through the existing government school system and the programme is managed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. In January 2010, at the request of the Government, a 12 month extension was approved and will continue until 31 December 2011, allowing a smooth hand-over of the school feeding programme to the Government and the initiation of the design and implementation of a sustainable home-grown school feeding programme. To support this process, a tripartite agreement was signed between the Ministry of Education and Culture, Development Agency of Brazil and WFP to design and test various school feeding models. The best model will be integrated into the national strategy. The extension also ensured WFP's ability to align its work with the UNDAF planning cycle and an impending national poverty reduction strategy.

A new component of the CP, one aimed at tackling chronic malnutrition, will support the Government's National Action Plan for preventing stunting and undernutrition in children below the age of 2 years.

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The objectives of the CP are in line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and are as follows:

- increase enrolment in primary education, in particular for OVC and girls;
- increase the rate of completion of primary level education and continuation to secondary level education; and
- reduce the levels of chronic malnutrition.

Activity 2 of this CP will not be active in 2011 as it was discontinued in 2005 and was folded into PRRO 10310 (2005–2008).

Mozambique CP 104460, Activity 1: "Education and Child Development"

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

Total food commitment: 63,362 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 55,791 mt)

Over time, WFP's mandate has changed from one of solely providing food assistance to one of also building national capacities to help themselves. To that end, an tripartite agreement was signed in July 2010 between the Government of Mozambique, WFP and the *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação* (ABC; Brazilian Agency for Cooperation) in order to develop a sustainable, nationally owned, funded and managed school feeding programme capable of stimulating local economic and social development. This partnership will support the implementation of a locally conceived school feeding programme to be piloted in 12 schools. This activity is part of the CP and falls within the technical assistance that WFP, in partnership with ABC, is providing to the Ministry of Education in the design of a home-grown school feeding program in Mozambique.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- support the school feeding programme and the Junior Farmer Livelihood Schools programmes scheduled for 2011;
- ensure the expansion of a phased hand-over plan of logistical and programmatic responsibilities from WFP to the Ministry of Education in at least six more provinces;
- provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in the design and implementation of a national school feeding programme with support from the Government of Brazil through a tripartite arrangement; and
- reinforce partnerships with other agencies, including the World Bank, to support the inclusion of a national school feeding programme into the national budget.

The school feeding programme provides students with meals composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in selected primary schools located in semi-rural, food-insecure areas. Schools are selected if they have gender gaps in education and have a sufficiently large community to implement the programme. WFP will support the agricultural sector through local procurement of commodities in support of the various FFE activities whenever possible.

The Junior Farmer Livelihood Schools Programme, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Education and FAO, will continue to receive support from WFP in the form of school meals

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for 630 students who participate in life-skills and agricultural skills training classes. The expected outcomes of the programme are to:

- improve concentration and learning capacity;
- improve gender balance at the primary education level;
- increase enrolment and regular attendance;
- reduce gender disparity between boy and girl students;
- increased the Government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme;
- reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on OVC; and
- improve the national capacity to carry out food-based programmes as part of an integrated safety-net system.

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	90,919	104,146	195,065
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	88,157	101,048	189,205
<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 feeding days as % of actual school days		number	190
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	159
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	6
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects		number	30

Mozambique CP104460, Activity 3: "Chronic Malnutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011(New Activity - Subject to approval.)

Total food commitment: 3,106 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, WFP will carry out a nutritional supplement intervention that aims to reach all infants in Mozambique between the ages of 6 and 24 months. This blanket feeding intervention will last for six months and will reach 287,500 chronically malnourished children in high prevalence districts. During this time, preparations will be made for a second phase of roll-outs in provinces with chronic malnutrition rates above 40 percent.

In the initial phase, WFP has proposed the incorporation of nutrition supplements such as CSB++ or a lipid-based nutrient supplement. WFP will test the acceptability and operational implications of both options and will conduct a comparative analysis of costs. WFP will also investigate local processing and procurement opportunities for these options. Following the completion of the testing process of these nutritional supplements, they will be included in the food basket.

Children benefiting from this activity will receive part of their nutrient supplements during

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the yearly National Child Health Week. For the remainder, children will receive a voucher that can be used by their family to collect food products in health centres or shops on their behalf and at their convenience. The expected outcome of the programme is the reduction of vulnerability to chronic malnutrition.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		287,500	287,500
* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of days rations were provided		number	180
Number of timely distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number	6

(d) Special Operations

None

Namibia

Country Background

Since gaining independence in 1990, Namibia has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered a lower middle-income country, Namibia ranks 128 out of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.2 million as indicated by its high Gini index value of 0.74. With one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates in the world at 17.8 percent, Namibia has been hit hard by the HIV, TB and malnutrition “triple effect”. HIV/AIDS is the leading cause for a rapid increase in the number of OVC and the sharp drop in average life expectancy, which has decreased by more than 10 years since 1991.



Progress towards achieving the MDGs have been made, however, previous gains in achieving MDG4 have declined; the under 5 mortality rate has increased from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/07 and the maternal mortality rate has doubled since 1992, from 225 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.

Food availability at the national level is adequate; it is access which is of concern. Twenty-nine percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted, which is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locusts and floods. The 2010 floods caused significant destruction to crops and livestock in the northeastern parts of the country.

Namibia continues to provide Angolan refugees and asylum seekers with shelter, basic education and health care since their arrival after the onset of the Angolan civil war in the 1970s.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

Since 2000, WFP has provided food assistance to Angolan refugees and asylum seekers and more recently to those seeking refuge from insecurity in the Great Lakes region. The current WFP refugee operation extends assistance to these refugees and asylum seekers through the end of December 2011 and provides them with general food rations to assist in meeting their basic food needs. Additional assistance is given to a small number of malnourished and chronically ill children through a supplementary feeding programme aimed at improving their health and nutritional status.

The operation also supports durable solutions for these beneficiaries, principally through repatriation and local integration. WFP's food assistance to refugees is an integral part of the UNDAF for Namibia and contributes towards the achievement of MDG1 and 4. WFP and the Government are finalizing discussions on the potential for expanding WFP's support in the future, focusing on capacity building in disaster management and nutritional support to vulnerable groups.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							906,026
Total							906,026
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	744	112	41	96	55	1,048	0
Total	744	112	41	96	55	1,048	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Namibia PRRO 200061: "Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 2,278 mt

This project provides refugees and asylum seekers with food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs which addresses Strategic Objective 1, as well as to support their return to their country of origin or choice, or their local integration within Namibia in line with Strategic Objective 3.

The last joint WFP/UNHCR refugee assessment mission carried out in June 2009 in collaboration with the Government found that the majority of refugees and asylum seekers living in the Osire settlement remain heavily reliant on external assistance to meet their food and other basic needs. The mission noted positive steps taken by the Government in taking ownership and responsibility for refugees in the education and health care sectors, and recommended the continuation of WFP/UNHCR assistance through to 2011.

The WFP food basket for the general settlement population contains maize meal, CSB, pulses, sugar, salt and vegetable oil. A supplementary ration of CSB, pulses, oil and salt is provided to a small number of moderately malnourished children under 5 through the supplementary feeding centre in order to improve their health and nutritional status.

The Government of Namibia has recently announced its commitment to developing a policy framework to help identify and implement long term solutions for these beneficiaries, including voluntary repatriation and local integration. Based on the recent tripartite meetings between the governments of Namibia and Angola and UNHCR, it is now estimated that the cessation clause for Angolans may be invoked at the end of 2011. WFP plans to support this process by contributing to the development of a policy framework and by providing a three month food ration to those refugees who choose to voluntarily repatriate or to those who will be locally integrated.

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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	2,727	3,273	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	2,727	3,273	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	2,727	3,273	6,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		80	80

* 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		
General Food Distribution		
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	6,000
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	6,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 3		
General Food Distribution		
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	number	3,500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Rwanda

Country Background

With 9.8 million inhabitants and a population growth of 2.2 percent per year, Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa. Natural resources are limited and the agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy, employing 90 percent of the working population. Agriculture contributes to 30 percent of GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues.



The Government of Rwanda's vision is to achieve food security for all and to attain a per capita income of US\$900 by 2020. Rwanda's "Vision 2020" document identifies agricultural transformation as one of the major pillars for achieving this goal. Vision 2020 also aims to achieve a 9 percent sustained growth rate in the agricultural sector by 2015, in order to meet MDG1. Currently, Rwanda remains a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, ranking 167 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Poverty remains largely rural based, where 22 percent of households are food-insecure and levels of maternal and child malnutrition are high.

Orphans and households headed by women account for 36 percent of the population; levels of stunting, wasting and underweight are at 52, 4.6 and 15.8 percent respectively. Anaemia rates for children under 5 are 48 percent and 27 percent among women of child bearing age. The goitre rate is at 15 percent, while prevalent diseases such as acute respiratory infections affect 15 percent of the population, diarrhoea affects 14 percent and fever affects 21 percent. Life expectancy is 51 years.

The country is home to 54,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who are hosted in three camps and two transit centres. Despite the fragile democracy in the DRC, continued clashes reduce the possibility of any repatriation soon. Refugees live in precarious conditions caused by extreme poverty, lack of land and limited income-earning opportunities. Seventy thousand Rwandans also continue to live as refugees and asylum seekers in DRC, Uganda and other African countries.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

WFP provides food assistance in Rwanda through a PRRO and a development project, both of which are designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas.

The PRRO contributes to achieving MDG4, 5 and 6 and aims to meet the food needs of people under recovery, such as malnourished pregnant and lactating women, moderately malnourished children under the age of 2 who attended supplementary feeding programmes, and HIV/AIDS patients receiving ART.

The PRRO also assists registered refugees who remain completely dependent on WFP food assistance in the three camps and the two transit centres. Through the same operation, FFA

Rwanda

activities support the reestablishment of livelihoods and food nutrition security of communities affected by shocks, focusing largely on land rehabilitation and building resilience in food-insecure areas. These activities contribute to the attainment of MDG1 and 7.

The development project aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. Nutritious food is provided as a daily cooked meal to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas. The project also provides technical and financial assistance to the Rwandan Government in developing a national school feeding policy and strategic plan, in support of MDG2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,842,245
Development Operation							5,081,282
Total							22,923,527
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	10,806	3,564	990	4,043	258	19,661	0
Development Operation	2,282	684	639	0	68	3,673	0
Total	13,088	4,248	1,629	4,043	326	23,334	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Rwanda PRRO 200030: "Assistance to Refugees and Recovery Support to the Most Vulnerable Households"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 40,454 mt

Under this PRRO, WFP provides assistance through various modalities. A monthly GFD is provided to refugees and returnees in three camps and two transit centres. Under the FFA component, labour-intensive interventions such as terracing, erosion control, reforestation and road repairs will be carried out in camps and surrounding communities. Activities are aimed at improving agricultural production and favour both host populations and returnees. WFP also provides support to 58 nutrition centres, where malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women receive food supplements, and where HIV clients under ART receive special rations to help in their recovery.

The overall outcome of the PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5, is to achieve basic food consumption and nutritional requirements by:

Rwanda

- protecting lives and livelihoods threatened by natural and man-made shocks;
- reducing environmental degradation and natural resource depletion around the refugee camps;
- improving the health and nutritional status of women, children and PLHIV/AIDS through specialized programmes; and
- strengthening ownership, coordination and management of food assistance of government counterparts at the national level and in decentralized structures.

The food basket is composed of:

- CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for those in specialized nutrition programmes and HIV beneficiaries;
- beans, maize, CSB, vegetable oil and salt for refugees and returnees; and
- beans, maize and vegetable oil for FFA activities participants.

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	98,600	68,400	167,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	5,200	4,800	10,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	32,000	28,000	60,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	5,200	4,800	10,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	42,400	37,600	80,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	15,000	22,000	37,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	5,200	4,800	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,000	4,000	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 1		
General Food Distribution		
Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt	number	60,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	20
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)		
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	37,000
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	10,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	33
Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	5,400,000

Rwanda

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Rwanda DEV 106770: "Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 34,130 mt

Under this development project, WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in food-insecure districts, through a hot midday meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. A key element is technical capacity building of government counterparts in expectation that the responsibility for programme activities will be gradually transferred to community-based institutions. The focus of the project is on two outcomes that lend well with Strategic Objective 4 and 5, improving school attendance and retention of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools as well as increasing the ability of the Government to manage school feeding programmes at the national, regional and district 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	175,000	175,000	350,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	175,000	175,000	350,000
* 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 primary school children assisted by WFP		number	350,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects		number	1
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects		number	6
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year		number	2

(d) Special Operations

None

Somalia

Country Background

Situated in the Horn of Africa, Somalia is classified as a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million and a life expectancy of 50 years. It is among the poorest and most food-insecure countries in the world. Agriculture is the most important sector, accounting for 69 percent of GDP. The country is particularly vulnerable to recurring natural disasters such as floods, drought and animal disease epidemics.



Somalia has been without a functioning government since 1991 and has witnessed large population displacements, political instability, market disruptions, the depreciation of the Somali shilling, unemployment, insecurity, hyperinflation and droughts and seasonal floods. Twenty years of civil unrest have devastated the basic social infrastructure, hampering productive activities, livelihoods and access to food. The health, education, water and sanitation sectors are near collapse. These combined factors together contribute to an overall malnutrition rate of 16 percent. One in six children is acutely malnourished and 1 in 42 is severely malnourished. Only 23 percent of school-age children are enrolled in primary education.

The latest *Gu* (long rain) harvest inter-agency assessment of mid 2010 shows that 27 percent of the population, or an estimated 2 million people, are in need of emergency livelihood and life-saving assistance. According to UNHCR, there are still 1.4 million IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

Through its EMOP, WFP aims to provide assistance for up to 1.9 million people. GFD and emergency nutrition assistance will ensure adequate food consumption for vulnerable people, while recovery activities will support the re-establishment of the basic livelihoods of targeted households. The EMOP contributes to all eight MDGs, with a special focus on MDG1, 3 and 4.

In direct support of the provision of emergency humanitarian food assistance, WFP is also implementing two SOs. One of the SOs enhances WFP's logistics operations in Somalia by facilitating the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation work at the Mogadishu and Bossaso sea ports, as well as roads through rehabilitation at targeted key corridors in south and central Somalia. The latter activity however has been discontinued following the temporary suspension of WFP activities in south and central Somalia. The other SO, "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia", facilitates the delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers in Somalia by providing critical safe air services.

Somalia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							264,831,898
Special Operation							22,772,724
Total							287,604,623
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	185,490	35,244	13,810	51,585	3,934	290,063	0
Total	185,490	35,244	13,810	51,585	3,934	290,063	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Somalia EMOP 108120: "Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods" Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2011

Total food commitment: 670,034 mt

In line with the WFP Strategic Objectives, the overall objectives of this EMOP are to: (i) save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks; (ii) protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery; (iii) reach IDPs and other vulnerable groups whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks in support; (iv) support the return of IDPs through food and nutrition assistance; and (v) to support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks.

The EMOP addresses the basic needs of IDPs, food-insecure people, newly-displaced persons and rural populations identified by the food security and nutrition analysis unit as being in a state of humanitarian emergency or under acute food and livelihood crisis. Other targeted groups include poor urban populations identified as being in a state of humanitarian emergency or under acute food and livelihood crisis, pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, primary schoolchildren, especially in chronically food-insecure areas in the north and vulnerable groups including PLHIV and TB patients, orphans and elderly people. While individual and family rations vary according to the nature of interventions and beneficiary categories, the food basket is generally composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar, salt and supplementary plumpy.

WFP has temporarily suspended its food distributions to 650,000 beneficiaries in the majority of south and central Somalia since early January 2010 due to escalating threats, insecurity and unacceptable demands and conditions from armed groups. However, WFP is determined to reach people in need and continues to explore all available options to fully resume operations in these areas as soon as possible. Once access to affected areas is reestablished, WFP will amend the project budget accordingly.

Following the completion of the FAO and WFP Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit 2010 *Gu* harvest assessment and a series of internal and external consultations, WFP has finalized its allocation plan for the period of October 2010 through March 2011. In order to

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reflect the actual status of needs and taking into account the reality on the ground, WFP interventions will give priority to areas and beneficiary groups in greatest need.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the following outcomes are expected:

- reduced acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations in Somalia through general food assistance, supplementary feeding and MCHN programmes;
- improved food consumption for targeted emergency-affected households through MCHN, a targeted supplementary feeding programme and emergency school feeding; and
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities through selective safety nets, such as FFA, FFT and institutional feeding.

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	956,925	919,400	1,876,325
Number of IDP beneficiaries	373,244	358,606	731,850
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	635,582	610,658	1,246,240
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	67,076	293,254	360,330
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	18,380	17,660	36,040
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	29,286	43,929	73,215
Number of children given take-home rations	26,990		26,990
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	26,990		26,990
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,107	2,918	8,025
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,550	9,175	18,725

* 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 TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	3,000
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number	100
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	400
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	4,000
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	10
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	30
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	50
Number of shallow wells constructed	number	20
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	number	10
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	6,000

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

Somalia SO 105780: "Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid"

Duration: 15 February 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$32,599,720

In Somalia key roads and ports which are necessary for the shipment and delivery of lifesaving humanitarian supplies have been severely damaged due to protracted civil war, lack of maintenance and severe weather conditions including, monsoons and floods.

The objective of this project is to maintain an uninterrupted and timely supply of relief items for IDPs and other populations in need of assistance. It also seeks to reduce or contain delivery costs, enhance local capabilities and boost the local economy. The project will help improve security in the ports for vessels, trucks and their staff and the road rehabilitation will increase access to the roads leading to the ports.

Road rehabilitation work between the offices and compounds of humanitarian agencies and airstrips will result in improved and secure access in the event of medical or security evacuations. An increase in capacity and cost efficiency will be achieved by expanding the geographical scope of the operation to Bossaso and Berbera ports. These activities support Strategic Objective 1.

Key activities in Mogadishu and Bossasso are being carried out in 2010 and will continue in 2011. In Mogadishu, the following activities are being carried out:

- salvaging of shipwrecks in the port basin to increase operational capacity and safety;
- construction of a port marine tower to improve oversight of marine operations;
- installation of aids to navigation systems in the port and approach channels to increase safety of vessel manoeuvres; and
- the construction of a secure warehouse and office compound for WFP staff within the port.

In Bossasso, the following activities are being carried out:

- assessment and planning of dredging works at the port to increase port capacity; and
- installation of additional warehouse facilities to increase WFP port storage capacity by 10,000 mt.

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The increased Bossaso port capacity will allow WFP to have an alternate supply route from northern Somalia to central and south Somalia to substitute the Mogadishu entry point.

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 (Logs)		
Number of Government counterparts trained	number	48
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	20,000
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads repaired	kilometres	18
Number of ports rehabilitated	number	3

Somalia SO 106810: "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 July 2011

Total project commitment: US\$56,087,665

The main objective of this SO is to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers in Somalia by providing critical and safe passenger air services at a subsidized cost, in support of Strategic Objective 1. UNHAS oversees the operation and provides specific services including air transport of humanitarian personnel within the country and from Kenya to Somalia, as well as medical and security evacuation of humanitarian personnel from Somalia and airlift of essential non-food relief cargos to locations otherwise inaccessible by road.

The unstable political situation in Somalia has resulted in a high level of insecurity that makes the availability of air services crucial for humanitarian agencies operating in the region. Commercial passenger airlines withdrew their services from most of Somalia some time ago, as a result of the conflict, leaving UNHAS as the only reliable option for safe air travel of humanitarian personnel throughout the country. Transport over land is highly risky due to the potential for attacks on convoys and the presence of improvised explosive devices and landmines.

UNHAS provides safe air access to and within Somalia for all humanitarian personnel, with an average of 1,350 passengers and 15 mt of light humanitarian cargo per month. Through safe and reliable access, the project indirectly contributes to the implementation of life-saving, relief and development operations by the humanitarian community. As well, it ensures that the aircraft capacity remains continuously available in Somalia and Kenya for medical and security evacuations.

At present, due to security problems, UNHAS Somalia reduced the number of destinations from 20 to 7. The only location that is currently accessible in the South / Central Zone is Mogadishu. The operations will expand to the other previously operated locations if security improves.

In 2011, UNHAS plans to operate flights to ten locations pending security clearance. Should the security situation improve and needs arise, UNHAS would be able to expand to other locations. In addition to transporting passengers, light humanitarian cargo will continue to be

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delivered.

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	hours	410
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	mt	13
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,350
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	90
Number of aircraft made available	number	4

Swaziland

Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million and occupies 17,400 km². The country is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 142 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, as compared to its ranking of 137 in 2006. Real GDP growth rates have declined over the last few decades from 7 percent during the 1980s to 2.6 percent in 2008. Sixty-nine percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1 a day.



Swaziland also has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate with 26 percent of people between the ages of 15 and 49 infected. Life expectancy is the lowest in the world at 32.5 years, and there are currently 130,000 orphaned children, a figure that is expected to reach 200,000 by the end of 2010. The 2008 National Nutrition Survey indicates that 8.2 percent of children under the age of 5 suffer from being underweight while stunting affects 40 percent of all children, an increase from 27 percent in 1983. Roughly 2 percent of Swazi children are acutely malnourished.

WFP's presence in Swaziland dates back to the late 1960s, however, operations were phased out in the mid-1990s when the food security situation was deemed to have stabilised. In 2002, WFP resumed operations in Swaziland under a regional emergency operation in response to a serious drought that affected southern Africa in 2001 and 2002. WFP is currently implementing a PRRO which runs until April 2011.

Access to food has become a major challenge for the poorest households due to widespread unemployment, price hikes and consequently a lack of purchasing power. Other factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities in Swaziland and remittances from abroad, rising food prices and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Swazis also face high rates of chronic illness and death of productive family members. The lack of adequate food and nutrition threaten adherence to and efficacy of the national treatment programmes for HIV/AIDS and TB as some retroviral drugs cannot be taken on an empty stomach.

Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc on crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the 2010 National Vulnerability Assessment predict that 161,000 people will require food assistance during the 2010/11 crop season.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

In pursuit of MDG1 to 6, WFP provides food assistance through interventions which primarily focus on recovery. In May 2010, owing to funding constraints, WFP and the Government of Swaziland were forced to suspend relief activities and redirect the remaining resources to the three most essential PRRO activities including:

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- FFT;
- support to OVC and patients/families of those on treatment for TB and HIV; and
- the prevention of mother-to-child transmission treatment programmes, now termed Food by Prescription.

These recovery activities contribute towards improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases. There is also emphasis on ensuring the environmental sustainability of WFP activities. Activities in Swaziland are in line with UNDAF and the priorities of the Government as enshrined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,401,860
Total							3,401,860
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	3,228	593	161	620	0	4,602	0
Total	3,228	593	161	620	0	4,602	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Swaziland PRRO 106020: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Affected by HIV and AIDS and Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 30 April 2011

Total food commitment: 39,534 mt

The goal of this PRRO is to address poverty and natural disasters in Swaziland through the improvement of food security, livelihoods and the productive capacities of the most vulnerable households impacted by HIV/AIDS. PRRO interventions address the challenges of short-term hunger among the most vulnerable individuals and communities. These interventions facilitate the improvement of livelihoods and strengthen the foundations for sustainable social protection programmes of the Government and other development partners.

Under this PRRO, the following outcomes are expected:

- adequate food consumption levels attained for targeted households, including those at risk of acute hunger such as IDPs and refugees;
- improved access to education for OVC;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women and children;

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- increased ART adherence for targeted PLHIV;
- increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective food procurement purchases;
- achieved progress towards nationally owned hunger solutions, including the hand-over of the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee and the school feeding and safety-network programmes, to the Government; and
- the inclusion of hunger solutions in broader policy frameworks.

Through a budget extension, which is currently under consideration, WFP envisages an expanded duration of the PRRO for a reduced number of beneficiaries. Some programmatic adjustments will be made as part of this extension.

Targeted beneficiaries will include vulnerable people impacted by HIV/AIDS, including OVC and rural-based farming households affected by declining yields. Next year's activities will contribute to Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. WFP's food basket will consist of CSB, cereals, pulses 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	28,392	25,176	53,568
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,593	1,593	3,186
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	10,138	8,990	19,128
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	994	1,175	2,169
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	818	422	1,240
<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 3			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		number	2,500
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance		number	15,942
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance		number	3,186
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of OVC in institutions supported with food assistance		number	12,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects		number	20

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Tanzania

Country Background

With a life expectancy of 50 years, the United Republic of Tanzania is classified as a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country, ranking 151 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Although the country's GDP has grown to 6 percent since 2000, poverty remains widespread in rural areas. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has exacerbated poverty; there is an estimated 1.8 million PLHIV. In addition, one third of Tanzania's population of 44 million lives below the national poverty line.



While Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level, the distribution of food from food surplus areas to food deficit areas is constrained by poor infrastructure, malfunctioning markets and high post-harvest losses. Thirty-eighty percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished, and 72 percent of children under 5 and 48 percent of women of reproductive age are anaemic.

Chronically food-insecure and pastoral areas of the country in the central and northern areas are characterized by low enrolment and attendance rates, high drop-out rates and low transition rates from primary to secondary schools. While primary education has a net enrolment rate of 96 percent, the transition from basic to secondary education remains below 50 percent.

Recurring political and economic instability in the Great Lakes region has led to refugee influx since 1972. The majority have returned to their home countries, but the repatriation rate in 2010 has remained lower than anticipated. Insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues to be a concern, and as of July 2010, 100,000 refugees from Burundi and the DRC were being hosted in two camps in northwestern Tanzania. The Government's limitation to grant refugees access to sustainable livelihoods further exposes them to food insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tanzania

In 2011, WFP will continue supporting the Government's commitment to ensure universal availability and accessibility of food, to achieve the MDGs and to assist refugees and vulnerable host populations in the northwest through a PRRO. Through the PRRO, WFP will implement GFD to refugees in northwestern Tanzania, in pursuit of MDG1 and 4 as well as selective feeding programmes targeting malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, addressing MDG4 and 5.

WFP will also be committed to providing assistance to vulnerable food-insecure and poverty-stricken households and individuals in central and northeastern Tanzania through a CP. In line with MDG1 through 6, WFP will provide:

- a school feeding programme for schoolchildren in drought-prone and pastoral areas;

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- integrated support to food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS;
- FFA and climate change adaptation activities ; and
- targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups.

WFP will also continue supporting the Government in developing the national vulnerability assessment and disaster preparedness capacity, and by piloting a P4P initiative. The latter initiative will connect small-scale farmers to markets, utilizing WFP's purchasing power and the technical expertise of other partners. The Dar es Salaam logistics corridor will continue to provide logistical support in both Tanzania and neighbouring countries such as Burundi, eastern DRC and Rwanda. WFP will continue to collaborate with other United Nations agencies in the implementation of the pilot One UN Joint Programme.

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							20,053,054
Development Operation							11,918,360
Total							31,971,414
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	15,281	4,507	808	1,890	190	22,676	0
Development Operation	8,166	1,915	360	3,453	0	13,894	0
Total	23,447	6,422	1,168	5,343	190	36,570	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Tanzania PRRO 200029: "Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Households Among the Host Population in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 44,985 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 27,597 mt)

In 2011, WFP, in close collaboration with UNHCR, will continue its support to refugees hosted in the two camps in northwestern Tanzania, as well as to vulnerable host populations. The goal is to ensure food security for refugees and to facilitate their repatriation.

WFP will provide GFD to the refugees, and targeted supplementary feeding to malnourished children under the age of 5, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons including PLHIV and TB patients in camps. The food basket provided under the PRRO includes maize, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and salt.

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Support to vulnerable host populations will focus on the provision of food through home-based care support for PLHIV, VGF for orphans and destitute individuals, FFA, FFT and FFE programmes. WFP will also support school feeding in host communities, targeting complementary basic education in Tanzania schools, which provide education opportunities to children who are unable to attend regular schools or are late to enrol.

The objectives of the PRRO are to:

- stabilize acute malnutrition among children under the age of 5 in the refugee communities;
- increase access to assets, especially for women, and strengthen coping capacities through training and asset creation activities among the vulnerable host populations;
- assist out-of-schoolchildren in the host communities to attend school; and
- improve the nutritional status among refugees and other vulnerable groups.

These objectives are in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

Following the peace prospects in Burundi and the DRC, 364,000 Burundian refugees have repatriated voluntarily between March 2002 and July 2010, and 66,000 Congolese refugees returned to the DRC between October 2005 and July 2010. In July 2010, the refugee caseload was 97,651, consisting of 37,866 Burundians, 59,506 Congolese and 279 of mixed nationalities. In 2008, a JAM observed that most refugees have lost access to food markets, labour and other self-reliance opportunities due to camp consolidation and movement restriction on refugees; the 2009 Beneficiary Contact Monitoring survey revealed that consequently, refugees still depend almost entirely on WFP support for their food needs. Refugees will continue returning, but the process is foreseen to be slow during 2011. By enforcing its refugee encampment policy, the Government plans to have only one refugee camp in Tanzania by end 2010.

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	56,712	52,718	109,430
Number of refugee beneficiaries	49,000	51,000	100,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	51,000	49,000	100,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	3,040	2,642	5,682
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,470	1,230	3,700
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,056	1,144	2,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	150	100	250
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,050	700	1,750

* 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	2,100	
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Supplementary Feeding			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,020	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	1,750	
Strategic Objective 4			
MCHN			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,020	
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	6,080	
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of HBC clients who only received household food assistance	number	2,500	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Tanzania CP 104370: "Country Programme – Tanzania (2007 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 104,604 mt

This CP contributes to WFP's strategies of reducing hunger in its various forms by protecting livelihoods and strengthening the country's hunger-reduction capacities. The design of this CP is based on the achievements of the previous programme and will support the second phase of the Government's PRSP. The CP is also aligned with UNDAF and will contribute to Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing its support to the following areas:

- the primary education sector through FFE;
- food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS through home-based care and other activities;
- the agricultural sector through FFA creation to enable rehabilitation of irrigation systems, land rehabilitation and other activities; and
- pregnant and lactating women and moderately malnourished children under 3 through targeted supplementary feeding and nutrition education.

In 2011, WFP will also continue implementing the pilot One UN Joint Programme with other United Nation agencies in the sectors of basic education, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, reduction of maternal and infant mortality, and environment and disaster preparedness.

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education in Drought-Prone and Pastoral Districts"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 56,208 mt

Chronic household food insecurity contributes to low primary school enrolment in food deficit regions in the central and pastoral areas in the northern regions of Tanzania, by forcing many children to work instead of attending school.

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The FFE programme addresses these issues by providing two meals on a daily basis, to both day and boarding schoolchildren in chronically food-insecure districts in the central and northern parts of Tanzania. Meals are made of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB. As part of the safety-net grant financed by the United States Government, WFP has expanded coverage from the original 350 to 1,167 schools within the same targeted areas as well as in three new districts.

WFP will also strengthen local capacities through the provision of wood-saving stoves, water tanks and the development of national guidelines for the implementation of this programme.

The specific objectives of this activity, all in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5 are to:

- increase the enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improve the attendance of boys and girls, especially in pastoral areas;
- reduce the drop-out rate of boys and girls in assisted schools;
- reduce gender disparity between girls and boys in assisted schools; and
- improve concentration and learning capacities of boys and girls at assisted day and boarding schools.

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	288,000	312,000	600,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	288,000	312,000	600,000
<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 fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		number	150
Number of schools assisted by WFP		number	1,167
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in previous years		number	1

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 2: "Integrated Support to Food-Insecure Households Affected by HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 20,149 mt

This activity will support food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity. With a 6 percent prevalence of HIV among its adult population, 15-49 years, HIV/AIDS is still a major impediment to poverty reduction efforts in Tanzania, and seriously undermines the capacity of poor households to sustain their livelihoods and remain food-secure.

In 2011, WFP will continue to provide family food rations comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB. This will be a complement to interventions such as counselling,

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provision of ART and TB treatments to HIV positive patients and PMTCT. FFT will be provided through participation in a literacy course.

The specific objectives of this activity will:

- improve the compliance of patients on ART/TB treatment and women on PMTCT programmes;
- improve access to education for OVC in vulnerable households affected by HIV/AIDS;
- improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children participating in PMTCT programmes; and
- improve coping capacities and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS.

These activities are in line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

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	12,800	12,200	25,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	12,800	12,200	25,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	175	175	350
<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			
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)			
Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance		number	2,172
Strategic Objective 4			
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)			
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance		number	745
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance		number	95
Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance		number	100
FFT			
Number of literacy centres assisted		number	1

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 3: "Support to Food Security and Disaster Mitigation in Drought-Prone and Poverty-Ridden Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 19,551 mt

This activity focuses on FFA projects that support the Government's priorities of improving household food security and the livelihoods of the poor and hungry, especially women and children in drought-prone areas.

This CP has been extended to June 2011 from the original end date of December 2011 in order to align with UNDAF and the fiscal year. Activity 3 is normally carried out from June to December, and will be implemented in the aforementioned period once a new CP,

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currently being developed, is approved to start in July 2011. For this reason, no project needs currently appear for 2011.

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		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	480

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 4: "Targeted Supplementary Feeding for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 8,696 mt

Tanzania has one of the most severe malnutrition problems in sub-Saharan Africa, with 38 percent of children under the age of 3 stunted. Household food insecurity among poor families as well as inappropriate child-care and feeding practices, especially in the central and northern parts of the country, are some of the causes.

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida regions. It will assist the Government in its goal to reduce stunting among children under the age of 5 from the current 38 percent to 20 percent by the year 2011. The activity will target moderately malnourished children under the age of 3, and pregnant and lactating women who will receive a monthly nutritional supplementation of CSB and continuous nutrition counselling.

Micronutrient-fortified food supplementation and continuous nutrition education aim to contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4. The specific objectives of this activity are to:

- reduce the prevalence of low birth weight from 16 percent to 10 percent by 2011;
- reduce the prevalence of underweight from 26 percent to 20 percent by 2011;
- increase the rate of exclusive breast feeding for the first six months from 14 percent to the range of 51-60 percent by 2011;
- increase the rate of complimentary feeding introduction at six months from 42 percent to 52 percent;
- increase the frequency of child feeding from two times a day to at least four times a day by 2011; and
- increase the attendance of children and pregnant and lactating women to MCH services and clinics.

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	12,000		12,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	18,000	10,000	28,000

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

Tanzania

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 health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	40
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number	12,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Uganda

Country Background

Uganda has over the past two decades embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators, although considerable challenges still remain. The nation remains 157 on the 2009 HDI, with half the population of 31 million living below the international poverty line.



Twelve percent of women in Uganda are malnourished, 38 percent of children are underweight, 16 percent are stunted and 6 percent are wasted. Although food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many locations. This has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict, as well as the rising prices of basic staple commodities in many parts of the country.

In northeastern Uganda, it is envisaged that with the relatively good crop harvest in 2010, the food security situation in the region will improve notably, at least for this year, and the current beneficiaries of general food relief will be phased out from emergency food assistance in 2011. The remaining chronically vulnerable beneficiaries will be included in vulnerable group development activities within activity 1 of the CP. The findings of an integrated food security and nutrition survey, slated for September 2011, will provide further information on the food and nutrition security in the region.

Communities in western Uganda continue to host 100,000 refugees, who have fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and the Sudan over the past two decades. The relative peace in Southern Sudan permitted the repatriation of 20,000 refugees from northwestern Uganda during the course of the year. However, the ongoing political instability in the eastern DRC continues to maintain 80,000 Congolese and Rwandan refugees in various settlements in southwest Uganda.

In the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda, sustained peace has facilitated a dramatic improvement in the food and nutrition security of the former IDPs, who have now opened up vast acreage of fertile land that had been under fallow for decades. That notwithstanding, a cross-section of the population, particularly the young and the elderly, remain undernourished, an effect of the long standing civil strife in the region.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Uganda

WFP's food assistance in Uganda reflects the changing nature of the agency from a food aid to a food assistance organization by tackling hunger through multifaceted approaches that address food availability, food access and food utilization problems. WFP will respond to these challenges through a PRRO and a CP. The bulk of these beneficiaries will be recipients of non-food assistance under the CP.

Uganda

The PRRO will provide emergency humanitarian assistance, targeting refugees in the western part of Uganda, as well as severely and moderately malnourished individuals in the Acholi and refugee hosting parts of the country. The key activities under this assistance include GFD, as well as supplementary and therapeutic feeding.

Under its food and nutrition security component, the CP will target communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries will comprise communities in the sub-regions of Karamoja, Acholi, Lango and Teso. Key programmatic focal areas include rural livelihood strengthening through a productive assets programme, and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including the provision of school feeding and support to MCHN programmes. Other programmatic focal areas include support to early childhood development, disaster risk reduction, community-led school feeding, teachers' house construction and climate change mitigation.

Under its agriculture and market support component, the CP will target individuals who can meet their immediate food needs but require support to increase their incomes to become sustainably food secure. The key target group consists of surplus producing smallholder farmers, mainly from the eastern and western parts of Uganda. Key initiatives under this component will include support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities, the creation of assets to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to be better connected to markets, and the provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce. The P4P initiative is a constituent component of these activities.

All activities under WFP's operations are responsive to the United Nations MDGs and are also consistent with the UNDAF of Uganda. The PRRO contributes directly to MDG1. The CP contributes to achieving MDG2 through 7.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							9,511,447
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							13,711,080
Development Operation							29,469,494
Total							52,692,021
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	6,733	1,266	709	1,454	172	10,333	0
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	6,810	1,014	448	1,137	158	9,568	250,000
Development Operation	9,908	894	412	3,541	255	15,010	169,916
Total	23,451	3,174	1,569	6,132	584	34,911	419,916

Uganda

(a) Emergency Operations

Uganda EMOP 200192: "Assistance to Drought Affected Persons in Karamoja Region."

Note: While this project was planned at the time of drafting this document and has been included in the total projected needs for Uganda as well as the total projected 2011 needs worldwide, it was subsequently cancelled and therefore no details have been provided in this section.

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Uganda PRRO 101213: "Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda"

Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2012

Total food commitment: 149,843 mt

The overall goal of the PRRO is to support the Government's efforts to save lives and address acute malnutrition among the returnees and refugees affected by protracted crises, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

To achieve this goal, WFP and its partners are addressing the immediate causes of undernutrition through a streamlined PRRO with a focus on only relief and nutrition interventions. The relief support comprises general household food rations, consisting of cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and salt, which will be provided to IDPs and refugees in the western part of Uganda. The ration sizes vary according to the food gaps existing in these communities, as identified through food security assessments. Nutrition support comprises supplementary and therapeutic feeding rations, consisting of CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

In 2011, WFP will be engaging in a cash and voucher pilot, to study the impact of cash transfers in addressing hunger and nutrition in a target group in the refugee community. The selection criteria will be communities where: (a) food availability is not a problem; (b) the target group has knowledge of and access to local markets; and (c) the delivery of cash transfers are accompanied with sensitization of the target group on nutrition.

The PRRO is notably downsized due to the fact that most of the IPDs have returned to their original homes and are now in a position to meet their own food needs through agricultural production. The expected outcome of the PRRO is reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition; thereby reducing the risk of death among children under 5, among returnees in Acholi and among refugees in the West Nile and the southwest.

Uganda

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	103,781	94,631	198,412
Number of refugee beneficiaries	47,279	49,208	96,487
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	47,279	49,208	96,487
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,034	100,891	101,925
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	8,639	8,992	17,631
* 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			
Cash Transfers and Vouchers			
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	100	
General Food Distribution			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	
Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of timely distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Uganda CP 108070: "Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 79,552 mt

Over the past two decades, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda based on its Poverty Eradication Action Plan, which intended to improve welfare and hunger indicators. These improvements however, have not reached certain parts of the country. While food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many regions, including Karamoja, Acholi, Lango, Teso, West Nile and the Southwest. The precise causes of food and nutrition insecurity vary geographically and across livelihoods.

Recognizing these challenges, WFP Uganda, in consultation with the Government and other partners, has developed a CP comprised of two components and responds to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 to 5.

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 1: "Food and Nutrition Security"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 79,552 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 67,826 mt)

The food and nutrition security interventions will target beneficiaries through community-based early warning and preparedness, community dams, energy saving stoves, school feeding, livelihood strengthening and diversification, community-based MCHN programmes and hunger awareness. The activities under this component respond to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 to 4.

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Under the school feeding programme, a mid-morning snack and lunch meal will be provided. The snack will consist of CSB and sugar while the lunch meal will comprise cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition, female pupils between grades 4 to 7, who attend at least 80 percent of the school days per term, will receive a ration consisting of vegetable oil and CSB for the respective term. The beneficiaries under MCHN will receive CSB, vegetable 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	581,926	559,105	1,141,031
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,435	19,566	25,001
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	43,775	51,225	95,000
Number of children given take-home rations	11,000		11,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	145,100	62,186	207,286
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	145,100	62,186	207,286
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	183,016	274,523	457,539

* 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 government staff members trained in contingency planning	number	300
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	hectares	600
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	25
Strategic Objective 3		
General Food Distribution		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12
School Feeding		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	51,225
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	43,775
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	9,783
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	9,783
Number of pregnant/lactating women that received iron/folic acid	number	5,435

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 2: "Agriculture and Market Support"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 0 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 11,726 mt)

In 2011, the activities under this component will target over 100,000 beneficiaries through: support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities; the construction of market access roads to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to have better connection with the markets;

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provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and local food purchase, through the P4P initiative. The activities under this component respond to WFP's Strategic Objective 5.

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	72,176	72,176	144,352
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	6,015	6,015	12,030
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,015	6,015	12,030

* 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 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	20
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	549
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	121,250

(d) Special Operations

None

Zambia

Country Background

Zambia, ranked 165 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, is classified as a least developed and a highly indebted country with a per capita GDP of US\$1,400. Zambia's population of roughly 12 million has one of the highest prevalence of adult HIV/AIDS in the world at 16.5 percent. Chronic poverty and food insecurity in Zambia are both deeply rooted and widespread with 64 percent of Zambians, mostly in rural areas, living in poverty. The global economic crisis has resulted in job losses and has further aggravated urban food insecurity. School attendance rates are low despite the availability of free education due to the demand on school-age children to support economic activities. With poverty and food insecurity widespread in rural and urban areas, the country is extremely vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



In 2004, the President of Zambia declared HIV/AIDS a national emergency. HIV/AIDS is both a cause and a consequence of household food insecurity in Zambia and undermines the capacity of people in most rural areas to produce enough food for their families. One in every five adults 15-49 years is HIV positive and life expectancy is 37 years.

Food production levels are highly variable from year to year, and national food security is fragile at best. A high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and traditional hoe cultivation, as well as the absence of market incentives to encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming, further compound this problem. The lack of proper infrastructure, inadequate provision of inputs, poor access to markets and the slow change in attitudes towards crop and livelihood diversification continue to undermine farming capacity. Market development obstacles include limited financial support services, a weak input supply chain and output market, and poor information flow.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

WFP Zambia is implementing a PRRO and a CP. Through the PRRO, WFP lends support to a refugee population in Zambia of 22,000, most of who originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Angola. Repatriation exercises will be supported with the provision of meals at departure/transit centres, and with ready-to-eat meals during travel. Where possible, WFP will continue to procure food commodities through local purchases in order to support local, small-scale farmers. This will be done via the P4P project which encourages the procurement of food commodities through the Zambia Agriculture Commodity Exchange (ZAMACE). The project is aimed at bringing marketing opportunities closer to small-scale farmers, thus increasing their profits and increasing transparency and fair competition.

The objective of the CP is to strengthen the Government's capacity to provide social safety nets that assist food-insecure households. Through the CP, WFP will respond to food insecurity and challenges of undernutrition, as emphasised in Zambia's sixth National

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Development Plan and 2030 Vision. The focus of the CP is to improve human capital through food-based safety nets delivered through a variety of mechanisms, including:

- electronic food vouchers;
- school meals to children attending school;
- household food rations for vulnerable groups such as food-insecure households with ART and TB patients, expectant and nursing mothers and children from 6-24 months;
- market-based sustainable hunger solutions that leverage WFP's purchasing power; and
- improving disaster risk management and response.

These activities, augmented by increased agricultural productivity and access to markets by small landholders, reduce household vulnerability to food insecurity and respond to all of the eight MDGs.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,442,052
Development Operation							9,684,802
Total							13,126,854
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op	2,417	345	167	495	34	3,458	0
Development Operation	6,900	1,290	617	173	0	8,980	517,500
Total	9,317	1,635	784	668	34	12,438	517,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zambia PRRO 200070: "Food Assistance for Refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 8,200 mt

Zambia shares common borders with eight countries including Angola, DRC, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The country has provided asylum to refugees from countries in conflict since the 1960s, during which time refugees have received assistance under a series of EMOPs and PRROs.

The PRRO, which covers a period of twenty-four months, aims to improve food consumption and reduce or stabilize mortality and acute moderate malnutrition among bona fide refugees by ensuring secure access to food. Such endeavours are in line with Strategic Objectives 1

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and 3. Food will also be instrumental in achieving sustainable solutions such as voluntary repatriation.

The monthly food basket for GFD consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food and salt while a monthly supplementary food ration, consisting of blended food and vegetable oil will provide additional kilocalories to vulnerable caseloads.

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	7,997	8,003	16,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	7,997	8,003	16,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	7,997	8,003	16,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	985	984	1,969
* 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			
General Food Distribution			
Number of days rations were provided	number	365	
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	number	6,000	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	12	
Strategic Objective 3			
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations	number	10	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	number	10	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Zambia CP 200157: "Country Programme - Zambia (2011–2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 44,882 mt/US\$2,880,000

The goal of this new CP will be to provide social protection to food-insecure households and provide support to the national social protection strategy and a home-grown school feeding programme managed and financed by the Government. This CP will support the 2011–2015 UNDAF and Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The specific goals of the CP are as follows:

- improve the human capital of the most vulnerable groups through food based safety nets;
- expand market opportunities for small landholders, WFP Zambia will take advantage of its local food procurement and purchase food for social protection programmes; and
- reduce vulnerability to climate change, disasters and environmental degradation by strengthening the Government's disaster risk management and response mechanism.

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Targeted districts in the southern, western and eastern regions of Zambia show a maximum overlap of national statistics on poverty, hunger (underweight), food production, education and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

WFP will target highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of 24 months, HIV/AIDS and TB patients, primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas and small landholders.

The Government's capacity to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters will be increased by strengthening early warning systems, protecting livelihoods and jointly addressing deforestation with fuel efficient stoves and by planting trees.

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 1: “School Feeding Programme”

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 35,010 mt

This CP will aid assisted schools in having increased access to education and human capital development. Zambia's national statistics reveal that one million children go to school each day on an empty stomach and despite the Government's policy of free education, 32 percent of the population above 15 years of age is illiterate. Furthermore, retention at grade levels 7 to 9 is less than 70 percent, with a significant disparity between boys and girls.

The Government will target areas of intervention based on national education indicators combined with food insecurity and poverty data. WFP will support the Government to establish a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme using locally purchased commodities through WFP's local procurement and P4P activities. Targeted areas will be identified by the Government based on identified indicators. On-site school meals are provided to primary school pupils to improve attendance and learning retention, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. On a small pilot bases, WFP will also provide a household incentive to encourage the completion of primary school education in districts with the lowest completion rates. WFP will build the capacity of the home-grown school feeding programme to formulate and implement a national school feeding policy.

WFP's response is consistent with the education chapter of Zambia's sixth National Development Plan and with UNDAF outcomes. Complementary learning and environmental activities such as fuel efficient stoves, school gardens, tree planting, rain water harvesting and HIV/AIDS awareness will be expanded in partnership with FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, NGOs and the private sector. Partnerships with WHO and UNICEF will enable essential public health support towards deworming activities, and communities will contribute to the activity by providing cooks with salt, cooking fuel and condiments such as vegetables and spices.

The school feeding programme food basket is composed of cereal meal, pulses and vegetable oil, in line with the national programme ration. Households with children in grades 7 to 9 will receive a cereal ration dependent on at least 80 percent of monthly school attendance.

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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	147,881	142,119	290,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	142,800	137,200	280,000
Number of children given take-home rations	1,000	1,000	2,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	1,000	1,000	2,000

* 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 PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation	number	40
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	80
Number of months THRs were distributed	number	9
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	280,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	800
Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	number	240

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 2: "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 9,872 mt/ US\$2,880,000

Targeted households will increase their level of human capital and consume adequate nutritious food to break the intergenerational cycle of chronic undernutrition and hunger. The "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups" activity supports the expansion of a national social protection strategy.

Areas to be targeted will be guided by the expansion of the Government's social protection strategy. Under this component, food-insecure households will be targeted on the basis of their participation in ART or TB treatment or through the MCHN centres, which covers pregnant and lactating women and children under 24 months of age. The programme will be implemented in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and UNDP to work towards building the Government's institutional capacity. Collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF will emphasise nutrition and health education to encourage improved infant and child care practices and dietary diversity using local foods. Vulnerable families receiving food or food vouchers will be linked to sustainable income generation activities through partners such as ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs.

Where markets are functional, food transfers will be done through the Mobile Delivery and Tracking system using electronic vouchers. The food voucher is valued at approximately US\$25 per month per household based on the prevailing retail value of the basic food basket.

Monthly household food transfers are based on the beneficiaries' attendance rate at health clinics. The activity, in line with Strategic Objective 4, will run for a period of eight months and the monthly ration will consist of cereal meal, pulses and vegetable oil. The period of assistance and exit criteria are aligned with the Government's social protection programmes.

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In addition to the above food basket, selected food-insecure and vulnerable households with severely malnourished children will receive locally produced and processed micro-nutrient 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	28,159	26,202	54,361
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,128	2,632	3,760
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,698	2,602	5,300
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	18,511	17,285	35,796

* 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		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Number of men receiving vouchers	number	2,923
Number of men redeeming vouchers	number	2,923
Number of shops/merchants participating in the voucher activity	number	100
Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name	number	2,923
Number of women receiving vouchers	number	3,043
Number of women redeeming vouchers	number	3,043
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right quantity of food (for commodity vouchers only)	%	95
Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed	%	95
Total cash equivalent (US\$) of voucher redeemed	US\$	2,880,000
MCHN		
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	120
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART household food assistance	number	22,260
Number of beneficiaries of TB household food assistance	number	9,540

Zambia CP 200157 Activity 3: "Promote Market -Based Sustainable Hunger Solutions"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved.

In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will undertake local purchases through ZAMACE for direct delivery of food to support its activities within Zambia and, in some cases, neighbouring countries. WFP will work in collaboration with other partners to expand the network of certified commodity warehouses and promote the development of farmer organizations, village agents and small traders.

WFP will facilitate the procurement of hammer mills through privately managed credit schemes. Such mills will be owned and operated by small scale entrepreneurs located in near proximity to rural schools. This action, while creating a market for smallholder farmers, will also generate income for small enterprises for long-term sustainable hunger solutions.

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There is no food distribution component in this activity, which, conversely, is focused on the development of the agriculture markets value chain.

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 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	2,000,000
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	2,500

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 4: "Improve Disaster Risk Management and Response"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with Strategic Objective 2, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Zambia's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit which coordinates and manages disaster response and mitigation through training and workshops at district and regional levels.

Capacity building will cover such areas as livelihood profiling and integrated early warning analysis of climate related hazards like floods and droughts, thus complementing UNDAF activities, specifically disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

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 government staff members trained in contingency planning	number	150
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	number	150
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	number	150
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	number	150

(d) Special Operations

None

Zimbabwe

Country Background

Zimbabwe is a land locked country and is classified as a low income, food-deficit country. It has a population of 12 million, a life expectancy of 44 years and ranks 151 of 177 countries on the 2008 HDI.

Since 2000, the country's former status as the breadbasket of Africa has been devastated by a series of economic and political crises as well as natural disasters, including the fast-track land reform programme (FTLRP) and recurrent droughts. Launched by the Government in 2000, the FTLRP is part of its ongoing land reform and resettlement programme, which seeks to address the racially skewed land distribution pattern inherited at independence in 1980. Farms were compulsorily taken from white commercial farmers for redistribution.



The country has been affected by unprecedented hyperinflation and the collapse has virtually halted service delivery, causing chronic shortages of basic commodities. The country is blighted by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with a current prevalence rate of 13.7 percent with an average of 1,090 lives lost each week. The number of OVC continues to increase with 1.6 million orphans at present. In 2008, a protracted election period against a background of politically motivated violence further exacerbated Zimbabwe's challenges.

In February 2009, following the formation of the Government of National Unity, legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. This action brought an end to hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability in the market. However, due to the long-term impact of the currency crisis and the unprecedented disruption to livelihoods and income-earning opportunities, the country continues to battle poor liquidity and high unemployment rates.

The 2010 Food and Corp Supply Assessment report estimated the national cereal deficit and food gap, at 428,000 mt against a national requirement of 2.1 million tons. This suggests that 1.68 million people in rural and urban areas will be food-insecure during the 2010/11 consumption year, the time between harvest and the next harvesting season. Of these, 1.3 million people are located in rural areas and represent 15 percent of the rural population. The country's poverty level is high with 70 percent of the population subsisting below the poverty line.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

The crisis in Zimbabwe, which has both chronic and transitory dimensions, requires a flexible yet predictable response that meets urgent needs while simultaneously helping to preserve the resilience of the population. Under the PRRO, WFP provides multifaceted interventions combining relief and early recovery which involve food assistance and cash transfers and vouchers in order to meet prevailing food shortages. The operation targets the poorest, most vulnerable segments of rural society, primarily during the lean season. The programme also

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aims to improve the well-being of chronically ill adults and to achieve greater capacity for productive recovery while empowering communities to manage food-assistance without yielding to external influences.

WFP assistance to Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing the MDGs, with a particular focus on reducing poverty and hunger and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Seasonal targeted feeding and social safety nets and food assistance interventions will assist vulnerable groups in increasing resilience and managing shocks, supporting MDG1. Health and nutrition programmes, such as home-based care, ART, the provision of nutrition and care of people affected by HIV, helps to achieve MDG6. Focusing on gender equality as a crosscutting issue helps to achieve MDG3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							134,630,642
Total							134,630,642
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	80,494	14,502	4,834	17,982	0	117,812	11,095,000
Total	80,494	14,502	4,834	17,982	0	117,812	11,095,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zimbabwe PRRO 200162: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 –1 December 2012 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 223,235 mt/US\$22,190,000

WFP has developed a social protection framework for the southern African region. This PRRO envisages a well-targeted, flexible programme, with multifaceted interventions, combining relief and early recovery involving food assistance and cash transfers and vouchers. WFP has identified three pillars for implementing food assistance, namely health and nutrition, social safety nets and seasonal targeted assistance.

Activities addressing health and nutrition assist in the nutritional recovery of HIV/AIDS and TB patients, thus contributing to the success of HIV and TB related care and treatment programmes. WFP recognises improved physical well-being as a stepping stone in reaching greater productivity and reducing the burden imposed on households and communities as well as the burden of associated financial costs. Realising human capacity is a prerequisite to household and community recovery.

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Social-based safety net activities provide socio-economic stability at the household level through the provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable. They also facilitate access to basic services as means of improving the capacity of households to engage in productive activities. Household viability and capacity contribute to greater community resilience and the potential for recovery.

Seasonal targeted assistance offers support to households that are most affected by transitory food shortages and contributes to maintaining stability in household food consumption and in the protection of assets.

Through targeted interventions and in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO aims to achieve the following:

- protect lives and livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of vulnerable households adversely affected by seasonal food shortages;
- improve the wellbeing of chronically ill adults in order to achieve greater human capacity towards recovery;
- safeguard the access to and consumption of food by food-insecure households, support livelihood recovery and promote access to basic services; and
- strengthen the capacity of the Government and the community to manage and implement hunger reduction policies and activities.

An improvement in households' access to food is the expected outcome of targeted interventions and will be measured twice a year through WFP's community and household surveillance system.

The food basket for seasonal targeted feeding activities and social safety nets consists of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Blended food will be used to improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries.

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	808,880	741,120	1,550,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	728,000	672,000	1,400,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	6,000		6,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	80,880	69,120	150,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	52,000	48,000	100,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	76,267	70,400	146,667

* 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:		Planned
Unit of Measure		
Strategic Objective 1		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	60,000
Number of HBC clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	40,000
Number of Pre-ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	28,000
Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement	number	12,000
General Food Distribution		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,543
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right quantity of food (for commodity vouchers only)	%	100
Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed	%	100
MCHN		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,265
Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC)		
Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance	number	70,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	23

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None