

Regional Bureau for **Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)**

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Colombia

Cuba

Ecuador

El Salvador

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Nicaragua

Peru

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

The regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) has country offices in 10 countries: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru.

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

Economic growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has been unstable and unequal with periods of major volatility such as the recent global financial crisis where regional GDP decreased by three percent. The periodic fluctuations, combined with differences among countries and inequalities within them, has increased vulnerability in segments of the population. The latest hunger statistics reveal that more than 52 million people, 9 million of whom are children under 5, are marginalized by chronic undernutrition. Anaemia is the most widespread nutritional problem in the region affecting 22 million preschool children, 33 million women of reproductive age and 3.6 million lactating women. The vulnerability of at-risk populations is further aggravated by recurrent natural disasters and more recently by the high food prices crisis and the global economic downturn.

The main objective of WFP in the region is to promote food and nutrition security, and reduce the impact of emerging crises and natural disasters among vulnerable populations in the LAC region. WFP works to address three main issues in the region: chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, vulnerability to natural disasters and increasing food insecurity. The programming priorities for 2010–2011 are organized around the thematic areas of nutrition and social protection, disaster cycle management and livelihood support.

WFP's support in the region includes various programmatic activities such as immediate emergency response to the traditional devastating tropical storm season and drought in Central America and the Caribbean and other natural disasters such as the major earthquake in Haiti. Relief and recovery activities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti and Nicaragua continue to help rebuild livelihoods. There are nutritional interventions focusing on MCH in Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti and Nicaragua. School feeding programmes are implemented in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua and Colombia. In addition, FFT/FFA activities are carried out in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador; cash transfers, a new modality for WFP in the LAC region, is implemented in Haiti, Nicaragua and Ecuador. WFP also works with governments and local communities throughout the region to strengthen their capacity to implement effective and efficient programmes. In order to improve their social safety nets, especially in terms of ensuring a nutritional dimension, targeting and quality food components are included.

With P4P activities, WFP stimulates local economies and supports market development in Central America. WFP buys staple crops from smallholder farmers to distribute through its food assistance programmes. Through partnership with various entities, P4P builds up the capacity of farmer's organizations to improve the quality of their crops and access more profitable markets.

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

Cooperation agreements with the governments of the Plurinational state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras and Peru, enable WFP to continue to provide technical services in the areas of supply chain and capacity development as well as assistance to governments with school feeding activities.

Through its regional capacity development projects, WFP has systematically been working in partnership with national governments, United Nation agencies, academia and other regional technical institutes and other international cooperation agencies towards addressing child undernutrition, and food and nutritional insecurity by strengthening government capacities to enhance national nutrition policies and programmes, including integrated micronutrient projects.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The current economic crisis has led to decreased investments in agriculture at a time when it is urgently needed and has reduced households' income generated from remittances and activities related to export oriented industries. This had immediate effects on households' spending on education and health, and in the quantity and quality of food they consume. The reduction of income from remittances, which represents the sole income source for thousands of households in the region, is especially worrying in LAC since the region receives the highest volume of remittances in the world, US\$60 billion in 2007, representing 70 percent of all foreign direct investment. For 2009 and for the first time, a negative growth in remittances between 4 and 8 percent has been estimated.

Meanwhile, households are also coping with decreased purchasing power due to the high prices of food, agricultural inputs and raw materials. The collective effect of the food and financial crises increased the total number of undernourished in LAC region to 53 million; the level of undernourishment of the 1990s. The combined impact of the multiple crises is further undermining the fragile food security situation of the most vulnerable. Most recently, this resulted in an increase in acute undernutrition as reported in Honduras and Guatemala.

The LAC region is highly prone to recurrent natural disasters. The countries in Central America and the Caribbean Islands are in the North Atlantic hurricane path and are under permanent threat every season from June to November. The countries in the Pacific Coast are all prone to earthquakes, volcanic activity and suffer the effects of El Niño, including drought and/or excess rainfall. The effects of these phenomena generally lead to damage in agriculture and infrastructure, food shortages and inequitable access to food. The effects of recurrent natural disasters on poor livelihoods diminish the impact of national social programmes combating food insecurity and undernutrition.

The economic crisis and reduction in remittances, increased unemployment and migration, structural poverty, high levels of inequality, high food prices, a lack of social protection schemes with a clear nutritional focus and recurrent natural disasters are all part of a vicious cycle of food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. The sum of these factors results in increasing poverty and food insecurity, and deepens affected households' vulnerability to future shocks. In this context, vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

can only be reduced through anti-cyclic approaches that address the problem and its underlying causes.

Findings from the recently conducted study "Nutritional Dimension of the Social Safety Nets in Central America and the Dominican Republic" present WFP with an opportunity to strengthen social protection programmes and prevent the worsening of child undernutrition rates while addressing its main root causes, including cultural and environmental determinants. Subsequently, the findings of this study are expected to lead to a comprehensive regional initiative which includes local production of fortified complementary foods using native products and biodegradable packaging. It will also include social communication, behavioural change as well as monitoring and evaluation of its impact.

WFP is assisting the Government of Haiti in meeting the urgent needs of shock affected populations and in supporting sustained recovery by addressing the destructive cycle of vulnerability and food insecurity. The overall objective is to support the Government's programme to assist people affected by natural disasters, economic shocks and civil strife including the devastating earthquake in January 2010, high food prices and food riots in April 2008, and three hurricanes and one tropical storm in September 2008. These objectives are in line with the National Plan for the Reconstruction of Haiti. Activities will be guided by a strong effort at targeting the most food-insecure areas, population groups and seasons. Integration between school feeding, FFA and CFA and nutrition activities will also be a priority together with strong community based approaches. A cross cutting gender and protection focus will be maintained. Cash has proven to be the best mechanism to support access to food in urban areas affected by the earthquake. A mix of cash and food will support food security in peri-urban and rural areas where market supply can only partially meet the additional demand. FFA has proven to be the most adequate in highly food-insecure, isolated rural areas with limited access to commercial markets. These activities will follow a two-pronged approach to improve food access, recovery and enhanced resilience to recurrent natural disasters.

New Initiatives

A new Central America PRRO is being developed to respond to the continuing needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly those diminished by the effects of high food prices, the financial crisis and other shocks. A development programme for Ecuador focuses on providing food assistance through cash vouchers to participants of literacy programmes. The new Regional Capacity Development Programme to support the strengthening of national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes will benefit all ten of the countries where WFP has country offices as well as the Dominican Republic and Panama.

P4P activities are under implementation in four Central American countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. It is expected that this strategy will benefit more than 42,000 smallholder farmers over the next four years. This initiative assists smallholder farmers by offering them opportunities to access agricultural markets and become competitive players in the market place. By raising farmers' incomes and stimulating agricultural production, P4P addresses overall food security and supports farmers throughout the entire value chain which includes: production, post harvest handling, marketing,

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

commodity quality control and assurance. WFP offers smallholder farmers a secure market which in turn encourages them to increase and improve the quality of production resulting in higher earnings. It links WFP's demand for staple commodities with the expertise of a host of partners, including government institutions, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and the private sector. This makes WFP's local food procurement into a vital tool towards long-term solutions to hunger and poverty.

WFP seeks to promote the implementation of national social protection programmes with a nutritional dimension. This is achieved through a strategy focused at strengthening the capacities of countries to design, manage and implement policies, programmes and tools in the key areas of social protection. This effectively improves access to and utilization of food among vulnerable populations, integrates food and nutrition security strategies with HIV treatment and care, and improves the implementation of high quality, cost effective, school feeding programmes.

2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODP	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
Total	4,741,482	192,569	272,669,714
EMOP	215,000	6,323	6,159,867
PRRO	3,523,999	163,552	241,698,229
DEV	1,002,483	22,694	24,011,048
SO	n/a	n/a	800,571

*n/a = not applicable

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if all projects/activities are fully resourced in 2011			
Region	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011	2,489,665	2,251,817	4,741,482
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	65,101	60,699	125,800
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	250,671	199,829	450,500
Number of Refugees	27,795	26,705	54,500
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	684,209	658,005	1,342,214
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	226,244	226,256	452,500
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	28,113	23,587	51,700
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	88,927	86,485	175,412
Type of Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	603,369	592,631	1,196,000
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	836,574	829,216	1,665,790
of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals	671,486	652,311	1,323,797
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	487,017	294,998	782,015

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

Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Projects

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,941,637
Development Operation							1,958,353
Total							5,899,990
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	1,441	462	287	752	131	3,073	173,678
Total	1,441	462	287	752	131	3,073	173,678

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Latin America and Caribbean Bureau PRRO 104440: “Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)”

Duration: 1 June 2007 – 30 September 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 60,038 mt/US\$53,144,996 (Including expected budget revision.
Currently approved: 58,803 mt/US\$51,628,711)

This PRRO presents a programming framework to address in a targeted, complementary and cost-effective manner, the effects of vulnerability, undernourishment and recurrent natural disasters. In 2011, this PRRO will operate only in Nicaragua and target pregnant and lactating women and children aged 7–36 months through a MCH component; poor rural families through a FFA/FFT component and rural women through a cash transfer component. Forecasted beneficiaries and forecasted outputs for 2011 are shown under the Nicaragua country section.

The latter component will be implemented during the lean season for a maximum of 90 days per year to an estimated 500 women. It operates in the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa which have been identified by VAM as areas with extreme vulnerability to food insecurity. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, CSB and vegetable oil. This is in line with the cultural eating habits of the Nicaraguan population; rice is prioritized for indigenous communities living along the Rio Coco. Food rations will complement the recommended kilocalories intake per person.

The main objectives of the PRRO in Nicaragua are: (i) meeting the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations in a timely manner; (ii) enhancing the food access of vulnerable people; (iii) mitigating the impact of the high food prices; (iv) improving households resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, through disaster mitigation activities; (v) preventing the deterioration of the nutrition and health status of children and pregnant and lactating women, through targeted supplementary feeding activities; and (vi)

Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Projects

strengthening the emergency preparedness and response capacity of communities, households and partners to cope with and manage recurrent or seasonal shocks.

The activities and their objectives are in line with Strategic Objective 1, 2 and 4. The main outcome for this operation is to improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children as well as improve access to complementary services, from a basic health package through supplementary feeding. It will also seek to enhance households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks through disaster mitigation activities.

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional PRRO 200043: “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua”

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

Total food commitment: 35,296 mt

Despite significant advances made in recent years, poverty, income distribution inequality, ranging from 43 percent in Nicaragua to 55 percent in Guatemala, food insecurity and undernutrition remain challenges in Central America affecting 6.8 million people before the recent high food prices crisis. Food insecurity in the countries of Central America is profoundly interrelated with the increasing risk of natural disasters and poverty. The poorest and most vulnerable populations also suffer from the repercussions of external global shocks. The food prices crisis that started in 2008, the global economic crisis that followed, droughts caused by the El Niño phenomenon and the increasingly evident effects of climate change as evidenced by the recurrent rains in the region in 2010 severely compromise the already susceptible food security situation in these four Central American countries.

There have been substantial increases in the number of natural disasters in the Central American region over the past three decades. Between 2000 and 2009, 219 disasters were reported as compared to 176 reported in the 1990s and 72 in the 1980s. These figures reflect a 24 percent increase in the past ten years. Weather conditions are expected to become even more erratic with increasing frequency and severity of extreme events, further threatening the food security within the region. It is also estimated that the region's economic losses during this decade account to more than US\$18.7 billion, 25 percent higher than in the 1990s with 29 million people affected.

Since 2002, WFP has responded to various crises through GFDs in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador, with an average of 300,000 beneficiaries per year. In addition, FFA activities and emergency supplementary feeding have completed WFP's response. A regional PRRO has proved to be an effective tool to respond quickly to a variety of events in these four countries, while enabling the country offices to work with government counterparts to strengthen their capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

In response to the global economic downturn and recurrent natural disasters, WFP is preparing a two-year regional PRRO to operate in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with the objective to provide assistance to vulnerable people suffering from food insecurity. WFP aims to protect livelihoods and prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status, by focusing on two components: relief and recovery. The project's main

Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Projects

outcome is meeting the immediate food needs of the vulnerable population affected by crisis situations.

The Projected Beneficiaries Requirement in 2011 and Forecasted Output in 2011 tables will appear under each of the countries participating in the Regional PRRO.

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200141: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January, 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$3.9 million

School feeding programmes are a powerful and effective safety net in the LAC region reaching 80 million beneficiaries per day with an estimated investment of US\$4 billion per year. The power of school feeding programmes as effective social safety nets in response to the international shocks is also well recognized. To ensure the full range of associated benefits from the school feeding programmes reach all vulnerable students, national governments require support to strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the quality and sustainability of their school feeding programmes.

Policy leaders and practitioners of school feeding programmes from the region have requested WFP to lead a regional South-South cooperation initiative to improve the required national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes. This regional initiative will be implemented in conjunction with WFP's partners in the region. This three year, non-food based, regional initiative will provide support to the 12 countries with WFP presence to support school feeding programmes' sustainability and quality, through the creation of national plans that will address areas in need of improvement. Participating countries will adapt and adopt WFP's eight quality standards, and will use them as a guide to identify needs and to develop long-term national capacities through (i) South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (ii) technical assistance and (iii) knowledge management training.

The first year will be devoted to adopt the regional standards, to analyze the capacity gaps, to produce national plans and to strengthen the knowledge base. The second and third year will focus on the implementation of the national plans in each of the 12 countries. The implementation of national plans will be supported through regional collaboration and technical assistance. This project will systematize and tailor knowledge sharing, technical assistance, training and South-South cooperation between participating WFP country offices and also from the region's exemplary national school feeding programmes implemented in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico who employ key elements of programmatic sustainability. The expected outcome of the project is in line with Strategic Objective 5 and is to increase quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programmes in the 12 countries with WFP presence.

Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Projects

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 counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	24
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	24
Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	12
Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action	number	12

(d) Special Operations

None

Bolivia

Country Background

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) is one of the poorest countries in Latin America with 60 percent of its population of 10 million living under the poverty line, 76 percent of these people live in rural areas. The per capita gross national income is US\$1,460. Based on the Gini coefficient Bolivia ranks as the second most unequal country in the Latin American region. Lack of access, is the main cause of food insecurity. Food is generally available but the population with food insecurity cannot access it due to very low income. The income of 38 percent of the total population, 62 percent in rural areas, is insufficient to meet basic food needs. Sixty-five percent of rural households cannot afford the minimum caloric intake and 90 percent have micronutrient deficiencies. According to WFP's 2009 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, stunting prevalence is higher than 47 percent in the most food-insecure municipalities.



Achieving MDG2 in Bolivia remains a challenge. In rural schools, the gender gap in primary school completion is 44 percent for girls versus 54 percent for boys. In the most food-insecure municipalities, 51 percent of girls in school age do not attend school.

Bolivia is affected by recurrent natural disasters which in addition to the food crisis have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition, particularly in the most food-insecure areas. In the last five years, Bolivia has experienced four major natural disasters which affected the livelihoods of 700,000 people. Those already struggling to meet their daily food and nutrient needs were faced with unprecedented food price increases. The most seriously affected were subsistence farmers and indigenous people who were already food-insecure and whose crops have been continuously ravaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bolivia

WFP's main objective in Bolivia is to assist the Government in eradicating malnutrition. Through the five-year CP that commenced in 2008 and was developed in accordance with the National Development Plan and UNDAF, WFP aims to reduce child undernutrition, increase access to education and build capacity in emergency preparedness and response. Simultaneously, WFP continuously assists the Government to improve and consolidate its main food-based assistance programmes while providing technical assistance to ensure sustainability.

The PRRO supports the recovery and re-establishment of livelihoods and seeks to improve the food security and nutrition status of the most insecure households, pregnant and lactating women and children ages 2 to 6. It also aims to improve enrolment and attendance in selected schools, develop emergency preparedness and response capacities of local governments, and provide relief support to victims of new shocks.

Bolivia

Through the CP and the PRRO, WFP supports the Bolivian Government in its efforts to reach MDG1 to 4. This is achieved through its efforts towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger through all activities of the CP and the PRRO. WFP is also promoting universal primary education by supporting the national school feeding programme. By promoting access to school for girls WFP activities are supporting gender equality and women's empowerment. Through its integrated programmes for children 2 to 6 years old, WFP is working towards reducing child mortality

With the objective of making school feeding sustainable, WFP Bolivia is implementing two European Union funded projects to develop local productive chains and reduce poverty and food insecurity through the improvement of smallholder's production of a given food crop or livestock so that the resulting product can be purchased by local governments for their own food based programmes.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,395,756
Development Operation							3,146,549
Total							6,542,306
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	1,805	340	346	661	46	3,198	0
Development Operation	2,579	122	450	0	357	3,507	0
Total	4,384	462	796	661	403	6,705	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Bolivia PRRO 108360: "Recovery of Food-Insecure Households Affected by Consecutive Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 June 2009 – 31 August 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 April 2011)

Total food commitment: 10,947 mt

Bolivia is part of the area impacted by of the El Niño and La Niña climatic phenomena which cyclically affects the western part of South America. In recent years, the impact of El Niño/La Niña events has significantly increased; during 2006–2010, most of Bolivia was affected by floods and drought.

These consecutive natural disasters have devastated the livelihoods of more than 700,000 people, caused loss of life, injuries and population displacement, as well as massive damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture. The damage and losses of the 2007 and 2008 events were estimated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at

Bolivia

almost US\$1 billion, mostly affecting the agricultural sector. The most critical impact was on small farmers and indigenous people, who depend on subsistence production and had their crops ravaged for two to three successive years. In 2008, those already struggling to meet their daily food and nutrient needs had the additional shock of unprecedented food price increases.

Given this situation, the Government requested WFP to support recovery activities for the most vulnerable groups in the affected regions. This project seeks to implement Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 by:

- supporting the recovery and re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of the most food-insecure households;
- supporting and strengthening resilience to shocks of the most food-insecure communities through safety nets and asset creation activities;
- improving the nutritional and health status of targeted pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 2 to 6; and
- retaining primary school children in schools.

In addition, the PRRO aims to strengthen government capacity to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.

The food basket varies in accordance to the beneficiaries needs. FFA and FFT beneficiaries, who implement activities to restore and protect livelihoods, and GFD beneficiaries and victims of new emergencies, receive family food rations consisting of wheat flour, rice, beans, vegetable oil and salt. Pregnant and lactating women, as well as children 2 to 6 years old, under MCHN programmes receive CSB and vegetable oil. School age children receive the same products plus wheat flour as a part of school 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	53,153	56,846	109,999
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	24,161	25,839	50,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	7,000	14,500	21,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	11,114	11,886	23,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,152	1,248	2,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,799	6,201	12,000

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

Bolivia

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		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	655
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	207
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	3,200
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	kilometres	190
Number of bridges constructed	number	30
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	242
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	112
Number of latrines constructed	number	870
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	number	1,475
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	770
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	100
School Feeding		
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	252

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Bolivia CP 105960: "Country Programme – Bolivia (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 17,533 mt

Malnutrition prevalence among children under 5 in Bolivia continues to be one of the highest in the region: 27 percent nationally and 37 percent in rural areas. In addition, micronutrient deficiencies are also concerning: anaemia among children under 5 is 51 percent nationally and 56 percent in rural areas. In food-insecure municipalities, 80 percent of households have vitamin A deficiencies which have dangerous consequences for immune systems, vision and growth.

The CP was drafted following the Common Country Assessment and in line with the UNDAF and the National Development Plan. Its main focus is on the eradication of undernutrition, increased access to education and emergency preparedness and response capacities. Two components carry out traditional food assistance activities, namely pre-school and school meals, corresponding to Activity 1 and 2 of the CP respectively. Activity 3 is of technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response. Support for children under 2 is limited to technical assistance but forms part of activity 1 and it is executed through the Government's Zero Malnutrition Programme (ZMNP).

The intended CP outcomes support Strategic Objective 2 as they enhance the Government's ability to quickly respond in the event of a natural disaster or conflict situation. The CP also supports Strategic Objective 4 by contributing to the reduction of child malnutrition, particularly of children aged 2 to 5 and through its efforts to improve enrolment, attendance and the capacity of schoolchildren to concentrate and learn.

Bolivia

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 1: "Integrated Programme for Children Ages 2–5"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,158 mt

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of 45,000 children between 2 and 5 years old attending preschools in rural areas through on-site food assistance and to enhance the Government's technical capacity to implement nutrition programmes. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this project aims to:

- reduce the level of undernutrition among vulnerable children under 6;
- increase nutritional knowledge and integrated care for children under 6, and for mothers of vulnerable children under 6; and
- increase the Government's capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and implement the ZMNP.

The main government criteria for admission to pre-schools are the household's poverty level and the mother's formal education level. The food basket consists of vegetable oil and wheat flour, lentils, maize flour, rice and salt. Municipalities and parents complement WFP rations with fresh 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	25,000	20,000	45,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin		45,000	45,000
<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 feeding days as % of actual school days	%	180	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	number	1,800	

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 2: "Support for the National School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 11,376 mt

This activity aims to enable school-age children 6 to 14 years old in the 52 most food-insecure municipalities to attend school regularly and improve their ability to concentrate and assimilate information, through alleviating their short-term hunger. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to:

- increase enrolment, improve attendance and the capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP assisted schools; and
- increase the Government's capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out school feeding programmes.

Bolivia

Through the school feeding programme, WFP promotes the use of traditional foods and the establishment of local food markets. WFP advocates for the establishment of gardens and small livestock projects in schools. Most of these complementary activities are carried out by the sustainable school feeding project funded by the European Union.

The school feeding programme includes two meals, breakfast and lunch, provided daily in selected schools and consists of vegetable oil, wheat flour, lentils, maize flour, rice 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	48,670	51,908	100,578
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	45,824	48,988	94,812
<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	%	180	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,500	

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 3: "Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$506,928

In line with Strategic Objective 2, Activity 3 of the CP aims to enhance capacity in risk management in national, regional and local institutions by focusing on preparedness and response to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods, especially for the rural poor, and to contribute to a long-term solution to undernutrition. The expected outcome is an increased government capacity to respond to emergencies. Activities focus on supporting a national response system with national and regional contingency plans and logistics networks, and improved capacity in the management of emergency food assistance for young children, impact evaluations, emergency needs assessments, project formulation and integrated programmes for early response.

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 contingency plans created	number	13
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	number	480

(d) Special Operations

None

Colombia

Country Background

Colombia is the third most populous country in Latin America with an estimated population of 45.5 million, of which 76 percent live in urban areas. Despite its middle-income country status, the national poverty rate for 2009 was 45.5 percent, 19.9 million people, a half point lower than the 2008 rate; and the extreme poverty rate in 2009 was 16.4 percent, 7.2 million people, compared to 17.8 percent in 2008. The hike of food inflation registered between 2005 and 2008 contributed to the increase of extreme poverty.



The customs duty in Colombia is one of the highest in Latin America and also contributed to the increased risk of food insecurity in the country.

After a period of solid growth of 4.6 percent in 2001–2007, the economy began to slow down in early 2008 with a growth of 2.5 percent, as policies were tightened to address economic overheating. The extensive and comprehensive social protection system limited the impact on the poorest families. According to the World Bank, the outlook for 2010 and the medium term are positive, although the recovery will be slower than elsewhere in the region. In addition, real GDP is projected to grow by 2.5 percent, reflecting the upturn in the world economy and the lagged impact of the expansionary policies of 2009. Nonetheless, Colombia has high levels of income inequality. National figures hide great ethnic, gender and regional differences. Chronic undernutrition among indigenous populations is over twice the national average. Anaemia among children and pregnant women in the poorest sectors of the population is considered at health risk level at 33 and 44 percent respectively.

More than 40 years of internal armed conflict has affected the country's potential for social and economic progress. The current internal conflict between the Colombian Government and peasant guerrillas such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the National Liberation Army continues after 44 years. This conflict is one of the main causes of violence and internal displacement throughout the country. The number of victims affected by this conflict continues to grow; every year 250,000 new IDPs are accounted for by the Government and around 350,000 are accounted by the NGO's information systems.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Colombia

WFP aims to reach internally displaced Colombians who have been affected by violence and who are not covered by government programmes, in order to create bridges to promote their progressive identification and transfer to WFP supported activities and other social based programmes. Colombia is a country in transition, and as such WFP's strategic move from food aid to food assistance is timely and opportune. Beyond addressing the pressing needs of an evolving humanitarian situation, not yet defined as "post conflict", WFP has developed a series of new initiatives led by WFP technical experts and in association with the public and private sectors. WFP technical assistance is carried out within the regional initiative "Towards the Eradication of Child Undernutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean" and in close collaboration with the Government of Colombia and regional entities to support the

Colombia

development of food security and nutrition plans at the central and local level. Similarly, WFP is focusing its activities on advocacy and awareness-raising strategies to ensure the inclusion of food and nutritional security as a priority in Colombian public policy and legislation.

WFP Colombia supports the achievement of MDG1, by providing food assistance to displaced persons and other vulnerable groups affected by violence, by advocating for the positioning of food security and nutrition as priority themes in the national agendas and by providing information on the nutrition status of vulnerable groups. In support of MDG2 WFP is supporting access to education for displaced and at-risk populations and MDG4 by providing food assistance and facilitating access to health facilities of IDP children under 6. WFP is also assisting and facilitating access to health facilities of pregnant and lactating IDP women in line with MDG5, and working on the prevention of HIV and sexual gender based violence through community-based activities in support of MDG2.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							34,104,398
Total							34,104,398
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	19,059	5,353	2,318	0	2,247	28,978	0
Total	19,059	5,353	2,318	0	2,247	28,978	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Colombia PRRO 105880: "Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Other Highly Food-Insecure Groups Affected by Violence"

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 112,608 mt

This PRRO provides relief and recovery assistance, in order to achieve the following objectives:

- protect and help restore the livelihoods of IDPs and other violence-affected populations by increasing their ability to meet food needs and manage shocks;
- help improve the nutritional status of targeted populations, with an emphasis on pregnant and lactating women and children under 6; and
- support access to education for displaced and at-risk populations.

Colombia

This PRRO targets IDPs who are especially vulnerable and who are not covered by any official assistance. Many displaced families are rejected for official assistance or fail to declare their status as IDPs to the Government for fear of being stigmatized or threatened. Without official registration and proper identification documents, it is difficult for IDPs to access key humanitarian and social services which are offered by the Government only to officially-registered IDPs.

WFP provides essential food assistance through a variety of modalities to meet specific needs and to ensure flexibility regarding: (i) GFD; (ii) emergency community kitchens; (iii) blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 and targeted supplementary feeding for children 2–6 years old; (iv) emergency school meals through community kitchens and informal schools to provide support to school children immediately after their displacement, while they are in the process of transitioning to formal schooling; and (v) FFA/FFT modalities that promote the participation of households and communities in projects aimed to help them meet their most priority needs.

The beneficiaries of all components receive monthly rations consisting of cereals, sugar, vegetables, pulses, oil and salt; children under 5, pre and primary school children and pregnant and lactating women also receive a locally produced fortified blended food, provided by the Government of Colombia. WFP promotes gender equality, empowerment of women in all institutional and operational activities, as well as HIV prevention and awareness. The PRRO addresses Strategic Objectives 1, 3 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	294,907	235,093	530,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	250,671	199,829	450,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	87,419	82,581	170,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	48,777	71,223	120,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	60,320	59,680	120,000
Number of children given take-home rations	47,979	48,021	96,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	116,096	107,701	223,797
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	6,837	3,963	10,800
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,820	7,380	13,200

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

Colombia

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	90
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	hectares	1,921
Number of homesteads raised above flooding levels	number	592
Number of latrines constructed	number	159
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	number	8,897
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	number	665
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	16,179
Strategic Objective 4		
MCHN		
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	45,376
School Feeding		
Number of IDP, returnee or refugee children assisted by WFP	number	54,136
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	685

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Cuba

Country Background

Cuba imports 80 percent of its food requirements and the basic food basket, subsidized by the state and distributed equally to all Cubans, contributes to less than 50 percent of the daily food requirements and does not include fresh vegetables. To cover the remaining energy and nutritional needs, beneficiaries rely on access to public canteens, limited local agricultural production and subsistence farming. As a result, the supply of micronutrients is insufficient in the Cuban diet; iron-deficiency anaemia is the most common nutritional disorder. In 2008 the anaemia prevalence in the eastern region is 40 percent among children under 2, and 12 percent in the 2 to 5 year age group. The Cuban Government considers the presence of high anaemia rates to be a major public health problem. It has designed a National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia along four main categories: medical supplementation with iron; food fortification; food diversification and public health measures, including nutritional education. WFP is concentrating on the five eastern provinces, identified as most vulnerable to food insecurity, in support of the National Plan on Prevention and Control of Anaemia.



When Cuba was beginning to recover from the severe crisis of the 1990s which brought the population to an average intake of 1,800 kcal per person per day, it was hit by the combined negative effects of the global financial crisis and the huge losses caused by the 2008 hurricane season. This has plunged the country into a profound financial crisis which, combined with the low productivity levels, is endangering Cuba's social safety net system. As indicated in the 2008–2012 UNDAF for Cuba, children under 5, elderly people, pregnant and lactating women and handicapped people remain vulnerable and in need of special attention.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cuba

WFP's main focus in Cuba is to assist the Government in its efforts to introduce cereal-based fortified foods into household consumption and to help address child undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP also works to support the Cuban Government in its goal to become self-reliant in the local production of these fortified foods.

To address the multifaceted food security challenges, WFP is implementing a development project and a joint programme with UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Through the development project, WFP provides nutritional support through iron-rich food while enhancing the capacity of local production of these food products. The purpose of building the capacity of local food production is: (i) to create access to a more affordable food basket; (ii) establish the production of enriched blended flour; (iii) improve household consumption patterns; (iv) enhance food and nutritional surveillance; (v) improve logistical capacities; and (vi) support the hand-over to the Cuban Government. Through the joint programme, WFP supports the increased availability and the physical and economic accessibility of micronutrient-rich food for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age, and strengthened surveillance and monitoring mechanisms for food, nutrition and anaemia.

Cuba

All activities under WFP's operations in Cuba are in line with the 2008–2012 UNDAF. WFP's interventions will support the Government to achieve MDG1, by improving the nutritional habits of beneficiaries, MDG4 by contributing to the reduction of anaemia prevalence amongst children and MDG5 by contributing to the improved feeding habits.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							1,483,145
Total							1,483,145
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	0	0	0	1,753	0	1,753	0
Total	0	0	0	1,753	0	1,753	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cuba DEV 105890: “Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba”

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 10,889 mt

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project contributes to the achievement of a number of objectives of the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia. The following direct outcomes are expected to be achieved:

- improved nutritional status of 243,700 targeted girls and boys (children aged 6 months to 5 years);
- broadening of the national policy framework, incorporating hunger solutions; and
- increased production capacity of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products.

This project will be jointly funded through WFP's regular resources and extra-budgetary resources mobilized by the Government and WFP. In 2011, children as part of GFD under 5 will receive 50 grams of CSB per day. An estimated 49 percent of beneficiaries are female.

Cuba

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	119,413	124,287	243,700
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin		243,700	243,700
<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			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)			
Mt of CSB produced at WFP supported factories		mt	365
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification		number	243,700
MCHN			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		number	150
Number of days rations were provided		number	360
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)			
Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects		number	125

(d) Special Operations

None

Ecuador

Country Background

Ecuador, with an estimated population of 14 million, is ranked 80 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI, largely as a result of the unequal distribution of resources. The incidence of extreme poverty at the national level is 13 percent, but is higher in rural areas with a rate of 49 percent. The chronic undernutrition rate stands at 26 percent, reaching almost 44 percent in the highlands of Ecuador and 47 percent for indigenous populations.



Adult illiteracy is 9 percent in the country, however it is 28 percent among the indigenous population. Illiteracy is more common among women, 11 percent, and especially for indigenous women where the rate reaches 37 percent.

The negative spill-over effects of the prolonged internal armed conflict in Colombia continue to strain local and provincial resources, creating social tensions with host communities. An increasing number of refugees are entering the country with WFP feeding 18,000 refugees a month. The number is expected to continue to increase. Refugee populations do not settle in refugee camps but live primarily within local communities. These communities are located in the border provinces, in highland and coastal areas across other provinces, primarily areas difficult to access due to their geographic location. This presents a challenge for WFP to reach those most in need of assistance.

Ecuador is particularly prone to natural disasters such as recurrent floods, earthquakes, droughts and volcanic eruptions. To mitigate the effects of reoccurring disasters, WFP maintains the Humanitarian Assistance Logistics Centre (CELAH) in Ecuador, which also supports the Andean countries in emergency preparedness and response. The Government of Ecuador is conscious of the effects of climate change and is taking positive steps towards adaptation including developing an Adaptation to Climate Change project together with WFP for implementation in 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ecuador

The overarching objective of WFP assistance in Ecuador is to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations including refugees and asylum seekers, those living in areas most prone to chronic malnutrition and to communities most affected by natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. WFP's food and nutrition security strategies support the Government's social policies, as stated in the Article 13 of the Constitution: "The people and communities have the right to a safe and permanent access to healthy, sufficient and nutritious food; preferably produced at local level and in respecting their diverse identities and cultural traditions".

As a first priority, WFP provides food assistance to asylum seekers and host populations affected by the prolonged armed conflict in Colombia, covering seven provinces with high concentrations of refugees. The second priority is strengthening emergency preparedness and

Ecuador

response within Ecuador and in the Andean region. The objective is to strengthen the National Secretariat of Risk Management (SNGR) by developing protocols for early response and by keeping a response capacity through CELAH in order to provide support within Ecuador and to different governments in the Andean region.

WFP fosters partnerships with the Government on food and nutrition issues, especially with the Ministry of Health, focusing on four major areas: nutritional assessments, micronutrients, nutritional training and the development of new food products according to local needs and availability. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Federation of *Awa* (an indigenous group in Ecuador's northern border) WFP is preparing a food security and primary health model to alleviate child undernutrition. Response strategies currently in the planning stage include a cash and voucher pilot project, "Food Assistance to Strengthen Literacy in Ecuador", planned for implementation in 2011 under a Spanish trust fund modality; and "An Adaptation to the Climate Change" project which is to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.

WFP in Ecuador supports the achievement of MDG1, 3, 4 and 6 by:

- eradicating hunger by providing food support to refugee populations and other vulnerable groups in danger of food insecurity and whose nutritional situation has been affected by a crisis, as well as supporting the reestablishment of their livelihood and nutritional status;
- promoting gender equality by strengthening women through the direct delivery of food rations so that they have access to food and its use and by working especially with women through FFA/FFT so they can improve their livelihoods;
- eradicating extreme poverty, by providing technical cooperation for mapping poverty and studies of food safety assessments to locate the population living in food insecurity; and
- combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, by providing technical support to the Government on prevention and nutritional facts for people with HIV.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,742,941
Special Operation							800,571
Total							5,543,512
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	2,067	519	240	0	472	3,297	0
Total	2,067	519	240	0	472	3,297	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Ecuador

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ecuador PRRO 104430: "Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia"

Duration: 1 December 2007 – 30 August 2011 (Extension in time and Budget Revision subject to approval; Current end-date: 31 November 2010)

Total food commitment: 8,153 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 6,084 mt)

Ecuador receives the largest refugee population in Latin America as a result of the internal armed conflict in Colombia; it is the most complex refugee situation in the Western Hemisphere. An in-depth food security assessment carried out in 2010 confirms an increase in the numbers of refugees whose social indicators are below the national average for the refugee population. The assessment also concluded that there was a lack of basic social services for the host population. In addition, there is an increased pressure from the local population and the authorities to increase distributions to the refugees as well as to the host population. Due to increasing numbers of refugees and a greater pressure on the host communities, food distribution reached 18,000 beneficiaries in August 2010, surpassing the 10,000 planned monthly. The Government has requested WFP to extend its food assistance for refugees and host populations in Ecuador in order to cover the increase in needs.

This PRRO aims to improve the food security and livelihoods of the Colombian refugee population in Ecuador and includes distribution of food rations to asylum seekers, refugees and the "invisible" population to prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status, in accordance with Strategic Objective 1. This operation also includes FFT and FFA activities that aim to contribute to the integration of these groups within the Ecuadorian population in accordance with Strategic Objective 3.

The project aims to improve food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households. Currently the individual monthly food ration is composed of oil, cereals, oats, sugar, lentils and sardines for a total of 1,691 kcal per day.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	27,795	26,705	54,500
Number of refugee beneficiaries	27,795	26,705	54,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	15,555	14,945	30,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	7,344	7,056	14,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,896	4,704	9,600

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

Ecuador

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	30
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	18,000
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	15
Number of latrines constructed	number	350
Number of water springs developed	number	180
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	number	500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	10

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

Ecuador SO 200153: "Special Operations in Ecuador"

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

Total cash commitment: US\$800,571

As part of the Latin American and Caribbean Response Network, in coordination with the Government of Ecuador, WFP Ecuador established the CELAH in 2008. This SO aims to improve preparedness capacities, optimize the capacity of CELAH and make it self-sufficient, and strengthen the technical response capacities of national and regional governments and partners in South America, particularly in the Andean region, with the aim of mitigating human suffering caused by disasters through a timely and effective emergency response.

Specifically, this SO will assist the SNGR, in the development of technical tools for preparedness and response, for use at both national and regional levels. Under the SO, regional training courses and simulations, in the area of emergency preparedness and response, will be organized. Partnerships in the region will be developed and strengthened among governments, NGOs and the private sector.

This operation will:

- assess local and regional demands and make CELAH self-sufficient and a solution for a humanitarian response, during emergencies;
- review the humanitarian response capacity of SNGR and other institutions in the Andean region, assessing strengths and weaknesses and establish a baseline;
- train and build national and regional governments;
- identify NGOs and actors in the private sector to collaborate with regarding CELAH activities;

Ecuador

- assess the communication capacity in the region and equip CELAH with an adequate communication system;
- establish communication protocols; and
- purchase tools and equipment to increase the operational capacity of CELAH.

CELAH will be linked to WFP's other UNHRD hubs by standardized systems, procedures and norms.

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	10
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	number	4
Number of humanitarian partners / Cluster participants trained	number	20

El Salvador

Country Background

El Salvador has 5.7 million inhabitants and is the most densely populated country in the Americas. Thirty five percent of the population is poor. Distribution of wealth is extremely inequitable, 10 percent of the country's richest population receive incomes 57 times higher than the country's poorest 10 percent.



Widespread poverty threatens the food security situation of a large part of the population; sixteen percent of the rural population have insufficient earnings to cover the costs of the basic food basket. The figures of undernutrition for children under 5 years are of a similar and chronic undernutrition rates are at 19 percent nationally. That figure is double in the most vulnerable municipalities and communities of El Salvador. Due to high import dependency and the dependence of its economy on remittances sent from abroad which consist of 18 percent of GDP, El Salvador's poorest populations are highly vulnerable to external shocks as demonstrated by the 2008 high food price crisis and the 2008–2009 economic and financial crisis.

El Salvador is also extremely prone to natural disasters. It ranks among the ten most vulnerable countries to natural hazards in the world with nearly 90 percent of total country area at risk. In the past eight years, the country has suffered five major disasters; including two earthquakes in 2001 which affected 1.5 million people, the eruption of the Llamatepec Volcano and Tropical Storm Stan in 2005, and Tropical Storm Ida in 2009, which resulted in the death of 199 people and economic losses of US\$239 million. Excessive rains resulting from La Niña phenomenon are expected to lead to significant agricultural losses in 2010 with 30 to 60 percent of the maize and bean harvest damaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in El Salvador

WFP's assistance in El Salvador contributes to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in line with MDG1 by assisting populations which are highly vulnerable to, or have been affected by, food insecurity and recurring shocks through emergency operations with a new regional PRRO under development. Within the framework of these operations and a number of innovative capacity development initiatives, WFP El Salvador also implements activities that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction, including strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities at the national and local level and food security monitoring and early warning which is in line with MDG7. At the regional level these activities include the development of the Early Warning System for Central America, (SATCA), and the management of WFP's Regional Centre for Humanitarian Response for Central America, which provides assistance to other disaster affected countries in the region.

In order to contribute to MDG3, 5 and 6 WFP is actively engaged in initiatives and programmes in areas such as supplementary feeding, nutritional surveillance, micronutrient supplementation, HIV/AIDS and nutrition and knowledge management. WFP also supports the continued strengthening of social protection programmes that contribute to the

El Salvador

achievement of universal primary education in line with MDG2 by providing procurement, logistics and other capacity development services to a national school feeding programme, which since 2008 is fully funded by and under the responsibility of the Salvadorian Government. Through the P4P initiative, WFP is also fostering a linkage between local agricultural productive capacities and the procurement activities conducted by WFP, under its emergency, nutrition and school feeding related activities.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							1,145,459
Total							1,145,459
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	1,620	203	100	0	0	1,923	0
Total	1,620	203	100	0	0	1,923	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional PRRO 200043: “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua”

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

Total food commitment: 8,008 mt

The overall objective of this PRRO will be to protect the livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of food security of the vulnerable populations affected by recurrent natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

This operation contributes to Strategic Objective 1 by reducing acute malnutrition caused by shocks and by protecting livelihoods and enhancing self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. It also contributes to Strategic Objective 2 by supporting and strengthening the capacities of governments to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters. It will also support and strengthen the resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change.

In El Salvador, immediate response and GFD activities will be delivered to disaster affected populations. Vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS will be attended to under supplementary feeding activities. Early recovery activities such as FFT and FFA will aim to help improve livelihood resilience to shocks and restore access to markets. Beneficiary numbers will be adjusted according to requirements,

El Salvador

through budget revisions for small increases and separate EMOPs when requirements are greater.

The food basket for the relief component is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food, sugar and salt, and for the recovery component 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	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,750	43,750	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	1,313	8,532	9,845
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,187	2,187	4,374
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Number of days rations were provided	number	30	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

El Salvador DEV 200197: "Strengthening of Social Protection Network in El Salvador through Food Based and Community Level Risk Reduction Oriented Interventions"

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

Total food commitment: 3,846 mt

The objective of this development project is to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and food insecurity that characterizes certain rural and urban sectors of the El Salvadorian population. The Government of El Salvador is working towards expanding the social safety net programmes in municipalities with particularly high levels of extreme poverty and in areas which have recently been affected by natural disasters. WFP believes that these interventions, which are currently in the most part based on conditional cash transfers, can effectively be complemented with food based solutions that directly address chronic food insecurity and the need to reduce risks at the community level.

WFP is preparing a development project which aims to strengthen the capacity of El Salvador to design, manage and implement tools, policies and food-based programmes that reduce food insecurity, in line with Strategic Objective 5, while strengthening the resiliency of communities to shocks, through existing safety nets and asset creation efforts, including adaptation to climate change, in line with Strategic Objective 2. The expected outcomes of this project include:

El Salvador

- adequate food consumption for the most food-insecure families within the 15 targeted municipalities, over the assistance period, in particular in the three months preceding harvests;
- reduction of the hazard risk in communities that are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, through the development of disaster mitigation activities and assets; and
- incorporate food based solutions as part of the national safety net programmatic tool package, in the fight against food insecurity.

This development project includes the distribution of a 90 day family ration, composed of maize, rice, beans and vegetable oil, through FFA and FFT activities. Capacity development activities such as the preparation of impact evaluations, and market and feasibility studies which provide the basis for the design and development of future food and cash and food voucher based interventions in rural and urban contexts will be carried out.

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	23,710	21,290	45,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,000	4,000	9,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,000	4,000	9,000
<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 agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	150	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	300	
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	150	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	200	
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed	m3	7,500	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	10,000	
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	10,000	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	500	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	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	2	
Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action	number	2	

(d) Special Operations

None

Guatemala

Country Background

Guatemala, with a population of 13.3 million people, ranks 122 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. The chronic undernutrition rate is 49 percent among children under 5; the highest in LAC region and among the highest in the world. Chronic undernutrition rates are 55 percent in rural areas and 69 percent among indigenous populations. Acute malnutrition continues to have a negative impact on children in Guatemala. By mid August 2010, more than 11,100 children under 5, severely or moderately affected by acute malnutrition, had been assisted by the Ministry of Health. In the department of Jalapa, a community hit by multiple shocks, ten children died within the first months of 2010 due to severe malnutrition.



The global economic crisis caused a reduction in remittances, exports, foreign investments, tourism revenues and access to credit while increasing the Government's budget deficit and unemployment. The combination of these factors pushes the working poor into the ranks of the hungry poor in a context of large income disparities and marginalization of indigenous populations.

Fifty-one percent of the population is living below the poverty line while extreme poverty affects 15 percent of the population. The most vulnerable groups are indigenous women and children living in the highlands and the dry corridor, a semi-arid zone characterized by drought, degraded soils and low yields. The food insecurity risk index classifies 12.9 percent of Guatemala's 22,792 communities, 932,800 people, as extremely or highly food-insecure.

Guatemala also faces recurrent natural disasters as exemplified by the contrast between a prolonged 2009 drought and in 2010 the heaviest rainy season since 1948 which flooded communities and collapsed bridges and main roads leaving thousands homeless and killing hundreds. At the request of the Government of Guatemala, through the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), in mid-2010 WFP conducted an EFSA, covering the households most affected by the tropical storm Agatha and the volcano Pacaya. The EFSA confirmed that 330,000 people were in need of food assistance. The study also revealed that one fifth of the agricultural households, already vulnerable to food insecurity, completely lost their crops due to the storm and an additional 10 percent lost more than half of their crops.

The National Strategy to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition (ENRDC) for 2006–2016 remains a priority. It is coordinated by SESAN and is being implemented by the Ministry of Health. Through the Social Cohesion Council, the Government implements social safety net programmes to reduce poverty, hunger and inequality. The Government's agricultural policy aims at sustained improvement of the livelihoods of rural populations, particularly through productive systems compatible with commercial development.

Guatemala

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guatemala

WFP aims at reducing chronic undernutrition and food insecurity among households, particularly indigenous people and those living in poverty and extreme poverty in targeted provinces. Given the alarming undernutrition rates in Guatemala, WFP interventions address its immediate and underlying causes which include food insecurity, inadequate maternal and child care, poor water and sanitation, and insufficient health services. Geographically, WFP targets the highlands and the area along the dry corridor of Guatemala.

WFP's operations in Guatemala include an EMOP that focuses on food-insecure families and victims of multiple shocks, including children under 5 suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition. Through a new regional PRRO that is under development, WFP seeks to provide emergency assistance. And as a response of the current situation in Guatemala, WFP has launched a CP which seeks to improve nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable people in municipalities with the highest chronic undernutrition rates. Through P4P activities WFP Guatemala, together with FAO and SESAN, launched a project in 2007 to produce local maize for the production of Vita-cereal (a locally fortified maize-soy blended food). This initiative connects smallholders with potential surpluses to markets with the intention of increasing incomes and enhancing food security. The project focuses on developing the farmers' marketing skills, training with partners on production of better quality and greater quantity of grain and access to inputs and processing resources. Main crosscutting issues include gender equality and mitigation of climate change.

WFP is contributing to MDG1 and 7 by improving the food security situation of the most vulnerable households affected by crisis through food assistance and improving subsistence farmers' living conditions and livelihoods with environment-friendly practices. Supplementary feeding to children and pregnant and lactating women is provided to break the intergenerational transmission of chronic undernutrition, supporting MDG1. MDG4 and 5 are supported as a part of a package of health controls for children and pregnant and lactating women. MDG2 and 3 are supported through school feeding, helping chronically undernourished children, to pursue their primary education. WFP Guatemala works towards MDG3 by reinforcing gender equality and women empowerment in all interventions.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							6,159,867
Development Operation							3,907,940
Total							10,067,807
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	3,691	1,156	320	1,156	0	6,323	0
Development Operation	1,920	384	144	1,784	0	4,232	0
Total	5,611	1,540	464	2,940	0	10,555	0

Guatemala

(a) Emergency Operations

Guatemala EMOP 200111: “Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Acute Undernutrition and Food Insecurity”

Duration: 1 March 2010 – 30 June 2011 (Extension in time and Budget Revision subject to approval; Current end-date: 31 September 2010)

Total food commitment: 26,198 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 15,775 mt)

On 11 September 2009, the Guatemalan Government declared a "State of National Calamity" as a consequence of recurrent natural disasters and requested international support in responding to urgent humanitarian needs. This EMOP responds to the 2009 food security crisis among children, women and families in the extended dry corridor which was aggravated later in 2010 by the effects of Tropical Storm Agatha and volcano Pacaya's eruption. The continuous torrential rains related to Tropical Depression 11-E in September 2010 worsened the accumulated effects of several natural disasters.

This EMOP provides GFD, and whenever possible, implements FFA activities, targeting children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and food-insecure families affected by numerous crisis. The objectives of this EMOP are in line with Strategic Objective 1 and seeks to:

- save lives and improve the food consumption of families affected by shocks; and
- assist in the re-establishment of the livelihoods, the food and nutritional security of communities and families affected by shocks.

The expected outcomes of the EMOP are: improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency and food security crisis affected households.

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	108,628	106,372	215,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	108,629	106,371	215,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,914	2,871	4,785
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,000	
Number of days rations were provided	number	180	
Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket	number	6	

Guatemala

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional PRRO 200043: "Food, Technical and Emergency Assistance for the Vulnerable Population of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador"

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

Total food commitment: 8,008 mt

The overall objective of this PRRO will be to protect the livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of food security of the vulnerable populations affected by recurrent natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

This operation contributes to Strategic Objective 1 by reducing acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels and by protecting livelihoods and enhancing self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. It also contributes to supporting and strengthening capacities of Governments to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters. It will also support and strengthen the resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change.

In Guatemala, immediate response and GFD activities will be delivered to disaster affected populations. Vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS will be attended to under supplementary feeding activities. Early recovery activities such as FFT and FFA will aim to help improve livelihood resilience to shocks and restore access to markets. Initially, the PRRO will benefit 175,000 people; beneficiary numbers will be adjusted according to requirements, through budget revisions for small increases and separate EMOPs when requirements are greater.

The food basket for the relief component is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food, sugar and salt, and for the recovery component 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	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,750	43,750	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	1,313	8,532	9,845
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,187	2,187	4,374

* 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	30

Guatemala

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guatemala CP 200031: "Country Programme - Guatemala (2010–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 21,160 mt

This CP supports government policies related to ENRDC, the Agricultural Policy, the Promotion and Integral Development of Women Policy and the National Programme for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and is in line with UNDAF (2010–2014) which prioritizes food security and chronic undernutrition. This CP recognizes that undernutrition may arise from immediate and underlying causes. Immediate causes are inadequate dietary intake and disease. Underlying causes include food access, inadequate maternal and child care practices and poor water and sanitation.

The objective of this CP is to reduce chronic undernutrition and food insecurity of the most vulnerable people in targeted areas. Through its four activities this CP seeks to:

- reduce chronic undernutrition among children under 3 through GFD activities in line with Strategic Objective 4;
- improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers with FFA/FFT activities to increase their agricultural production, in compliance with Strategic Objective 3;
- connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses to markets through P4P, increasing incomes and enhancing food security, in line with Strategic Objective 5; and
- strengthen the capacities of government institutions to implement food-based assistance programmes, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, improve the nutrition of PLHIV/AIDS and enhance emergency preparedness and response, in support of Strategic Objective 5.

The CP will continue to build on partnerships with the Government, local institutions, other United Nations agencies and cooperating partners.

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 1: "Reduce Chronic Undernutrition"

Duration: 01 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 8,200 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides access to fortified blended food (FBF) to 45,500 children 6 to 36 months and pregnant and lactating women that attend health posts and community centres in rural areas. As a condition, beneficiaries participate in nutrition, health and hygiene training. This will be supported with a behaviour change communication strategy, training mothers as counsellors to facilitate mother-to-mother support clubs, and through home visits at their communities.

The Ministry of Health, through its institutional services and NGOs working in the extended coverage programme, is responsible for growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance. WFP, working with five United Nations agencies in a joint programme, provides technical and logistics assistance to government institutions responsible for social programmes to address

Guatemala

the reduction of chronic undernutrition. WFP also explores the feasibility to deliver FBF through the commercial sector in selected areas where the government programme is operational.

In support of Strategic Objective 4, the outcomes of this activity are:

- improved nutritional status of targeted women and children;
- increased adoption of appropriate health care, nutrition and hygiene practices;
- increased use of basic health services;
- operational distribution systems; and
- behaviour change communication strategy in operation.

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	28,815	16,740	45,555
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	11,390	33,895	45,285
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
MCHN			
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area		number	356
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities		number	8,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		number	12

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 2: "Livelihoods for Subsistence Farmers Increasing"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 12,960 mt

Through this activity, WFP seeks to improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmer households complementing the Government's efforts to promote sustainable livelihoods through FFA and FFT modalities. To participate in the activity, households must have: less than one hectare of arable land, few natural assets, no irrigation, limited literacy levels, little knowledge of best agricultural practices, little or no access to physical or financial capital and limited production of staple grains.

At an early stage, the implementation strategy envisages FFT to strengthen community organization, focusing on community needs and a gender-friendly work plan, including schedules compatible to women's needs and the promotion of child care. FFA activities will build on opportunities for improved agricultural techniques in the production of staple grains, home gardens, tree nurseries and forestry, the prevention of degradation of natural resources, terraces, small irrigation projects, organic fertilizer, and climate change adaptation activities. The Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities, FAO and local NGOs will provide technical assistance and farmers will provide agricultural tools, such as pickaxes to work the productive systems (maize field and garden/household) and to work the land with soil and water management strategies through FFA activities. The food basket for this component includes maize, vegetable oil, pulses and CSB.

Guatemala

The outcomes of this activity are:

- increased agricultural production;
- enhanced subsistence farmers' household resilience of climate change adaptation;
- production of staple food (maize and beans) available for own consumption; and
- support households with rations through FFA and FFT activities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	24,000	30,000	54,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	hectares	2,800
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	2,800
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	number	8,000
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	28

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 3: "Connect Small Farmers to Markets"

Duration: 01 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$3 million

Through this activity, WFP works to improve the quantity and quality of maize and beans produced by smallholders/low-income farmers, reducing post harvest losses and selling surpluses to market thus improving farmers' income. This activity is being implemented in partnership with various government ministries, national institutes and other Rome based agencies.

Project activities include the establishment of demonstration plots and technical assistance throughout the crop development, continued training and workshops on organizational capacity, post-harvest management, basic management, finance, credit, accounting, marketing, market information, development of business plans and alliances to establish secure buyer contracts as well as sessions on self-esteem and gender sensitivity. Promotion of gender equality emphasizes the role of women in decision-making positions, gender-friendly planning of events and build on attitudes toward eradication of discrimination and violence. The project assists 25 farmers' organizations, representing 2,890 direct participants and is aiming for women to represent at least 50 percent of the participants.

In support of Strategic Objective 5, the project's outcomes are: (i) to connect women and men smallholder/low-income farmers with markets, allowing them to invest in technology and practices that will increase maize and bean production thereby improving their food security

Guatemala

and increasing income; (ii) increase women's participation in small farmer's organizations; and (iii) increase marketing opportunities at the national level for small farmers' organizations.

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	%	50
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	85
Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	1,250
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	150
Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement	number	8
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase	number	3,000

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 4: "Enhance the Capacities of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$1 million

Through this activity WFP works with partners to contribute to national capacities on gender, school feeding, emergency preparedness and response, micronutrients and HIV/AIDS. The Joint Programme on Gender enables WFP to contribute to the implementation of the national policy on gender and to the enhancement of the capacities of government institutions. The main partners of the government programme are the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM) and the Office of the Advocate for indigenous Women.

WFP also works at strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities by providing technical assistance to *Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres* (National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction), the Ministry of Agriculture and SESAN, in the area of risk management, to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. In carrying out this activity WFP works with other United Nations agencies and several NGOs.

WFP also continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education which focuses mainly on improving the quality and efficiency of the national school feeding programme by implementing UNESCO/UNICEF's concept of the essential package and by improving the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

WFP's work to reduce chronic undernutrition has to be accompanied by advocacy and technical support of interventions aimed at reducing hidden hunger. WFP also works with the Government to implement its national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly by contributing to the up scaling of the Ministry of Health's Micronutrient Programme through which children under 5 receive micronutrient powders.

Supporting Strategic Objective 5, this activity's expected outcomes are: (i) enhanced capacities of government institutions in the design, management and implementation of policies and programmes related to reducing chronic undernutrition; (ii) the provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net

Guatemala

programmes; (iii) enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and (iv) early warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems, in place, in targeted communities, with WFP capacity development support.

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 counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects	number	150
Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects	number	2
Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects	number	25
Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies	number	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Haiti

Country Background

Haiti has experienced a string of natural disasters and economic events that have resulted in high levels of vulnerability from extreme poverty, food insecurity, severe soil erosion to deforestation, all of which have devastated the population's ability to cope. In 2008, an estimated 72 percent of Haitians were living on less than US\$2 a day and 55 percent were living on less than US\$1.25 a day. Following the January 2010 earthquake and based on the August EFSA, out of a population of 10 million people, an estimated 2.5 to 3.3 million people are food-insecure, 1.3 million people are living in temporary shelters in urban areas, 600,000 people left the earthquake affected areas to seek shelter elsewhere in the country and 300,000 homes were totally destroyed or damaged.



Haiti had made significant progress towards stabilization and sustained economic development since 2004. The earthquake, which claimed the lives of more than 220,000 people, did not cancel out these gains but created new obstacles. Social protection programmes are a key area of concern for addressing vulnerability. Employment remains the most significant issue for most Haitians. While the country is working towards recovery from the recent earthquake, natural disasters pose a severe and continuous threat annually during the cyclonic season.

The Government's March 2010 "Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti" outlines the key priorities and outline for reconstruction. The Action Plan strongly emphasizes disaster preparedness, watershed management, improved agricultural production, the creation of labour-intensive activities, school feeding and the transformation of the social protection network. The United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF), the joint strategy of the United Nations agencies and United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, supports these priorities and has identified mutually reinforcing strategic objectives aimed towards the achievement of stability and reconstruction in the post-earthquake environment.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Haiti

The overall goal of WFP Haiti is to support the recovery efforts, in line with the Government's Action Plan and the ISF strategy. WFP is strengthening Haiti's ability to prepare for, assess and respond to food insecurity caused by natural disasters and other shocks through social safety nets, productive safety nets and emergency preparedness and response. WFP activities support nutrition, school-based social protection measures, cash and food based support to vulnerable groups and emergency food assistance. WFP continues to work with the Government to build local capacity with the long-term view of handing over social protection programmes to the Government.

WFP Haiti addresses MDG1 to 5 and 8 by aiming to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women through all activities of the PRRO. WFP is also working towards achieving universal primary education by supporting

Haiti

national school meals and reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, through nutrition interventions for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Work to develop government staff capacity is also underway, in cooperation with other international organizations that are helping with the reconstruction of Haiti.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							195,513,497
Total							195,513,497
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Protracted Relief and Recovery Op.	83,749	18,538	8,868	11,239	2,611	125,005	35,520,000
Total	83,749	18,538	8,868	11,239	2,611	125,005	35,520,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Haiti PRRO 108440: "Food Assistance for the Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups exposed to Food Insecurity and Environmental Disasters"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 100,110 mt/US\$35,520,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently Approved: 150,730 mt)

The PRRO supports Haiti's sustained recovery from recurrent shocks, including the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010. WFP supports and strengthens communities' resiliency to shocks; disaster preparedness activities enhance local capacity to address food insecurity. WFP supports the development of social protection programmes and universal access to primary education. WFP will work with key partners to increase the local production of basic commodities and fortified complementary foods. And through the development and reinforcement of humanitarian warehousing, transport and the humanitarian response fleet, WFP continues to build capacity in emergency response. The operation addresses all WFP Strategic Objectives focusing mainly on Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

For the coming school year, WFP's school feeding activities aim to reach 1.1 million school children in conjunction with government plans to provide universal access of all children to primary education. WFP has assisted the Government in developing a framework for sustainable school feeding with WFP's local purchases linking school feeding to local agricultural production. Daily meals are complemented by a take home ration to be distributed at the beginning of the school year. School feeding beneficiaries receive a food basket of cereals, pulses, oil and salt and the back-to-school family ration consists of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Haiti

WFP plans to assist 450,000 beneficiaries through cash and FFA activities centred on restoring livelihoods through labour-intensive activities. These activities focus on building infrastructure, watershed management, debris removal and infrastructure repair in urban areas.

WFP employs an integrated approach to nutrition through the provision of an essential nutrition package in health centres at the community level, while supporting the creation of a national policy framework and advocating for nutrition objectives in social protections programmes. Nutrition interventions ensure that the most vulnerable populations, pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and PLHIV/TB patients, receive adequate micronutrient support through fortified food and supplements.

The main outcomes of WFP's assistance are: (i) immediate food needs of the vulnerable population affected by crisis situations are met in a timely manner; (ii) community and household resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks enhanced and livelihoods built and restored; and (iii) progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions for social protection, risk reduction and resilience building initiatives through capacity development activities with related government agencies.

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	1,295,968	1,144,032	2,440,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	267,603	249,397	517,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	100,000	110,000	210,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	64,701	60,299	125,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	555,390	544,610	1,100,000
Number of children given take-home rations	555,390	544,610	1,100,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	555,390	544,610	1,100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	47,700	42,300	90,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	238,500	211,500	450,000

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

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

Haiti

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	35
Supplementary Feeding		
Number of days rations were provided	number	90
Strategic Objective 3		
Cash Transfers and Vouchers		
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time	%	100
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	%	3,552,000
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	150
School Feeding		
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	number	500
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	1,100,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	3,500
Number of teachers or cooks assisted by WFP	number	11,000
Strategic Objective 4		
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	25,000
MCHN		
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	250
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	50,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Honduras

Country Background

Honduras is a low-income food-deficit country of 7.8 million inhabitants, 3.3 million of whom are children under the age of 15. It is the third poorest country in Latin America and ranks 112 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Extreme poverty affects 47 percent of the total population and 75 percent of the rural population. One and a half million Hondurans are malnourished, with chronic malnutrition affecting 27 percent of children under 5. The stunting rate is 27 percent, but increases to 34 percent in rural areas. In June



2009, 9 percent of children under 5 were affected by acute malnutrition in the southern region, one of the most vulnerable and food-insecure areas of the country. Working towards achieving MDG1 in Honduras is challenging mainly due to insufficient expenditure in this area. It is expected that by 2015 the actual number of malnourished children will be above the 2005 figure. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to ongoing droughts in the southern and western regions of the country as well as current flooding and landslides in the rest of the country.

There is considerable inequity in the education sector; the illiteracy rate is 27 percent in rural areas and 9.6 percent in urban areas; the wealthiest quintile's literacy rate is seven times greater than that of the poorest quintile. Current estimates indicate that more than 300,000 children do not attend school; most of them live in urban marginal areas. A high drop-out rate is attributed to poverty as families cannot afford to buy school supplies, clothing or shoes.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Honduras

WFP is active in Honduras through a CP, developed in accordance with UNDAF, PRSP and the MDGs. The CP was designed to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, and to improve human development factors including health, nutrition and education. In addition, to supporting local producers, WFP is working to connect farmers to markets through P4P activities. This initiative offers a reliable market opportunity to smallholders by purchasing maize and beans to distribute through school meals, a programme managed by WFP and funded by the Government of Honduras.

Through a new 2011-2012 regional PRRO, WFP seeks to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable populations affected by multiple shocks.

In Honduras, WFP contributes to achieving MDG1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 by working towards:

- eradicating poverty and hunger through the Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative capacity building project;
- working to achieve universal primary education through the national school feeding programme;
- lowering child mortality by reducing chronic undernutrition rates and anaemia among children under 5;

Honduras

- improving maternal health through the reduction of anaemia among women of reproductive age; and
- taking steps to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases through assistance to PLHIV.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							6,165,800
Total							6,165,800
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	3,930	1,294	456	1,390	0	7,070	0
Total	3,930	1,294	456	1,390	0	7,070	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional PRRO 200043: "Food, Technical and Emergency Assistance for the Vulnerable Population of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador"

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

Total food commitment: 8,008 mt (This figure represents the estimated metric tonnage)

The overall objective of this PRRO will be to protect the livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of food security of the vulnerable populations affected by recurrent natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

This operation contributes to Strategic Objective 1 by reducing acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels and by protecting livelihoods and enhancing self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. It also contributes to supporting and strengthening capacities of governments to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters. It will also support and strengthen the resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change.

In Honduras, immediate response and GFD activities will be delivered to disaster affected populations. Vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS will be attended to under supplementary feeding activities. Early recovery activities such as FFT and FFA will aim to help improve livelihood resilience to shocks and restore access to markets. Initially, the PRRO will benefit 175,000 people; beneficiary numbers will be adjusted according to requirements, through budget revisions for small increases and separate EMOPs when requirements are greater.

Honduras

The food basket for the relief component is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food, sugar, and salt, and for the recovery component 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	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,750	43,750	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	1,313	8,532	9,845
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,187	2,187	4,374
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Number of days rations were provided	number	30	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Honduras CP 105380: "Country Programme – Honduras (2008–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 29,720 mt

The main goal of this CP is to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition while increasing human development by improving health, nutrition and education indicators. It focuses on the most food-insecure areas, mainly western and southern regions, identified by vulnerability analysis and mapping. This CP has been developed in accordance with the UNDAF, the PRSP and the MDGs.

The objective of the CP is to improve the nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable in targeted food-insecure municipalities. School feeding and MCH activities are carried out through the project's two components: (i) support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training for pre-school and primary schoolchildren; and (ii) support improved nutrition and health among children, women, mothers, PLHIV and other vulnerable groups.

The main expected outcomes are increased school enrolment and attendance, reduced chronic malnutrition among children under 5, reduced anaemia among women of reproductive age and children under 5, improved nutrition and health of PLHIV and AIDS, and enhanced government capacity to implement food-based programmes.

Honduras

Honduras CP 105380, Activity 1: "Support Access to Education and Reduce Gender Disparity in Access to Education for Pre-School and Primary Schoolchildren"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 23,807 mt

This activity targets school age children 5 to 14 years old and is supported by the Ministry of Education in partnership with the Office of the First Lady and the Ministry of Social Development's *Escuelas Saludables* (Healthy Schools Programme).

The activity is part of the nation-wide school feeding scheme funded by the Government which reaches almost 1.4 million children in 18,465 schools throughout Honduras, covering almost 90 percent of the total school population of the country. The Honduran school feeding programme is the third largest in the world in terms of the number of beneficiaries, with 88 percent of its funding provided by the Government of Honduras and 12 percent by WFP's traditional donors. WFP is responsible for the implementation with support from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development.

Food aid serves as an incentive for families to send children to school and ensures that short term hunger does not diminish children's learning capacity. The programme targets the poorest schools with the involvement of municipal councils; it is based on an integrated approach involving ongoing education, health, water and sanitation interventions. Training teachers and parents in basic nutrition and meal preparation is fundamental to the success of the school feeding project. One meal will be provided daily in selected schools, consisting of CSB, vegetable oil, maize, rice and beans. This activity is in line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

This activity aims to accomplish the following outcomes: (i) increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools; (ii) increased attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools; (iii) improved capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools; (iv) reduced gender gap between boys and girls in WFP-assisted pre-schools and primary schools; and (v) enhanced government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	74,900	74,900	149,800
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,900	74,900	149,800

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

Honduras

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	2,748
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	number	50
Number of WFP-assisted schools provided with materials on health, nutrition and hygiene education	number	382
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input	number	100
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	number	300
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	74,900
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	number	74,900
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	number	60
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	2,748
Number of teachers trained in deworming	number	1,374
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	60
Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects	number	15

Honduras CP 105380, Activity 2: "Support the Improved Nutrition and Health Status of Children, Women and Mothers, People Living with HIV and Other Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: 5,913 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this component is to meet the nutritional and nutrition-related health requirements of pregnant and lactating women, children and HIV affected people under ART and their families. This component of the CP is implemented by the Ministry of Health, with support from WFP.

WFP provides a monthly family take-home ration to mothers of targeted children consisting of vegetable oil, CSB, maize, rice and beans. This ration meets children's daily nutritional needs and has proven effective in ensuring a normal and rapid recovery from malnutrition.

Between 2009 and 2010, the numbers of beneficiaries have increased from 6,000 to 18,000 families which is equal to between 7 and 8 percent of the malnourished children countrywide. Coverage has also been increased to 81 municipalities in the most food-insecure areas of the country, particularly the dry corridor.

The expected outcomes are: (i) reduced chronic malnutrition rates among children under 5; (ii) reduced anaemia among women of reproductive age and children under 5; (iii) improved nutrition and health of PLHIV; and (iv) strengthened government capacity to implement food based programmes.

Honduras

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	32,625	32,625	65,250
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	2,840	9,810	12,650
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	400	400	800

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4)		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	number	96
Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC)		
Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance	number	800
MCHN		
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	4,905
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	4,905
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number	2,840
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	number	235
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area	number	235
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities	number	5,680
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets	number	9,810
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy	number	2,130
Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers	number	568
Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of beneficiaries that received deworming tablets	number	62,410

(d) Special Operations

None

Nicaragua

Country Background

Nicaragua, with a gross national income per capita of US\$1,100 is still considered as the second poorest country in the LAC region and currently ranks 124 out of 184 countries on the 2009 HDI. Nicaragua remains classified as a low income food-deficit country with a predominantly rural population; the prevalence of chronic undernutrition affects 22 percent of children under 5 years of age. Forty-eight percent of the population live on less than US\$1 a day and 76 percent on less than US\$2 per day. Up to 58 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition in WFP targeted regions.



The country is predominantly characterized by recurrent natural disasters such as droughts, hurricanes and floods which further aggravate the food security situation of the most vulnerable groups. Nicaragua is also prone to earthquakes. The nation's capital is criss-crossed by 18 seismic faults and 25 percent of the infrastructure is considered vulnerable. It is estimated that if an earthquake in Managua registers more than 6.9 on the Richter scale, 30,801 people would die, 123,202 injured and 317,304 homeless, as well as 42,884 homes destroyed or severely damaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nicaragua

WFP is supporting health, education and livelihood activities through food assistance to poor rural households. According to VAM, the most food-insecure municipalities are located in the rural north and in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

Through regional PRRO 104440 “Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)”, WFP is strengthening the capacity of poor rural households which depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to shift to more sustainable livelihoods. The PRRO presents a framework to address the effects of vulnerability and malnourishment caused by recurrent natural disasters. Activities are implemented through MCH and FFA/FFT. Through regional PRRO 200043 “Food, Technical and Emergency Assistance for the Vulnerable Population of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador” WFP aims to protect livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of the food security of vulnerable populations affected by recurrent natural disasters and the effects of climate change. Through the CP, WFP Nicaragua aims to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children, support access to education and enhance livelihood activities to improve household food security through three main activities: MCH, school feeding and FFA/FFT activities.

WFP provides capacity building and technical assistance to the Government of Nicaragua concerning gender, environment and nutrition. Through the regional bureau’s Knowledge Management and Micronutrients Initiatives, WFP is conducting workshops on gender, hygiene, health, nutrition and breastfeeding. Moreover, WFP is providing capacity building to the Ministry of Education’s integrated school feeding programme.

Nicaragua

Since 2009, WFP has been implementing P4P activities benefiting 8,000 smallholder farmers organized in 13 organizations. Its main objective is to increase crop yields, improve product quality and increase smallholder farmers' revenue and income.

WFP's development activities contribute to achieving MDG1 through 4 by providing food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. By providing hot food rations to pre- and primary schoolchildren the activities support access to education. By providing poor households, who depend on degraded natural resources for their food security, with livelihood skills, WFP will contribute to enabling them to have a more sustainable source of income in the future.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							5,184,094
Total							5,184,094
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Development Operation	1,421	967	401	1,220	200	4,209	0
Total	1,421	967	401	1,220	200	4,209	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Latin America and Caribbean Bureau PRRO 104440: "Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)"

Duration: 1 June 2007 – 30 September 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 15,476 mt/US\$13,582,353 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 58,803 mt/US\$12,066,068)

This PRRO presents a programming framework to address in a targeted, complementary and cost-effective manner the effects of vulnerability, undernourishment and recurrent natural disasters. In 2011, this PRRO will operate only in Nicaragua; targeting pregnant and lactating women and children ages 7–36 months through a MCH component; poor rural families through a FFA/FFT component and rural women through a cash transfer component.

The cash transfer component will be implemented during the lean season for a maximum of 90 days per year, to targeted women. It will operate in the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa, which were identified by VAM in 2008 as areas with extreme vulnerability to food insecurity. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, CSB and vegetable oil. This is in line with the cultural eating habits of the Nicaraguan population; rice is prioritized for

Nicaragua

indigenous communities living along the Rio Coco. Food rations will complement the recommended intake of kilocalories per person.

The main objectives of the Nicaraguan PRRO are: (i) meet, in a timely manner, the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations; (ii) enhancing the food access of vulnerable people; (iii) mitigating the impact of the high food prices; (iv) improving households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, through disaster mitigation activities; (v) preventing the deterioration of the nutrition and health status of children and pregnant and lactating women, through targeted supplementary feeding activities; and (vi) strengthening the emergency preparedness and response capacity of communities, households, and partners to cope with and manage recurrent or seasonal shocks. The activities of the PRRO and its objectives are in line with Strategic Objective 1, 2 and 4.

In 2011 there will be a particular focus on improving the nutritional status of targeted women and children as well as improving access to complementary services from a basic health package through supplementary feeding. It will also seek to enhance households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks through disaster mitigation 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	25,719	13,781	39,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	9,500	15,000	24,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,750	1,250	3,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,750	1,250	3,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	1,244	1,256	2,500

* 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.

Nicaragua

Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
Supplementary Feeding			
Number of days rations were provided	number		180
Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas	number		185
Strategic Objective 2			
Cash Transfers and Vouchers			
Number of women receiving cash	number		500
Total cash amount (US\$) distributed	US\$		171,342
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares		200
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares		200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number		50
Number of new nurseries established	number		50
Strategic Objective 4			
MCHN			
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number		7,500
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number		7,500
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A	number		9,500
Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers	number		200

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional PRRO 200043: "Food, Technical and Emergency Assistance for the Vulnerable Population of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador"

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

Total food commitment: 8,008 mt

The overall objective of this PRRO will be to protect the livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of food security of the vulnerable populations affected by recurrent natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

This operation contributes to Strategic Objective 1 by reducing acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels and by protecting livelihoods and enhancing self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. It also contributes to supporting and strengthening capacities of governments to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters. It will also support and strengthen the resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change.

In Nicaragua, immediate response and GFD activities will be delivered to disaster affected populations. Vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS will be attended to under supplementary feeding activities. Early recovery activities such as FFT and FFA will aim to help improve livelihood resilience to shocks and restore access to markets. Initially, the PRRO will benefit 175,000 people; beneficiary numbers will be adjusted according to requirements, through budget revisions for small increases and separate EMOPs when requirements are greater.

Nicaragua

The food basket for the relief component is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food, sugar, and salt, and for the recovery component 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	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,750	43,750	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	1,313	8,532	9,845
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,187	2,187	4,374
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
General Food Distribution			
Number of days rations were provided	number	30	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Nicaragua CP 105970: "Country Programme - Nicaragua (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 32,121 mt

This CP is WFP's response to chronic food insecurity and undernutrition among the most vulnerable groups. It is implemented through three main activities: MCH, school feeding and FFA/FFT. The objective is to improve the nutritional status of women and children; support access to education for pre- and primary schoolchildren, and enhance livelihood activities to improve household food security.

This CP seeks to break the inter-generational transfer of undernourishment and hunger in food-insecure municipalities in the northern part of the country. It furthers Strategic Objective 4 by ensuring children of poor families are healthier and better nourished by providing food assistance at health posts to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3. WFP is also promoting enrolment and school attendance, by providing schoolchildren with hot nutritious school meals once a day also in line with Strategic Objective 4. It also provides poor households with livelihood skills that will enable them to have a more sustainable source of income in the future which corresponds with Strategic Objective 2. The CP operates in areas identified by VAM as the most food-insecure. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB.

The main expected outcomes are: (i) improved nutrition and health among mothers and children under 3; (ii) improved access to primary education; and (iii) improved household food security through enhanced livelihoods.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 1: "Improved Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 3,875 mt

Through this MCH activity, WFP aims to meet the nutritional-related health requirements of pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 in extremely food-insecure areas. Food assistance is a part of the health-and-nutrition package which is composed of nutrition education, breastfeeding and micronutrients, and is an incentive for pregnant and lactating women to regularly visit their rural health posts to undertake pre- and postnatal care. Food rations include CSB and vegetable oil.

The expected outcomes for this activity are to improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children, and to improve health and nutritional practices among pregnant and lactating women.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	14,000	6,000	20,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feedin	8,000	12,000	20,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
MCHN			
Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	3,535
Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	3,396
Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A		number	8,000
Number of days rations were provided		number	180
Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area		number	48
Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities		number	8,000
Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy		number	8,000

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 2: "Access to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 23,417 mt

This school feeding programme aims at improving access to quality education for boys and girls and promoting class attendance. Through the provision of hot nutritious meals, WFP supports pre- and primary schools in municipalities identified by VAM as extremely vulnerable to food insecurity and with high levels of non-enrolment. Food rations include cereals, pulses, dried skimmed milk, blended food and vegetable oil.

The expected outcomes for this activity are to increase access to education and increase human capital development in targeted schools in line with Strategic Objective 4.

Nicaragua

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	87,500	87,500	175,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	87,500	87,500	175,000
<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 classrooms rehabilitated or constructed	number	14	
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	number	8	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	number	15,964	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	number	14,537	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	number	77,943	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	number	70,972	
Number of sanitation facilities or latrines rehabilitated or constructed	number	14	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	number	1,997	

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 3: "Strengthen Livelihood Activities"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 4,829 mt

Through FFA/FFT activities, WFP seeks to help poor households which are dependent on degraded natural resources for their food security by providing them with livelihood skills that will enable them to have a more sustainable source of income in the future. Food assistance enables small-scale farmers to reforest, conserve soil and water thus contributing to environmental protection. Food rations include maize, pulses and vegetable oil. This activity targets poor rural families extremely vulnerable to food insecurity.

Expected outcomes are to increase the ability to meet food needs within targeted households through asset creation and risk prevention at the community level.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	14,900	15,100	30,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

Nicaragua

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 and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	200
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	80
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	310
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	number	1,500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	1,500

(d) Special Operations

None

Peru

Country Background

According to the 2009 HDI, Peru is ranked 78 out of 182 countries and is considered a middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$4,280. While the last ten years have been of sustained economic growth with GDP increasing by 31 percent between 2001 and 2007, poverty was only reduced by 10.5 percent with inequality and social exclusion remaining high. Thirty five percent of Peru's 10 million people are poor and 40 percent of this group are living under extreme poverty. There are dramatic disparities between the urban population which compose 21 percent of the population and rural areas which make up 60 percent of the population.



Forty-two percent of Peruvians cannot cover the minimum required caloric intake and 24 percent of children under 5 are stunted. Food insecurity tends to be periodically aggravated by recurrent emergencies due to the effects of climate changes. The greater proportions of poor are indigenous, and are composed mainly of women and children. Their daily food consumption represents only 70 percent of the minimum nutritional requirement.

The Government has prioritized the reduction of child stunting prevalence in children under 5 in its national policy, setting a nine point reduction as a target between 2006 and 2011 through the Government of Peru's CRECER (Growth) National Strategy.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Peru

WFP activities seek to improve the management capacities for food and nutrition programmes. These programmes are being carried out through the training of government staff and technical professionals who are decisions makers and who execute programmes that work towards eliminating hunger, undernutrition and anaemia.

WFP also contributes to the sustainable socio-economic development of populations, mostly living in the Upper Andean micro-watersheds and the most vulnerable populations from the Amazon rainforest, through an interagency project which includes the participation of the Pan-American Health Organization and other United Nation agencies. The main activities from WFP within this project are South-South cooperation strengthening and capacity building in the themes of food security and nutrition.

WFP's advocacy activities favour the most vulnerable populations, as well as the transfer of knowledge from the different institutions to the national, regional and local governments. In addition, WFP has introduced micronutrients powder (MNP) to the Ministry of Health as a new product for anaemia treatment. The decision taken by the Government of Peru was achieved after WFP Peru distributed, together with the Ministry of Health, 9 million units of MNP in three regions of Peru during 2010. In 2011, the Government will continue the distribution of MNP in 18 regions of the country with its own resources. This expansion has been possible due to information campaigns, trainings and reproduction of technical

Peru

educational material. The regional online platform Nutrinet has been an important tool. Nutrinet was created specifically to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and South-South cooperation practices to strengthen national and regional efforts to eradicate child malnutrition in the region. It has been disseminated in Lima and in seven regions of the country. Nutrinet is also a tool for knowledge management in WFP's areas of expertise, such as nutritional and food security, usage of fortified food, micronutrients and vitamins within the national programmes of food assistance, and emergency preparedness and response.

WFP has prepared a proposal of a country strategy development document that includes a strategic vision for capacity building and food assistance for the period of 2010–2013. The proposal has been made in accordance with the priorities set by the Strategic Plan for 2008–2013.

In Peru, WFP contributes to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3 by providing MNP to vulnerable groups and by advocating for food security and nutrition, supporting nutritional education to mothers of children under 3 years of age.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Development Operation							1,019,710
Total							1,019,710
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Total							

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Peru DEV 200154: "Sustainable Development of Families Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and Undernutrition"

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

Food commitment: 1,865 mt

The main objective of this development project is to improve the food security and malnutrition of the most vulnerable populations, and to strengthen the capacities of the Government institutions that manage nutritional and food programmes. This project will assist the most vulnerable populations with child chronic undernutrition, prioritizing children younger than 3 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, pre-school age children and

Peru

families that are categorized as being in extreme poverty. In the course of the project the number of beneficiaries will be progressively increased; the full caseload will be reached in the third year.

Activities will include FFA/FFT for selected vulnerable groups. The FFA activities will be developed to improve the soil productive capacity through soil conservation work, management of water, forest and reforestation, and the construction of small irrigation systems. In addition, MNP will be distributed to children younger than 5 years suffering from high levels of anaemia. Food and MNP should be funded and distributed by the Government through the Food Aid National Programme.

Capacity development activities will be addressed to government staff at national, regional and local levels for the nutrition and food programmes management. These activities will include topics such as the management of food programmes, monitoring and evaluation and reporting, response mechanisms for climatic change effects and risk management. At the community level, trainings will be carried out to community promoters on nutrition and hygiene so that local communities will be able to respond to regular and emergency situations. These promoters will transfer the skills to communities' parents.

The food baskets will contain four types of rations adapted to the beneficiary. The baskets to be delivered should include; beans, sugar, rice, canned fish and vegetable oil. In all basket types, 50 to 60 percent of all nutritional requirements of the beneficiaries should be met.

The expected outcomes are of this project are in line with Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 and are:

- improved capacities of government staff in charge of designing, planning and implementing food and nutrition programmes;
- mothers and fathers from the selected communities have broader nutrition knowledge; and
- the Government has replicated activities, based on lessons learnt from this intervention, in other areas of the country.

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	14,962	13,638	28,600
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	5,842	3,872	9,714
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,526	1,652	3,178
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	30	70	100
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,300	3,031	4,331

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

Peru

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 disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	number	1
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	number	60
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	hectares	100
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	300
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	hectares	300
Strategic Objective 4		
Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of children under-5 that received MNPs	number	4,608
School Feeding		
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	3,178
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	number	1,430
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5)		
Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action	number	2

(d) Special Operations

None