

PROJECTED 2011 NEEDS FOR WFP PROJECTS AND OPERATIONS

World Food Programme



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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| FOREWORD..... | -i |
| OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS 2011 | -iii |
| | |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ASIA (ODB) | -1- |
| <i>AFGHANISTAN</i> | -6- |
| <i>BANGLADESH</i> | -11- |
| <i>BHUTAN</i> | -20- |
| <i>CAMBODIA</i> | -23- |
| <i>DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)</i> | -27- |
| <i>INDIA</i> | -31- |
| <i>INDONESIA</i> | -37- |
| <i>LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC</i> | -41- |
| <i>MYANMAR</i> | -48- |
| <i>NEPAL</i> | -53- |
| <i>PAKISTAN</i> | -61- |
| <i>PHILIPPINES</i> | -69- |
| <i>SRI LANKA</i> | -73- |
| <i>TIMOR-LESTE</i> | -80- |
| | |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND EASTERN EUROPE (ODC)..... | -91- |
| <i>ALGERIA</i> | -96- |
| <i>ARMENIA</i> | -99- |
| <i>EGYPT</i> | -103- |
| <i>GEORGIA</i> | -109- |
| <i>IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF</i> | -112- |
| <i>IRAQ</i> | -115- |
| <i>KYRGYZSTAN</i> | -120- |
| <i>OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY</i> | -127- |
| <i>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</i> | -132- |
| <i>TAJKISTAN</i> | -138- |
| <i>YEMEN</i> | -143- |
| | |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR WEST AFRICA (ODD) | -151- |
| <i>BENIN</i> | -156- |
| <i>BURKINA FASO</i> | -160- |
| <i>CAMEROON</i> | -169- |
| <i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i> | -175- |
| <i>CHAD</i> | -181- |
| <i>CÔTE D’IVOIRE</i> | -191- |
| <i>GAMBIA</i> | -198- |
| <i>GHANA</i> | -201- |
| <i>GUINEA</i> | -207- |
| <i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i> | -214- |
| <i>LIBERIA</i> | -217- |
| <i>MALI</i> | -223- |
| <i>MAURITANIA</i> | -228- |
| <i>NIGER</i> | -233- |
| <i>SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE</i> | -240- |
| <i>SENEGAL</i> | -243- |
| <i>SIERRA LEONE</i> | -250- |

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| <i>TOGO</i> | -255- |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (ODJ) | -259- |
| <i>BURUNDI</i> | -265- |
| <i>CONGO</i> | -274- |
| <i>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)</i> | -279- |
| <i>DJIBOUTI</i> | -286- |
| <i>ETHIOPIA</i> | -291- |
| <i>KENYA</i> | -301- |
| <i>LESOTHO</i> | -310- |
| <i>MADAGASCAR</i> | -314- |
| <i>MALAWI</i> | -321- |
| <i>MOZAMBIQUE</i> | -326- |
| <i>NAMIBIA</i> | -334- |
| <i>RWANDA</i> | -337- |
| <i>SOMALIA</i> | -341- |
| <i>SWAZILAND</i> | -347- |
| <i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF</i> | -350- |
| <i>UGANDA</i> | -358- |
| <i>ZAMBIA</i> | -364- |
| <i>ZIMBABWE</i> | -371- |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ODP)..... | -375- |
| <i>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROJECTS</i> | -381- |
| <i>BOLIVIA, PLURINATIONAL STATE OF</i> | -385- |
| <i>COLOMBIA</i> | -391- |
| <i>CUBA</i> | -395- |
| <i>ECUADOR</i> | -398- |
| <i>EL SALVADOR</i> | -403- |
| <i>GUATEMALA</i> | -407- |
| <i>HAITI</i> | -416- |
| <i>HONDURAS</i> | -420- |
| <i>NICARAGUA</i> | -426- |
| <i>PERU</i> | -434- |
| REGIONAL BUREAU FOR THE SUDAN (ODS)..... | -439- |
| <i>THE SUDAN</i> | -444- |
| CORPORATE-WIDE PROJECTS..... | -453- |
| ANNEX | -457- |
| <i>ACRONYMS</i> | -459- |
| <i>UN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS</i> | -461- |
| <i>PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS</i> | -462- |
| <i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i> | -464- |

Foreword

The “Projected 2011 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document provides details on WFP’s projected needs for 2011, broken down by region and country.

At the regional level, narratives detailing expected operational trends, major opportunities and challenges, and new initiatives are provided.

At the country level, the objectives of WFP operations and how they support the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are described. Projected beneficiary requirements for 2011 in terms of needs in United States (US) dollars and metric tons are also provided based on approved project documents and expected requirements.

All the figures in this “Projected 2011 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document directly correspond to the third update to the Management Plan presented at the November 2010 Executive Board. Both documents are based on an analysis of the beneficiary requirements and project objectives built from the ground-level up by WFP staff at the country, regional and headquarters levels.

Overview of Operations in 2011

In 2011, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 86.4 million people as per current needs projections valued at US\$5.07 billion. These plans are subject to change based on unforeseen events and evolving situations in assisted countries.

| PROJECTED 2011 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME OF WORK ⁽¹⁾ | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Programme Category | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$) |
| EMOP | 18,420,940 | 1,464,977 | 1,535,960,794 |
| PRRO | 49,515,436 | 2,846,972 | 2,874,240,708 |
| DEV | 18,443,156 | 524,934 | 477,380,644 |
| SO | - | - | 182,419,684 |
| Grand Total | 86,379,532 | 4,836,883 | 5,070,001,830 |

(1) Needs are based on 3rd update to WFP's Management Plan (2010–2011) as presented at the November 2010 WFP Executive Board. Note, values in this table and throughout this document include indirect support costs (ISC).

Evolving Operational Requirements

As of early September 2010, WFP plans to implement 17 emergency operations (EMOPs), 64 protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), 63 development programmes and 19 special operations (SOs) in 2011. Actual requirements will be refined following current and upcoming needs assessment missions as well as any new crises emerging in 2011. Thus, the eventual WFP global beneficiary numbers and requirements will reflect actual circumstances over the course of 2011.

Updated information on WFP's operations and their requirements can be found through:

- WFP's website (www.wfp.org), including the quarterly Operations and Resourcing Update and country pages;
- donor consultations, including ad hoc meetings in response to sudden crises, and donor visits to recipient countries; and
- the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process, as well as flash appeals.

Operational Requirements for 2011

WFP has planned operations in 72 countries worldwide, delivering assistance to those affected by hunger and undernutrition caused by conflict, natural disasters, economic shock, debilitating poverty and food insecurity.

Thirty-eight percent of the total estimated requirements, in terms of metric tons, will be concentrated in East, Central and Southern Africa, 27 percent in Asia, 12 percent in Sudan and 10 percent in West Africa. The remaining 13 percent of projected requirements are in the Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe Region and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Overview of Operations in 2011

Planned beneficiaries include:

- 10.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 2.3 million refugees and 990,000 returnees;
- 23.7 million girls and boys who will receive school meals, of which 3.3 million schoolchildren will receive take-home rations;
- 1.6 million beneficiaries who are impacted by HIV/AIDS;
- 2.9 million people who are expected to participate in food-for-assets (FFA) activities; and
- 4.7 million people who will receive cash and/or vouchers.

Emergency Operations (EMOPs)

Projected funding needs for EMOPs will remain high in 2011 at US\$1.5 billion targeting 19 million beneficiaries.¹ This category of assistance is particularly susceptible to change given the unpredictability that characterizes many emergency contexts.

Highlights of planned emergency operations include:

- The Sudan EMOP, WFP's largest, plans to reach almost 6.8 million beneficiaries and accounts for 41 percent of WFP's total projected tonnage programmed through EMOPs.
- In Pakistan, WFP plans to continue relief assistance to 6.4 million flood-affected beneficiaries. Cash and/or vouchers are planned to support 1.1 million of these beneficiaries.
- WFP will target 1.9 million IDPs and conflict-affected beneficiaries in Somalia.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs)

The projected 2011 needs for PRROs will require US\$2.9 billion in support.² PRROs will assist 50 million beneficiaries of whom 2.5 million will receive cash and/or vouchers.

More than 50 percent of the resources required are towards three operations:

- Afghanistan, where WFP is providing relief assistance and enhancing the food security of 7.3 million vulnerable Afghans living in remote areas.
- Pakistan, where WFP plans to provide urgently needed food assistance to support 7 million IDPs, returnees and other crisis affected vulnerable people.
- Ethiopia, where WFP will continue support plans to assist 4.7 million beneficiaries through its PRRO which supports the national relief response, the Government's productive safety net and nutrition efforts.

¹ The projected 2011 needs for EMOPs are the equivalent of 1.5 million metric tons.

² The projected 2011 needs for PRROs are the equivalent of 2.8 million metric tons.

Overview of Operations in 2011

Development Portfolio

The projected 2011 beneficiary needs for approved and planned development activities are valued at US\$477 million, targeting 18 million beneficiaries.³ This amount reflects both country programmes (CP) and development projects which are planned to be operational in 2011. Large programmes under the development portfolio include:

- Bangladesh, where the five components of the CP support the Government's efforts to strengthen food security, tackle malnutrition, reduce disparities in income, education and gender, and improve resilience against natural disasters. The CP will also strengthen the Government's capacity to manage food assistance programmes. Under the CP, WFP is supporting 2.2 million beneficiaries, 250,000 of whom are planned to receive cash and/or vouchers.
- Uganda, where WFP will support medium and longer term solutions targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries through an integrated programme focused on food and nutrition security and agriculture and market support.
- Ethiopia, where WFP will focus on sustainable land management, pro-poor asset generation, sustainable livelihoods, community empowerment and access to primary education.

Special Operations (SOs)

SOs complement WFP operations by addressing operational bottlenecks which hinder the flow of food and other humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries. They are used in WFP interventions to rehabilitate and enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to permit the timely and efficient delivery of food assistance, to meet emergency and protracted relief needs or to enhance coordination in the humanitarian system with other partners by providing designated common services, including logistics and information and communications technology support. Current forecasts suggest a requirement of US\$182 million for SOs in 2011. Sudan has the largest SO, accounting for 33 percent of the projected 2011 SO requirements.

Measuring Results

WFP will measure outputs for each of its activities as well as outcomes towards the five Strategic Objectives as articulated in WFP's Strategic Plan, derived from its mandate, mission statement and the MDGs. WFP's Strategic Objectives are:

- Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies;
- Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures;
- Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations;
- Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and

³The projected 2011 needs for CPs and development projects are the equivalent of 525,000 metric tons.

Overview of Operations in 2011

- Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

Support Processes for Operational Activities

Use of Advance Financing Facilities

Immediate Response Account (IRA)

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is a multilateral fund facility which effectively enables WFP to provide immediate food assistance, including logistics and other non-food costs, in life-threatening situations. Between 1 January and 30 September 2010, US\$123 million (excluding indirect support costs) was made available from the IRA to 40 WFP operations. During the same period, US\$85.6 million was recovered back into the IRA from projects. In addition, US\$25.39 million was received as new donor contributions to replenish the account.

Of the amount made available, US\$105.7 million, 86 percent, was advanced to EMOPs, PRROs and SOs, to prevent critical pipeline breaks and to pre-position food in life threatening situations, fund the initial requirements of EMOPs and/or to provide logistics capacity augmentation needed for the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance. IRA funding was also made available to provide an immediate WFP response to sudden onset emergencies, US\$17.2 million, and to fund emergency preparedness measures, US\$100,000.

In 2010, the IRA was vital in providing up front financing for emergencies such as the devastating earthquake in Haiti, the drought in the Sahel region and the widespread flooding in Pakistan. The IRA was also used to prevent critical pipeline breaks in Sudan, facilitate WFP's assistance to refugees in Rwanda, and to support Somali refugees and IDPs in Yemen.

To ensure the continued effective use of the IRA mechanism during 2011, donors can:

- direct contributions to replenish the account;
- ease restrictions on bag markings and purchasing restrictions, which limit the possibility of revolving back to the IRA;
- agree to revolve the IRA with directed contributions to operations that have already received an IRA loan; and
- agree to transfer to the IRA small cash balances on closed contributions to EMOPs, PRROs and SOs.

Working Capital Financing (WCF)

To improve efficiency and effectiveness in WFP as well as transfer the risks of pipeline breaks from the beneficiaries to WFP, the working capital financing (WCF) was established in 2004 with two main objectives: (i) to maximize the utilization of resources destined to projects; and (ii) to improve the timely availability of food. WCF provides country offices access to funds in anticipation of a confirmation of forecasted income.

Overview of Operations in 2011

By addressing the timing gap between when contributions are received and when cash is needed, the WCF facility continues to be a very useful business tool in improving on time availability of food assistance to WFP beneficiaries. Between January to September 2010, advance financing loans totalling US\$355.6 million were approved for over 54 operations through WCF. The WCF loans are repaid to the fund once the forecasted donor contributions are received, thus ensuring funds are available for other operations. In addition, the forward purchase special account was established in June 2008 to carry out strategic food purchases in Africa based on regional requirements and forecasted contributions. A revolving amount of US\$60 million from WCF is currently approved for this initiative.

During 2010, 85,025 metric tons of commodities, mainly maize, beans and yellow split peas were purchased and subsequently allocated to individual projects in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region. This facilitated the strategic positioning of stocks and strengthened the commodity pipeline management, reduced the average lead time by two to three months and allowed WFP to procure on local and international markets at more favourable prices.

In 2010, direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs advances from the DSC advance facility totalled US\$13.8 million to support WFP operations. Of this amount, 57 percent was allocated to EMOPs and PRROs, 10 percent to SOs and 32 percent to the Global Vehicle Leasing Pool.

With the experience gained these past two years, WFP will be in a better position to maximize the advantages of the facility by expanding the geographic coverage further as well as widening the commodity basket.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011 | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Output results expected if projected 2011 needs are fully resourced | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011 | 44,831,596 | 41,547,936 | 86,379,532 |
| | | | |
| Region | Female | Male | Total |
| Asia (ODB) | 16,398,308 | 15,966,665 | 32,364,973 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) | 3,424,919 | 3,382,041 | 6,806,960 |
| West Africa (ODD) | 6,373,876 | 5,698,444 | 12,072,320 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | 12,592,925 | 10,959,872 | 23,552,797 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | 2,489,665 | 2,251,817 | 4,741,482 |
| Sudan (ODS) | 3,551,903 | 3,289,097 | 6,841,000 |
| | | | |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS | 874,914 | 743,468 | 1,618,382 |
| | | | |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) | 5,270,538 | 5,037,339 | 10,307,877 |
| Number of Refugees | 1,163,773 | 1,125,114 | 2,288,887 |
| Number of Returnees | 563,735 | 425,682 | 989,417 |
| Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries | 16,137,086 | 15,410,562 | 31,547,648 |
| | | | |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers | 2,310,557 | 2,389,827 | 4,700,384 |
| Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities | 720,796 | 301,481 | 1,022,277 |
| Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities | 1,373,861 | 1,509,367 | 2,883,228 |
| | | | |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations | 1,864,630 | 1,157,326 | 3,021,956 |
| Number of Children Receiving School Meals | 11,497,742 | 12,195,870 | 23,693,612 |
| of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals | 2,289,943 | 1,057,487 | 3,347,430 |
| | | | |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding | 7,459,137 | 4,179,812 | 11,638,949 |

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

Overview of Operations in 2011

| Country | Planned Beneficiaries * | | | Beneficiary Needs | | | US\$ million | mt | US\$ million | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | DEV | EMOP | PRRO | Grand Total | mt | EMOP | | | | PRRO |
| Afghanistan | | | 7,317,501 | 7,317,501 | | | 272,222 | 18.6 | 272,222 | 420.7 |
| Algeria** | | | 124,960 | 124,960 | | | 26,932 | | 26,932 | 20.5 |
| Armenia | 50,000 | | 50,000 | 100,000 | 2,160 | | 3,615 | | 5,775 | 6.7 |
| Bangladesh | 2,166,000 | | 31,000 | 2,197,000 | 71,058 | | 7,361 | | 78,419 | 80.6 |
| Benin | 122,429 | | | 122,429 | 4,433 | | | | 4,433 | 4.0 |
| Bhutan | 36,135 | | | 36,135 | 3,121 | | | | 3,121 | 2.2 |
| Bolivia | 145,578 | | 109,999 | 255,577 | 3,507 | | 3,198 | | 6,705 | 6.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 120,000 | | 465,500 | 585,500 | 6,135 | | 9,318 | | 15,453 | 20.4 |
| Burundi | 332,773 | | 502,000 | 834,773 | 11,199 | | 22,210 | | 33,409 | 33.0 |
| Cambodia | 57,010 | | 956,064 | 1,013,074 | 4,149 | | 30,281 | | 34,430 | 30.8 |
| Cameroon | 70,268 | 123,900 | 92,000 | 286,168 | 3,677 | 3,272 | 19,945 | | 26,894 | 26.6 |
| Central African Rep. | 211,730 | | 478,650 | 690,380 | 8,334 | | 21,752 | 3.6 | 30,086 | 46.0 |
| Chad | 308,625 | 1,605,752 | 113,200 | 2,027,577 | 10,782 | 153,471 | 9,171 | 13.0 | 173,424 | 232.7 |
| Colombia | | | 530,000 | 530,000 | | | 28,978 | | 28,978 | 34.1 |
| Congo | 85,200 | | 230,000 | 291,200 | 1,317 | | 24,965 | | 26,282 | 33.4 |
| Congo, DR | | 377,463 | 3,065,197 | 3,442,660 | | 16,187 | 129,114 | 21.2 | 145,301 | 238.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 910,500 | | 265,500 | 1,176,000 | 8,395 | | 2,103 | | 10,498 | 10.8 |
| Cuba | 243,700 | | | 243,700 | 1,753 | | | | 1,753 | 1.5 |
| Djibouti | 15,164 | | 107,750 | 122,914 | 1,148 | | 14,064 | | 15,212 | 14.2 |
| Ecuador | | | 54,500 | 54,500 | | | 3,297 | 0.8 | 3,297 | 5.5 |
| Egypt | 424,498 | | | 424,498 | 11,501 | | | | 11,501 | 9.9 |
| El Salvador | 45,000 | | | 45,000 | 1,923 | | | | 1,923 | 1.1 |
| Ethiopia | 1,235,880 | | 4,967,559 | 6,203,439 | 44,148 | | 685,979 | 2.6 | 730,127 | 542.2 |
| Gambia, The | 177,215 | | | 177,215 | 4,372 | | | | 4,372 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | | | 42,200 | 42,200 | | | 4,247 | | 4,247 | 4.8 |
| Ghana | 218,000 | | 181,250 | 399,250 | 5,636 | | 13,296 | | 18,932 | 15.5 |
| Guatemala | 99,555 | 215,000 | | 314,555 | 4,232 | 6,323 | | | 10,555 | 10.1 |
| Guinea | 186,304 | | 431,500 | 617,804 | 5,422 | | 19,066 | | 24,488 | 24.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | 303,000 | 303,000 | | | 9,290 | | 9,290 | 9.4 |
| Haiti | | | 2,440,000 | 2,440,000 | | | 125,005 | | 125,005 | 195.5 |
| Honduras | 215,050 | | | 215,050 | 7,070 | | | | 7,070 | 6.2 |
| HQ | | | | | | | | 5.4 | 0 | 5.4 |
| India | 840,159 | | | 840,159 | 41,247 | | | | 41,247 | 6.0 |
| Indonesia | | | 355,000 | 355,000 | | | 9,194 | | 9,194 | 11.1 |
| Iran | | | 34,000 | 34,000 | | | 5,795 | | 5,795 | 3.5 |
| Iraq | | | 267,300 | 267,300 | 0 | | 12,509 | 9.4 | 12,509 | 36.3 |
| Kenya | 728,000 | | 1,914,650 | 2,642,650 | 33,324 | | 218,823 | | 252,147 | 227.3 |
| Korea, DPR | | | 1,835,000 | 1,835,000 | | | 78,575 | | 78,575 | 48.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 30,000 | 672,000 | 400,000 | 1,102,000 | 476 | 29,069 | 18,714 | | 48,259 | 40.8 |
| Lao, PDR | 672,946 | | 44,706 | 717,652 | 8,455 | | 844 | | 9,300 | 9.2 |
| Latin Am. & Caribb. | | | 389,500 | 389,500 | 0 | | 3,073 | | 3,073 | 5.9 |
| Lesotho | 232,900 | | | 232,900 | 10,020 | | | | 10,020 | 7.5 |
| Liberia | 79,200 | | 523,500 | 602,700 | 3,716 | | 14,271 | | 17,987 | 23.6 |
| Madagascar | 335,000 | | 516,000 | 851,000 | 13,333 | | 16,398 | | 29,731 | 23.9 |
| Malawi | 673,552 | | 1,295,125 | 1,968,677 | 11,767 | | 28,976 | | 40,743 | 27.6 |
| Mali | 214,707 | | 133,400 | 348,107 | 5,966 | | 5,036 | | 11,002 | 11.3 |
| Mauritania | 518,600 | | | 518,600 | 18,866 | | | | 18,866 | 15.8 |
| Mozambique | 195,065 | | 624,040 | 819,105 | 10,677 | | 43,006 | | 53,683 | 47.7 |
| Myanmar | | | 1,568,630 | 1,568,630 | | | 51,578 | | 51,578 | 40.4 |
| Nambia | | | 6,000 | 6,000 | | | 1,048 | | 1,048 | 0.9 |
| Nepal | 536,200 | | 1,259,776 | 1,795,976 | 9,802 | | 71,399 | | 81,201 | 119.1 |
| Nicaragua | 225,000 | | | 225,000 | 4,209 | | | | 4,209 | 5.2 |
| Niger | 346,560 | 378,400 | 1,147,300 | 1,872,260 | 10,443 | 3,155 | 43,488 | 6.5 | 57,086 | 70.2 |
| Pakistan | | 6,397,000 | 6,985,000 | 13,382,000 | | 226,339 | 322,245 | 1.1 | 548,584 | 544.2 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | | 313,000 | 454,500 | 819,500 | | 50,840 | 53,011 | | 103,851 | 96.3 |
| Peru | 28,600 | | | 28,600 | 0 | | | | 0 | 1.0 |
| Philippines | | | 534,000 | 534,000 | | | 14,434 | | 14,434 | 16.0 |
| Rwanda | 350,000 | | 167,000 | 517,000 | 3,673 | | 19,661 | | 23,334 | 22.9 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 45,660 | | | 45,660 | 2,236 | | | | 2,236 | 2.0 |
| Senegal | 387,000 | | 1,100,000 | 1,487,000 | 3,542 | | 22,873 | | 26,415 | 33.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 295,000 | | 658,690 | 953,690 | 9,083 | | 12,095 | | 21,178 | 25.0 |
| Somalia | | 1,876,325 | | 1,876,325 | | 290,063 | | 22.8 | 290,063 | 287.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 198,000 | | 371,000 | 569,000 | 7,535 | | 49,156 | 0.4 | 56,691 | 45.8 |
| Sudan | 90,000 | 6,751,000 | | 6,841,000 | 7,500 | 596,399 | | 76.2 | 603,899 | 684.8 |
| Swaziland | | | 53,568 | 53,568 | | | 4,602 | | 4,602 | 3.4 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 121,250 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 421,250 | 10,125 | 9,238 | 17,875 | | 37,238 | 53.0 |
| Tajikistan | 411,400 | | 144,530 | 555,930 | 16,452 | | 7,421 | | 23,873 | 16.9 |
| Tanzania | 637,000 | | 109,430 | 746,430 | 13,894 | | 22,676 | | 36,570 | 32.0 |
| Timor-Leste | 114,646 | | 89,200 | 203,846 | 1,792 | | 3,932 | 0.2 | 5,723 | 7.9 |
| Togo | 227,880 | 9,500 | | 237,380 | 2,225 | 942 | | | 3,167 | 2.9 |
| Uganda | 1,285,383 | | 198,412 | 1,483,795 | 15,010 | 10,333 | 9,568 | | 34,911 | 52.7 |
| Yemen | 802,473 | 315,000 | 2,234,849 | 3,352,322 | 15,114 | 69,346 | 58,017 | 0.9 | 142,477 | 116.2 |
| Zambia | 344,361 | | 16,000 | 360,361 | 8,980 | | 3,458 | | 12,438 | 13.1 |
| Zimbabwe | | | 1,550,000 | 1,550,000 | | | 117,812 | | 117,812 | 134.6 |
| Grand Total | 18,443,156 | 19,184,340 | 49,989,436 | 87,644,932 | 524,934 | 1,464,977 | 2,846,972 | 182.4 | 4,836,883 | 5,070 |

* The country totals in this table do not exclude double-counting of beneficiaries between operations within the same country.

** The planned beneficiaries figure refers to rations.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| Region | Programme Category | Cereals | Pulses | Mixed & Blended Food (mt) | Oils & Fats | Other* | Cash/Voucher Transfers | Totals Beneficiary needs |
|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | (US\$) | (US\$) |
| Asia (ODB) | DEV | 90,401 | 5,796 | 44,329 | 5,491 | 1,142 | 8,062,814 | 115,808,311 |
| | EMOP | 136,821 | 13,563 | 41,700 | 16,874 | 17,381 | 13,925,367 | 254,339,661 |
| | PRRO | 684,120 | 50,387 | 82,618 | 63,888 | 30,208 | 23,321,547 | 991,516,010 |
| | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 20,269,854 |
| | Sub-Total | 911,342 | 69,746 | 168,647 | 86,253 | 48,732 | 45,309,728 | 1,381,933,836 |
| Middle East, Central Asia & Eastern Europe (ODC) | DEV | 48,011 | 2,751 | 2,574 | 2,161 | 331 | | 54,620,526 |
| | EMOP | 122,955 | 11,559 | 4,216 | 9,026 | 10,737 | 25,431,649 | 153,680,849 |
| | PRRO | 161,920 | 10,773 | 14,589 | 11,168 | 9,686 | 15,604,382 | 186,292,877 |
| | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 10,236,089 |
| | Sub-Total | 332,886 | 25,083 | 21,379 | 22,355 | 20,754 | 41,036,031 | 404,830,341 |
| West Africa (ODD) | DEV | 75,179 | 12,277 | 15,005 | 7,591 | 3,211 | 900,000 | 114,125,803 |
| | EMOP | 104,079 | 13,116 | 29,550 | 8,383 | 5,713 | | 204,116,308 |
| | PRRO | 111,472 | 15,822 | 56,212 | 12,677 | 5,520 | 6,405,467 | 236,595,359 |
| | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 23,033,551 |
| | Sub-Total | 290,730 | 41,215 | 100,767 | 28,651 | 14,444 | 7,305,467 | 577,871,021 |
| East, Central & Southern Africa (ODJ) | DEV | 119,827 | 17,908 | 32,804 | 6,459 | 1,491 | 1,267,409 | 163,054,265 |
| | EMOP | 203,788 | 39,922 | 53,164 | 15,409 | 4,300 | | 314,847,030 |
| | PRRO | 982,774 | 144,449 | 169,697 | 53,550 | 11,890 | 12,714,800 | 1,218,138,233 |
| | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 46,534,061 |
| | Sub-Total | 1,306,389 | 202,279 | 255,665 | 75,418 | 17,681 | 13,982,209 | 1,742,573,589 |
| Latin America & the Caribbean (ODP) | DEV | 11,470 | 2,970 | 6,147 | 1,551 | 557 | | 24,011,048 |
| | EMOP | 3,691 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 320 | 0 | | 6,159,867 |
| | PRRO | 108,121 | 25,211 | 12,652 | 12,060 | 5,507 | 35,693,678 | 241,698,229 |
| | SOP | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 800,571 |
| | Sub-Total | 123,282 | 29,337 | 19,955 | 13,931 | 6,064 | 35,693,678 | 272,669,714 |
| Sudan (ODS) | DEV | 4,770 | 636 | 1,047 | 405 | 642 | | 5,760,692 |
| | EMOP | 462,225 | 44,842 | 21,836 | 30,108 | 37,388 | | 602,817,079 |
| | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 76,195,558 |
| | Sub-Total | 466,995 | 45,478 | 22,883 | 30,513 | 38,030 | | 684,773,329 |
| Corporate-Wide Projects | SO | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5,350,000 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | | | | 5,350,000 |
| Grand Total | | 3,431,624 | 413,138 | 589,297 | 257,120 | 145,705 | 143,327,113 | 5,070,001,830 |

* Other: all types of commodities which are not part of the above commodity groups.
n/a = not applicable.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| TABLE 3 - PROJECTED 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Region/Country | Project Number | Operation Title | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$ million) |
| Asia (ODB) | | | | | |
| Pakistan | 200177 | Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan | 6,397,000 | 226,339 | 254.3 |
| Sub-Total | | | 6,397,000 | 226,339 | 254.3 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 108040 | Winter Emergency Food Aid Response | 385,000 | 7,335 | 5.7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 200161 | Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in the Kyrgyz Rep. | 287,000 | 21,734 | 19.1 |
| Occ. Palestinian Terr. | 108170 | Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza | 313,000 | 50,840 | 45.0 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 200040 | Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria | 150,000 | 9,238 | 34.6 |
| Yemen | 200039 | Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen | 315,000 | 69,346 | 49.3 |
| Sub-Total | | | 1,450,000 | 158,493 | 153.7 |
| West Africa (ODD) | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 200196 | Post-Flood Livelihoods Recovery | | | 0.1 |
| Cameroon | 200127 | Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population and Acutely Malnourished Groups in Northern Cameroon | 123,900 | 3,272 | 4.5 |
| Chad | 200060 | Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced and Affected Host Populations in Eastern Chad | 869,000 | 99,170 | 123.9 |
| Chad | 200112 | Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population in Chad | 736,752 | 54,301 | 71.4 |
| Niger | 200170 | Saving Lives and Improving the Nutritional Status of Food-Insecure Populations Affected by Drought and High Malnutrition Rates in Niger | 378,400 | 3,155 | 3.4 |
| Togo | 200195 | Assistance to Ghanaian Refugees in Savannah Region of Togo | 9,500 | 942 | 0.9 |
| Sub-Total | | | 2,117,552 | 160,840 | 204.1 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | | | | | |
| DRC | 200186 | Emergency Support to the Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uélé Districts in Orientale Province of DRC | 377,463 | 16,187 | 40.5 |
| Somalia | 108120 | Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods | 1,876,325 | 290,063 | 264.8 |
| Uganda | 200192 | Assistance to Drought-Affected Persons in Karamoja Region | | 10,333 | 9.5 |
| Sub-Total | | | 2,253,788 | 316,583 | 314.8 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 200111 | Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Acute Undernutrition and Food Insecurity | 215,000 | 6,323 | 6.2 |
| Sub-Total | | | 215,000 | 6,323 | 6.2 |
| Sudan (ODS) | | | | | |
| Sudan | 200151 | Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Recurring Natural Disasters | 6,751,000 | 596,399 | 602.8 |
| Sub-Total | | | 6,751,000 | 596,399 | 602.8 |
| Grand Total | | | 19,236,340 | 1,464,977 | 1,536.0 |

* The planned beneficiaries total in this table does not exclude the double-counting of beneficiaries.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| TABLE 4 - PROJECTED 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Region/Country | Project Number | Operation Title | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$ million) |
| Asia (ODB) | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 200063 | Enhancing Resilience and Food Security in Afghanistan | 7,317,501 | 272,222 | 402.1 |
| Bangladesh | 200142 | Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar | 31,000 | 7,361 | 5.0 |
| Cambodia | 103051 | Assisting People in Crisis | 956,064 | 30,281 | 27.6 |
| Indonesia | 100692 | Nutritional Rehabilitation in Indonesia | 355,000 | 9,194 | 11.1 |
| Korea, DPR | 200114 | Nutrition Support to Women and Children | 1,835,000 | 78,575 | 48.0 |
| Lao, PDR | 105660 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihood Shocks | 44,706 | 844 | 0.7 |
| Myanmar | 200032 | Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar | 1,568,630 | 51,578 | 40.4 |
| Nepal | 200136 | Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan | 70,000 | 13,320 | 11.2 |
| Nepal | 200152 | Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Political Instability, Natural Disasters and High Food | 1,189,776 | 58,079 | 95.8 |
| Pakistan | 200145 | Food Assistance for Household Food Security and Social Stability | 6,985,000 | 322,245 | 288.7 |
| Philippines | 200131 | Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in Conflict-Affected Areas of Central Mindanao | 534,000 | 14,434 | 16.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 200143 | Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas | 371,000 | 49,156 | 39.8 |
| Timor-Leste | 103881 | Assistance to Vulnerable Populations in Timor Leste | 89,200 | 3,932 | 5.1 |
| Sub-Total | | | 21,346,877 | 911,221 | 991.5 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) | | | | | |
| Algeria | 200034 | Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees | 124,960 | 26,932 | 20.5 |
| Armenia | 100532 | Transitional Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups | 50,000 | 3,615 | 4.2 |
| Georgia | 107870 | Assistance and Capacity Building to Conflict-Affected Populations | 42,200 | 4,247 | 4.8 |
| Iran | 102131 | Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran | 34,000 | 5,795 | 3.5 |
| Iraq | 200035 | Support to Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq | 267,300 | 12,509 | 17.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 200036 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihoods Shocks | 400,000 | 18,714 | 15.6 |
| Occ. Palestinian Terr. | 200037 | Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians | 454,500 | 53,011 | 51.3 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 200041 | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations in North East Syria | 150,000 | 17,875 | 11.8 |
| Tajikistan | 200122 | Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People | 144,530 | 7,421 | 5.9 |
| Yemen | 200038 | Emergency Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen | 2,136,849 | 53,118 | 47.8 |
| Yemen | 200044 | Food Assistance to Somali Refugees in Yemen | 98,000 | 4,899 | 3.6 |
| Sub-Total | | | 3,902,339 | 208,136 | 186.3 |
| West Africa (ODD) | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 200054 | Reversing Under-Nutrition in Burkina Faso | 465,500 | 9,318 | 13.1 |
| Cameroon | 200053 | Food Assistance to Central African and Chadian Refugees in Cameroon | 92,000 | 19,945 | 18.5 |
| Central African Rep. | 200050 | Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict in the CAR and in the Sub-Region | 478,650 | 21,752 | 31.5 |
| Chad | 200059 | Assistance to Central African Republic Refugees and Host Population in Chad | 113,200 | 9,171 | 12.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 106720 | Assistance to Populations Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Protracted Crisis | 265,500 | 2,103 | 2.1 |
| Ghana | 200046 | Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Droughts/Flood and High Food Prices | 181,250 | 13,296 | 10.8 |
| Guinea | 105530 | Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region | 431,500 | 19,066 | 18.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 106090 | Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau | 303,000 | 9,290 | 9.4 |
| Liberia | 108210 | Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia | 523,500 | 14,271 | 18.8 |
| Mali | 106100 | Fighting/Controlling Malnutrition in Food-Insecure Areas in Mali | 133,400 | 5,036 | 5.1 |
| Niger | 200051 | Maintaining the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Populations at an Acceptable Level and Reinforcing Their Livelihoods | 1,147,300 | 43,488 | 50.9 |
| Senegal | 106120 | Post-Conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle and Targeted Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Poor Harvests and High Food Prices in Senegal | 1,100,000 | 22,873 | 29.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 200062 | Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict | 658,690 | 12,095 | 15.7 |
| Sub-Total | | | 5,893,490 | 201,703 | 236.6 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | | | | | |
| Burundi | 200164 | Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-Insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities | 502,000 | 22,210 | 21.4 |
| Congo | 103121 | Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict and Poverty | 112,500 | 4,783 | 4.7 |
| Congo | 200147 | Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province | 117,500 | 20,182 | 26.0 |
| Congo, DR | 200167 | Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and Other Vulnerable Groups | 3,065,197 | 129,114 | 176.6 |
| Djibouti | 105441 | Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees | 107,750 | 14,064 | 12.9 |
| Ethiopia | 101273 | Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali, Kenyan and Eritrean Refugees | 226,025 | 45,941 | 35.1 |
| Ethiopia | 106650 | Responding to Humanitarian Crisis and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity | 4,741,534 | 640,038 | 475.9 |
| Kenya | 102583 | Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees | 474,000 | 73,824 | 71.0 |
| Kenya | 106660 | Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya | 906,650 | 111,691 | 104.7 |
| Kenya | 200174 | Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees in Kenya | 534,000 | 33,308 | 29.6 |
| Madagascar | 200065 | Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar | 516,000 | 16,398 | 12.6 |
| Malawi | 105860 | Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS | 1,256,925 | 25,914 | 16.2 |
| Malawi | 200087 | Assistance to Refugees in Malawi | 38,200 | 3,062 | 2.9 |
| Mozambique | 106000 | Food Support for Protection of Lives and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique | 624,040 | 43,006 | 34.6 |
| Namibia | 200061 | Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia | 6,000 | 1,048 | 0.9 |
| Rwanda | 200030 | Assistance to Refugees and Recovery Support to the Most Vulnerable Households | 167,000 | 19,661 | 17.8 |
| Swaziland | 106020 | Assistance to Food-Insecure People Affected by HIV/AIDS and Natural Disasters | 53,568 | 4,602 | 3.4 |
| Tanzania | 200029 | Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Households Among the Host Populations in North-Western Tanzania | 109,430 | 22,676 | 20.1 |
| Uganda | 101213 | Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda | 198,412 | 9,568 | 13.7 |
| Zambia | 200070 | Food Assistance for Refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo | 16,000 | 3,458 | 3.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 200162 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups | 1,550,000 | 117,812 | 134.6 |
| Sub-Total | | | 15,322,731 | 1,362,360 | 1,218.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 108360 | Recovery of Food Insecure Households Affected by Consecutive Natural Disasters | 109,999 | 3,198 | 3.4 |
| Colombia | 105880 | Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Other Highly Food-Insecure Groups Affected by | 530,000 | 28,978 | 34.1 |
| Ecuador | 104430 | Food Assistance for the Refugee Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia | 54,500 | 3,297 | 4.7 |
| Haiti | 108440 | Food Assistance for the Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Food Insecurity and Environmental Disasters | 2,440,000 | 125,005 | 195.5 |
| Latin Am. & Caribb. | 104440 | Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) | 39,500 | 1,235 | 1.5 |
| Latin Am. & Caribb. | 200043 | Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua | 350,000 | 1,838 | 2.5 |
| Sub-Total | | | 3,523,999 | 163,552 | 241.7 |
| Grand Total | | | 49,989,436 | 2,846,972 | 2,874.2 |

* The planned beneficiaries total in this table does not exclude the double-counting of beneficiaries.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| TABLE 5 - PROJECTED 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Region/Country | Project Number | Operation Title | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$) |
| Asia (ODB) | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 104100 | Country Programme - Bangladesh(2007-2011) | 2,166,000 | 71,058 | 75.6 |
| Bhutan | 105790 | Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education | 36,135 | 3,121 | 2.2 |
| Cambodia | 101702 | Support for Mother-and-Child Health | 57,010 | 4,149 | 3.1 |
| India | 105730 | Country Programme - India (2008-2012) | 840,159 | 41,247 | 6.0 |
| Lao, PDR | 100781 | Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas of Laos | 614,097 | 6,408 | 6.2 |
| Lao, PDR | 103060 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition | 46,042 | 1,750 | 1.4 |
| Lao, PDR | 200129 | Mother and Child Health and Nutrition | 12,807 | 297 | 1.0 |
| Nepal | 100930 | Country Programme - Nepal (2002-2011) | 536,200 | 9,802 | 12.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 106070 | Mother and Child Nutrition | 64,000 | 1,500 | 1.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 200189 | School Feeding Programme | 134,000 | 6,035 | 4.4 |
| Timor-Leste | 200185 | Country Programme - Timor Leste (2011-2013) | 114,646 | 1,792 | 2.6 |
| Sub-Total | | | 4,621,096 | 147,159 | 115.8 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) | | | | | |
| Armenia | 200128 | Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Armenia | 50,000 | 2,160 | 2.5 |
| Egypt | 104500 | Country Programme-Egypt (2007-2011) | 424,498 | 11,501 | 9.9 |
| Iraq | 200104 | Capacity Development to Reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq | 0 | | 9.7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 200176 | Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Kyrgyzstan | 30,000 | 476 | 0.4 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 106780 | Support for Food-Based Education Programming in Syria | 121,250 | 10,125 | 6.7 |
| Tajikistan | 200120 | Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children | 370,000 | 12,455 | 8.7 |
| Tajikistan | 200173 | Support to Tuberculosis Patients and Their Families | 41,400 | 3,997 | 2.2 |
| Yemen | 104350 | Country Programme - Yemen (2007-2011) | 802,473 | 15,114 | 14.6 |
| Sub-Total | | | 1,839,621 | 55,828 | 54.6 |
| West Africa (ODD) | | | | | |
| Benin | 200045 | Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding | 103,852 | 3,379 | 3.0 |
| Benin | 200184 | Nutritional Support to People Affected by HIV/AIDS in Benin | 18,577 | 1,054 | 1.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 200163 | Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015) | 120,000 | 6,135 | 7.2 |
| Cameroon | 105300 | Country Programme - Cameroon(2008-2012) | 70,268 | 3,677 | 3.6 |
| Central African Rep. | 103610 | Support for Education for All and Health | 178,530 | 5,381 | 7.0 |
| Central African Rep. | 200191 | HIV Central Africa Republic | 33,200 | 2,953 | 4.0 |
| Chad | 104780 | Country Programme - Chad (2007-2010) | 308,625 | 10,782 | 11.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 107590 | Support to Sustainable School Feeding | 650,000 | 2,448 | 2.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 200188 | Nutrition and HIV | 250,000 | 4,880 | 4.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 200190 | Support for Rice production | 10,500 | 1,067 | 0.9 |
| Gambia, The | 105480 | Support to Basic Education in Rural & Urban Vulnerable Regions | 177,215 | 4,372 | 3.8 |
| Ghana | 104180 | Country Programme - Ghana (2006-2011) | 218,000 | 5,636 | 4.8 |
| Guinea | 104530 | Country Programme - Guinea (2007-2011) | 186,304 | 5,422 | 6.0 |
| Liberia | 107330 | Support to Education in Liberia | 79,200 | 3,716 | 4.8 |
| Mali | 105830 | Country Programme - Mali (2008-2012) | 214,707 | 5,966 | 6.2 |
| Mauritania | 102090 | Country Programme - Mauritania (2003-2011) | 518,600 | 18,866 | 15.8 |
| Niger | 106140 | Country Programme-Niger (2009-2013) | 346,560 | 10,443 | 9.4 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 104220 | Support to Basic Education and Health Care System for Vulnerable | 45,660 | 2,236 | 2.0 |
| Senegal | 104510 | Country Programme - Senegal (2007-2011) | 387,000 | 3,542 | 4.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 105840 | Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2008-2012) | 295,000 | 9,083 | 9.3 |
| Togo | 200194 | Promotion of Social Development Through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo | 227,880 | 2,225 | 2.0 |
| Sub-Total | | | 4,439,678 | 113,264 | 114.1 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | | | | | |
| Burundi | 200119 | Country Programme Burundi (2011-2014) | 332,773 | 11,199 | 11.6 |
| Congo | 200144 | Support to Basic Social Services in Congo | 85,200 | 1,317 | 2.7 |
| Djibouti | 107270 | Food for Education in Rural Djibouti | 15,164 | 1,148 | 1.3 |
| Ethiopia | 104300 | Country Programme - Ethiopia | 1,235,880 | 44,148 | 28.7 |
| Kenya | 106680 | Country Programme - Kenya (2009-2013) | 728,000 | 33,324 | 22.1 |
| Lesotho | 105820 | Support Access to Primary Education | 110,000 | 3,762 | 2.7 |
| Lesotho | 200169 | Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups | 122,900 | 6,258 | 4.9 |
| Madagascar | 103400 | Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2011) | 335,000 | 13,333 | 11.4 |
| Malawi | 105810 | Strategic Focus of the WFP Development Project: Support to Education | 673,552 | 11,767 | 8.4 |
| Mozambique | 104460 | Country Programme - Mozambique (2007-2011) | 195,065 | 10,677 | 13.1 |
| Rwanda | 106770 | Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda | 350,000 | 3,673 | 5.1 |
| Tanzania | 104370 | Country Programme - Tanzania(2007-2011) | 637,000 | 13,894 | 11.9 |
| Uganda | 108070 | Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda | 1,285,383 | 15,010 | 29.5 |
| Zambia | 200157 | Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015) | 344,361 | 8,980 | 9.7 |
| Sub-Total | | | 6,450,278 | 178,490 | 163.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 105960 | Country Programme - Bolivia (2008-2012) | 145,578 | 3,507 | 3.1 |
| Cuba | 105890 | Support for the National Plan Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba | 243,700 | 1,753 | 1.5 |
| El Salvador | 200197 | Strengthening of Social Protection Network of El Salvador Through Food Based and Community Level Risk Reduction Oriented Interventions | 45,000 | 1,923 | 1.1 |
| Guatemala | 200031 | Country Programme - Guatemala (2010-2014) | 99,555 | 4,232 | 3.9 |
| Honduras | 105380 | Country Programme - Honduras (2008-2011) | 215,050 | 7,070 | 6.2 |
| Latin Am. & Caribb. | 200141 | DEV SO5 - School Feeding. | 0 | | 2.0 |
| Nicaragua | 105970 | Country Programme - Nicaragua (2008-2012) | 225,000 | 4,209 | 5.2 |
| Peru | 200154 | DEV SO5 - Development Project for Peru | 28,600 | | 1.0 |
| Sub-Total | | | 1,002,483 | 22,694 | 24.0 |
| Sudan (ODS) | | | | | |
| Sudan | 200146 | School Feeding Programme | 90,000 | 7,500 | 5.8 |
| Sub-Total | | | 90,000 | 7,500 | 5.8 |
| Grand Total | | | 18,419,156 | 524,934 | 477.4 |

* The planned beneficiaries total in this table does not exclude the double-counting of beneficiaries.

Overview of Operations in 2011

| TABLE 6 - PROJECTED 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED SPECIAL OPERATIONS | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| Region/Country | Project Number | Operation Title | Beneficiary Needs (US\$) |
| Asia (ODC) | | | |
| Afghanistan | 200092 | Provision of a Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan | 18,609,675 |
| Pakistan | 200181 | Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Community's Response to the Monsoon Floods in Pakistan | 1,082,563 |
| Sri Lanka | 105390 | Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity | 385,200 |
| Timor-Leste | 107970 | Logistics Augmentation and Capacity Building for the Government of Timor-Leste | 192,416 |
| Sub-Total | | | 20,269,854 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe Total (ODC) | | | |
| Iraq | 200117 | Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Iraq | 9,352,671 |
| Yemen | 200130 | Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada | 883,418 |
| Sub-Total | | | 10,236,089 |
| West Africa Total (ODC) | | | |
| Central African Rep. | 105620 | Provision of Safe and Reliable Air Transport to the Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic | 3,554,835 |
| Chad | 200058 | Provision of Air Services to the Humanitarian Community in Chad | 13,012,051 |
| Niger | 107340 | Provision of Safe, Efficient and Sufficient Air Transport Services to the Humanitarian Community in Niger and within the Sub-Region | 6,466,665 |
| Sub-Total | | | 23,033,551 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | | | |
| Congo, DR | 105560 | Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services | 5,350,000 |
| Congo, DR | 107440 | Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC | 15,853,943 |
| Ethiopia | 107130 | Inter-Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia | 2,557,394 |
| Somalia | 105780 | Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid | 7,393,242 |
| Somalia | 106810 | Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia | 15,379,482 |
| Sub-Total | | | 46,534,061 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | | | |
| Ecuador | 200153 | Special Operations in Ecuador | 800,571 |
| Sub-Total | | | 10,236,089 |
| Sudan (ODS) | | | |
| Sudan | 103422 | UNJLC-United Nations Joint Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and Support to NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector | 4,876,127 |
| Sudan | 103680 | Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 105030 and Following Phases | 11,775,378 |
| Sudan | 200187 | Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Sudan | 59,544,053 |
| Sub-Total | | | 76,195,558 |
| Corporate-Wide Projects | | | |
| HQ | 105020 | Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness | 5,350,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | 5,350,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 182,419,684 |

Overview of Operations in 2011

| TABLE 7 - PROJECTED 2011 CASH/VOUCHER TRANSFER ACTIVITIES FOR WFP PROJECTS * | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Region/Country | Programme Category | Project Number | Operation Title | Planned Beneficiaries | Cash/Voucher Transfer (US\$)* |
| Asia (ODB) | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | PRRO | 200063 | Enhancing Resilience and Food Security in Afghanistan | 91,251 | 6,437,500 |
| Bangladesh | DEV | 104100 | Country Programme - Bangladesh (2007-2011) | 250,000 | 8,012,814 |
| Lao, PDR | DEV | 103060 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition | 2,292 | 50,000 |
| Myanmar | PRRO | 200032 | Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar | 24,000 | 350,000 |
| Nepal | PRRO | 200152 | Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Political Instability, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices | 413,901 | 9,398,634 |
| Pakistan | EMOP | 200177 | Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan | 1,050,000 | 13,925,367 |
| Pakistan | PRRO | 200145 | Food Assistance for Household Food Security and Social Stability | 900,000 | 7,135,413 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 2,731,444 | 45,309,728 |
| Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) | | | | | |
| Armenia | PRRO | 100532 | Transitional Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups | 15,000 | 1,015,200 |
| Georgia | PRRO | 107870 | Assistance and Capacity Building to Conflict-Affected Populations | 19,200 | 1,500,135 |
| Kyrgyzstan | EMOP | 108040 | Winter Emergency Food Aid Response | 5,000 | 171,600 |
| Kyrgyzstan | EMOP | 200161 | Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in the Kyrgyz Republic | 37,000 | 2,127,500 |
| Kyrgyzstan | PRRO | 200036 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Households Affected by Multiple Livelihoods Shocks | 25,000 | 1,128,700 |
| Occ. Palestinian Terr. | EMOP | 108170 | Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza | 15,145 | 2,132,549 |
| Occ. Palestinian Terr. | PRRO | 200037 | Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians | 90,139 | 11,960,347 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | EMOP | 200040 | Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria | 150,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 356,484 | 41,036,031 |
| West Africa (ODD) | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | DEV | 200163 | Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015) | 20,000 | 900,000 |
| Liberia | PRRO | 108210 | Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia | 31,000 | 480,000 |
| Niger | PRRO | 200051 | Maintaining the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Populations at an Acceptable Level and Reinforcing Their Livelihoods | 79,300 | 1,030,000 |
| Senegal | PRRO | 106120 | Post-Conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle and Targeted Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Poor Harvests and High Food Prices in Senegal | 104,868 | 4,013,467 |
| Sierra Leone | PRRO | 200062 | Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict. | 30,000 | 882,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 265,168 | 7,305,467 |
| East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) | | | | | |
| Burundi | DEV | 200119 | Country Programme Burundi (2011-2014) | 12,000 | 81,243 |
| Congo | DEV | 200144 | Support to Basic Social Services in Congo | 24,000 | 498,750 |
| Kenya | PRRO | 106660 | Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya | 25,500 | 1,224,000 |
| Mozambique | PRRO | 106000 | Food Support for Protection of Lives and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable | 25,655 | 145,800 |
| Uganda | DEV | 108070 | Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda | 457,539 | 169,916 |
| Uganda | PRRO | 101213 | Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda | 17,631 | 250,000 |
| Zambia | DEV | 200157 | Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015) | 35,796 | 517,500 |
| Zimbabwe | PRRO | 200162 | Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups | 146,667 | 11,095,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 744,788 | 13,982,209 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) | | | | | |
| Haiti | PRRO | 108440 | Food Assistance for the Relief and Recovery of Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Food Insecurity and Environmental Disasters | 450,000 | 35,520,000 |
| Latin Am. & Caribb. | PRRO | 104440 | Assistance to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Among Marginalized Populations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) | 2,500 | 173,678 |
| Sub-Total | | | | 452,500 | 35,693,678 |
| Grand Total | | | | 4,550,384 | 143,327,113 |

*Commodity value only; excludes direct and indirect support costs.

Regional Bureau for **Asia (ODB)**

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Cambodia

DPRK

India

Indonesia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Timor-Leste

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

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

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

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

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

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

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

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

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

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

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

New Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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

* n/a = not applicable

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

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

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

Afghanistan

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Afghanistan

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

WFP assistance includes the following:

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

Afghanistan

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013

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

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

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

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

Afghanistan

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

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

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

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

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

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

Afghanistan

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

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving vouchers | number | 46,538 |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 44,713 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 2,343,000 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 116,333 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 5,764 |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | number | 5,236,660 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 4,590 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 39,500 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 27,000 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

Afghanistan

(d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bangladesh

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

Bangladesh

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Bangladesh PRRO 200142: "Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar"

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

Total food commitment: 14,790 mt

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

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

Bangladesh

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

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

| 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 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 31,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 16,000 | 15,000 | 31,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 16,000 | 15,000 | 31,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,400 | 2,800 | 4,200 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 7,000 | 6,200 | 13,200 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 2,000 | | 2,000 |

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

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

The following outcomes are expected:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

| 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 | 76,500 | 73,500 | 150,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 76,500 | 73,500 | 150,000 |

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

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

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

Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 2: "Community Nutrition"

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

| 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 | 190,500 | 63,500 | 254,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 83,820 | 170,180 | 254,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 127,000 | | 127,000 |
| <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 days rations were provided | number | 365 | |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 127,000 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 24 | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

| 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 | 631,000 | 631,000 | 1,262,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 631,000 | 631,000 | 1,262,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |

Bangladesh

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

Bangladesh CP 104100, Activity 4: "Enhancing Resilience"

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh

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

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Bhutan

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bhutan

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

Bhutan

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 16,030 mt

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

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

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

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

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

Bhutan

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Cambodia

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cambodia

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

Cambodia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cambodia PRRO 103051: "Assisting People in Crisis"

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

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

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

The inter-related objectives of this PRRO are to:

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

Cambodia

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

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

| 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 | 463,068 | 492,996 | 956,064 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 12,500 | 12,500 | 25,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 56,678 | 56,677 | 113,355 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 263,012 | 296,588 | 559,600 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 17,600 | 4,400 | 22,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 14,080 | 3,520 | 17,600 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 3,520 | 880 | 4,400 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 15,625 | 15,626 | 31,251 |

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

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

Cambodia

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in DPRK

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 157,074 mt

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

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

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

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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

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

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

| 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 | 1,042,000 | 793,000 | 1,835,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 252,000 | 95,000 | 347,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 607,000 | 634,000 | 1,241,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 42,000 | 41,000 | 83,000 |
| <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 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | | 15,000 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | | 2,000 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | | 100 |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | | 280 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | | 12 |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | | 100 |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | | 681,000 |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | | 13,843 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | | 560,000 |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | | 1,736 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | | 500 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | | 6 |

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

India

Country Background

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



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

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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in India

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

India

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

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

The objectives of WFP in India are the following:

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

India

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 205,836 mt

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

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

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

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

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total cash commitment: US\$5.4 million

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

The specific objectives of this activity are to:

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

India

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

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

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

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 178,540 mt

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

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

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

- reducing the prevalence of children who are underweight;

India

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

| 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 | 441,044 | 281,600 | 722,644 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 122,272 | 558,178 | 680,450 |
| <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) | | | |
| Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities | number | 7,791 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 300 | |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets | number | 710,394 | |

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

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 27,296 mt

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

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

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

India

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Indonesia

Country Background

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



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

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

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

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

Indonesia

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Indonesia

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Indonesia

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Indonesia PRRO 100692: "Nutritional Rehabilitation in Indonesia"

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indonesia

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lao PDR

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

| 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 | 23,097 | 22,945 | 46,042 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 1,094 | 365 | 1,459 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 5,556 | 8,333 | 13,889 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 1,157 | 1,135 | 2,292 |

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

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

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

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 319 mt

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

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

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 7,978 | 4,829 | 12,807 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 2,350 | 8,057 | 10,407 |
| <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 cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 96 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 48 | |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 3,600 | |
| Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy | number | 2,350 | |
| Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers | number | 2,350 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Myanmar

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Myanmar

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

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

Myanmar

WFP will support activities which address food insecurity by:

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

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

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

Myanmar

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

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

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

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

Myanmar

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

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

Myanmar

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Nepal

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nepal

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

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

Nepal

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Nepal PRRO 200136 "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan"

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

Total food commitment: 30,876 mt

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

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

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

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

Nepal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main objectives of this PRRO are to:

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

Nepal

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

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

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

| 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 | 595,364 | 594,412 | 1,189,776 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 172,070 | 172,070 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 104,527 | 104,361 | 208,888 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 211,090 | 202,811 | 413,901 |

* 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.

Nepal

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Nepal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nepal

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

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

| 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 | 245,452 | 239,748 | 485,200 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 62,000 | | 62,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| 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 pre-school boys assisted by WFP | number | 5,000 | |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | 10,000 | |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 5,000 | |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 95,000 | |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 190,000 | |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 95,000 | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,800 | |

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

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

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

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

The four immediate objectives of this activity are the following:

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

Nepal

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 | 23,500 | 13,500 | 37,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 10,000 | 27,000 | 37,000 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Pakistan

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Pakistan

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

Pakistan

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

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

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

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

Pakistan

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pakistan

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

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

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

| 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 | 3,134,000 | 3,263,000 | 6,397,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 2,450,000 | 2,550,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 2,450,000 | 2,550,000 | 5,000,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 850,400 | 642,500 | 1,492,900 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 980,000 | 1,020,000 | 2,000,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 23,000 | 5,571 | 28,571 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 23,286 | 91,000 | 114,286 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 514,000 | 536,000 | 1,050,000 |

* 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.

Pakistan

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

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

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

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

The specific objectives are the following:

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

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

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

Pakistan

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

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

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

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

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

| 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 | 3,531,000 | 3,454,000 | 6,985,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 392,000 | 408,000 | 800,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 392,000 | 408,000 | 800,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 213,500 | 720,357 | 933,857 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 467,000 | 486,000 | 953,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 282,000 | 265,000 | 547,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 278,000 | 265,000 | 543,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 31,000 | 7,810 | 38,810 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 31,400 | 124,000 | 155,400 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 441,000 | 459,000 | 900,000 |

*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.

Pakistan

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 13 August 2010 – 12 February 2011

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

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

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

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

Pakistan

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

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

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

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

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

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

Philippines

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Philippines

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

The main objectives are the following:

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

Philippines

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 26,090 mt

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

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

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

Philippines

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

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

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

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

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

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

Philippines

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Sri Lanka

Country Background

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



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

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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sri Lanka

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

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

Sri Lanka

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

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

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

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

Sri Lanka

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 49,156 mt

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

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

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

Sri Lanka

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

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

Sri Lanka

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sri Lanka DEV 106070: "Mother and Child Nutrition"

Duration: 01 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,603 mt

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

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

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

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

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

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

Sri Lanka

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

Sri Lanka DEV 200189: "School Feeding Programme"

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

Total food commitment: 6,035 mt

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

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

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

| 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 | 67,000 | 67,000 | 134,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 67,000 | 67,000 | 134,000 |

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

Sri Lanka

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

(d) Special Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Timor-Leste

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Timor-Leste

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Timor-Leste

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

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Timor-Leste

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| 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 | 52,667 | 36,533 | 89,200 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 4,929 | 5,071 | 10,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 17,287 | 46,913 | 64,200 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,470 | 1,530 | 3,000 |

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

Timor-Leste

| 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 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 10 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 145 |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution | number | 300 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | kilometres | 4 |
| Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures | hectares | 21 |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 4 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 47 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education | number | 50 |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 120 |
| Number of teachers or cooks trained in environmental protection and management | number | 120 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 30 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

Total food commitment: 15,401 mt

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

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

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

Total food commitment: 15,228 mt

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

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

Timor-Leste

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

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

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 | 49,220 | 25,426 | 74,646 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 24,791 | 49,855 | 74,646 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 10 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 120 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 146 |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 30 |
| Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy | number | 12,400 |

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

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

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

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

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

Timor-Leste

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

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

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

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

Total food commitment: 173 mt

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

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

Timor-Leste

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

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

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

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

| 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 benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 4 |
| Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures | hectares | 21 |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 4 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 47 |

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

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

Total cash commitment: US\$720,645

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

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

Timor-Leste

| 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; advanced level technical subjects | number | 10 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 120 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects | number | 1 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 4 |
| Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies | number | 2 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Timor-Leste

(d) Special Operations

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

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

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

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

The SO aims at achieving the following specific objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

Timor-Leste

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

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

| 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 | | |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of Government counterparts trained | number | 350 |
| Number of assessments/surveys conducted | number | 4 |
| Number of training sessions / workshops organized | number | 28 |
| Total storage space made available (mt) | mt | 2,000 |

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

Algeria

Armenia

Egypt

Georgia

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraq

Kyrgyzstan

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Yemen

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

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

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

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

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

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

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

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

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

New Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*n/a = not applicable

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

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

Algeria

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

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

Algeria

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Algeria PRRO 200034: "Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees"

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 45,039 mt

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

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

Algeria

| Forecasted Rations in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of rations of WFP food in 2011 | 75,806 | 49,154 | 124,960 |
| Number of refugee rations | 75,806 | 49,154 | 124,960 |
| Number of rations for general food distribution | 75,806 | 49,154 | 124,960 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 4,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 14,037 | 13,363 | 27,400 |

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Armenia

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

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

Armenia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Armenia

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

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

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food commitment: 6,480 mt

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

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

Armenia

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

| 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 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 25,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 550 |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 |
| Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP | number | 2,500 |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 2,500 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 22,500 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 22,500 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Egypt

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

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

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

Egypt

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

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

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

Egypt

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

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 1: "Capacity Building"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$8 million

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4) | | |
| Mt of wheat flour produced at WFP supported factories | mt | 7,500,000 |
| Number of factories supported | number | 150 |
| Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification | number | 56,000,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 90 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 5 |

Egypt

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

Egypt

| 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 | 221,647 | 184,809 | 406,456 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 124,423 | 87,585 | 212,008 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 31,978 | 10,951 | 42,929 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 31,978 | 10,951 | 42,929 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials | | number | 1,600 |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools provided with materials on health, nutrition and hygiene education | | number | 2,175 |
| Number of months THR's were distributed | | number | 11 |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | | number | 165,800 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | | number | 42,900 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | | number | 3,280 |
| Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education | | number | 3,000 |

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 3: "Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

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

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

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

Egypt

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

| | Female | Male | Total |
|--|--------|-------|---------------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 8,299 | 9,743 | 18,042 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 850 | 1,000 | 1,850 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 700 | 1,000 | 1,700 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 20 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 15 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Georgia

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Georgia

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

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

Georgia

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2011

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

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

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

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

Georgia

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

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 21,200 | 21,000 | 42,200 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 3,900 | 3,650 | 7,550 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 6,150 | 5,250 | 11,400 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 1,850 | 3,950 | 5,800 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 3,100 | 4,650 | 7,750 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 8,900 | 10,300 | 19,200 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 100 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 1,350,000 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 9 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 500 |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 5,300 |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 148,800 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Islamic Republic of Iran

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran

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

Islamic Republic of Iran

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 16,911 mt

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

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

Islamic Republic of Iran

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 17,155 | 16,845 | 34,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 17,155 | 16,845 | 34,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 17,155 | 16,845 | 34,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 2,500 | | 2,500 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Iraq

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Iraq

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

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

Iraq

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Iraq

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

| 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 | 130,977 | 136,323 | 267,300 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 4,179 | 12,089 | 16,268 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 83,148 | 86,541 | 169,689 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 120 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 10 | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |

Iraq

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 30 April 2012

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

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

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

| 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; advanced level technical subjects | number | 85 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects | number | 6 |

(d) Special Operations

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

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

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

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

Iraq

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

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

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

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

| 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 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | number | 80 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 800 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 14 |

Kyrgyzstan

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kyrgyzstan

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

Kyrgyzstan EMOP 108040: "Winter Emergency Food Aid Response"

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

| 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 | 202,723 | 182,277 | 385,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 184,293 | 165,707 | 350,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 2,800 | 4,200 | 7,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 2,633 | 2,367 | 5,000 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 1,500 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 200 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 50 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 728 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | mt | 7,334 |

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

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

| 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 | 151,120 | 135,880 | 287,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 18,870 | 18,130 | 37,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 151,120 | 135,880 | 287,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 19,482 | 17,518 | 37,000 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 90 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash | % | 90 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 2,127,500 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,500 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 180 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | mt | 21,732 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

In addition, WFP-supported FFA/CFA activities will help poor households recover their livelihoods by improving physical infrastructure, community assets and will provide short-term employment opportunities. The FFA ration will consist of wheat flour and vegetable oil, with an equivalent value given as a cash incentive through CFA activities.

| 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 | 210,621 | 189,379 | 400,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 184,293 | 165,707 | 350,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 3,600 | 5,400 | 9,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 13,164 | 11,836 | 25,000 |

* 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.

Kyrgyzstan

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 90 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash | % | 90 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 1,128,700 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 728 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 180 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | mt | 18,714 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 1,500 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 200 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 50 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

Total food commitment: 4,634 mt

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

| | Female | Male | Total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 15,900 | 14,100 | 30,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 15,900 | 14,100 | 30,000 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | number | 80 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 30,000 |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 50 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 20 January 2009 – 30 April 2011

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

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

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

| 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 | 155,040 | 157,960 | 313,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 130,242 | 127,557 | 257,799 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 43,022 | 49,432 | 92,454 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 7,421 | 7,724 | 15,145 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving vouchers | number | 7,724 |
| Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name | number | 1,980 |
| Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in women's name | number | 355 |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 7,421 |
| Total cash equivalent (US\$) of voucher redeemed | US\$ | 1,793,280 |
| Total food equivalent (mt) of commodity vouchers distributed | mt | 1,120 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 156 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

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

| 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 | 224,645 | 229,855 | 454,500 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 8,438 | 8,782 | 17,220 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 187,226 | 202,413 | 389,639 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 36,665 | 38,335 | 75,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 45,586 | 44,553 | 90,139 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving vouchers | number | 40,981 |
| Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name | number | 7,068 |
| Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in women's name | number | 6,791 |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 39,109 |
| Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed | % | 100 |
| Total food equivalent (mt) of commodity vouchers distributed | mt | 1,500 |
| Total monetary value (US\$) of vouchers distributed | US\$ | 11,960,348 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 50 |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | number | 30,000 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA) | number | 300 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 200 |

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Syrian Arab Republic

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

Syrian Arab Republic

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

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

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 73,094 | 76,906 | 150,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 73,094 | 76,906 | 150,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 73,094 | 76,906 | 150,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 73,094 | 76,906 | 150,000 |

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving vouchers on time | % | 100 |
| Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed | % | 100 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,100 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 150,000 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |
| 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 counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 60 |
| Number of hunger solution tools handed over by WFP to the government and currently being funded under national plans of action | number | 1 |

Syrian Arab Republic

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 40,000 mt

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

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

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

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | |
| Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems | number | 10 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 1 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects | number | 2 |

Syrian Arab Republic

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 59,413 | 61,837 | 121,250 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 9,677 | 10,073 | 19,750 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 1,500 | | 1,500 |

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

Syrian Arab Republic

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| FFT | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 270 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | number | 1,500 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 9,677 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 10,073 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 1 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Tajikistan

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

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

Tajikistan

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 20,789 mt

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

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

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

Tajikistan

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

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 72,491 | 72,039 | 144,530 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 66,677 | 66,723 | 133,400 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 690 | 15,141 | 15,831 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 750 | 750 | 1,500 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 3,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| <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 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt | number | 100,000 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition | number | 595 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 30 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 75 | |
| Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc) | m3 | 36,000 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized | number | 2 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2015

Total food commitment: 62,279 mt

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

Tajikistan

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

| 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 | 184,925 | 185,075 | 370,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 170,132 | 170,269 | 340,401 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| 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 | 1,973 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,973 | |
| Number of teachers or cooks assisted by WFP | number | 32,000 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 5 | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 60 | |
| Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized | number | 5 | |

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

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

Total food commitment: 12,483 mt

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

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

Tajikistan

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

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 20,690 | 20,710 | 41,400 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 20,700 | 20,700 | 41,400 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 41,400 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 5 | |
| Number of high-level advocacy events with the host government organized | number | 2 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Yemen

Country Background

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



The situation in Yemen is becoming increasingly complex.

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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

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

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

Yemen

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

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

Yemen

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

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

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

| 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 | 158,760 | 156,240 | 315,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 138,600 | 136,400 | 275,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 70,560 | 69,440 | 140,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 151,200 | 148,800 | 300,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 440 | 1,760 | 2,200 |

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

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 360 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,206 |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution | number | 45 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |

Yemen

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 66,335 mt

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

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

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

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

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

Yemen

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | number | 515 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 6 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 500 |
| Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition | number | 345,400 |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 600 |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution | number | 1,800 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects | number | 1 |
| Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 2 |
| Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies | number | 1 |

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

Duration: 1 February 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 9,062 mt

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

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

Yemen

| 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 | 36,570 | 61,430 | 98,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 36,570 | 61,430 | 98,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 35,847 | 60,153 | 96,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 290 | 1,710 | 2,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 2,990 | 3,510 | 6,500 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,183 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 360 | |
| Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions | % | | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 449 | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 2 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

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

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

Yemen

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

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

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

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 74,880 mt

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

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

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|---------|---------|----------------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 398,829 | 403,644 | 802,473 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 114,639 | | 114,639 |

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

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

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 97,443 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,300 |
| Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 17,196 |

Yemen

(d) Special Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2011

| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 22 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 15 |

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

Benin

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Côte d'Ivoire

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mali

Mauritania

Niger

São Tomé & Príncipe

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Togo

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

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

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

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

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

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

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

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

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

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

New Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

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

*n/a = not applicable

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

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

Benin

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance

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

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

Benin

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Benin DEV 200045: "Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food commitment: 9,006 mt

Primary education is a priority for the Government, who is committed to providing universal education by 2015, in line with the National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector for 2006–2015. Progress has been made through the elimination of schooling costs in 2006 and the impact of education-related programmes conducted by WFP and other development partners. However, considerable disparities remain between urban and rural areas in terms of school enrolment, gender equality, retention, drop-out and repetition rates, schools with incomplete cycles and the quality of education.

In accordance with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the specific goals are to:

- contribute to increasing access to education and human capital development;
- strengthen capacities towards a sustainable national school feeding programme; and
- stimulate local agricultural and economic development by linking school feeding with local production.

The project is implemented in 22 districts located in six departments, with priority given to six of the 22 districts which show high levels of food insecurity and school enrolment rates below 50 percent. In these districts, all pre-primary and primary schools will be assisted. Beneficiaries will receive rations designed to satisfy a third of their daily nutritional needs. Specifically, pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive one mid-day meal based on a ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, 720 kcal per day, for the 165 school days per year.

Benin

The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of the national counterpart, will be vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long-term. WFP's hand-over strategy will consist of gradually withdrawing from schools with well-established school feeding programmes so as to execute a gradual transfer of responsibility of the school canteens to the Government. In April 2010, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education in organizing a National Forum on School Feeding. This was the first step in developing a viable and sustainable National School Feeding Policy.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 47,772 | 56,080 | 103,852 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 47,772 | 56,081 | 103,853 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation | number | 290 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 364 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | % | 30 | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 70 | |

Benin DEV 200184: "Nutritional Support to Persons affected by HIV/AIDS in Benin"

Duration: 1 June 2011 – 31 May 2016 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 10,439 mt

Although PLHIV in Benin have been benefiting from free access to ART treatment since 2004, a number of barriers continue to prevent them from gaining the full benefit of the treatment, including stigma, difficult access to care and an inadequate diet. Food and nutritional assistance is a fundamental ingredient of an integral approach to the care of PLHIV and it is the foundation of a successful ART treatment as it enables the patient to better tolerate the treatment.

This planned development project will serve as a component of a national project proposed by the Government to be funded by The Global Fund. The WFP project will be formulated in close collaboration with the Government and will aim to contribute to the reduction of the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. Individual nutritional support will be provided to OVC and PLHIV. The former will be targeted through the ninth round of The Global Fund in which only 10 percent of the group is reached by nutritional assistance. The remaining 90 percent will be covered under this project. For PLHIV, nine months of nutritional support will be provided to those who are registered with national project monitoring centres. The food basket will consist of maize, beans, CSB and vegetable oil. Supplementary rations will be given at an initial stage to beneficiaries who are severely affected by HIV/AIDS.

Benin

Contributing to Strategic Objective 4, activities under this development project will support the efforts of the Government to alleviate the consequences of the AIDS pandemic on the most vulnerable groups by stimulating treatment adherence, improving beneficiaries' nutritional status and health, and improving knowledge, attitudes and practices linked to HIV/AIDS and nutrition.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 10,156 | 8,421 | 18,577 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 10,329 | 8,248 | 18,577 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of PLHIV not receiving treatment but supported with food assistance | number | 5,675 | |
| Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance | number | 12,902 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Burkina Faso

Country Background

Despite efforts made to meet MDG1, almost half of the population of 14 million live below the poverty line in Burkina Faso. A least-developed country, Burkina Faso is ranked 177 of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. The economy remains scarcely diversified and highly dependent on the agricultural sector, which contributes to one third of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of export earnings. However, the sector is highly vulnerable to external shocks. The annual population growth of more than 3 percent increases pressure on natural resources and prevents economic development and poverty reduction policies from achieving the desired results. Moreover, the effects of climate change have increased hazard risks, with frequent floods and droughts, compromising the food security and the livelihoods of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



The rates of infant and maternal mortality remain among the highest in the world, 142 deaths per 1,000 births and 307 deaths per 100,000 births respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. While the gross primary school enrolment rate increased to 75 percent in 2008/09, large regional disparities persist. Only 4 out of 10 children complete the primary cycle; although girls' enrolment in primary education is increasing, parity has not yet been reached.

Since 2007, the nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of efforts made by the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, chronic malnutrition remains of concern, with an estimated one million malnourished children, of whom 400,000 are severely malnourished. In highly food-insecure areas, the prevalence of stunting children under 5 exceeds 30 percent and the rate of GAM is 10.7 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and more than half of women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas. Both rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food yet, they do not own any cereal stocks and practice poor dietary habits. One third of the population consumes less than the minimum level of dietary intake and as a result of the 2008 food crisis, people have been forced to reduce the quantities of food purchased and adopt negative coping mechanisms.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP's overall objective is to assist the Government to accelerate socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through the EMOP, PRRO and CP, WFP in Burkina Faso has defined three strategic priorities to address food security and nutrition needs in the country:

- i. Enhance the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. WFP will help food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change,

Burkina Faso

strengthen the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks, and will reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women. These activities assist in the achievement of MDG4, 5, 6 and 7.

- ii. Support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance will increase access to primary education especially for girls while improving the nutritional status of pupils. It will also reduce chronic malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups. These activities assist in the achievement of MDG2 through 6.
- iii. Strengthen small-scale producers' skills in marketing and processing agricultural products. WFP will support the increased domestic production of micronutrient rich weaning flours as a long term solution to acute and chronic malnutrition, and will use its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder organizations in support of MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 80,881 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 13,125,986 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 7,165,344 |
| Total | | | | | | | 20,372,212 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 459 | 115 | 283 | 8,459 | 2 | 9,318 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 3,875 | 861 | 356 | 994 | 49 | 6,135 | 900,000 |
| Total | 4,334 | 976 | 639 | 9,453 | 51 | 15,453 | 900,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Burkina Faso EMOP 200196: "Post-Flood Livelihoods Recovery"

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 January 2011 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 607 mt/US\$2,949,572

Torrential rains in July and August 2010 caused extensive flooding in five provinces in Burkina Faso, causing the loss of human life, serious infrastructural damage, displacement, and the loss of assets and income. This EMOP aims to save lives and to protect livelihoods, reduce hunger, safeguard the already precarious nutritional status of vulnerable groups and rehabilitate/restore the livelihoods of those affected by the floods in support of Strategic Objective 1.

This EMOP targets those who are food-insecure, displaced or highly affected by the floods and living in temporary shelters with host families and whose main source of income is from agriculture and/or livestock. To respond to the Government request and considering the on-going WFP relief activities, nutrition activities under this operation will target the

Burkina Faso

geographical areas not covered by the nutrition PRRO, whereas the livelihoods' recovery activities will be implemented in the whole affected area.

Based on last year's flood response experience and the prevailing household food security and market situation, short-term CFA activities are the Government and stakeholders preferred response. A comprehensive package of assistance is therefore envisaged that will help households to: (i) rebuild their livelihoods; (ii) meet their essential needs; and (iii) resume economic activities in the affected communities through market demand.

CFA activities will be labour-intensive, small-scale and of a short-duration, three months. Activities will focus on the recovery of community productive assets, such as the rehabilitation of lowland plots for horticulture, water-management facilities, the rehabilitation of feeder roads and the reconstruction of dwellings. CFA participants will receive monthly cash transfers that correspond to 65 percent of the national minimum wage. Taking into account the average share of household food expenditure in the targeted geographical areas, this cash assistance is expected to meet almost 100 percent of household food needs.

To prevent deterioration in their nutritional status, protection rations of CSB and vegetable oil will be distributed to all children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in those areas not targeted by the PRRO.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | 7,500 |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | 7,500 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash | % | 90 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 1,687,500 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 29 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 3 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burkina Faso PRRO 200054: "Reversing Undernutrition Burkina Faso"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 18,635 mt

Persistent high food prices in local markets, a significant decline in household income due to falling cotton prices and a 17 percent cereal production shortfall in 2009 have exacerbated the precarious food security situation in Burkina Faso. As a result, undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women is still of concern in most of the country. Contributing to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the objectives of this PRRO are to reduce acute malnutrition below emergency levels and strengthen government capacity to respond to food security crises arising from market shocks.

Burkina Faso

WFP assistance will target eight food and nutrition-insecure regions. The relief component will address the high rates of acute malnutrition by providing targeted supplementary feeding to wasted children under 5 and to undernourished pregnant and lactating women for their nutritional rehabilitation. Beneficiaries will be admitted and discharged based on their nutritional status, in line with the national nutrition protocol. Due to the very high stunting rates, the operation's recovery component will facilitate gender-oriented nutrition education activities to promote childcare and to improve food consumption habits. An individual protection ration will be provided during the lean season to all children under 2 to prevent a seasonal increase in wasting, particularly in areas where there is a deficit in agricultural production. To address the particular nutritional needs of children under 2, a specific type of improved CSB with a higher caloric density and lipid content will be provided. Older children, 3–5 years old, and women will receive CSB together with cooking oil. Resources will be prioritized for the Sahel, North and East regions, which are highly exposed to hazards and are frequently affected by cereal production shortfalls.

A small-scale pilot activity for the prevention of malnutrition in pregnant women, consisting of micronutrient powders along with an individual protective supplementary ration of cereals, beans and vegetable oil, will be undertaken to support the Ministry of Health's efforts to improve eating habits and the quality of local foods.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 287,500 | 178,000 | 465,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 109,500 | 356,000 | 465,500 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | | | |
| Number of pregnant/lactating women that received MNPs | | number | 51,000 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition | | number | 2,400 |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | | number | 12 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | | number | 372 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | | |
| Number of local early warning systems in place | | number | 8 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burkina Faso CP 200163: "Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 42,813 mt/US\$6,018,750

The CP will target the most food-insecure regions of Burkina Faso, the Sahel, North and East, with the goal of reducing chronic malnutrition and food insecurity in a context of climate change and high household poverty. Targeting women, children and vulnerable groups living

Burkina Faso

in food-insecure rural areas, as well as beneficiaries of HIV/AIDS interventions living in urban areas, this project is in line with WFP strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The planned outcomes include:

- increased access to primary education;
- improved nutritional status of pupils in assisted primary schools, children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV;
- reduced risk of rural households falling into acute hunger through improved food consumption;
- strengthened agricultural sector through local procurement and support to food fortification and processing; and
- progress made towards nationally owned school feeding nutrition, HIV/AIDS and rural development programmes.

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 25,153 mt

This component of the CP will support the Government's goal to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education by providing school meals to children in the most food-insecure areas and technical assistance to the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy to enhance the Government's school feeding programme. WFP will provide fortified meals to primary school children living in the Sahel region, where the current enrolment rate, 41 percent, is significantly lower than the national average. Children will receive sweetened CSB porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, supplemented with micronutrient powders. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and complete the primary school cycle, girls enrolled in the last two grades with an attendance rate of at least 80 percent will receive a take-home ration of 10 kg of cereals per month.

WFP will undertake capacity development activities to strengthen the national school feeding programme in the areas of food procurement, transport and food management, the calculation of rations, and monitoring and evaluation. Government involvement in the WFP school feeding programme will be encouraged through in-kind or cash contributions. To the extent possible, a gradual transition to community school feeding will also be developed.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 40,890 | 46,110 | 87,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 40,890 | 46,110 | 87,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 7,600 | | 7,600 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 7,600 | | 7,600 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Burkina Faso

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 46,980 | |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 40,020 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 640 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 20 | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 | |

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is confronted with a large-scale nutritional crisis; according to WFP's nutritional monitoring data the prevalence of wasting among children ages 0-35 months in 2008 and 2009 was categorized as critical. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is of concern and in particular iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres remain low for both preventive and curative care. Overall HIV prevalence in targeted regions is low at 1.6 percent, however, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 4 percent, double the national average and jeopardizes the food security of thousands of urban families.

This activity of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women;
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6-23 months; and
- assist PLHIV/AIDS and children orphaned by AIDS.

In 2011, nutrition interventions will be implemented under PRRO 200054 and will shift to the CP in January 2012, when the prevalence of acute malnutrition is expected to fall below 10 percent. The main activity in 2011 is therefore HIV/AIDS support: individual rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB will be provided to malnourished patients on ART for six months. Children from food-insecure households and orphaned by AIDS will also be assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries will be reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a UNDP programme that supports the development of income generating-activities to enhance the self-reliance of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Burkina Faso

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 7,584 | 4,416 | 12,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 7,584 | 4,416 | 12,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 8,200 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 |

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 3: "Enhancing Agricultural Value Chain through Local Procurement, Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 2,922 mt/US\$6,018,750

The poor availability of food and the lack of income-generating activities in risk prone rural areas in the Sahel, and the east and north regions of the country are pushing people to migrate to urban areas or gold-mining sites, often increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. This activity will therefore focus on the restoration and protection of natural resources, small-scale irrigation, land reclamation and erosion control, to enable poor families to increase the availability of agricultural or grazing land, diversify their agricultural or livestock production and mitigate the effects of climatic hazards in those areas affected by repeated natural disasters. WFP will provide a combination of food and cash transfers to food-insecure households participating in the creation of productive and disaster mitigation assets during the dry season from January to April.

Enhancing women's role and condition is a key program objective. Dedicated activities such as a functional literacy course will be organized to ensure women can equally benefit from the assets created. Through this activity, WFP will also provide its expertise in disaster prevention and response management. Participants will receive a combination of individual food rations, cereals, pulses and vegetable oil, and cash, US\$1.25 per working day, in return for their participation in community projects. This activity contributes to Strategic Objective 2.

Burkina Faso

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | |
| Number of local early warning systems in place | number | 5 |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | 9,800 |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | 10,200 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 337,500 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | hectares | 4,000 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 20 |

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 4: "Strengthen the Agricultural Sector through Local Procurement and Support to Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: US\$1,131,500

Agricultural production remains at a small-scale and subsistence level in Burkina Faso, and food processing and food fortification are still underdeveloped despite being among the priorities of the national economic development plan. Existing producers of fortified food have limited technical and marketing capacities.

Under this capacity building activity, WFP will continue to use its purchasing power through local purchases, to boost employment, develop sustainable livelihoods and build up the capacity of smallholders organizations. The P4P initiative will strengthen the capacities of its partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, and training and exchange of lessons learnt among producers' organizations. WFP will also support existing projects to enhance the production of local fortified weaning flours and use ongoing nutrition programmes as a catalyst to promote the use and consumption of these foods. Over time, WFP programmes aim to proportionally reduce the volume of imported fortified foods and increase its local procurement. An estimated 1,000 small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component in 2011. This activity supports Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Burkina Faso

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Female | Male | Total |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 600 | 400 | 1,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 60 |
| Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 30 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Cameroon

Country Background

Cameroon ranks 153 of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. In spite of a per capita GDP of US\$2,043, 40 percent of its 18.5 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent depend on agro-pastoral activities. In addition, fragile political and security conditions in neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to the influx of refugees from the Central African Republic and Chad, 87,000 of whom are currently dispersed in the East and Adamaoua regions.



The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high rates of malnutrition among the food-insecure especially in the Sahelian north and far north regions, where a recent survey showed acute malnutrition rates of 14 percent and 11 percent respectively. The chronic malnutrition rate is classified as critical in the north region, with 43 percent food-insecure, and as serious in the far north, with 36 percent food-insecure.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low food crop production resulting in chronic food insecurity. A WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, conducted in 2007, revealed poor agricultural production, low education and income levels were largely responsible for the vulnerability in the northern regions which are among the most food-insecure zones with food accounting for more than 40 percent of households' total expenditures. In January 2010, a joint Government/FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was conducted in the north and far north regions and concluded that the northern areas of the Logone and Chari division was also affected by the widespread drought which struck the Eastern Sahel. According to the survey, 216,000 people in the Logone and Chari need immediate food assistance; 124,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women are suffering from malnutrition.

Education levels reveal significant disparities among regions, rural and urban areas, and between genders. Fifteen percent of adults living in rural areas in the three northern regions have completed their primary school education, and only 5 percent of women have had access to basic education.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cameroon

In 2011, WFP will respond to challenges related to basic education, food insecurity and malnutrition by implementing support activities in the three northern regions of the country through an EMOP for the drought response and a CP. In addition, the needs of Central African Republic and Chadian refugees will be addressed by a PRRO.

Guided by UNDAF, WFP will be supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities in line with its PRSP. In its effort to address low school enrolment rates and improve food availability during the lean season for the most vulnerable

Cameroon

populations, WFP is contributing to MDG1, 2 and 3. Monthly GFD and the provision of fortified food to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women implemented under the EMOP and the PRRO are in support of MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 4,493,975 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 18,541,560 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 3,554,234 |
| Total | | | | | | | 26,589,770 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 0 | 0 | 273 | 2,726 | 273 | 3,272 | 0 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 15,627 | 1,879 | 1,175 | 1,044 | 219 | 19,945 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 3,270 | 284 | 95 | 0 | 28 | 3,677 | 0 |
| Total | 18,897 | 2,163 | 1,543 | 3,770 | 520 | 26,894 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Cameroon EMOP 200127: "Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population and Acutely Malnourished Groups in Northern Cameroon"

Duration: 1 June 2010 – 30 April 2011

Total food commitment: 27,498 mt

The widespread drought which struck the eastern Sahel has also affected the extreme north region of Cameroon, particularly the Logone and Chari division. As a result, the food security status of already vulnerable households has further deteriorated, causing a food and nutritional crisis in one of the poorest areas of the country.

According to the CFSAM conducted by the Government, FAO and WFP in January 2010, 216,000 people in the northern areas of the Logone and Chari division are in need of emergency food assistance. Targeting of the most vulnerable households for GFD has been done in collaboration with the local government authorities based on the findings of the CFSAM survey. Beneficiaries under the supplementary feeding programme component are targeted in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP aims at saving lives and protecting livelihoods in crisis situations by providing food assistance to drought affected populations in the north and extreme north regions. The main activities of the operation include five-months of GFDs of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to the drought affected households. A school feeding programme including CSB, sugar and vegetable oil will be implemented for 11 months for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in the north and far north regions.

Cameroon

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 81,800 | 42,100 | 123,900 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 41,300 | 82,600 | 123,900 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 200 | |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cameroon PRRO 200053: “Food Assistance to Central African and Chadian Refugees in Cameroon”

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 39,889 mt

There are two refugee caseloads in Cameroon: a group from Central African Republic which started arriving in 2005 and a group from Chad which began arriving on 1 February 2008. The influx of Central Africans in eastern Cameroon has increased over time and now numbers 87,000 people. The group of refugees from Chad who sought refuge in northern Cameroon and is accommodated in the Langui Camp has steadily decreased and is now stabilized at 5,000 people.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, this PRRO responds to the food and nutritional needs of both groups of refugees. The overall objectives of the project is to save the lives of the refugees through a monthly GFD of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in order to provide a daily ration of 2,100 kcal. The PRRO will also improve the health and nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women through the provision of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar. In addition, FFA and FFT programmes will be implemented in order to address the self-reliant needs of refugees and participants under FFA/FFT activities who will be given a daily family ration consisting of cereals and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year respectively.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 47,703 | 44,297 | 92,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 48,198 | 43,802 | 92,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 48,198 | 43,802 | 92,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,700 | 5,900 | 11,600 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 7,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 2,240 | 960 | 3,200 |

** Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.*

Cameroon

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt | number | 92,000 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 75 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of bridges rehabilitated | number | 5 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition) | number | 5 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cameroon CP 105300: "Country Programme – Cameroon (2008 – 2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,265 mt

Basic education and food security remain an important challenge in the three northern regions of Cameroon targeted by the CP. In line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, WFP's intervention focuses on the following main objectives: (i) the improvement in access to primary education by increasing school enrolment and attendance rates and the overall performance of children at schools with particular attention to young girls; and (ii) the improvement of the food security situation of vulnerable communities through the establishment of cereal granaries as well as by reinforcing their capacities to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchases.

Activities of the CP are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group and local NGOs. The Government contribution includes the payment of secondary transport for the school feeding programme and the provision of storage facilities at extended delivery points. In addition, the Government has pledged to increase its in-kind contribution of cereals to the Food Security and Rural Development activity under component two of the CP. In order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school feeding policy as well as preparing the hand-over strategy for the school feeding programme.

Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 1: "Education Support for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 14,765 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity contributes to the improvement of school enrolment, retention and learning capacity of children, with special attention to girls. WFP provides assistance to Government primary schools located in the three northern regions where access to education is an economic problem for the most underprivileged households, and where enrolment rates are lower than 30 percent and gender disparity is as high as 50 percent. Under this activity, a daily hot meal is provided to primary school children 165 days a year. The food basket contains rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for hot meals served at

Cameroon

school. Girls receive a quarterly take home ration of cereals as an incentive for their parents to allow them to complete their primary education.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 24,095 | 33,273 | 57,368 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 24,095 | 33,273 | 57,368 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 8,335 | | 8,335 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 8,335 | | 8,335 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of months THR's were distributed | number | 9 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 287 | |

Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 2: "Food Security and Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,500 mt

Supporting Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity aims to: (i) address village food deficits in the short-term by establishing community cereal granaries; (ii) encourage agricultural producers to contribute to school feeding activities; (iii) increase women's participation in community development activities and improve their capacity to manage assets; and (iv) improve national capacity for food security early warning, vulnerability assessments and emergency preparedness and response.

This activity will be implemented in the north, far north and Adamaoua regions. WFP supports communities in the building and management of 500 cereal granaries, which are mainly entrusted to women's groups. WFP provides a one-off stock supply of maize or sorghum, 10 to 15 mt, to each group. The groups are expected to sustain the operation on purely business terms. Hence, the activity helps rural communities to improve agricultural production and to manage cereal stocks. Additionally, it helps to reduce vulnerability and enables people to assume greater responsibility for the future supply of food to schools. In fact, this activity could be seen as part of the phase-out strategy from the school feeding programme: rural communities increasing their food contribution to school canteens.

WFP has been strengthening and broadening its partnership base with the European Union and local NGOs in view of enhancing communities' managerial capacity. These concerted efforts will contribute to ensure progressive ownership of the project, sustainability and replication in other poor rural communities. In fact, the cereals provided by WFP are sold during the lean season to members of the rural communities below the market price. During the harvest season, when the price is low, the amount obtained from the sale during the lean season is used to purchase more cereals. Normally, if the cereal bank is well managed, its stocks keep increasing from year to year. Thus, the more cereal banks WFP will establish, the more rural communities will ensure progressive ownership of this project. The Government

Cameroon

strongly supports this food security project through the decentralized technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and has promised to fulfil its in-kind contribution pledge to provide 600 mt of cereals yearly.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 10,320 | 2,580 | 12,900 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | | number | 30 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | | % | 50 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Central African Republic

Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country with four million inhabitants. Armed conflict between government forces and opposition groups as well as banditry, mainly in the north, has forced 192,000 Central Africans into internal displacement and 160,000 to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. While the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” brought together main rebel groups and the Government in December 2008, the ensuing peace process, including election preparation and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), has been slow with continued sporadic armed clashes and displacement.



The country ranked 179 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. It suffers from poor infrastructure and a lack of basic services. Prolonged insecurity has led to decreased agricultural production. The economy was negatively impacted by the global economic downturn in 2009 and increased local food prices. The 2009 WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicates 30 percent of the population is food-insecure. GAM at the national level for children under 5 is 10 percent and chronic malnutrition is 38 percent. The national HIV prevalence is 6 percent; the highest in the sub-region. Life expectancy has decreased since 1988 and is currently 47 years. The national net school enrolment of primary school children is 56 percent. In addition, the Central African Republic hosts 31,000 refugees, mainly from the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP activities, which are carried out through four projects, support MDG1 through 6, the Government's PRSP and the intergovernmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding. Established in 2005, the Peacebuilding Commission is an intergovernmental advisory body of the United Nations that supports peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict, and is a key addition to the capacity of the international community in the broad peace agenda.

WFP is implementing a PRRO in the southeast and the conflict-affected north to save lives, improve food security and nutritional status, and rebuild livelihoods. WFP aims to meet the most vulnerable immediate food needs whilst contributing to early recovery through GFD, seed protection rations, FFA, FFT, emergency school feeding, nutritional interventions and activities for PLHIV.

In line with MDG2, 4 and 5, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the National Protocol on Nutrition, Central African Republic's development project seeks to stabilize attendance and improve the attention span for primary schoolchildren through its school feeding programme. In support of MDG4 and 5, it also aims to lower the rate of malnourished children under 5 and further contributes to MDG6.

Central African Republic

In addition, WFP manages UNHAS. This provides rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to areas which are inaccessible due to insecurity and poor infrastructure and which become impassable during the rainy season (May to September).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 31,487,750 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 10,951,871 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 3,554,835 |
| Total | | | | | | | 45,994,456 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 12,991 | 2,053 | 1,325 | 4,373 | 1,010 | 21,752 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 4,330 | 915 | 578 | 2,305 | 206 | 8,334 | 0 |
| Total | 17,321 | 2,968 | 1,903 | 6,678 | 1,216 | 30,086 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central African Republic PRRO 200050: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict in the Central African Republic and in the Sub-Region"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 47,204 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the project aims to: (i) increase the food consumption of IDPs, refugees and returnees affected by armed conflicts and displacements; (ii) reduce malnutrition among children, women and PLHIV in conflict-affected areas to below the critical threshold; and (iii) contribute to restoring and protecting the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities.

WFP will target the conflict-affected northern regions by providing relief assistance through GFD to IDPs, returnees and refugees, nutritional support to malnourished children 6-59 months and underweight pregnant and lactating women and assistance to PLHIV. Recovery activities include:

- Emergency school feeding, which targets 180 schools, to facilitate the return of children to school;
- FFA activities including seed protection rations to promote food production/asset creation (land rehabilitation, storage) and rehabilitate basic infrastructure (roads, schools); and
- FFT through apprentice/literacy courses and support to the DDR process.

Refugees, returnees, IDPs, mothers of severely malnourished children, primary school

Central African Republic

children and PLHIV receive the full food basket of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and CSB. Those being provided nutritional support are provided with CSB, oil and sugar. Cereals and oil are distributed to FFT and FFA participants, with the latter also receiving pulses and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 272,216 | 206,434 | 478,650 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 61,483 | 60,994 | 122,477 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 13,303 | 13,197 | 26,500 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 74,786 | 74,191 | 148,977 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 27,930 | 16,150 | 44,080 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 19,950 | 8,550 | 28,500 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 79,097 | 83,654 | 162,751 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 2,520 | 5,880 | 8,400 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 19,093 | 44,651 | 63,744 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | | kcal/person/day | 2,100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | | number | 180 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | | number | 90 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | | number | 80 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | | hectares | 1,400 |
| FFT | | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | | number | 8,400 |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | | % | 100 |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | | number | 500 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Central African Republic DEV 103610: "Support for Education for All and Health"

Duration: 1 October 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 31,649 mt

This project seeks to increase school enrolment, improve attendance and school performance, and reduce dropouts for pre- and primary school children. It also strives to address moderate acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months and improve the nutritional status of malnourished pregnant and lactating women. These goals are in line with Strategic Objective 4.

Central African Republic

WFP targets eight prefectures in the south of the country with high levels of food insecurity and low school enrolment rates. To improve children's concentration during school, a daily hot meal composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt will be provided on-site to children in primary schools and in community based childcare centres 175 school days per year.

A ration of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar will be provided to children under 5 following treatment for moderately acute malnutrition at local health centres for a period of 90 days. Beneficiaries are targeted through measuring weight-for-height and MUAC. This same ration will also be provided to underweight pregnant and lactating women attending community and health centres. WFP will also support therapeutic feeding by providing a daily ration to caretakers of severely malnourished children under 5 as a key incentive to maintain attendance at health centres. This ration is composed of cereals, pulses, CSB, oil, sugar and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 92,226 | 86,304 | 178,530 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 72,186 | 76,344 | 148,530 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 210 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 461 |

Central African Republic DEV 200191: "HIV Central African Republic"

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 March 2012 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,692 mt

The overall goal of the project is to support the implementation of nationally owned care and support programmes for PLHIV and OVC with the ultimate aim to hand-over the activities to the Government, families and communities. WFP strives to increase people's adherence to treatment, improve theirs and their families' food security and nutritional status thereby building their strength and capacities to support themselves.

In line with Strategic Objectives 3 through 5, this project will be implemented in the south of the country and will support PLHIV following ART, PMTCT beneficiaries, TB patients on DOTS and their households, and OVC. WFP will support FFT to rebuild and sustain livelihoods enabling beneficiaries to exit from the programme. Additionally, WFP will prepare the programme hand-over by building the analytical capacity of government organizations required for a sustainable HIV response. This response will encompass

Central African Republic

increased dialogue on HIV issues, greater collaboration on programme monitoring and evaluation as well as training. Beneficiaries for all activities will be selected for enrolment based on their nutritional status.

The food basket is composed of: cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt for ART, TB and OVC activities, whilst PMTCT beneficiaries will receive CSB, oil and sugar. FFT rations will consist of cereals and oil. Family rations are provided for ART and TB activities while all other participants receive an individual ration.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 17,264 | 15,936 | 33,200 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 17,264 | 15,936 | 33,200 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 4,016 | 3,984 | 8,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA) | number | 8,000 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 17,200 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | |
| Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance | number | 8,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 |

(d) Special Operations

Central African Republic Special Operation 105620: "Provision of Safe and Reliable Air Transport to the Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic"

Duration: 25 October 2006 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$15,456,349 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$15,347,959)

Insecurity, bad roads and poor infrastructure conditions in the Central African Republic impede access to beneficiaries. Consequently, air travel is crucial for the provision of an effective and timely humanitarian response. WFP is managing UNHAS to provide rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to these unreachable areas. The humanitarian air service also provides medical and security evacuations when required. UNHAS transports light non-food cargo, particularly during the rainy season, to ensure it reaches the field bases of humanitarian organizations in good condition. The UNHAS fleet provides this logistical support for WFP and humanitarian agencies and relies mainly on donor contributions as well as cost recovery. There are currently 40 United Nations agencies and NGOs in the Central

Central African Republic

African Republic.

UNHAS is currently operating one aircraft, a 15-seater LET 410, which has a short take-off and landing. The Let 410 capacity will accommodate increased users' requirements by adding additional flight hours. This airplane serves 17 locations within the country.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | number | 80 |
| Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air | number | 5 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 500 |

Chad

Country Background

Chad is a low-income, food-deficit country, listed 175 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. With a population of 10.5 million and a 2 percent average annual growth rate, Chad's economy has long been inhibited by its landlocked position, high energy costs and a history of instability. Almost half of the Chadian population lives under the poverty threshold with the rural population being most disadvantaged. Malnutrition is one of the main problems facing the local population with an alarming prevalence especially in the Bahr el-Ghazal region where a 28 percent GAM rate has been reported. Poverty and food insecurity limits access to basic education, leading to a net enrolment rate of 61 percent in 2005 and an adult illiteracy rate of 68 percent.



Poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts during the country's 50 years of independence while tensions between ethnic groups have contributed to political instability. The recent escalation of violence among ethnic groups and rebel incursion in the east have further destabilized the country and displaced more than 180,000 people. Additionally, Chad is subject to the spill-over effects from crises in the neighbouring countries of the Sudan and the Central African Republic. During the past six years, Chad has hosted over 255,000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region as well as 88,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees; Chad relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

Food insecurity in the Sahelian belt of Chad has been exacerbated by the 2009 drought that led to poor agricultural production. The results of the EFSA conducted in March 2010 shows 42 percent of the households were severely food-insecure, 1,102,000 people, and 19 percent moderately food-insecure, 482,000 people. Eighty percent of the population depends on subsistence farming and herding for their livelihoods. Cereal production is heavily affected by erratic rains, cyclical droughts and locust infestations. Poor farming practices and limited access to food make the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

Given the complexity of food insecurity and malnutrition in a politically fragile context, WFP interventions in Chad include relief, rehabilitation and development objectives which contribute to 7 of the 8 MDGs.

Relief assistance is provided to refugees, IDPs, returnees and drought-affected populations through two EMOPs covering eastern Chad and the western Sahelian belt, while a PRRO is implemented in southern Chad. These activities support MDG1, 2 and 5. Through its CP in western and central Chad, WFP provides assistance to local inhabitants in food-insecure areas by promoting primary education through school feeding activities and supporting the nutrition and health status of vulnerable groups through selective feeding programmes

Chad

contributing to the achievement of MDG2 through 7. These interventions are in line with the initiatives in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and contribute to the achievement of four of the principal objectives of the Chadian Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Phase II.

In support of the humanitarian community, WFP manages the UNHAS providing a vital air link for more than 100 United Nations agencies and NGOs as well as donor representatives and the media. It also provides evacuation services and transport of light cargo to inaccessible areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 195,312,822 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 12,598,591 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 11,764,087 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 13,012,051 |
| Total | | | | | | | 232,687,550 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 103,349 | 13,005 | 7,776 | 23,918 | 5,424 | 153,471 | 0 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 6,288 | 1,621 | 429 | 670 | 162 | 9,171 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 7,085 | 228 | 816 | 1,980 | 673 | 10,782 | 0 |
| Total | 116,722 | 14,855 | 9,021 | 26,568 | 6,260 | 173,424 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Chad EMOP 200060: "Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced and Affected Host Populations in Eastern Chad"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 99,170 mt

This operation covers the eastern regions of Chad and provides support to Sudanese refugees, Chadians who are internally displaced and members of the host population who have been affected by the arrival of refugees and the internally displaced, as well as people who have been affected by the 2009/10 drought. With the ongoing insecurity in Darfur, Sudanese refugees are not expected to be able to return safely in the near future. Moreover, due to environmental and socio-economic factors, refugees and IDPs have limited access to farming land for cultivation or livestock rearing and therefore depend mainly on humanitarian assistance for their survival. While host communities have access to farming land, the harvest has been negatively impacted by drought and floods.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, the overall objective of this project is to:

- save the lives of Sudanese refugees and IDPs from Chad and contribute to the reduction of acute malnutrition through GFD and targeted supplementary feeding;

Chad

- improve the food consumption of host populations whose food and nutrition security have been adversely affected by drought and crop failure during the 2009/10 agriculture season, and IDPs who have been displaced due to intercommunity and armed conflicts, through GFD and emergency school feeding, including take-home rations for girls; and
- protect livelihoods and enhance beneficiaries' self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery through the re-establishment of livelihoods, the food and nutrition security of IDPs, returnees and host populations affected by conflict in eastern Chad through FFA and FFT activities.

The food basket for GFD consists of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, salt and sugar. For FFA and school feeding activities, the food commodities are cereals, oil, pulses and sugar. Beneficiaries of nutritional activities will receive oil, CSB and sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 467,000 | 402,000 | 869,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 101,520 | 86,480 | 188,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 144,585 | 110,415 | 255,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 144,585 | 110,415 | 255,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 21,000 | 21,000 | 42,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 51,520 | 60,480 | 112,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 600 | 200 | 800 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 6,300 | 7,900 | 14,200 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Chad

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Emergency School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 695 |
| Number of IDP, returnee or refugee children assisted by WFP | number | 40,000 |
| Number of PTAs trained in environmental protection and management | number | 500 |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves | number | 30 |
| Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed | number | 30 |
| Number of months THR's were distributed | number | 9 |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 420 |
| Number of sanitation facilities or latrines rehabilitated or constructed | number | 30 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 80 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 500 |
| Number of bridges constructed | number | 10 |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | number | 150,000 |
| Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed | m3 | 50,000 |
| Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed | m3 | 16,500 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 365 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,300 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |

Chad EMOP 200112: "Emergency Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Population in Chad"

Duration: 1 March 2010 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 101,085 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 46,784 mt)

This project was launched in response to the drought caused by low and erratic rainfall during the 2009–2010 cropping season. A crop and food supply assessment in October 2009 estimated a cereal deficit for the 2009–2010 agricultural seasons as being 35 percent below the five-year average, equal to a net deficit of 637,000 mt. The drought has seriously affected crop production and negatively impacted the availability of pasture for livestock in the Sahelian belt of Chad, hence reducing livelihood options for already vulnerable populations and increasing malnutrition rates.

The regions of the Sahelian belt of Chad are structurally the most food-insecure in the country due to their cyclic exposure to weather hazards further exacerbated by the past years' poor agricultural production. Given the alarming situation in Chad's Sahelian belt, the overall objectives of this EMOP are to improve food consumption, reduce malnutrition and restore the livelihoods of people. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the specific objectives are:

Chad

- to save lives of the drought-affected population through GFD as well as blanket feeding to children ages 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women;
- to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through the treatment of moderately malnourished children 6–59 months under a targeted supplementary feeding programme; and
- to reduce hazard related to shocks in targeted communities.

Supplementary feeding will be targeting children 6–59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be supported with CSB, sugar and oil. Blanket feeding will target all children ages 6–23 months and all pregnant and lactating women from the second trimester of pregnancy until 6 months after delivery; CSB, oil and sugar will be distributed for 12 months. GFD and FFA rations will be composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 406,214 | 330,538 | 736,752 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 314,600 | 290,400 | 605,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 43,000 | 43,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 55,000 | 55,000 | 110,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Planned |
| | Unit of Measure | | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | | 3 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | | 12 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | | 360 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | | 150 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | | 10 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Chad PRRO 200059: "Assistance to CAR Refugees and the Host Population in Chad"

Duration: 1 April 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 22,858 mt

Since 2003 the southern region of Chad has been hosting refugees fleeing insecurity in the Central African Republic. These refugees have been assisted by WFP since their settlement. Currently, a total of 88,000 refugees reside in southern Chad. The latest influx of 20,000 people arrived in 2009 and settled in the southeastern region of Salamat. This new PRRO is based on the recommendations from the 2009 JAM as well as on the results of the joint December 2009 Government/FAO/WFP/Famine Early Warning System Network crop assessment mission. The former assessment concluded the region hosting refugees also

Chad

suffered from erratic rains and subsequent crop failures affecting the refugees and local population. Therefore, along with refugees, this project will also assist the targeted local population.

With the current security situation in northern Central African Republic, the refugees are not likely to return home in the near future. Covering the regions in southern Chad, this PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, through its relief and recovery actions aims to:

- save the lives of refugees and targeted host population through the provision of life-saving relief assistance as well as through supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; and
- re-establish and strengthen the livelihoods of refugees and host communities through the creation of social and productive assets and the enhancement of technical capacity and skills required to attain food self-sufficiency.

Under the relief component, WFP will provide GFD to refugees and assist targeted people from the host population during the two-month lean season. Supplementary feeding rations will be provided throughout the year to children between 6 and 59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, pregnant women from the third trimester until 6 months after childbirth as well as a caretakers' ration in therapeutic feeding centres. GFD beneficiaries will receive cereals, pulses, oil and salt while supplementary feeding beneficiaries will receive oil, CSB and sugar.

The recovery component will provide food assistance through FFA and FFT during the lean season targeting vulnerable households who have experienced crop and/or livestock losses; beneficiaries will be selected through community-based participatory approaches. FFA and FFT beneficiaries will receive cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 58,850 | 54,350 | 113,200 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 34,736 | 32,064 | 66,800 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 15,132 | 13,968 | 29,100 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,660 | 2,800 | 8,460 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 7,842 | 7,238 | 15,080 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Chad

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,200 | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,100 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 365 | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 100 | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 196 | |
| Number of classrooms rehabilitated | number | 45 | |
| Number of shallow wells constructed | number | 151 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,000 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 9 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Chad CP 104780: "Country Programme – Chad (2007–2010)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 42,006 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 31,224 mt)

The CP, in line with the country's UNDAF, will focus on improving adult literacy, promoting access to basic education, especially for women and girls, and improving the nutritional and health status of pregnant women and malnourished children between 6 months and 5 years. Activities will also enable rural populations to secure sustainable means of subsistence and to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity. The project will cover seven regions.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the two components of the CP aim to:

- improve access to primary education and reduce disparity between boys and girls through onsite school meals and take-home rations for girls in grades 5 and 6;
- increase the access of impoverished households to literacy and numeracy training, particularly for women and adolescent girls facing chronic poverty as the literacy rate for women in Chad is very low and girls education is not a priority in rural areas;
- meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, particularly malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women; and
- address the food and nutrition needs of food-insecure PLHIV on ART and their families.

Chad

Chad CP 104780, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 26,092 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 19,474 mt)

Under the objective of promoting basic education and increasing literacy rates, this activity will target primary schools where enrolment and performance levels are below the national average. Schoolchildren will be provided hot meals of maize meal, sugar and oil. Based on the attendance, girls in grades 5 and 6 will be provided with take-home family rations of cereals, oil and salt at the end of the term/semester, as an incentive to parents to keep them in school.

The adult literacy activity will include literacy and numeracy training, providing the basis for job opportunities including income-generating activities after graduation. Participants will receive take home rations of cereals, oil and salt through FFT activities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 95,795 | 132,830 | 228,625 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 76,000 | 74,000 | 150,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 16,000 | | 16,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 16,000 | | 16,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 2,047 | 878 | 2,925 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| FFT | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 90 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy) | number | 2,925 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 150,000 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 16,000 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 728 |

Chad CP 104780, Activity 3: "Improvement of Health and Nutrition among Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 9,710 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 5,546 mt)

WFP aims to improve the nutrition and health status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women through supplementary feeding. Beneficiaries in supplementary feeding centres will be given an individual ration of CSB, oil and sugar.

Chad

PLHIV will be assisted through a household ration to improve their nutritional status and contribute to improved adherence of ARV treatment. Beneficiaries will be provided with a family ration of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, salt and sugar. Assistance will be provided for 6 months to most food-insecure HIV affected households, after which they will be introduced to and encouraged to participate in income generating activities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|--------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 55,800 | 24,200 | 80,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 25,000 | 30,000 | 55,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 15,500 | 9,500 | 25,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 25,000 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 360 | |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets | number | 25,000 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |

(d) Special Operations

Chad Special Operation 200058: "Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$26,024,102 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$ 13,012,051)

This SO facilitates the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad where the population in need live in remote areas. Given the poor road conditions and the prevailing insecurity, travel by road can be risky and impracticable. Besides the ICRC, which provides passenger air service for their own staff, UNHAS remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad.

The project provides a common, inter-agency humanitarian air transport service to meet the operational requirements of the humanitarian community in Chad. The operation also transports light cargo and ensures timely evacuations, medical, security and casualty, for humanitarian workers. UNHAS provides transport services to over 100 organizations including United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs and donor missions.

As the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) is leaving Chad in 2011, and the additional UNHCR aircraft in support of UNHAS operations

Chad

will not be available in the coming year, this SO will face additional challenges and will become much more necessary as it will remain the only humanitarian air service in Chad. At this stage as the UNCT/user group is yet to decide on the air transport needs post - MINURCAT withdrawal.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | number | 400 |
| Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air | number | 20 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 4,300 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 110 |

Côte d'Ivoire

Country Background

As a consequence of the complex socio-political crisis which started in September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a period of instability. The country was split into the rebel held north and the Government controlled south, causing population displacement and a deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The 2007 Ouagadougou Agreement started the new peace process, which includes presidential elections now re-scheduled for late October 2010.



The 2008 National Survey on households' standard of living showed a deterioration of the poverty level from 38 percent in 2002 to 49 percent in 2008; 15 percent of the population live below the extreme poverty line of US\$1 per day. The mortality rate of children under 5 is 127 per 1,000 live births in 2007 increased from 125 per 1,000 live births in 2004. Maternal mortality is high at 810 per 100,000 live births, primary school enrolment is low at 50 percent and Côte d'Ivoire has the highest HIV prevalence rate in West Africa with just under 5 percent.

GAM rates vary between 4 and 10 percent in the northern and western regions; the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is critical, at 40 percent in seven of the eight regions surveyed in July 2009 by WFP, UNICEF and *Programme National de Nutrition* (National Nutrition Programme of the Ministry of Health).

Almost 13 percent of the population is food-insecure and 3 percent of the population is severely food-insecure. Food insecurity reaches almost 30 percent in the western and northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire; the most food insecure and adversely affected areas by the aftermath of Côte d'Ivoire socio-political crisis.

The examination of trends in the achievement of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire confirms that the progress made since the first national report on MDGs in 2003 is still insufficient; MDGs will not be met by the deadlines in any of the indicators.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

WFP continues to play a major role in Côte d'Ivoire through peacebuilding and rehabilitation efforts. Assistance in 2011 will be provided through a PRRO, which ends in March 2011, and three development projects. The development projects will replace some of the activities in the current PRRO.

In line with MDG1 through 7, the PRRO provides food assistance to support the recovery of acutely malnourished children under 5, malnourished pregnant and lactating women to reduce low birth weight babies and support breast feeding, and to school canteens by providing meals to primary school children in areas most adversely affected by the socio-political crisis. WFP will also provide technical support to the Government and partners on HIV/AIDS programmes and policies.

Côte d'Ivoire

In line with MDG3, development project 107590, “Support to Sustainable School Canteens in Cote d'Ivoire”, WFP provides school meals to primary schoolchildren to increase enrolment and attendance while reducing the gender disparity. The project also aims to hand-over school canteens to the Government over a five-year period. The strong capacity building component supports the National Directorate for School Canteens and women groups through a home-grown school feeding approach as per the new WFP strategy on school meals.

In line with MDG1, 4 through 6 and 8, the new development project 200188, “Nutrition and HIV”, seeks to increase the nutritional status of women, children and PLHIV and will follow the closure of the current PRRO due to end in March 2011. This project will aim to reduce chronic malnutrition, increase the nutritional status of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, and assist PLHIV through nutritious food rations and income generating activities. WFP will work closely with the Government in the capacity building hand-over strategy.

The second development project to replace the PRRO, development project 200190, “Support for Rice Production”, aims at finding national hunger solutions, increase household food security, and assist school canteens by focusing on lowland rice production and community gardens. The objective is to increase dietary diversity and assist long-term hunger solutions; these activities support MDG7 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 2,134,026 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 8,705,418 |
| Total | | | | | | | 10,839,445 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 1,261 | 246 | 161 | 354 | 81 | 2,103 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 3,463 | 655 | 651 | 3,218 | 408 | 8,395 | 0 |
| Total | 4,724 | 901 | 812 | 3,572 | 489 | 10,498 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Côte d'Ivoire

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 106720: "Assistance to Populations Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Protracted Crisis"

Duration: 1 July 2007 – 31 March 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2010)

Total food commitment: 84,741 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 78,677 mt)

In 2011, the PRRO will focus on:

- nutrition activities specifically, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months, support to malnourished pregnant and lactating women and support to caretakers of severely acute malnourished children;
- technical support to programmes for PLHIV in food-insecure households, support to enhance the government policy regarding patients on ART, prevention of mother to child transmission, and support to OVC; and
- school feeding programmes, providing primary school children in the most food-insecure areas with daily school meals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, all of these activities will be undertaken in the areas with links to high food insecurity and malnutrition.

A nutritious ration of CSB, oil, and sugar are essential in the recovery of moderate acute malnutrition and will be provided to the beneficiaries in supplementary feeding programmes, as well as in MCH programmes to assist in the reduction of low birth weight babies and reinforce breastfeeding practices. Malnourished individuals enter and exit programmes based on the national protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition. Primary schoolchildren will receive a hot lunch consisting of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

WFP is supporting the Government to develop a national protocol on the nutritional care and treatment of PLHIV and/or TB. WFP will also conduct training and provide technical support for government officials in the areas of nutrition and HIV/AIDS.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 143,560 | 121,940 | 265,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 31,000 | 10,000 | 41,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 107,760 | 116,740 | 224,500 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Côte d'Ivoire

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 88 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,022 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cote d'Ivoire DEV 107590: "Support to Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 24,615 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 12,240 mt)

The objectives of this development project are to improve school enrolment, increase attendance rates and build government capacity in school feeding management. In 2011 this project will be expanded to include schools throughout the entire country to enhance the government strategy on sustainable school canteens.

Beneficiaries receive a school lunch designed to fulfil one third of their daily needs for the 120 school days in the year. To increase girls' enrolment, attendance and retention rate, girls in six regions will also be targeted for family take-home rations. Girls in selected classes will receive 50 kg of rice at the end of each school quarter if they achieve at least 90 percent attendance per month.

WFP's project strategy consists of building the capacity of the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNC) by providing support for 100 percent of the school days in the first year. Through capacity building of the DNC and women's groups WFP aims to reduce food assistance and increasing government and communities' responsibility for providing the schools with food. The project started with 120,000 beneficiaries in the first year, and each additional year beneficiaries from the current PRRO enter the development project as capacity is being built throughout the country. WFP will contribute to the development of the national policy on school feeding, and help to build capacity at the national level through training in management, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and support to women's groups which eventually provide food to the schools. In line with this strategy to ensure the sustainability of school feeding in the long term, WFP will provide meals for all 120 school days the first year, 90 days the second year, 60 days the third year and 30 days for the fourth and fifth year. The number of meals provided by the Government and communities will increase as WFP's contribution decreases. The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of national counterparts, is vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long-term. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

The development project is in line with UNDAF and supports the national objectives on education set out in the National Development Plan for the Education and Vocational Training Sectors. It promotes Strategic Objective 4 by raising the level of education, and

Côte d'Ivoire

Strategic Objective 5 by strengthening the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 316,000 | 334,000 | 650,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 216,000 | 234,000 | 450,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 234,000 | |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 100 | |
| Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 216,000 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 50 | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 | |

Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200188: "Nutrition and HIV"

Duration: April 2011 – 31 May 2013 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 14,640 mt

This development project will respond to the nutritional needs of acutely and chronically malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV. Food and nutrition assistance will be aligned and integrated into local development strategies addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. Assistance will serve as an entry point to the process of developing self-reliance through income generating activities for HIV households. A strong capacity building component for national nutrition and HIV partners will ensure that local hunger solutions are established. Beneficiaries under supplementary feeding and MCH activities will receive rations composed of CSB, oil and sugar. The food basket for PLHIV is composed of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, sugar and salt.

Nutrition and HIV interventions will be focused in the northern and western regions of Cote d'Ivoire which are the most food-insecure and have the highest rates of malnutrition and consistent HIV prevalence. The central and southern regions where malnutrition rates are low but HIV prevalence is high will be targeted through the HIV component. The districts to be covered are selected according to the priorities of the Government, the prevalence of malnutrition and HIV, and the presence of implementing partners.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this development project will build on the achievements of previous projects and the sound partnerships where government services and NGOs have been established over the course of previous projects. This project with other

Côte d'Ivoire

United Nations agencies including FAO, UNICEF and UNAIDS will collaborate in implementation of food security, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS support programmes through joint activities or through complementary and synergistic activities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 138,395 | 111,605 | 250,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 30,130 | 182,370 | 212,500 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 19,420 | 18,080 | 37,500 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 4,020 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 88 | |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | | | |
| Number of children under-5 that received MNPs | number | 140,000 | |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of food assistance to PLHIV and HIV affected individuals in support of business, educational or agricultural training | number | 100 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on topics different from capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 2 | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 30 | |

Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200190: "Support for Rice Production"

Duration: 1 January 2011– May 2014 (New project subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,691 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this development project is designed to develop lowland rice production and market gardens in the Bouaké and Bondoukou regions following a global participatory approach to identify FFA activities. The immediate objectives of the project are the following: (i) improve food security through rice production combined with better management of water resources; (ii) diversify the food production and consumption of vulnerable households by introducing market gardening; (iii) increase farm incomes by promoting dry season farming; (iv) train farmers to develop their technical knowledge and skills in rice-growing and market gardening; and (v) provide essential support to the current development project "Sustainable School Canteen Programme", which would benefit from the increased availability of farm products coming from the newly developed and farmed land. Local purchases by the DNC could increase significantly as a result of the project.

WFP will work in close collaboration with the National Rice Programme in the project management. To this effect, WFP will recruit two programme officers, one trained primarily in rural engineering/agronomy and the other in rural sociology. In the field, programme

Côte d'Ivoire

assistants and female rural community organizers will be recruited to provide continuous monitoring of the project and mobilize the concerned communities.

Over the five-year period of this project, a total of 3,700 mt of rice will be distributed as an incentive to participants in community work and specific training sessions. The activities will make it possible to develop and reclaim lands assigned to farming and build the basic infrastructure required for quality management of the farm perimeters and products. The training provided to farmers will enable them to master all the stages and processes of land development and farming, including maintenance of infrastructure and equipment. Each participant will receive a daily family ration of 3 kg of rice. Targeting will be based on vulnerability, and priority will be given to households headed by women and youth.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 5,460 | 5,040 | 10,500 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,092 | 1,008 | 2,100 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | Unit of Measure |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | | | 100 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Gambia

Country Background

Gambia has a population of over 1.7 million and remains one of the least developed, low incomes, food-deficit countries in the world. With a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and a low per capita GDP of US\$329, it is ranked 168 of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. Poverty levels remain high with recent estimates showing poverty levels rising to 63 percent in 2009 from 59 percent in 2003. The recent global financial crisis exacerbated this situation with a decrease in development funds, the deteriorating government fiscal situation, falling remittances, decline in tourism and increases in import bills have adversely affected the most vulnerable urban and rural populations. Poor households therefore have limited access to basic food commodities.



Domestic food production meets only 50 percent of total national food requirements and there is a heavy reliance on imported food. Crop production has not been keeping up with population growth and improvements in recent harvests have not raised production to earlier per capita levels. While prices have decreased from the 2008 highs, the price of staple foods such as rice has remained well above last season's levels. The reintroduction of import taxes on rice and the removal of fuel subsidies also have an impact on upward trends in prices. Households now have to spend greater amounts of their earnings on food while experiencing a decline in their sources of income.

The quality of education is of concern as well as the retention of children in schools located in the disadvantaged regions of the country. Primary education completion rate is only 74 percent. Under current conditions, maintaining achievements is a challenge and a priority. In the education sector the improvements in enrolment rates need to be maintained and protected while completion rates and quality of education remains a critical challenge, particularly in disadvantaged regions of the country.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP continues its commitment in supporting the most vulnerable people in deprived areas of the country and in assisting the Government in its efforts in meeting the challenges of the MDGs. Through a development project, WFP provides a nutritious meal to children in pre- and primary schools, as well as take-home rations to community cooks that prepare the daily school meals in all the WFP-supported schools. The project is widely recognized as a stimulus in boosting enrolment and attendance, reducing drop-out rates and encouraging completion of primary school, contributing to MDG1 and 2. It also acts as the only country wide safety net for poorer families who benefit from the income transfer it provides.

To ensure the sustainable management of the school feeding programme, WFP continues to build institutional and human resource capacities of government counterparts and communities. In addition, complementary activities in nutrition and health education, school gardens and school infrastructure development are being implemented in collaboration with

Gambia

TNT, and other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

WFP is also implementing a VAM intervention which aims to identify and map vulnerabilities across the country, enhance sectoral coordination, build national capacities and set up a comprehensive food security monitoring system which incorporates household level food security information. This activity is being funded under a trust fund.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 3,776,485 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,776,485 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Development Operation | 3,185 | 828 | 276 | 0 | 83 | 4,372 | 0 |
| Total | 3,185 | 828 | 276 | 0 | 83 | 4,372 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Gambia DEV 105480: "Support to Basic Education in Rural & Urban Vulnerable Regions"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 July 2012

Total food commitment: 18,859 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the goal of this project is to support the Government's efforts in meeting MDG2 by ensuring education for all by 2015 and to maintain the gains in education achieved over the years. The quality of education remains a challenge while enrolment and completion rates need to be maintained. The project supports WFP's Strategic Objective 4.

This project has the following objectives:

- increase gross enrolment to 98 percent in WFP-assisted primary schools by the end of the project;
- maintain attendance rate at 95 percent and increase completion rate to 85 percent in WFP-assisted schools by the end of the project;
- increase enrolment rates in early childhood development centres to 20 percent in WFP-assisted centres;

Gambia

- maintain attendance rate at 85 percent in WFP-assisted early childhood development centres;
- improve the learning environment in selected schools; and
- enhance government capacity to phase-in sustainable FFE activities.

Children at selected primary schools and early childhood development centres in food-insecure regions with low enrolment rates will be provided with a daily nutritious meal consisting of rice, oil, peas and salt. Cooks will each receive a monthly take home ration of one bag of rice as an incentive for their full participation. Other activities under the project will include institutional and human resource capacity building of stakeholders, school infrastructure development and school gardens to complement the school meals.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 89,215 | 88,000 | 177,215 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 88,000 | 88,000 | 176,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,215 | | 1,215 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation | number | 200 | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input | number | 380 | |
| Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 165,000 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 90 | |
| Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed | number | 5 | |
| Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP | number | 9,000 | |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 9,000 | |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 79,000 | |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 79,000 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 550 | |
| Number of teachers or cooks assisted by WFP | number | 1,215 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Ghana

Country Background

Ghana is a low-income, food-deficit country situated on the west coast of Africa, with a population of 22.5 million and an annual population growth rate of 1.9 percent. It ranks 152 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. The average GDP increased from US\$409 in 2004 to US\$712.25 in 2008. While countrywide poverty has been reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990, disparities of wealth within the country are still present with 45 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day. The national stunting rate continues to be high at 28 percent; 36 percent in the upper east regions of the country.



Despite Ghana's achievements in reducing poverty in line with MDG1, WFP's "Follow up Impact Assessment of Global Crisis" in May 2009 showed that Ghana's high current account and budget deficit, export and aid dependency, and low international reserves, make it very vulnerable to external shocks. Ghana has a diverse natural resource base of minerals, and while oil was recently discovered it is yet to be drilled in commercial quantities. However, recurrent natural disasters, the high food and fuel price crisis and marked disparities in national wealth have created the need for food assistance programmes. Agriculture remains the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one third of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products, which provide one third of export revenue. The WFP 2008 Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicates that 3 percent of households in Ghana rely mainly on unskilled labour for their income. Five percent of households in this group have poor and borderline food consumption; fifty-nine percent of this group is located in the three northern regions of Ghana.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967 providing both life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks, droughts, floods, high food prices and displacements as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience. In 2011, activities will be implemented through the CP and the PPRO.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Government in assisting hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis. The programme contributes to MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Ghana's PPRO aims to improve the overall food and nutritional security of households affected by economic and climatic shocks, increase the Government and communities' capacity to carry out activities related to climate change and ensure affordable access to adequate nutrition, particularly in the face of persistent volatility of food prices. The PPRO will serve as a bridge to help acutely food-insecure people regain their livelihoods. Under this PPRO, assistance will be provided to food-insecure PLHIV households and residual refugee populations. WFP is also implementing a P4P programme to develop the capacity of

Ghana

smallholder farmers to increase production which will in turn yield increased incomes. The PRRO contributes to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 10,776,339 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 4,771,570 |
| Total | | | | | | | 15,547,909 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 7,310 | 689 | 807 | 4,014 | 475 | 13,296 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 3,733 | 691 | 699 | 299 | 214 | 5,636 | 0 |
| Total | 11,043 | 1,380 | 1,506 | 4,313 | 689 | 18,932 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ghana PRRO 200046: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Drought/Floods and High Food Prices"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 27,785 mt

The objective of the PRRO is to improve the food and nutritional security of food-insecure households affected by natural disasters, high food prices and the global economic crisis. The PRRO consists of relief and recovery components.

The relief component contributes to Strategic Objective 1. It includes a contingency food stock for a minimum yearly number of expected flood and/or drought-affected people as well as a provision for a residual refugee caseload. Supplementary feeding will be provided through the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to support malnourished children and reduce malnutrition for nutritionally at risk pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiaries will be provided with CSB, vegetable oil and salt. Following a Government request for support to food-insecure PLHIV, WFP is providing family food rations as a safety net to PLHIV on ART, safeguarding the household from worsening food insecurity and maintaining the household caring capacity until the household member's health improves. Food and nutrition support for PLHIV is further expected to increase adherence to ART and improve the nutrition status of beneficiaries.

The recovery component, aligned with Strategic Objective 3 and in support of the Government's Northern Development Initiative, supports vulnerable food-insecure households through FFA/FFT activities. Discussions on FFA are still ongoing with partners. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, palm oil and salt. These programmes support

Ghana

long-term responses to food insecurity, vulnerability and climate change adaptation in the northern regions of Ghana. Livelihood support activities, through FFT, will be primarily targeting the most food-insecure groups most at risk of acute hunger, including shea-nut harvesters, small-scale food processors, agro-pastoralists, food and cash crop farmers and daily labourers. The effects of these interventions are expected to help reduce rural-urban migration by providing alternative work opportunities in rural areas.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 102,330 | 78,920 | 181,250 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 5,500 | 6,500 | 12,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 14,600 | 13,400 | 28,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 24,000 | 38,000 | 62,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 3,480 | 2,520 | 6,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 450 | | 450 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 4,300 | 7,500 | 11,800 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | | number | 6,000 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFT | | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | | number | 450 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ghana CP 104180: "Country Programme – Ghana (2006 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 38,112 mt

A comparison of the 1991/92 Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS) 3 and the 2005/06 GLSS 5 indicates general progress in the reduction of poverty, from 51 percent to 29 percent. Despite this improvement at the national level, marked regional disparities still persist. Key poverty indicators related to food security, nutrition, health and education show that people living in the northern regions are among the most deprived.

The goal of the CP is to support the Government in its assistance to hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutritional needs. This will be achieved through supplementary feeding health and nutrition education, and through support for basic education. Both activities are consistent with the national growth and PRSP, focusing on human development and the provision of basic services as well as the Comprehensive Africa

Ghana

Agriculture Development Programme Pillar 3.

The CP consists of two activities. Activity 1 is designed to reduce the level of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Activity 2 aims at improving attendance and completion rates among children in kindergartens and primary schools, grades 1 to 3, and girls in junior high school, equivalent to grades 7 to 9.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the objectives of the CP are to:

- reduce malnutrition among at-risk pregnant and lactating women and children under 5;
- improve attendance and completion rates among schoolchildren in primary grades and girls in junior high school;
- improve national capacity to implement and scale up supplementary feeding and on site school feeding programmes; and
- increase demand for domestic farm produce in response to newly created school feeding market requirements.

In order to provide basic services, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's technical and operational capacity to replicate, sustain and expand successful hunger response projects on a national scale. The country office will ensure the transfer of technical expertise and the creation of institutional mechanisms at the national, regional and district levels to contribute to sustainability.

Ghana CP 104180, Activity 1: "Supplementary Feeding, Health and Nutrition Education"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 12,310 mt

The supplementary feeding health and nutrition education component of this programme uses the life-cycle approach to contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality which is in line with Strategic Objective 4. As part of the implementation of the CP Action Plan, WFP will provide 20 percent of the food assistance while the remaining 80 percent will be provided by the Government. Targeting the three northern regions of the country, this activity will include the provision of blended food to targeted beneficiaries, strengthening of national capacity in the delivery of nutritional inputs at the regional, district and sub-district levels, and enhancing health and nutrition education at the community level. The GHS, in partnership with WFP and other collaborating United Nations agencies and NGOs, will implement complementary activities aimed at increasing the impact of this activity in rural areas by boosting outreach services and/or community health compounds.

In the targeted communities in the three northern regions, women in the second trimester of pregnancy and the first 6 months after delivery as well as children 6–24 months receive a micronutrient-rich supplement in Community Health and Nutrition Education Centres. Antenatal care will include a take-home ration of a maize meal, salt and oil. In day-care and pre-school centres, children 2–5 years will receive one micronutrient-rich mid-morning meal. Mothers cook on a rotating basis and attendants trained in basic accounting, hygiene and

Ghana

nutrition are in charge of the day-to-day management of the centres. Community involvement and ownership is ensured through community management committees. Community health nurses and volunteers under the supervision of GHS sub-district staff weigh pregnant and lactating women monthly and monitor the growth of children under 5 years. Lactating mothers are counselled and supported in breastfeeding their infants for six months only. WFP collaborates with other partners such as UNICEF and WHO to pool their resources for capacity-building and strengthening of the delivery of health and nutrition education, including HIV/AIDS awareness.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 35,000 | 25,000 | 60,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 10,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 206 | |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 10,000 | |

Ghana CP 104180, Activity 2: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 25,802 mt

Support for basic education consists of two components: the progressive phasing out of the successful "Girls' Education Activity", targeting girls in the higher grades in junior high school, while scaling up support to the Ghana school feeding programme in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5. Despite the high achievements of the "Girls' Education Activity", implemented since 1999 by WFP and the Ghana Education Service, which has contributed to gender parity in two of the three northern regions, WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Women and Ghana Education Service by targeting northern districts with the lowest gender parity indicators. Girls achieving 85 percent attendance receive monthly rations of maize, oil and salt.

Through the school feeding programme, WFP is scaling up the national programme through joint targeting, building models of food delivery and fortified food baskets composed of rice, pulses, salt, micro-nutrient powder and palm/vegetable oil, as well as capacity building to provide the basis for sustaining the WFP intervention. In line with the New Partnership for Africa's Development and Hunger Project objectives for home-grown school feeding to increase the demand for domestic farm production, WFP is committed to procure commodities in Ghana, through the development of cost effective supply chains whilst working with small scale farmers through the P4P initiative. Partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP and NGOs are foreseen in capacity building activities to support food production and to provide skills training which will improve sustainable management of

Ghana

school feeding at the community level.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 84,000 | 74,000 | 158,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 74,000 | 74,000 | 148,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 9 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 791 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 300 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea

Country Background

Guinea is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country ranked 177 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Despite the country's agricultural potential and mineral wealth, decades of endemic corruption, weak governance and dictatorial rule have left the population impoverished and exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.



A WFP 2009 food security and vulnerability analysis found 32 percent of rural households to be food-insecure, with 8 percent severely food-insecure and 53 percent living below the poverty line. Access to health, education, water and sanitation services is extremely limited. According to the 2007 PRSP, only 38 percent of population has access to drinking water. This context has a direct negative effect on children; 163 per 1000 children die before reaching the age of 5. The nutritional status of this age-group is worrisome as the chronic malnutrition prevalence is above the critical threshold at 41 percent. Acute malnutrition and underweight prevalence is above the serious threshold at 12 and 21 percent respectively. Maternal mortality is 980 per 100,000 live births, and the national HIV prevalence is 1.6 percent. Although gross primary school enrolment rates have increased from 28 to 80 percent between 1989 and 2007, they trail the sub-Saharan average of 85 percent, and only 28.3 percent of adults are literate. Additionally, Guinea's Forest Region has hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire over the past two decades, which has increased pressure on resources and impacted on the living conditions of the local population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

The objective of WFP's assistance is to support the Government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, including the PRSP through the implementation of the Education for All programme; the development of the Agricultural Development Policy Paper and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a CP and a PRRO with particular focus on the middle, upper and forest regions.

Under the PRRO, WFP provides food assistance to Ivorian refugees in Guinea's Forest region thereby contributing to improving the living conditions and food security of local inhabitants and displaced populations opting for local integration. These activities support MDG1, 3 and 6. In line with MDG2 and 3, the PRRO and the CP also contribute to improving access to basic education, with a particular focus on reducing the gender gap. Particular nutritional needs of malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV are addressed through nutritional programmes, hence contributing to MDG4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 18,941,458 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 5,956,668 |
| Total | | | | | | | 24,898,125 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 13,486 | 2,129 | 1,243 | 1,801 | 407 | 19,066 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 3,577 | 672 | 406 | 637 | 131 | 5,422 | 0 |
| Total | 17,063 | 2,801 | 1,649 | 2,438 | 538 | 24,488 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea PRRO 105530: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 78,504 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 59,438 mt)

The long-term presence of refugees in this region, which was self-sufficient in rice production until 1989, has strained local natural resources, leading to soil depletion and environmental degradation. In an effort to mitigate this negative impact and to improve food security among vulnerable people in Conakry Gaoual, Koundara and Boké in Lower Guinea and in Forest Guinea region, the PRRO seeks to:

- prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of the remaining refugees through GFD;
- improve the nutritional status of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women; and
- provide nutritional support to food-insecure PLHIV and their families.

These activities are in line with Strategic Objective 1.

In addition, the PRRO aims to rebuild and protect human and productive assets in order to encourage a social and economic rebound and stabilize school enrolment at pre-crisis levels for boys and girls, including refugees, in assisted schools by providing school meals as safety nets, with a particular emphasis on girls by distributing take home rations. This activity is in line with Strategic Objective 3.

This project also supports the repatriation of Ivorian refugees or their local integration through FFA/FFT activities. Given the continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire, the repatriation

Guinea

of the Ivorian refugees before December 2010 is unlikely. Few refugees may choose to integrate locally, whereas the large majority of them will plan to return to their country. FFT activities will support income-generating activities and projects in vocational and social skills as well as functional literacy. Livelihood support through FFA as an incentive to build household or community assets is another activity. These activities will support the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, environmental protection and climate change initiatives as well as the improvement of rural roads. Supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating will also be provided.

The Government's regional action plan in partnership with NGOs and the National Nutrition Service plans to:

- combat HIV and will serve as a framework for the coordination of partners' assistance efforts;
- provide school meals in Forest Guinea food-insecure areas of Lower Guinea; and
- support vulnerable groups by providing nutritional interventions on a community base.

These activities take place in already identified nutritional health centres targeting moderate and severe malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

The composition of the food basket for general rations is cereals, pulses, oil and salt. The same commodities are distributed to beneficiaries under the school feeding programme and participants in FFA and FFT activities. The supplementary feeding rations consist of blended foods, oil and sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 309,380 | 122,120 | 431,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,000 | 17,800 | 22,800 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 17,100 | 11,400 | 28,500 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 99,000 | 66,000 | 165,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 12,472 | | 12,472 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 6,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 22,200 | 14,800 | 37,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Guinea

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 2,600 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 80 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 300 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 150 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | number | 28,500 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 700 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guinea CP 104530: "Country Programme – Guinea (2007 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 27,941 mt

This project is implemented in the regions of upper and middle Guinea, as well as in some parts of Conakry, Lower Guinea, where families affected by HIV/AIDS are provided with food and nutrition support under this CP. Through its activities, the CP aims to reduce poverty, improve food security and decrease gender disparity in schools by distributing take home rations.

The school feeding component contributes to Strategic Objective 4, and seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. In line with Strategic Objective 2, support for rural development is provided through activities aimed at increasing agricultural production and strengthening livelihoods. In line with Strategic Objectives 3 and 5, the CP supports MCHN activities and trains and builds the capacity of the Government and partners to plan and carry out food assistance activities.

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education and Education for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 18,839 mt

This activity promotes access to basic education, focusing on increasing girls' enrolment and attendance to reduce disparities between the number of boys and girls in schools. WFP primarily targets public primary schools in poor rural areas vulnerable to food insecurity, focusing on schools where school enrolment, particularly girls' enrolment, is below the national average. Hot meals served at the school consist of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Dry take-home rations will be distributed to cooks and girls attending primary school.

Guinea

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 73,520 | 94,219 | 167,739 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 47,150 | 67,850 | 115,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 8,607 | | 8,607 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 8,470 | | 8,470 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 850 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 2 | |

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 2: "Support to Community Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total commitment: 3,788 mt

WFP provides assistance to FFA beneficiaries working on community rural development in order to increase their responsibility for supplying products to school canteens on a continuous basis. Food assistance will be provided to groups in exchange for work which will require at least a year before yielding results. The activity aims to improve and increase annual production, encourage the planting of profitable crops, facilitate the flow of the production by rehabilitating rural roads, thereby encouraging producers to maintain and restore natural resources. This food assistance will thus serve as an incentive and will result as an important contribution to household food security, particularly during the lean season.

Specifically, this activity aims to:

- increase and improve annual food production;
- encourage the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium-term, even though they may be slower to produce;
- facilitate marketing of produce by rehabilitating a number of rural feeder roads; and
- encourage producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources.

In certain cases, the activity includes training activities for producers.

Beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with WFP partners based on household food insecurity criteria such as households headed by women, limited farm access and absence of small-scale commercial activities. A monthly family ration for five people composed of cereals, pulses, oil, and salt is distributed to beneficiaries participating in FFA and FFT activities.

Guinea

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 4,418 | 4,417 | 8,835 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 915 | 585 | 1,500 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 712 | 455 | 1,167 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | | hectares | 100 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | | kilometres | 250 |
| FFT | | | |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | | number | 10 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | | kilometres | 400 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies | | number | 3 |

Guinea CP 104530, Activity 3: "Improvement of Health and Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups (Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women and People living with HIV/AIDS)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 5,314 mt

The activity aims to reduce malnutrition rates among pregnant and lactating women in order to reduce the incidence of a low birth weight rate and prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5. It also seeks to provide nutritional support for PLHIV, increase adherence to ART and improve the food security of families affected by HIV/AIDS in Conakry. The activity supports the efforts of the National Nutrition Service, which has set up a series of community-based nutritional interventions in collaboration with NGOs. Beneficiary rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, CSB and sugar. The country office plans to procure local commodity purchase mainly salt and palm oil.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 6,165 | 3,565 | 9,730 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 2,600 | 4,370 | 6,970 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 1,380 | 1,380 | 2,760 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |

Guinea

Forecasted Output in 2011

| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|--------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 2,260 | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | 500 | | |
| MCHN | | | | |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets | number | 2,600 | | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 5 | | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea-Bissau

Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a least developed country and is ranked 173 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Since the 1998–1999 armed conflict, recurrent bouts of political instability have hampered recovery and rehabilitation, leaving the country in a structural emergency marked by persistently critical socio-economic indicators.



In 2009, the country experienced significant political events including the assassination of the President and the Chief of the Army. A new President was elected in July 2009 following elections which were accompanied by political instability. In April 2010 an uprising by troops led to the incarceration of the Chief of the Army, and the placing of the Prime Minister under house arrest. The Prime Minister was subsequently released and reinstated to his post.

Eighty percent of the population lives on less than US\$2 per day while 16 percent live in extreme poverty on less than US\$1 per day. Only 20 percent of the population has access to electricity. As 70 percent of the population, to large extent women, rely on the cashew trade as their primary source of income, climatic hazards and volatile prices render the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficit. Twenty percent of newborns weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth, more than one in 10 infants die in the first year, and only 55 percent of children are enrolled in primary school. The chronic malnutrition rate for children under 5 is critical at 41 percent while the level of acute malnutrition is considered poor at 7.2 percent. The prevalence of HIV in Guinea-Bissau was 2.8 percent in 2009 and 41 percent of PLHIV are co-infected with TB.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea- Bissau

WFP has been present in Guinea Bissau since 1974, supporting the Government's efforts to support rural vulnerable groups struggling to fight poverty in a fragile environment. The objectives of WFP assistance are focused on the reduction of food insecurity and improved access to education and health services, and sustained environment outcomes, contributing to United Nations MDG1 and 6 and the National Development Goals of Guinea Bissau. Through a PRRO, WFP implements FFA activities, a school feeding programme, MCHN and assistance to PLHIV and TB. WFP food and nutrition assistance places specific emphasis on capacity building to assist the Government in laying the foundations for a shift from recovery to development.

Guinea-Bissau

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 9,427,207 |
| Total | | | | | | | 9,427,207 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 2,184 | 0 | 930 | 5,492 | 684 | 9,290 | 0 |
| Total | 2,184 | 0 | 930 | 5,492 | 684 | 9,290 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea-Bissau PRRO 106090: "Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010).

Total Food commitment: 26,558 mt (Including budget revision subject to approval. Currently approved: 17,268 mt)

WFP will concentrate its activities in the north, west and northwest of the country, where the food insecurity rate is 37 percent; in southern regions where the food insecurity rate is 34 percent and in east regions where the food insecurity rate is 24 percent. On a national scale, the national food insecurity rate is 32 percent, affecting one out of three individuals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO aims to:

- stabilize enrolment rates of boys and girls to pre-crisis levels in food-insecure areas where the retention rate is low;
- stabilize acute malnutrition in children under 5 and particularly in food-insecure regions;
- provide life-saving food and nutritional support to food-insecure PLHIV;
- assist in recovery efforts through the creation of sustainable assets and skills by providing critical elements of a social safety net during the lean season;
- provide assistance to poor farmers to improve their agricultural production capacity by helping them rehabilitate their agricultural lands through FFA; and
- contribute to the strengthening of Government and local NGOs' capacity to establish and manage food assistance and hunger reduction programmes.

The food basket consists of CSB, oil, sugar and salt for nutritional support to malnourished children under 5 for 90 days and pregnant and lactating women for 270 days. Cereals, CSB, oil, sugar and salt will be supplied to PLHIV undergoing ART and TB patients for 240 days. Under the school feeding programme, the ration consists of CSB, oil and sugar for 170 days

Guinea-Bissau

per year. Participants and their family, totalling 7 people on average per family, under FFA activities will receive a family cereal ration, vegetable oil and salt each work day.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 171,005 | 131,995 | 303,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 7,500 | 7,500 | 15,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 750 | 750 | 1,500 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 84,095 | 84,495 | 168,590 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 24,910 | | 24,910 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 24,910 | | 24,910 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 8,250 | 6,700 | 14,950 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | | number | 900 |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | | number | 600 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | | number | 20 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | | number | 20 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | | hectares | 5,250 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | | kilometres | 100 |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | | number | 3 |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | | number | 840 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on topics different from capacity development and/or hand-over action | | number | 3 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | | number | 810 |
| Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | | number | 30 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Liberia

Country Background

After years of political uncertainty and conflict in Liberia, conflict ceased in 2003 with the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the subsequent election in 2005 of Africa's first female president. The conflict had a devastating impact on the country's economy. Nearly one million people were displaced, infrastructure was destroyed and health and education systems were left in total obliteration. A government-led Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey conducted in 2008 found the net enrolment of primary school children in rural Liberia remained low at 45 percent for boys and 42 percent for girls. Nearly 50 percent of households are food-insecure; they have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. Acute malnutrition among children under 5 is 5 percent. The national average stunting prevalence is 36 percent and surpasses the 40 percent critical threshold in 8 of 15 counties in the country.



Despite these challenges left behind by the 14 years of conflict, the Government has continued to demonstrate commitment to national recovery efforts through the introduction of strong policy reforms to stimulate reconstruction and development. The process of crafting a long term economic growth and development agenda to succeed the current PRSP, which will end in June 2011, has already begun. Also the country is now preparing for its second post conflict presidential and legislative elections expected to take place in October 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

Supporting all MDGs, the objective of WFP assistance in Liberia is to support the Government's social and economic recovery efforts by aiming to:

- provide food assistance to schoolchildren and to improve and reduce disparity in access to education;
- support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation;
- meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including PLHIV, pregnant and lactating women and children at risk of malnutrition; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes.

WFP channels its activities through a PRRO, covering the entire country and a development project, covering south-eastern Liberia.

Liberia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 18,832,933 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 4,787,330 |
| Total | | | | | | | 23,620,263 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 10,410 | 1,628 | 755 | 1,128 | 351 | 14,271 | 480,000 |
| Development Operation | 3,062 | 379 | 211 | 0 | 63 | 3,716 | 0 |
| Total | 13,472 | 2,007 | 966 | 1,128 | 414 | 17,987 | 480,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

PRRO 108210: "Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2009 – 31 December 2011 (Extension in time subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 August 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 35,594 mt/US\$930,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 30,784 mt)

This project contributes to the Government's efforts to attain universal primary education and sustainable food security, and supports institutional capacity-building and infrastructure development. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this project seeks to:

- provide food for recovery as an investment to rebuild and protect human and productive assets;
- provide support to MCH programmes, in order to improve the nutrition and health status of children and mothers and vulnerable groups, including PLHIV and TB patients;
- provide school meals and support access to basic education with particular attention to girls; and
- contribute to the capacity-building of national institutions to ensure a timely and efficient response to food security challenges.

Beneficiary targeting is guided by the findings of vulnerability studies in 2008 and an external evaluation of the previous PRRO activities. The project targets rural communities with food to support livelihood asset rehabilitation and assistance to rebuild and protect human and productive assets. Beneficiaries of livelihood assets rehabilitation activities will receive a combination of FFA and CFA. The value of a daily wage for unskilled labour in the project areas is US\$2; half of this amount will be paid in cash and the other half will be given in food rations including cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for 150 days. The PRRO also

Liberia

provides small-holder farmers access to reliable markets and improves the capacity of farmer cooperatives in agro-processing and marketing through the P4P activity.

Food assistance is provided to rural public schoolchildren through school meals and girls' take-home rations. The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for 195 school days while take-home rations will consist of cereals and vegetable oil for 10 months.

Support to MCH programmes aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of children and mothers, and vulnerable groups such as PLHIV, is also provided under this PRRO. The food basket for MCH will include CSB, vegetable oil while HIV and TB rations will include cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and sugar, for 210 days.

WFP's main partners for this PRRO are the Government's Ministries of Education, Health and Social Welfare and Agriculture; local and international NGO partners will provide monitoring support and capacity-building training to participants in key aspects of the project implementation.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 239,763 | 283,737 | 523,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 7,500 | 12,000 | 19,500 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 2,500 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 113,280 | 122,720 | 236,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 8,000 | | 8,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 8,000 | | 8,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 3,100 | 3,100 | 6,200 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 15,500 | 15,500 | 31,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

Liberia

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 2,500 |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 2,500 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | 3,100 |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | 3,100 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 90 |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 930,000 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 2,000 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 716 |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input | number | 110 |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 87 |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | 106,200 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 129,800 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | % | 100 |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 8 |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 9 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

DEV 107330: "Support to Education in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2008 – 30 August 2011

Total food commitment: 10,897 mt

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project covers three school years and is implemented in five counties in the southeast of Liberia. This particular region is among the most affected by the civil crisis due to its remoteness and underdevelopment. Factors such as food insecurity, high child mortality rates and chronic malnutrition among children exacerbate low school enrolment, high drop-out rates, especially among girls, and high rates of illiteracy. There is a strong commitment on the part of the Government to develop the south eastern counties, as evident by the county level development agendas that prioritize improved access to basic education and social services.

The school feeding programme is intended to support the Government's effort and has the following objectives:

- increase school enrolment and maintain attendance;
- reduce drop-out rates among girls; and
- enhance the Government's management capacity and ownership of the programme.

Liberia

The school feeding programme will provide nutritious meals for primary school children in five counties and distribute take-home rations for girls in primary grades 4 to 6 in communities where the gender gap in school enrolment is 15 percent or more. The food basket for daily school meals will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, while the take-home rations will consist of cereals and vegetable oil.

Unlike the PRRO school feeding programme, which is implemented jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Education, with monitoring and capacity-building support from NGO partners, all aspects of this development school feeding project are implemented exclusively by WFP and the Ministry of Education, without monitoring support from NGO partners. This arrangement is part of the strategy to enhance government monitoring and management capacity and to increase community participation in the programme. WFP, in collaboration with volunteers from the United States Agency for International Development pilot Peace Corps programme, provides capacity-building training in the school feeding programme implementation and parent-teacher association/community mobilization skills for Ministry of Education regional coordinators and county level staff.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 37,458 | 41,742 | 79,200 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 29,623 | 32,092 | 61,715 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 4,371 | | 4,371 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 4,371 | | 4,371 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 716 |
| Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation | number | 120 |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input | number | 20 |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 90 |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 10 |
| Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP | number | 14,400 |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 13,330 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 17,692 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 16,293 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 320 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 1 |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with non-government agencies on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 1 |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 |
| Number of hand-over strategies under implementation in current year | number | 1 |

Liberia

(d) Special Operations

None

Mali

Country Background

Despite Mali's stable political and social situation and its development potential in agriculture and pastoral activities, it still faces significant challenges in key development sectors and is ranked 178 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Sixty-nine percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-age children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls. Mali is among the ten countries with the highest adult illiteracy rate.



Eighty percent of the rural population is dependent on subsistence farming and livestock herding. Limited arable land, unpredictable weather, natural disasters including drought, locust infestations and floods, environmental degradation and fluctuating commodity prices have led to numerous food security and health challenges for these populations. In fact, every fifth household, 18 percent of the population is moderately food-insecure, of which 8 percent are severely food-insecure. The GAM rate among children under 5 was 6 percent in March 2008. A Food Security Analysis conducted following drought in the north revealed that the percentage of pastoralists' households which cannot afford more than two meals per day has increased from 16 percent in a normal year to 58 percent in January 2010. In addition to these prevailing vulnerability features, Mali has an HIV prevalence of 1.5 percent, meaning an estimated 100,000 adults and children are living with HIV and 44,000 children are orphaned due to AIDS.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

Through its food and nutrition interventions in Mali, WFP assists poor, food-insecure households to take charge of their own development and cope with natural disasters in accordance with the Government's PRSP. WFP contributes to achieving three of the five UNDAF medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners.

Activities implemented in Mali under the PRRO and the CP aim to fight malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels. The assistance provided by WFP supports the Government in achieving MDG1 through 6.

The recently introduced P4P pilot and the ongoing Japanese bilateral project, pursue similar objectives and strive towards increased means of subsistence for local communities. More specifically, WFP aims to reinforce the capacities of small-holder farmers with respect to procurement practices, food processing and commercialization as a means to increase their daily incomes through the P4P project. Farmers are anticipated to evolve into cooperatives and become competitive cereal suppliers on local and regional markets. The Japanese bilateral project aims to assist villagers in improving rice production by reclaiming swamps as small irrigated fields; build the capacities of the local population, including government

Mali

technicians in good agricultural practices; and contribute to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 5,076,969 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 6,241,886 |
| Total | | | | | | | 11,318,855 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 2,449 | 245 | 361 | 1,981 | 0 | 5,036 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 4,958 | 689 | 319 | 0 | 0 | 5,966 | 0 |
| Total | 7,407 | 934 | 680 | 1,981 | 0 | 11,002 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mali PRRO 106100: "Fighting/Controlling Malnutrition in Food-Insecure Areas in Mali"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 30 June 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 December 2010)

Total project commitment: 30,159 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 25,123 mt)

Contributing to Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO seeks to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women, and improve the nutritional status of food-insecure PLHIV and TB patients while receiving treatment. Communication and capacity-building will also be developed to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills to the Government and civil society organizations.

Beneficiaries of the programme include malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB patients. Target areas for nutritional activities were selected through joint evaluations, such as Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), conducted by the Government and WFP. The PRRO will be implemented in seven regions. HIV and TB activities will be carried out in urban areas of each targeted region.

Children will receive a daily individual ration of CSB and vegetable oil. Pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV, as well as those receiving treatment for TB, will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereals and pulses.

Mali

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 88,301 | 45,099 | 133,400 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 25,869 | 25,869 | 51,738 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 43,552 | 36,313 | 79,865 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 723 | 1,073 | 1,796 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 1,073 | |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 723 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition | number | 43,552 | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 26 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 400 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mali CP 105830: "Country Programme – Mali (2008 – 2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 29,787 mt

The CP is aligned with UNDAF and was designed to correspond with government policy instruments, including the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (the Strategic Framework), the Farm-Steering law and the National Food Security Programme. The Strategic Framework, prepared in collaboration with the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the CP. In the area of basic education, WFP's interventions are in line with the Government's ten-year Education Development Programme. With regards to rural development and food security, WFP's activities fall under the ten year Food Security Strategy adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutritional insecurity.

In 2011, the CP will contribute to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor, food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Support for Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,237 mt

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to the education of a child especially in disadvantaged areas. To

Mali

that end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, especially for girls, through support for school feeding in primary schools thereby aiming to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and close the gap between boys and girls. The country office also implements an “Essential Learning Package”; components of the package include fuel efficient stoves, deworming programmes and school gardens.

This activity targets the six regions with targeting based on the 2008 CFSVA survey that identifies the regions where the most vulnerable population groups are located. Other criteria considered are the gross enrolment rates which should be under both the national average and the average of the six targeted food-insecure regions, schools located in rural areas and community involvement.

The daily ration for each child beneficiary is made up of cereals, dried vegetables and oil. To encourage girls to stay at school during the last two years of primary school, dry rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls with a minimum of attendance rate of 80 percent. Voluntary community cooks receive five daily rations for FFA on a monthly basis.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 73,794 | 98,969 | 172,763 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 50,352 | 75,527 | 125,879 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 9,441 | | 9,441 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 9,441 | | 9,441 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,824 | | 1,824 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input | number | 14 | |
| Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 21,423 | |
| Number of months THR's were distributed | number | 3 | |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 75,527 | |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 50,352 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 724 | |

Mali CP 105830, Activity 2: "Support for Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: currently approved: 7,550 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 2 and in support of the Government's Agricultural Steering Law and the Blueprint for Rural Development, this activity aims to enable communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability caused by the negative effects of climate change. Its immediate objectives are to mitigate soil

Mali

degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas, and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through FFA and FFT. Furthermore, gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes.

Under this component, beneficiaries include communities living in chronic food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals for 90 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 21,182 | 20,762 | 41,944 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 3,146 | 1,049 | 4,195 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,762 | 4,111 | 5,873 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 740 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 30 |
| Number of bridges rehabilitated | number | 13 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | number | 4,195 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Mauritania

Country Background

Mauritania is one of the world's least developed food-deficit countries, ranked 154 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. According to the 2009 UNDP Development Report, out of a population of 3.2 million, 44 percent live on less than US\$2 per day. The disparity between the rich and the poor is still evident as the poorest 10 percent of the population holds only 2.5 percent of the country's wealth. The international acceptance of elections has promoted official development assistance; however, political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continue to contribute to the country's insecurity. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly affected the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists who are highly vulnerable to the effects of weather patterns and small-scale crises. Every year the lean season strains their scarce resources, reducing food security and leading to increased malnutrition rates. Farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. As a result, low agricultural output (25 percent of national food needs) has led to a high dependence on imports. The elevated prices of basic food products have led increasingly to accessibility difficulties and elevated risks of food insecurity.



The June 2010 FSMS report indicates that 25 percent of Mauritians are food-insecure; of which 10 percent have poor food consumption. Some regions, in the south eastern area reach food insecurity rates of 51 percent during the lean season. A survey conducted in July 2010 by UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health revealed that the GAM levels were at 12.5 percent and are likely to increase further towards the end of the lean season (September–October).

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP aims to support Mauritania's most vulnerable and food-insecure population through development activities striving towards increased community resilience and assets. The CP contributes to MDG1 through 3 and aims to support rural households with limited resources in an effort to increase children's school enrolment, especially girls', by providing meals under the school feeding programmes. Assistance is offered to extremely vulnerable and food-insecure populations. Nutrition interventions are provided for children and pregnant and lactating women while income generating training is supplied to PLHIV. All these activities contribute to the achievements of MDG1 and 4 through 6. In line with UNDAF and MDG1 and 7, rural development activities are implemented to increase community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as to promote environmental conservation.

Mauritania

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 15,808,005 |
| Total | | | | | | | 15,808,005 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Development Operation | 12,931 | 1,458 | 946 | 2,955 | 576 | 18,866 | 0 |
| Total | 12,931 | 1,458 | 946 | 2,955 | 576 | 18,866 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mauritania CP 102090: "Country Programme – Mauritania (2003 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 80,147 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 61,281 mt)

The CP continues to assist vulnerable rural populations including primary school children, pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months. In line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the CP will provide nutritional support with the aim to decrease food insecurity, acute malnutrition levels and rural poverty and increase primary education levels. The CP fits into the Government's Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, which establishes national guidelines for development policies.

Through its activities, WFP will provide support to primary education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance, nutritional support to vulnerable mothers and children, and continued assistance to PLHIV through training in income generating activities. Through its activities, the CP aims to improve the food security of impoverished rural households reducing their vulnerability to climatic hazards by protecting the environment. Rural development and FFA activities create community infrastructure (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improving agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and encouraging the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences, reforestation). Additionally, village food reserves are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season.

Mauritania

Mauritania 102090, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 43,732 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 35,854 mt)

This activity aims to support the national initiative to improve the quality of primary education by creating school canteens in areas most severely impacted by poverty in order to increase attendance rates in those regions and improve accessibility to primary school education.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the activity aims to:

- improve the balance between the enrolment and attendance of children, placing an emphasis on girls;
- reduce absenteeism, drop-out rates and repeated years among school children;
- increase the learning capacity and attention span of pupils during the school day by reducing short-term hunger;
- ensure a better daily diet for school children; and
- relieve food-insecure households of the expense of providing breakfast and lunch for primary school children.

All pupils will receive a daily ration consisting of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for breakfast and a mix of cereals, pulses, salt and vegetable oil for lunch. This activity is planned for 20 days per month, 180 days per year.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 114,524 | 114,523 | 229,047 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 114,524 | 114,523 | 229,047 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | | number | 1,700 |

Mauritania 102090, Activity 2: "Support to Vulnerable Mothers, Children and People Living with HIV"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Reinsertion subject to approval. Currently not in CP)

Total food commitment: 6,387 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 3,418mt)

In line with Strategic Objective 4, this component aims to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition by supporting vulnerable mothers, children and PLHIV and their households.

Mauritania

Under this component, WFP targets pregnant and lactating women and the most vulnerable undernourished children from 6-59 months old who are determined through a Standardized Monitoring Emergency Nutrition Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. The activity seeks to reduce the rate of malnutrition of children, promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education, and improve the management of nutrition support. This activity provides micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket consists of CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

In supporting PLHIV, this activity aims to provide FFT activities as an incentive to increase adherence to ART. This activity aims to provide PLHIV with training on income generating activities to develop their human capital and supply them with means to improve their livelihoods. A daily family ration of cereals, pulses and oil is provided to the participants for a period of two months.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 29,868 | 20,933 | 50,801 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 9,859 | 36,941 | 46,800 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 1,993 | 2,007 | 4,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 440 | 360 | 800 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA) | number | 800 |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | % | 100 |

Mauritania 102090 Activity 3: "Support to Rural Development and Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 30,028 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 22,009 mt)

Households that are most vulnerable to food insecurity are largely dependent on agricultural and herding activities. These activities are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability. This component, in line with Strategic Objective 2, supports rural development and increased food security through FFA and cereal bank activities from which the poorest, food-insecure households will gain and/or preserve assets to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and of food price fluctuations. Target areas of this component will be determined through geographical targeting, based on FSMS results, and steering committees at the local level. Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will

Mauritania

increase the level of household incomes. Community facilities, upgraded access roads, improved environment, water supply and new employment opportunities are expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of living conditions among rural populations.

FFA activities aim at creating assets related to the reintegration of refugee households who return to their areas of origin, supporting households engaged in water, sanitation and health initiatives (WASH) such as construction of latrines, water supply, sewage wells; the improvement of hygiene behaviours, and the building resilience of communities to climate related shocks, such as drought and floods in support of community infrastructure works (small dams, dykes, vegetable plots) and climate adaptation works (stabilization of sand dunes, reforestation). Each household will receive a ration consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. At various times during the months from April to July, WASH beneficiaries will receive rations for 20 days while all others will be supplied with 2 rations of 30 days each.

Cereal bank activities will act as a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural and livestock production. They aim to enhance vulnerable communities' capacities to resist food insecurity by improving the availability and accessibility of cereals. Cereal banks support production areas to transform cereal banks into cooperatives and in pastoral areas to provide for food needs during the lean season by restocking the banks and avoiding negative coping strategies, such as the premature sale of animals.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 118,945 | 119,807 | 238,752 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 3,975 | 4,442 | 8,417 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 15,875 | 15,875 | 31,750 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | number | 812 | |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | number | 500 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Niger

Country Background

In 2010, Niger experienced a substantial food and nutrition crisis, leaving half of the country's population in need of assistance in August and September, the peak of the crisis. The comprehensive household vulnerability assessment of April 2010 established that 3.3 million people were severely food-insecure and 3.8 million people moderately food-insecure. In June 2010, government technical authorities and their partners carried out a nationwide survey on child nutrition and survival. The survey showed that the national prevalence of GAM was 16.7 percent compared to 12.3 percent during the same period in 2009.



Niger remains a least developed and a low-income food deficient country. It ranked last out of 182 countries in the 2009 HDI. Niger's per capita GDP is estimated at only US\$700, with 58 percent of the population without access to improved drinking water and 44 percent of children below 5 underweight. The average fertility rate is 7 births per woman and the annual population growth of 3.3 percent is one of the world's highest, with the population and food needs doubling every 20 years. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to the country's 71 percent illiteracy rate.

The estimated 13.5 million inhabitants are concentrated in the arable southern and western areas. The economy is dominated by rain-fed agriculture including rearing livestock, informal trading activities and mining.

Food insecurity in the country is structural, partially due to the progress of desertification, cyclic droughts, crop infestations and sudden floods. In addition, Niger has not been spared by global crises, including high food prices and the global financial crisis, which has led to volatile food, fuel and financial markets. In response, the Government has been maintaining a food crisis and prevention management system which had a mitigating effect on the 2010 food and nutrition crisis, but needs to be strengthened further to prevent future crises.

In February 2010, the Government was ousted by a military coup. The junta has promised to restore democracy and elections are expected to take place in November 2010.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP's assistance in Niger is designed to address short, medium and long term needs. The first objective of food and nutrition assistance is to meet immediate food and nutrition needs, which were particularly high during the 2010 crisis. While an improvement of the alarming acute malnutrition rates is expected thanks to the scaling-up of WFP assistance and recent harvests, the overall food and nutrition situation in the country is still far from satisfactory and a sizeable percentage of the population remains extremely vulnerable to shocks.

Niger

The second objective is to address the country's long-term challenges including prevention and management of crises and natural disasters, as well as the improvement of social services through the strengthening of social safety nets. More specifically, efforts are geared towards increasing education rates, promoting rural development, and supporting government efforts in the struggle against HIV/AIDS and TB.

At the request of the humanitarian community, WFP has been operating a humanitarian air service as a safe and efficient mode of transport for humanitarian workers and donors to areas that are difficult to access. Currently WFP activities that are implemented through an EMOP will be replaced by a PRRO and a CP and are designed to contribute to the Government of Niger's efforts towards MDG1 through MDG7. WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and has sub offices in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 3,360,660 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 50,947,943 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 9,405,110 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 6,466,665 |
| Total | | | | | | | 70,180,378 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 46 | 8 | 283 | 2,818 | 0 | 3,155 | 0 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 17,876 | 770 | 2,366 | 21,153 | 1,323 | 43,488 | 1,030,000 |
| Development Operation | 7,469 | 742 | 448 | 1,523 | 261 | 10,443 | 0 |
| Total | 25,391 | 1,520 | 3,097 | 25,494 | 1,584 | 57,086 | 1,030,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Niger EMOP 200170: "Saving Lives and Improving the Nutritional Status of Food-Insecure Populations Affected by Drought and High Malnutrition Rates in Niger"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 March 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 215,673 mt/US\$500,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 212,520 mt /US\$500,000)

The EMOP launched in response to the 2010 food and nutrition crisis will be extended from 1 January until 31 March 2011 to facilitate the transition between the emergency phase and the longer term approach that WFP is developing. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1.

While protection blanket feeding constituted a major part of the operation during the peak of the crisis, two activities will be carried out under the operation in 2011. Moderately malnourished children, between 6 to 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women will be assisted through targeted supplementary feeding. Children will be discharged based on their nutritional status, while women will be assisted until their child reaches 6 months of age. In

Niger

addition, assistance will be provided for a duration of 90 days per child and for 180 days per pregnant and lactating woman with a food basket based on a daily ration of vegetable oil and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

The other activity will support the treatment of severely malnourished children with medical complications in therapeutic feeding centres by providing a daily wet ration for caretakers for the duration of their stay in the centre. The daily ration will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 238,750 | 139,650 | 378,400 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 93,400 | 285,000 | 378,400 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 600 | |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Niger PRRO 200051: "Maintaining the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Populations at an Acceptable Level and Reinforcing their Livelihoods"

Project dates: 1 April 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 43,488 mt/US\$1,030,000

The overall food and nutritional situation in the country is still far from satisfactory and a large percentage of the population remains extremely vulnerable to shocks. Levels of acute, underweight and chronic malnutrition remain at critical levels and treatment capacity needs to continue in tandem with malnutrition prevention activities. WFP therefore plans to implement a new PRRO after the phase out of the current EMOP, which is ending in March 2011. The PRRO will address the medium term structural challenges in the food and nutrition sectors which continue to pose a risk for vulnerable groups in Niger.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5, the PRRO will have the following operational objectives: contribute to the stabilization and improvement of the nutritional status of children less than 5 and their mothers; protect livelihoods and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable populations to withstand shocks; and reinforce national capacities in establishing and in the management of food security and nutritional programmes.

WFP support will be provided through targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will assist children for 60 days and pregnant and lactating women for 180 days; and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable people through the support of cereal banks for 120 days per person and FFT activities for 60 days per participant.

Niger

In addition, during the peak of the lean season, WFP will provide blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 for 120 days; cash transfer activities, conditionality will depend on the harshness of food insecurity during the lean season, providing beneficiaries with US\$2 per day; and targeted food distributions to highly food-insecure people for 60 days during the peak of the lean season.

Targeting is based on areas with high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition as indicated by regular joint food security and nutritional surveys, carried out once or twice per year. The project's food basket includes cereals, pulses, palm oil salt and CSB with 10 percent sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|----------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 596,981 | 550,319 | 1,147,300 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 144,869 | 138,631 | 283,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 50,000 | 416,500 | 466,500 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 8,614 | 8,243 | 16,857 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 14,601 | 13,971 | 28,572 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 39,687 | 39,613 | 79,300 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 60 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 180 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 600 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | number | 300 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 60 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 10 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 1 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Niger CP 106140: "Country Programme- Niger (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 52,569 mt

The CP is entirely development oriented and provides the Government with support in the area of basic education, rural development and health, response to HIV and TB. The CP

Niger

supports Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 and the main goals of UNDAF and Niger's Accelerated Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Niger CP 106140 Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: 28,907 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4 this activity supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. Specific objectives of the activity will help increase enrolment and attendance of children in WFP assisted schools; and encourage girls to complete primary education. Two hot meals, breakfast and lunch, will be served for 180 days per school year as an incentive for pupils to attend school. In addition, 100 kg of dry family rations will be distributed to girls enrolled in the last two years of the first cycle of primary education in schools where there is a disparity between boys and girls.

WFP will continue targeting rural schools with particular focus on areas where the Essential Package is being jointly implemented. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 74,365 | 83,635 | 158,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 54,478 | 63,883 | 118,361 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 9,923 | | 9,923 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 9,923 | | 9,923 |
| * Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries. | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking | number | 80 | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities | number | 314 | |
| Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education | number | 6,000 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 702 | |

Niger CP 106140 Activity 2: "Assistance Lean Season"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to help improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the targeted areas through the prevention and mitigation of food insecurity during the lean season. Specific objectives are to improve food availability and access for the most vulnerable rural populations through the creation of cereal banks; and strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to improve their food security on a sustainable basis through training. The activities, with particular emphasis on women, work as social safety nets aimed at protecting the livelihoods of poor families and

Niger

helping them become self-sufficient. FFT activities will benefit mainly women and will focus on basic literacy training, developing income-generating skills, including training people in new agricultural techniques and sustainable natural resources management.

The two activities will give priority to geographical departments with a high proportion of food-insecure households. Targeting for these social safety nets will also take into account those most affected by high food prices, such as urban populations and those dependent on daily labour or small business. The food basket will include family rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 88,782 | 86,218 | 175,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 3,500 | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | number | 300 | |

Niger CP 106140 Activity 3: "Support to Fight HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 6,532 mt

This activity will support government objectives to mitigate the negative impacts of both HIV/AIDS and TB on vulnerable groups. WFP provides food support to PLHIV who are undergoing ART. Geographical targeting will rely on mapping HIV/AIDS prevalence and on local partnership opportunities. The activity in support of TB patients will target people in Niamey and Tahoua along with four members of their families. This assistance has helped patients in the past regain their biological equilibrium so that they respond better to treatment, thus improving recovery rates.

WFP assistance will focus on the 2004–2008 CP intervention sites in order to maintain continuity with the same level of quality and assurance of increased impact on beneficiaries. These activities are contributing to Strategic Objective 4 with the goal to meet the food and nutritional needs of PLHIV, and patients with TB and other diseases. The provided household rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 6,802 | 6,758 | 13,560 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 6,802 | 6,758 | 13,560 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |

Niger

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 1,120 |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 5,719 |

(d) Special Operations

Niger SO 107340: "Provision of Safe, Efficient and Sufficient Air Transport Services to the Humanitarian Community in Niger and within the Sub-Region"

Project dates: 15 March 2008 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Currently approved end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$17,124,100 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$10,657,435)

WFP launched this SO to respond to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region that restricted relief workers' movement and activities.

The objectives of the project, in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, are to facilitate movement of United Nations, NGOs, government counterparts and donor representatives in Niger in order to improve access to targeted populations in areas affected by insecurity; and ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | number | 80 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 400 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 50 |
| Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air | mt | 10 |

São Tomé & Príncipe

Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe's continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its high GDP of US\$1,638 per capita. The country is prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, negatively affecting crops and road access as well as destroying houses and household assets. According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) carried out by WFP in 2007, 23 percent of the population (36,000 persons) suffers from food insecurity. The Poverty Profile report of São Tomé & Príncipe (study funded by African Development Bank and UNDP in 2001), revealed 54 percent of the country's estimated population of 154,000 people lives below the poverty threshold; 15 percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, basic sanitation and health facilities, and drinking water.



Every eighth child dies before the age of 5, and life expectancy is 65 years. The chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 34 while the GAM rate is 9 percent. As these figures are from 2006, it is likely they have increased in the face of higher food prices. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, as the combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools is only of 68.1 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are locally produced. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, whose annual output has slumped sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, especially in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure (lack of a deep-sea port and a short airstrip). Fishing activities are limited due to the small size of boats and a lack of navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers from stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP is supporting the Government's efforts to increase access of vulnerable groups to education, health, nutrition and social programmes. In line with MDG1, WFP seeks to contribute to breaking the inter-generational cycle of hunger by providing food and nutrition assistance to beneficiaries. It aims at increasing levels of basic education, nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance and food security analysis tools such as the CFSVA, implementing early warning and nutritional surveys and surveillance, in line with MDG2 to 5; and meeting food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS, in line with MDG6. While discussions with the Technical Coordination Committee for the preparation of the hand-over strategy of the project are ongoing, WFP is establishing partnerships with government institutions, NGOs and others United Nations agencies to improve community participation within the project. Interventions have been implemented to support the establishment of school gardens, local production of fuel efficient stoves, nutrition training, hygiene and sanitation improvements, quality control of stored commodities and sensitization campaigns on critical issues.

São Tomé & Príncipe

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 1,951,145 |
| Total | | | | | | | 1,951,145 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Development Operation | 1,792 | 220 | 148 | 0 | 76 | 2,236 | 0 |
| Total | 1,792 | 220 | 148 | 0 | 76 | 2,236 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

São Tomé & Príncipe DEV 104220: "Support to Basic Education and Health Care System for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 July 2006 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 11,367 mt

This project, contributing to Strategic Objective 4, seeks to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 who are at risk of malnutrition, assist PLHIV undergoing ART, orphans, abandoned children and the elderly poor in meeting their nutritional needs. It provides assistance to children attending kindergartens, primary and secondary schools by alleviating the children's short-term hunger while increasing their learning capacity and attendance rates. Support is also provided to youth and adults, especially women, to improve access to education.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, oil, salt and sugar. Malnourished children under 5, beneficiaries in kindergartens and in supplementary feeding centres receive all food items, while the beneficiaries under basic school feeding, supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV, abandoned children and elderly poor receive rice, pulses, oil and salt. Beneficiaries under FFT, FFA, school canteen cooks and participants in literacy classes will receive rice, pulses and oil.

São Tomé & Príncipe

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 24,222 | 21,438 | 45,660 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 842 | 808 | 1,650 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,600 | 5,100 | 6,700 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 548 | 527 | 1,075 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 17,429 | 16,746 | 34,175 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 893 | 857 | 1,750 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 310 | | 310 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 1,075 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 13 |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 8 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves | number | 130 |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | 84 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 79 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Senegal

Country Background

While Senegal is the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer, it faces a structural food deficit and high poverty rates. It is ranked 166 out of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. The majority of the rural population is heavily dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture which, given constraints such as weather variation, natural disasters and environmental degradation, fails to ensure food security in several regions. More than half of the country's food requirements are imported annually, including 800,000 mt of rice and 300,000 mt of wheat. High food prices in recent years have exacerbated access problems and depleted coping mechanisms. In addition to these challenges, the protracted post-conflict situation in the Casamance region places a heavy burden on displaced and returnee households. Such households are also affected by a lack of steady employment, increasing overall poverty and hindering access to food.



According to the results of a Standardized Monitoring Emergency Nutrition Assessment (SMART) survey carried out by UNICEF and WFP in July 2009, GAM rates for children under 5 in the region of Matam is 19.3 percent, well above the critical threshold of 15 percent. Malnutrition levels are due to poor dietary habits, poor sanitation and low levels of literacy and nutritional awareness. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) to be carried out in 2010 will further inform WFP on the food security and nutritional situation in the country by providing more updated and reliable data. Preliminary results suggest that the already high GAM rates have been underestimated in some regions.

Focusing on short, medium and long-term needs, the Government's Social Emergency Programme is the framework adhered to by all partners in their response to the food crisis. The Government has also developed a programme for further agricultural investment, the "Great Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance". However, food access difficulties and the impact of the ongoing financial crisis on household livelihoods, including falling remittances and low cash crops, continue to place people at risk.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP is implementing a PRRO and a CP, as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. All activities are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement all of the MDGs, the Government's PRSP and support people in the most vulnerable rural areas by preventing malnutrition, improving education and assisting in government piloted initiatives to formulate and define national school feeding and social protection policies.

The overall objective of WFP assistance is to promote access to basic education through school meals, to improve the nutrition status among vulnerable groups and to increase household food security through the creation of safety nets, cereal banks and cash and

Senegal

voucher programmes. These activities will enhance self-reliance and empower households to better cope with shocks.

Following the 2007–2008 high food prices crisis and the inability to provide quality and timely information by the national early warning system on the nutritional situation in Senegal, WFP in collaboration with FAO and UNICEF, has initiated a capacity building project to strengthen the national early warning system (EWS) for food security and nutrition monitoring in Senegal, with a view to improving disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness mechanisms.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 28,991,758 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 4,010,442 |
| Total | | | | | | | 33,002,200 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 16,162 | 3,453 | 2,075 | 720 | 463 | 22,873 | 4,013,467 |
| Development Operation | 2,196 | 815 | 433 | 0 | 98 | 3,542 | 0 |
| Total | 18,359 | 4,268 | 2,507 | 720 | 561 | 26,415 | 4,013,467 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Senegal PRRO 106120: "Post-Conflict Rehabilitation in the "Casamance Naturelle" and Targeted Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Poor Harvests and High Food Prices in Senegal"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2010)

Total food/cash commitment: 76,174 mt/US\$8,026,934 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 53,301 mt/US\$4,013,467)

The PRRO, which initially only targeted the Casamance region was re-oriented to include all regions of Senegal in 2008 due to the impact of the high food prices on vulnerable households. A budget revision is planned to extend the programme until the end of 2011. The PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, aims to: save lives, protect and restore livelihoods in the areas most affected by hardship or conflict by restoring self-reliance and promoting long-term recovery; improve nutrition and access to basic education and support the Government through integrating capacity-building into PRRO activities.

In 2011, the PRRO activities under the relief component, mostly implemented during the lean season in high malnutrition areas, will consist of:

Senegal

- GFD to the most vulnerable populations;
- blanket feeding to prevent malnutrition among the critically vulnerable group of children aged 6-24 months;
- supplementary feeding targeting acutely and moderately malnourished children under 5; and
- reinstallation packages for returnees displaced by the unrest in the Casamance region.

Activities under the recovery component, implemented throughout the year will consist of:

- food for nutrition awareness through training sessions to prevent a decline in the nutritional status of children under 5 in high malnutrition areas;
- school meals for children in pre-school and primary schools in Casamance and the southern part of the country;
- FFA and cereal banks to help increase food supply through the promotion of self-reliance;
- technical training for women to help them manage productive assets;
- cash and voucher programme as a pilot project enhancing food security for those most impacted by high food prices in peri-urban areas; and
- capacity building for national institutions to enable them to respond in a timely and efficient fashion to food security issues through EWS.

The food basket for all of these activities contains cereals, pulses, oil and salt. In addition, the rations for blanket and supplementary feeding contain enriched blended food.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 544,500 | 555,500 | 1,100,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 7,500 | 7,500 | 15,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 67,434 | 67,434 | 134,868 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 205,949 | 213,351 | 419,300 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 35,975 | 35,975 | 71,950 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 52,434 | 52,434 | 104,868 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

Senegal

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 45 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 1,300 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 3 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of cereal banks established and functioning | number | 153 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed | number | 15,000 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 104,868 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving vouchers on time | % | 95 |
| Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed | % | 95 |
| Total monetary value (US\$) of vouchers distributed | US\$ | 4,013,437 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of community woodlots | hectares | 17,156 |
| Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc) | hectares | 43 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 11,219 |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 20,000 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 22 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA) | number | 10,000 |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA) | number | 125 |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 691 |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 30,000 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 1,849 |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | 176 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 2,187 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Senegal CP 104510: "Country Programme – Senegal (2007–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 28,245 mt

The CP is intended to address the food needs of the Senegalese population in line with the PRSP for 2006–2010, the National Nutrition Enhancement Programme and the Government's ten-year programme on education and training for 2000–2010.

The main goal is to mitigate food insecurity among the most vulnerable population groups and to increase attendance rates in the health and education sectors. In line with Strategic

Senegal

Objective 4, the CP aims to support the Government's programmes for the eradication of malnutrition among children under 5, and improve children's access to quality basic education, improve the health and nutritional status of undernourished children and pregnant and lactating women. In line with Strategic Objective 2, the CP will also enable sustainable livelihood support for the rural population and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity, in addition to supporting local agriculture, stimulating economic growth and improving the management of natural resources.

Targeting will be guided by results from SMART, EFSA, and a CFSVA, currently under finalization, and will focus on women, children and vulnerable groups living in rural areas of the most food-insecure regions.

Senegal CP 104510, Activity 1: "Support to Malnutrition Prevention Activities"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 2,442 mt

This activity provides assistance to the Government to prevent malnutrition, and to improve and/or stabilize the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. WFP will support nutrition awareness activities targeting pregnant and lactating women who attend training sessions on how to prevent a decline in the nutritional status of children under 5. The women who attend awareness, screening and growth monitoring sessions will receive a family ration for 90 days including pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt (up to a maximum of 6 people per family), designed to compensate participants for the cost of leaving their regular work to take part in awareness raising sessions.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 38,610 | 39,390 | 78,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 13,000 | | 13,000 |
| <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 days rations were provided | | number | 90 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | | number | 340 |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | | number | 13,000 |

Senegal CP 104510 Activity 2: "Education and Children's Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 20,969 mt

The objective of this activity is to encourage children's access to quality basic education through the provision of school meals, with the following expected results:

Senegal

- increased enrolment and attendance rates and learning capacity in WFP-assisted primary schools and pre-schools; and
- improved government capacity to prepare and manage a national school feeding programme in the context of promoting the Government's Essential Learning Package.

WFP will support pre- and primary schools in the areas most vulnerable to food insecurity in the country with the exception of Casamance which is covered under the PRRO. The objective is to better prepare children for primary school where enrolment rates are low. In 2011, WFP aims to provide primary school and pre-school children with a cooked lunch for 147 school days. The daily ration will include cereals, pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt.

In continuing institutional strengthening of the national school meals division at the central and local levels, a pilot database for the school meals' management has been launched. Furthermore, the results of the remote monitoring survey for the school feeding programme, which was carried out in 2009, will be used in 2011 to improve the school feeding activities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 119,355 | 123,645 | 243,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 119,355 | 123,645 | 243,000 |
| <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 | % | 100 | |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 1,010 | |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | 136 | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,194 | |

Senegal CP 104510, Activity 3: "Prevention of Food Crises"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 4,835 mt

This activity aims to improve the management of the natural resources and the food security of vulnerable groups, including subsistence farmers to improve the capacity of households to withstand shocks including the effects of the lean season, particularly households headed by women. It also aims to increase national capacity to analyze the vulnerability to food insecurity, and to design and manage food security strategies and programmes. Activities will help increase food supply through the promotion of off-season crops and help improve the next agricultural season.

WFP provides assistance mostly during the lean season to vulnerable households to cultivate or improve land and agricultural infrastructure (multi-purpose gardening, rice culture, banana crops, orchards, anti-salt dykes, and prevention of salt water spread, irrigation scheme

Senegal

rehabilitation, wells, and reforestation activities in support of the Green Wall for the Sahara Initiative) as well as supporting cereal banks and rural road rehabilitation. For participating in these activities, families will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, vitamin A-enriched oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 32,670 | 33,330 | 66,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 7,150 | 3,850 | 11,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 405 | |
| Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed | m3 | 4,200 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Sierra Leone

Country Background

Since the end of a decade-long conflict in 2002, significant progress has been made towards peace building, the resettlement of displaced populations, the reconstruction of war-affected communities, and the rehabilitation of productive household and community assets. Despite these efforts, socio-economic indicators have remained deplorable. The country ranks 81 out of 84 countries on the 2009 global hunger index, and 180 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Over 70 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line of US\$1 per day. According to the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey, the acute child malnutrition rate is 10 percent, and 36 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. The prevalence rate of anaemia remains very high among women and children. An estimated number of 55,000 adults and children are living with HIV and 6,000 remain orphans. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults is 1.7 percent. Furthermore, according to the 2004/05 census, illiteracy is 60 percent overall and 40 percent of the children enrolled in primary school do not reach grade six.



In order to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates, the Government has introduced free healthcare for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Local production of rice (the main staple) remains inadequate to satisfy national requirements. While the country relies on commercial imports and food aid, and the poorest segments of the population lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food. The sharp increases in food prices during the second quarter of 2008, coupled with the global economic downturn and falling remittances have further restricted household access to adequate food.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP assistance in Sierra Leone, focusing on poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas, supports the Government in accelerating the transition from recovery to longer-term development. More specifically, WFP's programme portfolio aligns with the United Nations Joint Vision and supports the Government in the implementation of its 'Agenda for Change', which is the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2008-2012).

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through two projects, the redesigned CP and the PRRO which aim to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women, and support the poorest segments through FFA and CFA activities. These programmes contribute to MDG1 through 4 and 6.

The P4P initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable markets so that they can sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, thus bolstering their income. Commodities purchased through P4P are utilized in ongoing WFP food assistance activities, moving increasingly towards "home-grown" school feeding and nutrition programmes.

Sierra Leone

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 15,712,837 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 9,274,044 |
| Total | | | | | | | 24,986,882 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 4,969 | 994 | 767 | 5,024 | 342 | 12,095 | 882,000 |
| Development Operation | 6,010 | 1,955 | 638 | 281 | 200 | 9,083 | 0 |
| Total | 10,979 | 2,949 | 1,404 | 5,305 | 542 | 21,178 | 882,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Sierra Leone PRRO 200062: "Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 30,468 mt/US\$2,205, 000

The primary purpose of the PRRO is to save lives and protect livelihoods by addressing high malnutrition rates and supporting recovery from conflict and economic shocks. WFP assistance aims to facilitate the transition from recovery to development. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the operation supports communities in the targeted districts to reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted populations and rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure households increasing their access to food, markets and social services. Targeted supplementary feeding aims at reducing acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months. Blanket feeding for children aged 6-23 months during the hunger season and the treatment of malnourished pregnant and lactating women will help to prevent an increase in malnutrition and will be a strong incentive for women to use health services, reducing the risk of maternal and infant mortality.

FFA and FFT activities focus on supporting livelihood recovery through the rehabilitation of roads, inland valley swamps for smallholder cultivation and rehabilitation of overgrown cocoa and coffee plantations as well as providing youths with relevant and marketable business and skills training. Under the supplementary feeding activity, premixed blended food will be given to malnourished children and mothers, and a family ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil will be given under FFA. Under the CFA programme, a combination of food and cash transfers will be used. Depending on beneficiary preferences, seasonal price fluctuations and distances to markets, 75 percent of beneficiaries will receive cash only and 25 percent will receive both cash and family food rations.

Sierra Leone

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 344,300 | 314,390 | 658,690 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 103,000 | 310,000 | 413,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 640 | 640 | 1,280 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 12,800 | 19,200 | 32,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 64,000 | 96,000 | 160,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 225 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | 45,000 |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | 30,000 |
| FFA | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 200 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sierra Leone CP 105840: "Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 35,606 mt

This recently redesigned CP aims to support safety nets for food-insecure households in order to meet education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender imbalances. This approach, in line with the country strategy, is based on reciprocal causal relationships between livelihoods, education and nutrition. In line with Strategic objective 4 and 5, the CP aims to increase access to basic education and improve enrolment and retention, particularly among vulnerable children; improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB patients; and enhance government capacity to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households. The projects will target the most vulnerable areas in the country.

PLHIV and TB patients will receive a family ration including cereals, pulses, premixed food, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, whereas schoolchildren will be provided with a daily hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 24,898 mt

A major challenge identified in the national educational policy is to increase enrolment and retention in primary education, particularly among children from vulnerable and food-insecure communities who are often kept out of school as a result of high costs. WFP will continue to support national efforts to expand access to basic education in order to increase enrolment and completion, particularly for vulnerable children. The activity, built on the lessons learned from the previous CP, will provide the Government with models for replication and expansion.

The purpose of this activity is to provide a safety net programme to assist hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutritional needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender disparity. WFP targets rural households, addressing the immediate and underlying causes contributing to poor education. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity is designed to increase access to basic education, particularly for vulnerable children. In line with Strategic Objective 5, the capacities of the Government will be reinforced to enable them to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households.

During the school year of 195 days, 250,000 schoolchildren will be served a daily hot meal of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. An average of 6,000 girls in grades four through six are expected to benefit from a monthly take-home ration of pulses for nine months per year; eligibility will be based on a minimum 80 percent attendance during the month.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 128,000 | 128,000 | 256,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 125,000 | 125,000 | 250,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 1,500 | | 1,500 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Planned |
| | | Unit of Measure | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | | number | 800 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | | number | 2 |

Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to People Living with HIV and Tuberculosis"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 10,708 mt

The purpose of this activity is to support treatment of PLHIV and TB patients, and to mitigate the impact of the diseases on food-insecure households. The programme reorientation will

Sierra Leone

include nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, where the prevalence rates of the diseases are high. Through this activity WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on ART and their households, TB patients on DOTS and their households and women enrolled in PMTCT programmes and their households. WFP anticipates assisting 3,900 PLHIV, TB patients and pregnant and lactating women each year. In line with Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB patients. In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV/AIDS programmes, including local procurement of food. Nutritional support and food assistance for PLHIV on ART and TB patients on DOTS will last for nine months, while assistance for women in PMTCT programmes will last one year. Each family ration will comprise of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and fats, salt, blended foods and sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 20,280 | 18,720 | 39,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 20,280 | 18,720 | 39,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 18,720 | |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 20,280 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 2 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Togo

Country Background

Togo is a low income, food-deficit country and is considered a country under stress. Over the past 15 years, Togo has experienced socio-political and economic turmoil. Development aid sanctions placed on Togo in 1993 discouraged traditional aid donors and led to economic devastation. This has had a calamitous impact on poverty levels over the last decade. Togo's HDI dropped from 152 to 159 out of 182 countries between 2007 and 2009. The GDP per capita is US\$788.



Togo has experienced a significant increase in natural disasters in recent years. Northern Togo faced terrible floods in 2007 and 2008. Climate change, as manifested in more frequent flash flooding than in previous decades, has been a primary factor in the increasing vulnerability of the country and consequently, the need for humanitarian assistance.

The most recent data indicates an increase in acute malnutrition rates throughout the country. In the Savanes region the general prevalence is 17 percent among children 6 to 24 months. The January 2010 WFP rapid assessment in the Savanes and Kara regions further revealed 11.4 percent and 10.5 percent of the population respectively are severely food-insecure.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP activities will be implemented through an EMOP and a development operation, focusing on the two most vulnerable regions of the country, Savanes and Kara, and rural areas where poverty rates are among the highest. The intervention will contribute to the achievement of MDG1, 2 and 3.

In support of MDG1, the EMOP aims to assist the refugees and the vulnerable host population that has been affected by the inter-ethnic conflict. The large influx of refugees has put a severe strain on the host population of the Savanes region, which has shared its already scarce resources with the refugees.

WFP's development operation seeks to create an education safety net that will increase levels of education, basic nutrition and promote human capital development. The school feeding programme will contribute to improve sensitization on the importance of school enrolment, with a special emphasis on girls, and to reduce malnutrition rates among children.

Togo

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 867,970 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 2,002,936 |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,870,906 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 684 | 103 | 52 | 88 | 16 | 942 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 940 | 188 | 251 | 752 | 94 | 2,225 | 0 |
| Total | 1,624 | 291 | 303 | 840 | 110 | 3,167 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Togo EMOP 200195: "Assistance to Ghanaian refugees in the Savannah region of Togo"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2011 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 942 mt

The ongoing Ghanaian refugee crisis in the Savanes region of northern Togo has resulted in an exhaustion of already scarce resources, thus rendering living conditions increasingly difficult for both refugees and the local population. The refugees who have crossed the border into the already impoverished Tandjouaré prefecture are currently being assisted through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP). However, given the prevailing poverty and food insecurity among both host and refugee populations, continued emergency assistance is required.

The objective of the EMOP in northern Togo, in line with Strategic Objective 1, will aim to continue providing emergency life-saving assistance and nutritional support to Ghanaian refugees and to the vulnerable host population. The main activities under the project will consist of GFD to refugees and host families as well as the provision of a supplementary ration for children under 5. The food basket will consist of a daily ration of maize, beans, oil and salt for all beneficiaries. Children under 5 will receive a daily supplementary ration of oil, CSB and sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 4,801 | 4,699 | 9,500 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 3,032 | 2,968 | 6,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 4,801 | 4,699 | 9,500 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 1,961 | 1,961 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Togo

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 180 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 6 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Togo DEV 200194 "Promotion of Social Development through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo"

Duration: 1 June 2011 – 31 May 2013 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 13,593 mt

This development project will focus on supporting education and human resources in Togo. In 2007, floods destroyed and damaged 67 schools in the Savanes region, affecting 18,000 students. The school feeding programme, particularly in the rural northern areas, is crucial where education has been particularly affected by the lack of development and where girls are not typically sent to school due. This targeted school feeding activity will be concentrated in Kara and Savanes, the two regions with the highest indicators of acute malnutrition and poverty rates.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the school feeding programme will increase access to education and promote human capital development in assisted schools. It will contribute to increasing primary school enrolment, improving the attendance rate and addressing gender imbalance in enrolment. The programme will also create a nutritional safety net for children and an income transfer, valued in terms of a food transfer, to their households. Emphasis will be placed on groups whose enrolment rates are the lowest and continue to decline, with a particular focus on the enrolment rate of girls in rural areas. The two daily hot meals provided in targeted primary schools will be supplemented by a quarterly take-home ration of vegetable oil for schoolgirls. The food basket for the school feeding activities will consist of maize, beans, CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 113,940 | 113,940 | 227,880 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 56,970 | 56,970 | 113,940 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 28,485 | | 28,485 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 28,485 | | 28,485 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Togo

Forecasted Output in 2011

| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|---|--|--------|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | | |
| School Feeding | | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | | % | | 100 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | | number | | 56,970 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | | number | | 56,970 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Regional Bureau for **East, Central and
Southern Africa
(ODJ)**

Burundi

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Djibouti

Ethiopia

Kenya

Lesotho

Madagascar

Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

Rwanda

Somalia

Swaziland

United Republic of Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia

Regional Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ) has country offices in 18 countries: Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

The regional bureau strives to find new ways to tackle hunger and malnutrition, to better understand its underlying causes, to build effective partnerships and to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders.

Conflict, poverty, HIV/AIDS and extreme weather manifested as floods and droughts are some of the factors that contribute to a complex hunger and nutrition equation in the region. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency and severity of droughts and floods. Food security however has improved, particularly in the Horn of Africa, as a consequence of more favourable rains and subsequent improved harvests. Such gains can be quickly reversed unless communities are helped to become more resilient to natural and man-made adversities. For example, according to the recent Horn of Africa Climatic Outlook Forum, the La Niña effect will greatly influence the climate patterns in the last quarter of 2010; if the effect is intense, there is a potential of decreased long rains in the eastern sector of the Horn of Africa. This could mean a significant rise in food insecurity and vulnerability for the affected populations in 2011. In southern Africa, food security conditions continue to improve in most areas as households benefit from recent harvests and declining food prices. However, as a result of crop failures in some parts of the region, some countries are already experiencing localised food shortages.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Major relief operations continue in the Horn of Africa and eastern DRC, requiring enormous financial and human resources through 2011. While the situation in Zimbabwe is slowly improving, WFP will continue to assist 1.5 million beneficiaries until the next harvest.

In the Horn of Africa, 10 million people are victims of a prolonged humanitarian crisis. While emergency assistance will continue to be needed in 2011, efforts are being made simultaneously to facilitate a transition from relief to longer term rehabilitation and eventually development.

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains both severe and widespread, with roughly half the population destitute. The majority reside in the south and central regions, where the effects of conflict and drought are most prominent. Infighting amongst Somali political and religious factions poses a challenge to humanitarian agencies who often find themselves direct or inadvertent victims. At present, WFP has had to temporarily suspend food distributions to most of southern Somalia since January 2010.

In Uganda, despite improved results in 2010, food security remains precarious in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, owing to slow recovery from recurrent drought and lingering malnutrition.

Regional Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)

Likewise, in Ethiopia, and despite signs that recovery has begun after three years of devastating crop failures, continued support from WFP will be required for 6 million people. While an overall reduction in food assistance requirements is expected in 2011, assistance to refugees will increase due to a refugee influx in 2010. Additional food will also be needed for WFP's expanded school feeding activities and for the promotion of climate resilient livelihoods.

In Kenya, the status of food security has progressively strengthened, allowing WFP to gradually shift its resources from relief to recovery-oriented activities.

In Zimbabwe, recent projections give hope for improvement and an opportunity to shift emphasis from relief to rehabilitation. The population will however continue to face food insecurity due to the effects of a fragile economy and poor agricultural productivity.

In Madagascar, WFP continues to address food needs arising from chronic food insecurity and the impact of natural disasters. Prolonged political instability has led to the disruption of essential services, and donors are increasingly reluctant to provide funding for development activities under the current political climate. In 2011, WFP anticipated that 850,000 people will need food assistance.

Although civil war has officially ended in DRC, insecurity persists. Where relative peace prevails, WFP will help communities return to productive lives through innovative programmes, most of which support the agricultural economy. In 2011, WFP's operations will assist more than 3 million people through a variety of food assistance activities that target those who are food-insecure.

An estimated 10.8 million people in the region live with HIV/AIDS, representing 33 percent of the worldwide total. In 2010, greater attention was given to interlinking food and nutrition considerations with the care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and TB. In 2011, food-by-prescription interventions will be strengthened in partnership with governments and other key stakeholders, contributing to the building of national capacities and ownership.

New Initiatives

WFP continues to work with host governments to improve food security monitoring systems, as well as to design and implement social protection and safety-net programmes. Such endeavours include the use of cash and vouchers as an alternative to direct food assistance. Cash and vouchers aim to stimulate and support local market structures while addressing food insecurity and have been particularly key as part of urban interventions. In 2010, cash and voucher projects have been implemented in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi and more are being planned for Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Lesotho, DRC and the United Republic of Tanzania; such interventions will benefit half a million people.

Local and regional purchasing saves on transport costs, minimises lead time and provides an important economic boost to countries in the region. Through P4P activities, WFP enables small farmers to increase food production and empowers them to market any surpluses.

Regional Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)

WFP's P4P activities presently involve some 45,000 smallholder farmers in nine countries, including: DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

To further improve the timeliness of WFP's humanitarian response, a new resourcing mechanism known as the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) has been rolled out. The FPF allows for an expeditious response to food pipeline breaks by facilitating the purchase and delivery of food as soon as funding becomes available. In some instances lead time was reduced from 120 days to just 14.

Micronutrient deficiencies are well above emergency thresholds in most countries in the region, affecting the physical and cognitive development of children. In response, WFP has developed a regional nutrition approach, which focuses on local food fortification, local production of nutritionally enhanced foods and building strategic partnerships. Seven countries in the region are now involved, including Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, Malawi and Uganda. A regional partnership between WFP and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development was signed early this year and offers a platform for improved collaboration on nutrition-related issues. Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger initiatives are currently under discussion for a roll out in five countries: Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Namibia and Mozambique.

School feeding is being implemented in 17 countries in the region, targeting some 6 million beneficiaries. WFP is moving away from direct implementation in favour of enabling government ownership. This involves developing capacity and accountability, while ensuring that hunger, food security and nutrition are high on national agendas. This new approach is being piloted in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) has intensified. To date, eight countries in the region have signed a CAADP compact, including Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Uganda, Swaziland, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya. Several governments have requested WFP's assistance in preparing their National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans.

| 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ODJ | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$) |
| Total | 24,026,797 | 1,857,432 | 1,742,573,589 |
| EMOP | 2,253,788 | 316,583 | 314,847,030 |
| PRRO | 15,322,731 | 1,362,360 | 1,218,138,233 |
| DEV | 6,450,278 | 178,490 | 163,054,265 |
| SO | n/a | n/a | 46,534,061 |

*n/a = not applicable

Regional Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa (ODJ)

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011 | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if all projects/activities are fully resourced in 2011 | | | |
| Region | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2011 | 12,592,925 | 10,959,872 | 23,552,797 |
| Type of beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS | 543,772 | 451,108 | 994,880 |
| Type of beneficiaries | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) | 710,294 | 512,056 | 1,222,350 |
| Number of Refugees | 576,057 | 581,455 | 1,157,512 |
| Number of Returnees | 262,600 | 128,400 | 391,000 |
| Number of General Food Distribution beneficiaries | 5,253,814 | 4,708,765 | 9,962,579 |
| Type of beneficiaries | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers | 339,085 | 405,703 | 744,788 |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 187,036 | 86,624 | 273,660 |
| Number of participants in food-for-asset | 588,515 | 504,900 | 1,093,415 |
| Type of beneficiaries | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children receiving take-home rations | 298,875 | 29,281 | 328,156 |
| Number of children receiving school-meals | 2,753,386 | 2,821,482 | 5,574,868 |
| <i>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</i> | 285,269 | 24,998 | 310,267 |
| Type of beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in Mother Child Health (MCH)/supplementary feeding | 1,772,241 | 1,025,882 | 2,798,123 |

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total therefore, the sub-totals may not be equal to the total number of beneficiaries.

Burundi

Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security context has significantly improved. The country, however, continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. Burundi is ranked 174 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI.



With a population of 8 million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, per-capita production has declined by 24 percent since the outbreak of the civil war in 1993. In 2009, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt and the annual food deficit at 401,000 mt. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) conducted by WFP in 2008 recorded the levels of wasting, stunting and underweight at 8.4 percent, 53 percent and 27 percent respectively. The analysis also indicated 68 percent of the rural population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, with a higher prevalence in the north of the country. Additionally, micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia are a major issue in Burundi, where the national rate is as high as 56 percent. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socio-economic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, including reducing the number of meals.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact of over a decade of ethnic conflict and the 2010 elections represent a milestone in Burundi's progress towards peace, development and stability. However, the elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of presidential opposition parties creating uncertainty regarding the country's political stability.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi and within the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer term development objectives, in 2011 WFP will implement a four component CP contributing to MDG1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, will support the Government in achieving education for all. The second component, health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups is designed to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, and children 6–59 months of age suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It will also contribute to the improvement of treatment for those receiving ART and will support capacity development of nutrition institutions. The third component, support for community recovery and development, will strive to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, will promote national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitate the planned hand-over to the Government.

Burundi

WFP will also implement a two-year PRRO to assist the residual caseloads from the preceding PRRO 105281, including refugees and returnees, food-insecure people and vulnerable people living in social institutions contributing to the achievement of MDG1, 3 and 7.

The overall objectives of the PRRO and the CP will contribute to the improvement of the food and nutrition security in Burundi, and to the promotion of nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP projected activities are consistent with Burundi's 2010–2014 UNDAF and the Government's priorities set out in the PRSP.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 21,390,537 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 11,634,060 |
| Total | | | | | | | 33,024,597 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 16,744 | 3,684 | 701 | 828 | 253 | 22,210 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 7,497 | 1,864 | 505 | 1,092 | 241 | 11,199 | 0 |
| Total | 24,241 | 5,548 | 1,206 | 1,920 | 494 | 33,409 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burundi PRRO 200164: "Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-Insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 40,125 mt

WFP intends to implement a 24-month PRRO to focus on the residual caseloads from the current PRRO which ends at the end of 2010, including relief and livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation interventions. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO aims to provide:

- food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in four camps in Burundi, and Burundian returnees arriving from the neighbouring United Republic Tanzania and DRC. The latter will receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package which also includes activities to help protect community and household assets;
- relief assistance will be provided to food-insecure people in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Distributions will be planned to meet the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups

Burundi

will also benefit from FFA/FFT, where appropriate;

- relief food assistance will equally target people living in social institutions including the elderly, orphans and chronically-ill whose nutrition status has been compromised as a result of a crisis; and
- FFA/FFT activities to support the refugees' host communities as well as in areas with the highest returnee populations. This will be done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support.

The main expected outcomes are:

- stabilized acute malnutrition among targeted population affected by conflict and natural disaster;
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households in host communities; and
- increased access to assets for communities in fragile transition situations.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 265,400 | 236,600 | 502,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 22,400 | 21,600 | 44,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 100,500 | 83,500 | 184,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 720 | 780 | 1,500 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 23,000 | 25,500 | 48,500 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,107 |
| Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt | number | 252,000 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 456 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 709 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 1,855 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 75,000 |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | number | 1,234,387 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation) | number | 7,500 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA) | number | 8,000 |
| Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital | number | 4,500 |

Burundi

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burundi CP 200119: "Country Programme – Burundi (2011–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$324,972

Burundi continues to face food security challenges, mainly caused by a long civil war that exacerbated poverty, climatic shocks and high food prices. As the political context is improving and the country is ready for a development agenda, WFP has developed a CP to begin in 2011, which aims to improve food and nutrition security and to promote programme ownership by local institutions.

In line with Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5, the CP will support:

- pre- and primary school boys and girls in food-insecure areas of the country through school feeding activities;
- women and children under 5 as well as boys and girls suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition through supplementary feeding activities;
- ART patients who will receive supplementary feeding to improve the effectiveness of their treatment;
- poor rural communities through FFA/FFT and cash and voucher activities, in support of the improvement of agricultural productivity and access to markets; and
- the development of the Government's capacity to implement a transition strategy outlining plans for a progressive hand-over of WFP-supported interventions.

Expected outcomes include:

- increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys;
- improved treatment success for ART patients;
- increased access to assets in fragile transition situations;
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school feeding and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil, salt and sugar.

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 1: "Support for Pre- and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

This activity will support the Government in achieving education for all. Following the introduction of free education in 2005, net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 59 to 90 percent in 2008/09, but net enrolment rates for Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi

Burundi

provinces, the most food-insecure areas of Burundi, remain below the national average. Though the national completion rate is 46 percent, completion in these areas is respectively 36, 34 and 35 percent. The school feeding programme will therefore be implemented in these three provinces.

In the same three provinces, WFP will also assist UNICEF supported early childhood development centres located near primary schools. This intervention supports the Government's new policy on early childhood development and alleviates the heavy burden of child care for women who spend long hours fetching and cooking food.

A daily hot meal will be provided for 180 days of the school year to pre- and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meal will be an incentive to attend school regularly and aims to improve completion rates. The implementation of these activities supports Strategic Objective 4, and the expected outcomes are an increased access to education and capacity development in assisted pre- and primary schools.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 98,700 | 101,300 | 200,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 99,000 | 101,000 | 200,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 |
| Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP | number | 10,000 |
| Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP | number | 10,000 |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | 25 |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 90,900 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 89,100 |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 208 |

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 2: "Health and Nutrition Assistance to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 5,188 mt

According to the 2008 comprehensive CFSVA, reports that food security affects more than half of all Burundian households. The CFSVA records national levels of wasting at 8.4 percent, stunting at 52.7 percent and underweight at 26.5 percent. The correlation between mortality and morbidity rates and undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women brings maternal mortality to 620 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality to 108 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to 180 per 1,000 live births. To address this, Activity 2 under the CP will provide a supplementary feeding ration to acutely malnourished women and children attending health clinics.

Burundi

WFP will work closely with UNICEF and WHO. In therapeutic feeding centres, UNICEF will supply food for the first phase of therapeutic feeding (milk or Plumpy Nut) and WHO will provide drugs for deworming as well as vitamin supplements. WFP will provide food in the form of CSB for the second phase of the treatment, and food assistance to the families accompanying the sick child.

To address chronic malnutrition and stunting in Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Karusi provinces, blanket feeding will be provided for children under 2 during the lean seasons. Targeting will be based on levels of stunting, food insecurity, poverty, vulnerability and GAM levels.

ART patients will be assisted during six of their nine months of treatment, with activities implemented mainly in Bujumbura Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry for the Fight Against AIDS, WFP, other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

It is expected that the Ministry of Public Health will gradually take-over nutrition support activities through the National Nutrition Programme while the Ministry for the Fight Against AIDS will take over the HIV programme activities. All activities contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 4. The intended outcomes are improved nutritional status of targeted women, including pregnant and lactating women, and children 6–59 months; and improved treatment success for ART patients.

The food basket will consist of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for the supplementary feeding subcomponents, and cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil, salt and sugar for the HIV/ART subcomponent.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 24,659 | 8,114 | 32,773 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 15,565 | 14,083 | 29,648 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 1,682 | 1,443 | 3,125 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 3,100 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 18 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 74 | |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 211 | |
| Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy | number | 1,400 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 18 | |
| Number of women delivering in health centres or by home delivery assisted by trained health workers | number | 55,000 | |

Burundi

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 3: "Support for Community Recovery and Development"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 9,661 mt/US\$356,522

More than a decade of civil war, combined with the effects of flooding, drought and limited access to land have disrupted livelihoods and undermined food and nutritional security. This activity will strive to improve food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households will benefit from FFA or FFT programmes.

Targeting will be based on CFSVA food consumption data and other survey indicators; UNDAF joint programming, the availability of complementary resources and donor commitments will also be considered. Priority will be given to Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi provinces, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces will be based on data generated by FSMS and other tools developed by the country office; criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities will be used.

FFA will concentrate on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. FFT will aim to enhance community organization and offer skills training in areas such as food storage and processing. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority will be given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Cash and voucher modalities will be developed on the basis of feasibility, market studies and a related pilot. In some rural areas CFA will replace FFA.

WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. The implementation of Activity 3 of the CP will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 3; the intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 48,000 | 52,000 | 100,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 1,000 | 600 | 1,600 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 7,600 | 8,400 | 16,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 5,760 | 6,240 | 12,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Burundi

| 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 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in men's name | number | 2,081 |
| Number of cash entitlement cards (including debit cards, smart cards etc.) issued in women's name | number | 2,255 |
| Number of men receiving vouchers | number | 1,121 |
| Number of shops/merchants participating in the voucher activity | number | 15 |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 1,214 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 267 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 484 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 342 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 30,000 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation) | number | 8,000 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA) | number | 5,000 |
| Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital | number | 2,500 |

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 4: "Capacity Development of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is gradually stabilizing, and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for an economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP is getting ready for a gradual hand-over of activities to government institutions and the community. To achieve this, WFP plans to join forces with United Nations agencies and other actors to develop the capacities of national institutions. This will be done through the implementation of Activity 4 of the CP.

Areas of support are food security and related issues, policy formulation and programme implementation. Training will focus on food security and livelihoods monitoring and analysis, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This will be critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority will be given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Technical assistance will be provided to mainstream school feeding into the national education policy, strategies and budgets.

WFP will support the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, and the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification. WFP will contribute to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV/AIDS responses. The National Disaster Prevention Committee will receive assistance in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP is training government staff in FSMS data collection and analysis, with a view to handing over responsibility for FSMS surveys; food security and vulnerability assessment methodologies and tools will be transferred to the Government. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system. Logistics will be transferred to the Government in line with WFP's hand-over strategy. Logistics capacity and the training needs

Burundi

of national counterparts will be assessed; a government structure will be identified and equipped to handle the logistics of WFP operations.

The achievement of Strategic Objective 5 will be pursued through the implementation of the above activities with the following intended outcomes:

- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage programmes such as school feeding and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 4 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 50 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 100 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; advanced level technical subjects | number | 2 |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 4 |
| Number of the current PRS areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies | number | 1 |
| Number of the current UNDAF areas that include hunger and food and nutrition security strategies | number | 1 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Congo

Country Background

Located in central Africa, the Republic of the Congo has a population of 3.7 million and a GDP per capita of US\$1,262. The Republic of the Congo is highly indebted and was ranked 136 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI.

Food production is below consumption requirements; only 2 percent of the 10 million hectares of arable land are cultivated and only 30 percent of the overall country imports cover annual food needs. During the last decade, repeated armed conflicts exacerbated the situation by deteriorating access to food for poor families. In response, the Government approved a national food security programme to be implemented from 2009 to 2013, aiming at improving access to food for those with precarious purchasing power. In 2006, an EFSA revealed that in the Pool region, south of Brazzaville, 51 percent of the population was facing acute food insecurity.



An indicator comparison between 2005 and 2009 shows a decrease in the rate of stunting and underweight in children under 5 from 15 to 10 percent. While GAM rates are unclear in rural areas, they have increased in urban areas, reaching 11 percent. HIV prevalence in the active population, 15–49 years of age, is 5 percent, but the data masks the variance of rates between urban and rural areas; the urban HIV rate is estimated to be much higher than the rural rate.

Also, school enrolment rates have dropped from 90 percent in the 1990s to 60 percent in 2000, and a study carried out by the Government and UNESCO in 2007 found that 35 percent of primary schoolchildren belonging to poor families do not complete school. To exacerbate the situation, in the Pool, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions, the cassava (manioc) mosaic virus has deprived many households of their main source of basic food and revenue. The virus has reached the Plateaux regions and is likely to continue spreading if preventive measures are not undertaken.

Inter-ethnic violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) Equateur Province has had a strong impact on refugee influx to the Republic of the Congo. In November 2009, 115,000 refugees from the DRC arrived in the northern Likouala region. Apart from food assistance from the international community there is no other source of livelihood for these refugees and the food security situation is already precarious.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Congo

WFP assistance in the Republic of Congo is provided through an EMOP and a PRRO. The PRRO addresses short-term hunger and supports communities and households in the rehabilitation of their assets. Activities target the Pool region and neighbouring districts, directly affected by conflict. In March 2009, the PRRO was revised to further focus on recovery, by providing: (i) assistance to education through a school feeding programme implemented in food-insecure areas and in areas with low school enrolment; (ii) assistance to

Congo

patients on ART through distribution of food rations; and (iii) livelihood recovery through FFA creation schemes. This PRRO is consistent with MDG1 through 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 30,716,302 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 2,717,940 |
| Total | | | | | | | 33,434,242 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 17,093 | 5,692 | 1,529 | 144 | 508 | 24,965 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 683 | 126 | 60 | 418 | 30 | 1,317 | 498,750 |
| Total | 17,776 | 5,818 | 1,589 | 562 | 538 | 26,282 | 498,750 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Republic of Congo PRRO 103121: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict and Poverty"

Duration: 1 April 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2011)

Total food commitment: 21,447 mt

The combined effects of economic difficulties and successive conflicts have exacerbated poverty and increased the number of people suffering from food insecurity. In line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the PRRO aims to:

- prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures through FFA activities; and
- reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through support to PLHIV and schoolchildren.

WFP plans to provide cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish and salt to children attending primary schools and to participants in FFA activities; PLHIV will receive, in addition to this ration, sugar and CSB.

The expected project outcomes are:

- increased percentage of adults and children living with HIV and receiving nutritional support who are still on ART 6–12 months after starting treatment;
- reduced transmission of HIV from mother to child;
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of PLHIV; and

Congo

- increased success of TB treatment for targeted patients.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 61,450 | 51,050 | 112,500 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 17,700 | 12,300 | 30,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 35,000 | 35,000 | 70,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,750 | 750 | 2,500 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 100 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 100 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 6,000 |
| Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 700 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities | number | 200 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 200 |

Republic of Congo PRRO 200147: "Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 35,769 mt

As a result of inter-ethnic violence in DRC's Equateur Province, an estimated 115,000 Congolese have thus far sought refuge in the Republic of the Congo. Displaced populations have settled in sites along a 350 km stretch of the Ubangui River covering 5 districts of Likouala Province in the extreme north of the country. A first mass influx began at the end of October 2009 and accelerated in November 2009 as the security situation in DRC further deteriorated. Eighty-four percent of the displaced people are women and children under 5.

Through this PRRO, WFP plans to provide GFD composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, sugar and CSB to people affected by conflict and poverty, refugees and host communities. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4, this PRRO aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in crisis situations through GFD and supplementary feeding; to prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures through FFA; and to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through a school feeding programme.

The expected project outcomes are:

- reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations;

Congo

- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households at a risk of falling into acute hunger;
- targeted households have increased their human capital to break the inter-generational cycle of chronic hunger through the provision of income generating activities; and
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 71,650 | 45,850 | 117,500 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 58,900 | 36,100 | 95,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 58,900 | 36,100 | 95,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 6,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,050 | 450 | 1,500 |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,100 | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 60 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 15 | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | number | 60 | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 45 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Republic of Congo DEV 200144: "Support to Basic Social Services in Congo"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 6,084 mt

Primary education in Congo is free and mandatory, however, the actual implementation of free primary education has not been possible due to budgetary constraints, shortages of qualified teaching personnel, poor infrastructure and the remoteness of schools for many communities. According to the Ministry of Education, the primary school enrolment rate in 2009, including non-school-age children, was 111 percent but the completion rate did not exceed 77 percent and the rates of students repeating class remained stable at 25 percent. Parents in rural areas are more hesitant to enrol their children in primary school due to the

Congo

distance between the school and their homes, the costs of schooling and traditional beliefs undervaluing primary education. According to the Government of Congo, children of the indigenous communities are the most underprivileged regarding education. Primary school attendance of indigenous communities is poor, with 65 percent of the teenagers not attending school.

In line with the Government's PRSP and UNDAF, WFP is planning to implement this development project which is aiming to increase primary education attendance, retention and completion, in line with Strategic Objective 4. The project will provide cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder to children in primary school. The expected project outcomes are:

- improved attendance rates in primary schools;
- improved retention rates in primary schools;
- increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools; and
- improved completion rates in primary schools.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 45,584 | 39,616 | 85,200 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 8,184 | 5,016 | 13,200 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,200 | | 1,200 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 14,384 | 9,616 | 24,000 |

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 100 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 100 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 6,000 |
| Number of TB clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 700 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities | number | 200 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 200 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Country Background

With 60 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's third largest country. Agriculture is the primary rural economic activity due to its rich fertile soil, however, the nation has a food production deficit estimated between 30 and 40 percent. Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of 4 million people and have damaged the economy, devastated infrastructure and exacerbated an already precarious food security situation. Seventy percent of the population live below the poverty line and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle to maintain food security.



Roughly 1.9 million people remain displaced, with 440,000 Congolese refugees residing in neighbouring countries. The 2006 election raised hopes for peace, which were strengthened in March 2009 when the main armed groups in North and South Kivu provinces signed peace accords. In 2010, the United Nations Security Council changed the name and mandate of its peacekeepers in DRC, with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC now focusing on stabilisation and peace consolidation. Nonetheless, conflict and human rights violations remain, notably in the east, where various armed groups are active. Ethnic conflict in the western Equateur province in 2009 sparked massive displacements, both internally and to the neighbouring Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

DRC is rich in natural resources and endowed with the world's second largest rain forest. Historically, mining and petroleum extraction accounted for 75 percent of total export revenues and 25 percent of GDP; conflict and mismanagement have left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations ranking 176 of the 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Life expectancy is 49 years and rates of maternal and child mortality are among the highest in the world.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo

WFP studies in 2008 and 2009 showed that one third of DRC's population is severely or moderately food-insecure, with these effects most visible among children under 5. More than half a million children need emergency nutrition interventions. In 2011, WFP will respond through relief and recovery activities; helping to save lives and protect the livelihoods of those most vulnerable, particularly households headed by women, and supporting programmes targeting the return and recovery of displaced people.

WFP will focus its operations in areas with high food insecurity and acute malnutrition affected by conflict and the global financial crisis. WFP assistance is being delivered through:

- GFD for displaced people, vulnerable host families and returnees;

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- curative nutrition interventions through supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women, PLHIV and those affected by TB, and MCHN in areas where the GAM rate is higher than 10 percent;
- support to victims of violence and disaster;
- asset rehabilitation;
- school feeding; and
- P4P projects to improve agricultural and marketing practices and to increase the amount of food that WFP purchases locally.

Improving access to food for IDPs and returnees strives towards ending poverty and hunger in line with MDG1. Through WFP's nutrition interventions, food can reduce the mortality rate of children under 5, improve maternal health and combat HIV, thereby contributing to MDG4, 5 and 6 respectively. The school feeding programme supports the goal of universal primary education in line with MDG2, especially in conflict-affected areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 40,503,685 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 176,600,226 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 21,203,943 |
| Total | | | | | | | 238,307,854 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 11,565 | 3,412 | 890 | 126 | 194 | 16,187 | 0 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 83,559 | 23,497 | 7,635 | 11,378 | 3,045 | 129,114 | 0 |
| Total | 95,124 | 26,909 | 8,525 | 11,504 | 3,239 | 145,301 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo EMOP 200186: "Emergency Support to the Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uele Districts in Orientale Province of the DRC"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 16,187 mt

Attacks by rebels have internally displaced more than 260,000 people since late 2008 in the Haut and Bas Uele districts, DRC's northeastern Orientale Province; displacements have exacerbated food insecurity. In line with Strategic Objective 1, this EMOP aims to provide emergency food assistance to save lives, reduce food insecurity and protect people's livelihoods in unstable areas in the two Uele districts. Beneficiaries include IDPs, returnees, host communities, refugees and repatriated refugees, as well as other vulnerable groups. Assistance will be delivered through the following activities:

- GFD for IDPs, host communities, returning IDPs and refugees from neighbouring countries;

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition;
- emergency school feeding to reach children of IDPs, host communities, returnees and other vulnerable groups affected by the unrest;
- emergency FFA programmes as an alternative to GFD, particularly in the Bas Uele district, where instability prevents GFD; and
- assistance to female victims of rape and other sexual violence.

Full rations will be provided to those receiving treatment at health centres. WFP's daily food rations reflect the food preferences and nutritional requirements of the targeted populations. The standard, per-person ration of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be provided to GFD and emergency FFA beneficiaries. Beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will receive vegetable oil, CSB and sugar; pregnant and lactating women will receive CSB and sugar; and children receiving emergency school meals will receive maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 253,089 | 124,374 | 377,463 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 151,200 | 64,800 | 216,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 1,400 | 600 | 2,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 58,800 | 25,200 | 84,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 182,400 | 121,600 | 304,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,600 | 5,000 | 6,600 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 26,875 | 26,875 | 53,750 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 9,613 | 3,500 | 13,113 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Emergency School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 609 |
| FFA | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 3 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 15 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 10 |

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo PRRO 200167: "Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 249,877 mt

Seventeen years of armed conflict in DRC have undermined the economy, devastated its infrastructure and exacerbated its precarious food security situation. The objective of this PRRO will be to save lives and protect livelihoods, as provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity gradually stabilize. WFP's interventions in 2011 and 2012 will respond to multiple shocks throughout the country.

In North and South Kivu and in Equateur provinces, WFP will provide emergency relief to those affected by conflict and its aftermath. WFP will also respond to extremely high levels of undernutrition in Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Maniema and Katanga. These provinces were the hardest hit by the 2009 financial crisis and nutrition surveys identified high incidences of food insecurity. The relief component of the PRRO is directly linked to Strategic Objective 1 and will include support to IDPs and host families, along with individuals requiring nutritional support, such as children and pregnant and lactating women. It also aims to support HIV and TB patients, women and children who have been victims of violence and emergency school feeding programmes in areas of displacement and return.

Through the PRRO's relief component, WFP will provide food assistance to displaced populations and host families, individuals requiring nutritional support, including children, pregnant and lactating mothers, PLHIV and TB patients and women and children who have been victims of violence. Emergency school feeding programmes in areas of displacement and return will also be implemented.

Through the PRRO's early recovery component, WFP will provide food assistance to violence-affected populations to help them get back on their feet. In situations where the food insecurity situation of the local community is similar to the returning populations, WFP will develop asset creation activities for the benefit of the whole community. Potential asset rehabilitation activities may include the rehabilitation and creation of shelter and housing, feeder road rehabilitation and agricultural recovery activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training. By supporting safety nets, WFP will help improve people's access to education and health services in the transition from relief to longer-term recovery.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt. Food rations have been calculated to provide a balanced amount of macro- and micronutrients, in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices. To counter micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will ensure that all rations include fortified food, salt and vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, notably palm oil that will be procured locally. This PRRO supports Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 1,845,226 | 1,219,971 | 3,065,197 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 167,650 | 71,850 | 239,500 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 173,600 | 74,400 | 248,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 616,577 | 248,433 | 865,010 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 82,870 | 331,849 | 414,719 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 5,157 | 2,210 | 7,367 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 584,872 | 584,872 | 1,169,744 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 23,975 | 10,275 | 34,250 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 51,805 | 82,511 | 134,316 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 7,367 | |
| FFA | | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 6 | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 3,000 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 11 | |
| Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$) | US\$ | 7,899,856 | |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 430 | |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 11,000 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(d) Special Operations

Democratic Republic of Congo SO 105560: "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services"

Duration: 13 October 2006 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$56,586,160 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$51,056,160)

One of the main challenges in providing assistance to vulnerable people in DRC is the lack of transport infrastructure. It is estimated that only 20 percent of the country can be accessed by road and only 2 percent of the roads are paved. In 2006, WFP took the lead in establishing an innovative interagency logistics platform for the benefit of the humanitarian community.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, this SO supports the coordination of the logistics cluster and provides logistical services to the humanitarian community in order to improve emergency response in the country. The SO paves the way for the early recovery process through the rehabilitation of key transport infrastructure such as roads, rail tracks, wagons and locomotives, barges and the lighthouses of the Congo River.

In 2010, the SO streamlined to focus on interagency truck fleet management and the provision of logistics services, logistics cluster management and emergency spot repairs on infrastructure such as roads, rail and barges.

For 2011, the focus will be on:

- reinforcing the logistics cluster;
- maintaining the interagency provision of logistics services at the same level as in 2010;
- maintaining road, rail and barge rehabilitation on an ad hoc basis and where there are no alternative mechanisms in place;
- augmenting the National Railway Society transport capacity by buying containers for platform wagons;
- keeping the interagency 30 truck fleet under the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency management. The fleet should be used only in areas with no commercial trucking capacity. Trucks should be based in Dungen Aru, Gemena, Kabalo, Kalemie and Moba.

In order to reorganize each component under an appropriate project/funding mechanism, a full analysis of the services provided is underway. This may include mainstreaming core activities under WFP regular operations, and using the WFP logistics special account established through subsequent budget revisions; adjustments are thus foreseen for 2011.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Cluster) | | |
| Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services | number | 35 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using transport services | number | 50 |
| Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services | mt | 15,600 |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of trucks made available | number | 30 |
| Special Operations (Rehab) | | |
| Kilometres of roads maintained | kilometres | 80 |
| Number of rail wagons rehabilitated | number | 18 |

Democratic Republic of Congo SO 107440: "Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC"

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 31 July 2011

Total project commitment: US\$35,209,784

Air travel is crucial for humanitarian actors and donors to reach beneficiaries and provide an effective and timely response throughout DRC. Although several air transport providers are present in the country, few meet either international safety requirements or the access needs of humanitarian workers. In 2009, UNHAS restarted its operations in DRC. The objective is to provide a safe, reliable, efficient and cost-effective passenger and light cargo service for United Nations organizations, NGOs and donor governments engaged in humanitarian aid projects in the region. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1.

The SO provides air transport from Kinshasa to the provincial capitals and other areas. WFP initially chartered two aircrafts, but the fleet was augmented to three aircrafts following increased demands from users. UNHAS also has a technical service agreement with *Aviations Sans Frontières* – France (AWB – F; Aviation Without Borders – France) for the provision of humanitarian air services in the Equateur and Orientale provinces of DRC. Should needs arise, UNHAS has the capacity to increase its fleet to provide additional services to Kasai and Orientale Provinces. Medical and security evacuations are also provided to humanitarian workers whenever required. The operation aims to transport 13,650 passengers and 91 mt of light cargo from January to July 2011.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | number | 260 |
| Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air | mt | 13 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 1,950 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 180 |
| Number of aircraft made available | number | 3 |
| Number of flights conducted for security evacuations | number | 1 |
| Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled | % | 100 |

Djibouti

Country Background

Djibouti's location in the Horn of Africa is the main economic asset of a country that is mostly barren; its transport facilities are used by several landlocked African countries to bring in their goods for re-export. Djibouti is classified as a least-developed, low-income and food-deficit country and ranks 155 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Its population of 818,000 people have a life expectancy of 55 years.



Seventy-one percent of Djibouti's population is urban, with 58 percent living in the capital. The remainder live in small settlements or as nomadic pastoral herders in rural areas. Droughts, floods, a low water table and unreliable rainfall continue to pose serious challenges, increasingly linked to global climate change. Traditional coping mechanisms of nomadic herders, such as migration to lower land of pasture and water and the selling of their assets have been stretched to the limit by the current generalized drought. Djibouti's climate is hot and dry, and most of the country receives less than 200 mm of rainfall per year. This hinders agricultural production, which accounts for only 3 percent of GDP. To compensate for this gap, the country imports 90 percent of its food requirements, with the balance being provided as food donations.

Djibouti has some of the poorest social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty, on less than US\$2 per day, with the highest incidence in rural areas at 83 percent. The May 2010 EFSA indicates that food-insecure and moderately food-insecure groups represent 38 and 33 percent of the sample respectively. Half of WFP's beneficiaries require seasonal assistance prior to the lean season with the remainder requiring continuous food assistance.

Malnutrition rates among children under 5 still remain critical and persistently high. Comparing 2008 and 2009, severe acute malnutrition rates of children under 5 increased from 2 percent to 8 percent and the GAM rate rose from 17 percent to 21 percent. Infant and under 5 child mortality is estimated at 84 and 127 per 1,000 live births respectively, and maternal mortality is estimated at 740 per 100,000 live births. Djibouti also has one of the world's highest rates of TB prevalence, estimated at 1,104 per 100,000 inhabitants, while HIV prevalence is 3 percent among adults.

The national primary school gross enrolment rate is 66 percent, and less than 30 percent of those enrolled complete their six years of primary education. Djibouti is relatively peaceful compared to the instability of its neighbouring country, Somalia, and is consequently home to over 13,000 refugees, currently settled in the Ali Addeh camp. Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighbouring countries since 1979.

Djibouti

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's effort in saving lives and livelihoods, in improving access to education and the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and in enabling a sustainable food-secure environment.

WFP activities are implemented through a PRRO and a development project. These largely cover all the rural districts, and address seven of the eight MDGs. The PRRO is designed to save the lives of refugees and drought-affected populations by ensuring access to basic food to meet their daily requirements. It also aims to protect livelihoods and enhances coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups, addressing MDG1 and 7, and to improve the nutritional and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups, in line with MDG4, 5 and 6. WFP's development project aims to increase access to education and reduce gender disparity, enabling poor rural households to invest in more human capital and thereby addressing MDG2 and 3.

WFP's assistance enhances the Government's capacity to respond to recurrent crises by providing guidance and advice on the establishment of an effective early warning system at the national level. Community mobilization and capacity building of government partners in the development and management of food security and crisis prevention programmes is a crosscutting theme.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 12,889,313 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 1,295,829 |
| Total | | | | | | | 14,185,143 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 9,473 | 1,503 | 830 | 1,700 | 559 | 14,064 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 573 | 123 | 195 | 194 | 63 | 1,148 | 0 |
| Total | 10,046 | 1,626 | 1,025 | 1,894 | 622 | 15,212 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Djibouti PRRO 105441: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2009 – 30 September 2011

Total food commitment: 27,999 mt

In support of Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4, this PRRO assists the Government of Djibouti in achieving the following direct outcomes:

Djibouti

- reduce or stabilize acute malnutrition through GFD for refugees and people affected by drought;
- strengthen the national capacity in establishing an early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring system by investing in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures;
- restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of drought-affected people and improve food and nutritional security through FFA; and
- reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition through improved adherence to nutritional interventions among ART and TB patients.

In 2011, food assistance will target food-insecure households throughout the country by means of targeted distributions. Daily rations for drought-affected GFD beneficiaries will consist of cereals, wheat-soya blend, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. Refugees will receive the same GFD ration with an extra portion of salt. Participants in FFA activities, which are aimed at building assets and resilience to drought, will receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. Beneficiaries of health activities, such as TB patients and PLHIV, will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, blended food and oil to encourage adherence to the treatment. Rations for selective feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women are consistent with the Ministry of Health protocols. Capacity building for institutions and communities will be a priority, as will a gradual shift from a strategy of targeted relief to recovery, with emphasis on sustainable activities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 53,875 | 53,875 | 107,750 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 9,000 | 9,000 | 18,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 27,500 | 27,500 | 55,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,500 | 12,750 | 18,250 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 5,223 | 4,277 | 9,500 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 300 | | 300 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 2,365 | 1,935 | 4,300 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Djibouti

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 27,000 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | |
| Number of contingency plans created | number | 1 |
| Number of local early warning systems in place | number | 1 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets | number | 2,750 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of months THR were distributed | number | 9 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 4,250 |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 500 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Djibouti 107270: "Food for Education in Rural Djibouti"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 5,398 mt

This project, in line with Strategic Objective 4, supports the Government's efforts to meet MDG2. It is consistent with the UNDAF 2008–2012 and is reflected in the Government's Master Plan for Education and the national PRSP. Expected outcomes are increased enrolment, improved attendance and completion rates in primary schools, and a reduction in the gender gap.

The project will provide on-site feeding and take-home rations in 74 rural primary schools. This consists of a morning snack and a hot lunch for enrolled schoolchildren in all rural primary schools. Each student receives 1,080 kilocalories per day, with the aim of encouraging parents to send their children to school. The project will further provide take-home rations for all girls in grades 3 to 5 who attend at least 80 percent of school days.

In addition, food assistance will be provided for pilot initiatives geared at enhancing the sustainability of programme activities that link schools to local development. Under FFA food assistance will be provided to cooks who prepare meals for schoolchildren.

Djibouti

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Female | Male | Total |
|--|--------|-------|---------------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 7,319 | 7,845 | 15,164 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 7,155 | 7,845 | 15,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 3,500 | | 3,500 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 3,500 | | 3,500 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 164 | | 164 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 9 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 74 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Ethiopia

Country Background

Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food emergencies due to climate change, environmental degradation, high population density, low levels of rural investment and economic shocks. It is the second most populous country in Africa with a population of 79 million people, an annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent and an average life expectancy of 55 years. Eighty-two percent of the population live in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded. Twenty-eight million people, 35 percent of the rural population, live below the poverty line.



The poor in both urban and rural areas increasingly rely on markets where they purchase 30 percent or more of their food requirements. The 2009 HDI ranks Ethiopia at 171 of 182 countries.

Over the past five years, however, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent, and is showing a positive trend towards recovery. Its economic growth has been largely driven by the agricultural sector which contributes to 45 percent of GDP. Nevertheless, population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV/AIDS remain chronic drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition.

The most recent Demographic Health Survey for Ethiopia highlights the underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 47 percent of the children under 5 are stunted and 38 percent are underweight, with the prevalence of wasting at 11 percent. There are over 1.2 million PLHIV, mainly in urban areas. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 58 percent of the deaths of children under 5.

In implementing its Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), the Government of Ethiopia has taken concrete steps to implement a strategic framework for rural economic development and food security. Its new "Growth and Transformation Plan" will build on the existing strategy with a focus on accelerating economic growth and eradicating relief food assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance where it adds value and supports the capacity to implement hunger solutions. As WFP only works through government programmes, nearly all food resources are managed by the ministries and local authorities implementing these programmes.

Through partnerships, WFP helps enable food-insecure people to work towards more resilient livelihoods, and all WFP activities contribute to PASDEP. Given the particular correlation between environmental degradation and food insecurity, WFP supports the capacity of

Ethiopia

communities to manage their natural resource base, enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks and invest in sustainable livelihood diversification.

WFP assistance supports the Government in implementing activities geared at achieving all eight MDGs:

- The Government's Relief and Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and its assistance to Sudanese, Somali, Kenyan and Eritrean refugees supports MDG1.
- P4P is implemented to improve low-income farmers' access to markets by creating a platform of substantial and stable demand for food staples while contributing to MDG1.
- The promotion of access to basic education supports MDG2.
- Targeted supplementary food for malnourished children and women supports MDG4 and 5.
- Food support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in major urban centres as a part of the joint United Nations programme on AIDS and linked to other HIV/AIDS services supports MDG6.
- The Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) programme, which focuses on sustainable land management and increased productivity in food-insecure communities and contributes to MDG7 and 8.
- The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women furthers MDG3 and the global partnership for development which support MDG8 are overarching objectives of most of WFP's activities in Ethiopia.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 510,955,657 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 28,708,220 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 2,557,394 |
| Total | | | | | | | 542,221,272 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 518,713 | 52,183 | 22,270 | 91,375 | 1,437 | 685,979 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 32,917 | 0 | 907 | 10,094 | 230 | 44,148 | 0 |
| Total | 551,630 | 52,183 | 23,177 | 101,469 | 1,667 | 730,127 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

Ethiopia

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ethiopia PRRO 101273: "Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 122,540 mt

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees hosted in camps or by host communities in Ethiopia. Refugees are provided with general monthly food rations, and supplementary food is distributed to those identified as malnourished, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women. Refugee children also benefit from school feeding, either on-site or as take home rations.

General rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, oil, sugar and salt. Micronutrient powder will also be piloted to help offset any micronutrient deficiencies in the general rations food basket. This intervention will first be piloted in one refugee camp and may later be expanded to all camps.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, the expected outcomes of the PRRO are:

- reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 among refugees;
- reduced malnutrition of pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, people affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs;
- adequate consumption of food energy (kcal) over the assistance period for targeted beneficiaries; and
- increased enrolment of children in WFP-assisted schools.

All individuals legally registered as refugees in Ethiopia are entitled to receive WFP's monthly general food rations. In 2011, food assistance is planned to be provided to Eritrean, Somali, Sudanese and Kenyan refugees. While Eritrean and Somali refugee population numbers have increased steadily over the past several months, Sudanese and Kenyan refugee numbers are not expected to increase in 2011.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 103,694 | 122,331 | 226,025 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 103,694 | 122,331 | 226,025 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 103,694 | 122,331 | 226,025 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 10,544 | 7,954 | 18,498 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 10,387 | 10,935 | 21,322 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 2,306 | 4,283 | 6,589 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Ethiopia

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 12 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 365 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 95 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 12 |

Ethiopia PRRO 106650: "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011(Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 2,622,870 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 2,065,861 mt)

Food insecurity remains a significant threat in Ethiopia. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in good years, and a further seven million are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity from drought, floods and other shocks. This PRRO aims to assist people identified as the most food-insecure and those who are vulnerable to acute food insecurity.

The PRRO consists of four components:

- support to the Government's PSNP which targets the chronically food-insecure;
- the relief component which targets those in an emergency need of relief food assistance (transitory food-insecure);
- the targeted supplementary food (TSF) component which is carried out through a joint programme with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; and
- food support which is provided to HIV/AIDS impacted beneficiaries in urban areas.

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through GFD or household rations through FFA are provided. In areas identified through the early-warning system as at risk of an increasing GAM, the Government provides a blanket supplementary ration of blended food in addition to the general ration. The TSF component is composed of micronutrient blended food and vegetable oil. The HIV/AIDS component has two rations: one for ART and PMTCT, and one for OVC. Patients receive household supplementary rations, while OVC receive individual rations. WFP will provide food assistance only when it is the most appropriate tool, based on vulnerability and options available at the community level.

This PRRO supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5 and has the following expected outcomes:

Ethiopia

- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- reduced or stabilized moderate/acute malnourishment in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women identified during Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) for Child Survival screening in food-insecure districts;
- enhanced basic knowledge on nutrition-related issues for mothers and other women in communities targeted by EOS/TSF;
- increased ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for target households at risk of falling into acute hunger;
- increased uptake of ART and improved nutritional recovery and quality of life of food-insecure PLHIV on home-based care, ART and PMTCT treatment;
- increased access to education and human capital development of OVC in HIV/AIDS-affected urban communities;
- increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases; and
- broader national policy frameworks which incorporate hunger solutions with an increased capacity of the Government, particularly at local levels, to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out hunger and disaster risk reduction programmes.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 2,484,652 | 2,256,882 | 4,741,534 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 1,325,540 | 1,379,652 | 2,705,192 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 340,385 | 723,318 | 1,063,703 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 88,560 | 75,440 | 164,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 110,650 | 106,310 | 216,960 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Ethiopia

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Planned |
| | Unit of Measure | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 270 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 9 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition | number | 765,000 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 28 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 55,876 |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | 17,543 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | hectares | 3,891,743 |
| Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc) | hectares | 6,011 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 3,319 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance | number | 52,984 |
| Number of participants in WFP supported HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns | number | 30,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 30,608 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ethiopia CP 104300: "Country Programme – Ethiopia (2007–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 230,531 mt

This CP aims to use community-based, food-supported activities to set an example of resilience-building in fragile livelihood settings while supporting Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. It also aims to improve the quality of and access to education for primary schoolchildren.

The CP is made up of two components: (i) Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods through Partnerships and Land Users' Solidarity (MERET-PLUS) which focuses on sustainable land management, pro-poor asset generation, sustainable livelihoods and community empowerment; and (ii) FFE using the Children in Local Development (CHILD) approach which supports access to quality primary education while using the school to promote community awareness of sustainable development.

The food basket for MERET-PLUS consists of cereals while the FFE rations consist of blended food, oil and salt. Overall, the expected outcomes of the CP are to:

- increase the ability of beneficiaries to manage shocks, meet necessary food needs and diversify livelihoods;
- institutionalize sustainable land management practices and systems at the community level and replicate it in other areas;
- foster sustainable and productive community-based behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV/AIDS;

Ethiopia

- increase the number of children enrolled in, attending and able to participate actively in schools;
- improve the quality of education and transform schools progressively into centres for local-level development; and
- ensure capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

Ethiopia CP 104300, Activity 1: "MERET-PLUS"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 164,585 mt

MERET-PLUS supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. It is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure *woredas* (administrative districts).

In order to create a sustainable land management framework at the community level, FFA activities, which are appropriate culturally and for the farming system, will be developed so that both labour poor and able-bodied community members will benefit. To facilitate this process, appropriate conservation technologies adapted to the diverse household endowments will be selected and screened. An important component of MERET-PLUS is the consolidation of conservation and livelihood promotion gains in selected watersheds designated as impact points. Work in these impact points demonstrates the feasibility of rural transformation through consistent, community-oriented and quality-centred environmental recovery actions. This work is bolstered through partnership and collaboration efforts with agencies who share WFP's goals.

In order to scale up community-centred environmental rehabilitation in Ethiopia, MERET-PLUS promotes the learning and dissemination of best practices in sustainable land management. Knowledge gained from MERET-PLUS will benefit the PSNP, aimed at large-scale environmental transformation.

Each year, people in 500 crisis-prone communities will participate in FFA activities. Per workday they will receive a ration of wheat for a maximum of three months annually. This is an incentive-based, labour-replacement cost for food-insecure households engaged in asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, promotion of innovative income-generation and solidarity efforts. Focus will be placed on the most vulnerable, including resource-poor women and elderly-headed households. The food ration will significantly reduce the food gap of food-insecure families and enable savings on food expenditures.

In support of Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of the MERET-PLUS are:

- increased ability to manage shocks, meet necessary food needs, and diversify livelihoods;
- institutionalize sustainable land management practices and systems at the community level and replicate it in other areas;

Ethiopia

- foster sustainable and productive community-based behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV/AIDS; and
- ensure the capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 311,100 | 298,900 | 610,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 57,000 | 65,000 | 122,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) | hectares | 2,000 | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 20,000 | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 75 | |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 50 | |
| Number of water springs developed | number | 20 | |

Ethiopia CP 104300, Activity 2: "Child-Based Food for Education (CHILD)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 65,946 mt

CHILD is a community-based approach to school feeding, managed and implemented by the Ministry of Education and communities in chronically food-insecure districts. Meals are provided to primary school children to encourage regular attendance and enhance their concentration in class. In communities where there is a high gender disparity, take-home rations are provided to girls to support their access to education.

CHILD uses rural primary schools as entry points in assisting communities in actively promoting the improvement of the school environment, and school-community linkages, and the gradual transformation of schools into development centres for their community. To render supported schools child-friendly, a partnership with UNICEF is promoted through the implementation of an essential package addressing areas such as basic education, health, hygiene and nutrition education, HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming, school gardens and improved fuel efficient stoves. Partnership with MERET-PLUS is envisaged in 20 overlapping sites, where the CHILD-based school meals and MERET-PLUS create synergies by addressing food insecurity and supporting community capacity from their respective entry points. At the policy level, WFP is involved in supporting the Ministry of Education to develop and adopt a school health and nutrition strategy.

CHILD will target 173 districts in 2011, focusing on communities with low school enrolment, high gender disparity and opportunities for partnerships. On-site meals are provided to primary schoolchildren to encourage their regular attendance and enhance their concentration in class. The ration consists of CSB, vegetable oil and salt per child per school

Ethiopia

day. In communities where there is high gender disparity, take-home rations of vegetable oil per semester will be provided to girls to support their access to education. WFP will explore innovative approaches with partners to address drop-out rates among children in lower grades.

In line with Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of the CHILD-based school meals are to:

- increase the number of children enrolled in, attending and able to participate actively in schools;
- improve the quality of education and transform schools progressively into centres for local-level development; and
- ensure the capacity building of implementing partners to plan and manage food-based programmes.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 286,750 | 339,130 | 625,880 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 286,750 | 339,130 | 625,880 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 119,102 | | 119,102 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 119,102 | | 119,102 |
| <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 children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 50,000 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 85 | |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 200 | |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 8 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,186 | |

(d) Special Operations

Ethiopia SO 107130: "Inter-Agency Passenger Services for the Somali Region of Ethiopia"

Duration: 15 November 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$10,332,213 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$7,774,819)

Due to the remoteness, security situation, unreliable service from commercial airlines in the area and poor infrastructure in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, UNHAS was established in November 2007 to support the implementation of relief operations in the region. UNHAS has provided a valuable passenger service for the humanitarian community since then. Due to the ongoing complex emergency in the Somali Region, compounded by the deteriorating

Ethiopia

humanitarian situation caused by severe drought, UNHAS Ethiopia has been extended until December 2010. A further extension to 31 December 2011 is pending. As the situation in the Somali region remains complex, the continued operation of UNHAS Ethiopia is vital.

In line with Strategic Objective 3, UNHAS provides a reliable air passenger service and light non-food cargo for all humanitarian agencies operating in the Somali Region, allowing timely and effective implementation and monitoring of their projects. Donors and government humanitarian counterparts also use this service. UNHAS flies five times a week to six locations; of which five locations are in the Somali Region. UNHAS operates on an established schedule but remains as flexible as possible to maximize user satisfaction as well as facilitate any emergency evacuations. Without the air service, agencies' mobility and overall effectiveness is hampered. For example, driving from Addis Ababa, where most humanitarian agencies' headquarters are located, to most of the main towns in the Somali Region takes five to six days, provided security clearance is granted.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air | number | 4 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 500 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 17 |
| Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft | % | 100 |

Kenya

Country Background

Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 38.6 million people. While agriculture accounts for 26 percent of GDP, only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture, the rest being arid or semi-arid land. The country is experiencing the effects of climate change: the cycle of natural shocks has become shorter with droughts increasing in frequency and intensity. Despite this, farmers still rely heavily on rain-fed agriculture and, in order to meet basic needs, households resort to severe coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families are becoming chronically food-insecure and extremely vulnerable to shocks.



The high food prices since 2008 have made it difficult for most drought-affected families and low income urban dwellers to afford a nutritional diet causing GAM rates to be among the highest in the world, even during non-drought years. Additionally, chronic, acute and micronutrient malnutrition in Kenya has ranged between alarming and emergency thresholds during the last 15 years: prevalence of acute malnutrition on a national level is registered at 7 percent with the highest level being 19.5 percent in the north-eastern province. Thirty percent of children under 5 are stunted, and anaemia and vitamin A deficiency among vulnerable groups reach emergency thresholds.

The 2009 HDI ranked Kenya 147 of 182 countries and quoted a combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education at 60 percent. While net primary enrolment numbers are at an encouraging 93 percent, the ten most arid districts in the north are below the average, and rates reach 50 percent. This is attributable to the pastoral communities' nomadic lifestyle, and cultural norms or practices such as early marriages and the preference for educating boys.

The 2008 Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey indicates a national adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence rate increase from 6.7 percent in 2003 to 7.8 percent, leaving 1.4 million Kenyans living with HIV. The country has a large number of food-insecure orphans, and households headed by women or grandparents where the breadwinner has died as a result of AIDS.

In addition, Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are home to 360,000 refugees originally from Sudan and Somalia. The camps are located in two of the most food-insecure districts in Kenya: Turkana in the northwest and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations, in line with the UNDAF for Kenya, aim to meet emergency needs and support social development through the implementation of two PRROs and a CP.

Kenya

Though PRRO 102583, "Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees", WFP Kenya provides support to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. WFP Kenya's PRRO 106660, "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya", supports MDG1, 4, 5, 7 and 8. The PRRO's aim is to provide support to those most affected by repeated cycles of drought in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country and contribute to building resilience and providing medium to long-term solutions to combat the effects of climate change. Through the P4P programme, increased support to smallholder farmers will be provided by progressively building their capacity to feed their communities and earn profits from their farms. Food assistance will also be provided to refugees living in camps. A supplementary feeding programme and a MCH care programme will also be implemented. These programmes are instrumental in preventing acute malnutrition and improving the quality of life for children and pregnant and lactating women.

Contributing to the achievement of MDG2 and 6, the CP will provide nutritious school meals. It will act as a safety net for food-insecure families and help keep their children in school. In addition, food-insecure people on ART will receive assistance in an attempt to improve treatment adherence and effectiveness.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 205,254,259 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 22,090,083 |
| Total | | | | | | | 227,344,342 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 156,011 | 24,067 | 10,588 | 22,871 | 5,286 | 218,823 | 1,224,000 |
| Development Operation | 23,653 | 6,495 | 1,022 | 1,793 | 361 | 33,324 | 0 |
| Total | 179,664 | 30,562 | 11,610 | 24,664 | 5,647 | 252,147 | 1,224,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Kenya PRRO 102583: "Food Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2009 – 30 September 2011

Total food commitment: 195,291 mt

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons on Refugee Affairs in Kenya, WFP provides life-sustaining food rations on a fortnightly basis through GFD, to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Kenya's encampment policy prohibits refugees from working outside the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. Various assessments confirm that the refugees are dependent on WFP food assistance.

Kenya

GFD is provided to all refugees, supplementary food is provided to malnourished refugee children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable refugees. A general food ration consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and salt. Nutributter, a lipid-based nutrient supplement, enriched with vitamins and minerals, will be introduced as complementary food for all children 6–24 months of age, to encourage growth and reduce malnutrition. In addition to the mid-morning porridge provided to all refugee schoolchildren, WFP will provide a take-home ration of sugar for girls who maintain 80 percent attendance rate, in order to address the gender gap in schools. FFA for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts. To support care givers that remain with children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment, WFP will provide them with cooked meals.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5, the operation aims to:

- meet the minimum nutritional requirements of refugees through GFD;
- increase the capacity of host communities to meet their food needs;
- improve the nutritional status of refugee children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV and TB patients through nutrition support programmes;
- increase enrolment and attendance rates, and reduce the gender disparity in refugee schools through school meals and take-home rations for girls; and
- connect farmers to markets through P4P.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 225,000 | 249,000 | 474,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 201,800 | 218,200 | 420,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 201,800 | 218,200 | 420,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 17,500 | 7,000 | 24,500 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 600 | 600 | 1,200 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 31,000 | 39,000 | 70,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 21,600 | | 21,600 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 21,600 | | 21,600 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 5,700 | 3,300 | 9,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Kenya

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,187 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 279 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 36 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/child/day | 1,047 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 18 |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution | number | 60 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 36 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | hectares | 250 |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 75 |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 50 |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 4 |
| Number of shallow wells constructed | number | 10 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 503 |
| Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 36 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 18 |
| Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy | number | 8,600 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 443 |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | number | 151 |
| Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed | number | 6 |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 7 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 33 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | mt | 4,200 |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 14 |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 2,100 |

Kenya PRRO 106660: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"

Duration: 1 May 2009 – 30 April 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 576,215 mt/US\$1,224,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 537,405 mt/US\$1,224,000)

This PRRO provides support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal basis, through timely GFD. WFP focuses on asset creation and synergies for complementary programming, together with donors and United Nations partners, for long-lasting solutions to food insecurity, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands. FFA activities are intended to strengthen the ability of households or communities to withstand future shocks. In order to provide safe drinking water for people and livestock, improve pasture and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation, WFP and its partners also use tested technologies

Kenya

for collecting rainwater.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP supports, together with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in the most drought-affected areas of Kenya. As a preventive measure, WFP also supports pregnant and lactating women under the urban MCH programme. These beneficiaries are selected by medical partners as high risk cases.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 through 5, the operation aims to:

- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in identified populations in crisis-affected areas;
- enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, and increase their capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes;
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security aftershocks;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- explore the use of cash and vouchers to support extremely food-insecure families in urban areas.

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and salt. The MCH and supplementary feeding ration consists of oil and sugar-enriched CSB, and take-home rations for malnourished individuals include cereals, pulses and oil. Schoolchildren receive cereals, pulses and oil.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 560,050 | 346,600 | 906,650 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 250,500 | 214,500 | 465,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 49,000 | 31,000 | 80,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 45,000 | 30,000 | 75,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 19,125 | 6,375 | 25,500 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

Kenya

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,749 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 300 | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 250 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 250 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,221 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 450 | |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution | number | 40 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | | |
| Number of contingency plans created | number | 2 | |
| Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems | number | 50 | |
| Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems | number | 200 | |
| Number of local early warning systems in place | number | 1 | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 390 | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | hectares | 5,600 | |
| Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures | hectares | 10 | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 120 | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 170 | |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 80 | |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 80 | |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | number | 390,000 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | 5,100 | |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | 20,400 | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 100 | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right amount of cash | % | 100 | |
| Total cash amount (US\$) distributed | US\$ | 942,525 | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,221 | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 67 | |
| Number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care/clinic at least 4 times during pregnancy | number | 20,000 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | mt | 6,000 | |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 20 | |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 3,000 | |

Kenya

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Kenya CP 106680: "Country Programme – Kenya (2009 – 2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 170,120 mt

The CP is aligned with the 2009–2013 UNDAF, Kenya Vision 2030, and is consistent with the 2007–2012 Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy and the 2007–2010 Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS. It is further aligned with the government policy instruments such as the 2005–2010 Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and the 2006–2010 Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. The CP focuses on the progress towards greater well-being for the poor and hungry through improved access to food, health and nutrition practices, and enhanced sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls and orphans, of poor food-insecure households through improved access to basic education and skills training.

Addressing Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme will support the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas, and give food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 1: "Support for the Education of Vulnerable Children in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 122,691 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary school in arid and semi-arid lands and in poor urban settlements of Nairobi and Mombasa. In the arid and semi-arid lands, the programme targets the most food-insecure areas with the lowest net enrolment and completion rates, and high gender disparities. To address high levels of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in the arid and semi-arid lands, WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims at:

- increasing enrolment and completion rates for boys and girls;
- stabilizing the attendance of boys and girls at school; and
- improving government capacity to manage the school feeding programme.

WFP provides hot lunches composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to children in community-managed mobile schools, low-cost boarding and day schools. Micronutrient fortified blended food is provided as a mid-morning snack to children in selected early childhood development centres.

Kenya

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 325,000 | 325,000 | 650,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 325,000 | 325,000 | 650,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | kcal/child/day | 706 | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves | number | 200 | |
| Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | number | 100,000 | |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | 115,000 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,700 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 1 | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 750 | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 1 | |

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 2: "Food and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 47,429 mt

This activity contributes to the efforts of the Government and the international community to address food insecurity caused by HIV/AIDS. The focus of this activity is on supporting households that host and care for orphans, and to improve the health status of people infected and affected by HIV. WFP's food assistance will be combined with other interventions by partners, including counselling, HIV/AIDS awareness, provision of ART to HIV positive patients, life skills training and income-generating activities for sustainability.

This activity, in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5, supports national efforts in combating HIV/AIDS. The intended outcomes are:

- increased adherence to treatment;
- improved health and nutritional status;
- increased school enrolment and attendance of OVC;
- increased access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor of the country; and
- improved capacity of the Government and NGOs to implement nutritional support programmes for PLHIV.

The monthly food basket will comprise cereals, pulses, oil and blended food.

Kenya

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 44,000 | 34,000 | 78,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 44,000 | 34,000 | 78,000 |
| <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) | | | |
| Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities | number | 200 | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 4,500 | |
| Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 700 | |
| Number of Pre-ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 6,000 | |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance | number | 5,400 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | mt | 1,800 | |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 6 | |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 900 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Lesotho

Country Background

Lesotho is a lower middle-income, food-deficit and land-locked country which ranks 156 of 182 on the 2009 HDI. The country occupies a land area of 30,000 square km² and has an estimated population of 1.8 million.



A significant proportion of the population in Lesotho, where maize is the country's staple diet, endures chronic and persistent vulnerability to hunger and poverty. Forty-two percent of children under 5 suffer from stunting due to chronic malnutrition which remains one of the most serious, long-term problems facing Lesotho, with rates reaching as high as 54 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies, such as anaemia, range from 29 to 63 percent depending on the region with a 41 percent country average. Levels of both anaemia and stunting are considered well above international emergency thresholds. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of 22 percent of child mortality and 56 percent of deaths of children under 5 are attributed to HIV/AIDS related illnesses. Currently, 24 percent of the population is HIV-positive.

Although 82 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and other informal sector activities in rural areas, this only contributes to 10 percent of the GDP, a decrease from 25 percent during the 1980s. A large proportion of poor rural households do not have access to agricultural land and many of those who own land do not have the necessary agricultural inputs to realize productivity. The services sector, representing 40 percent of the economy, and the manufacturing industry, representing 44 percent, are the two most important sectors in the economy. The textile industry in particular plays a critical role in generating employment and export revenue. Lesotho also exports diamonds, wool and mohair.

The Government's expenditure on education of 12 percent of GDP is high by international and regional standards as compared to the world average of 4 percent. Lesotho's adult literacy rate is 87 percent and is also higher than in most African countries. Since 2000, the Government has gradually assumed more responsibility for running and funding a national school feeding programme and currently allocates more than a quarter of the primary education budget to paying for its implementation. However, owing to the current poor economic situation, insufficient government revenues cannot cover the additional costs of taking over responsibility for school feeding in those schools for which WFP is currently responsible for.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

WFP's development project 200169, "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho", is in support of the Government's efforts to offer an integrated and comprehensive response to malnutrition. The project aims to prevent and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition. It contributes to achieving MDG1, in particular, halving the prevalence of underweight children, and MDG4 to 6.

Lesotho

Through Lesotho's other development project 105820, "Support Access to Primary Education", WFP provides food assistance to students in primary schools located in the remote and economically disadvantaged highlands region of the country. The project is in line with MDG1 and supports the Government's priorities as defined in the PRSP and in the National Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2005–2015. It also contributes to the second outcome of the UNDAF, achieving improved and expanded equitable access to quality basic health, education and social welfare services for the whole population by 2012.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 7,548,166 |
| Total | | | | | | | 7,548,166 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Development Operation | 6,044 | 1,362 | 614 | 1,865 | 135 | 10,020 | 0 |
| Total | 6,044 | 1,362 | 614 | 1,865 | 135 | 10,020 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Lesotho DEV 105820: "Support Access to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (Expansion subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 7,524 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 7,199 mt)

WFP aims to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in the Lesotho by increasing levels of education through the support of primary education. This project supports the Government in delivering its Education for All policy by providing food assistance to pre- and primary schoolchildren in remote and economically disadvantaged regions.

In support of Strategic Objective 4, the objectives of the project are to:

- increase enrolment and retention in primary schools located in the mountainous areas of the country;
- improve children's capacity to concentrate and learn through the timely provision of food; and
- develop the Government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme

Lesotho

by the end of 2012.

The expected outcomes of this project include greater school enrolment, retention and attendance, and a greater number of disadvantaged children attracted to school. Schoolchildren will be provided with maize meal as a mid-morning snack and a combination of maize meal, pulses and oil for a midday meal.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 56,100 | 53,900 | 110,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 56,100 | 53,900 | 110,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education | number | 479 | |
| Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning and complementary food input | number | 200 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | 30,000 | |
| Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP | number | 800 | |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 80,000 | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 479 | |
| Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools | number | 50 | |

Lesotho DEV 200169: "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 12,516 mt

In response to high levels of malnutrition in Lesotho, WFP proposed a joint nutrition programme aimed at building both national and district level capacities to respond to malnutrition and promote MCH. This proposed programme will address micronutrient deficiencies and chronic malnutrition among children under 2, as well as reduce child mortality due to acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be provided with maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and sugar. The programme will also safeguard the health and nutritional wellbeing of TB patients and food-insecure PLHIV and receiving ART. Lastly, the programme will strengthen surveillance systems in order to effectively manage nutrition data. The programme will be implemented in four districts and will complement other joint programmes being supported by the United Nations system. The programme addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The objective of this programme is to reduce and contain malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition by means of:

- improving the management of acute malnutrition;
- improving child growth and development with particular attention to reducing

Lesotho

- stunting due to micronutrient deficiencies;
- improving nutrition and health practices at the community and household level; and
- enhancing the capacity to inform and manage national nutrition programmes.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 79,450 | 43,450 | 122,900 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 30,700 | 40,400 | 71,100 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 16,450 | 15,550 | 32,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 8,738 | 8,262 | 17,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 2,800 | | 2,800 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 8,225 | 7,775 | 16,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual supplements and household food assistance | number | 5,250 |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | 320 |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 830 |
| MCHN | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,037 |
| Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products | number | 100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 360 |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 51 |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | | |
| Number of beneficiaries that received deworming tablets | number | 57,400 |
| Number of children that received vitamin A | number | 57,400 |
| Number of pregnant/lactating women that received iron/folic acid | number | 700 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 6 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; basic level technical subjects | number | 2,800 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Madagascar

Country Background

With a population of 20 million, Madagascar is classified as a low-income, food deficit country and ranks 145 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Two thirds of households live below the poverty line and life expectancy is 59 years. The prevalence of stunted and underweight children under 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Vitamin A deficiency and anaemia affect 42 and 68 percent of children respectively. Such appalling conditions are caused by several factors, including extremely



poor access to health services, poor water and sanitation, undiversified or insufficient diet intake and poor hygiene. While the prevalence of HIV lingers below 1 percent, TB remains a major public health concern and can be linked to poverty and undernutrition. Although significant progress has been achieved in providing access to primary education, with a net enrolment rate in primary schools at 87 percent, primary school completion rate remains low at 66 percent.

Madagascar's location off the eastern seaboard of southern Africa makes it prone to natural disasters. The south is affected by cyclical, erratic rainfall and the east is frequently affected by cyclones and floods. The cyclone season which largely coincides with the lean season, compounds the incidence of seasonal food insecurity and increases the vulnerability of the population whose coping strategies are limited. Deforestation and poor land management contribute to a fragile ecosystem and exacerbate the country's vulnerability to shocks.

In 2009, Madagascar experienced a severe socio-political crisis. The subsequent decline in economic activity generated massive unemployment, especially in urban areas. The quasi-paralysis of public administration has been preventing the delivery of basic social services, thus aggravating poverty. The delivery of social services in 2010 was further affected by the suspension of budgetary assistance by major donor nations.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the Government's poverty reduction strategic priorities and in line with the 2008-2011 UNDAF, WFP's assistance in Madagascar focuses on reducing both chronic and seasonal food insecurity. Assistance also supports primary education and focuses on enhancing natural disaster mitigation and the related capacity of vulnerable communities.

Under WFP's CP, school feeding plays a pivotal role in decreasing drop-out rates and increasing the school attendance of children, including OVC, in food-insecure areas. The school feeding programme is acknowledged at the national level as one of the most effective strategies in keeping children in school, and as a factor in steadily moving the country towards achieving MDG2. FFA activities aim to strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to cope with natural disasters and environmental degradation giving rise to food insecurity and thereby contributing to MDG1. In line with international recommendations and WFP priorities, nutrition activities have shifted from a curative to a

Madagascar

preventative approach in order to better address chronic malnutrition. Specific activities include providing supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, children under 2 and TB and AIDS patients, thus contributing to MDG1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP's PRRO provides an emergency response to the gradual or rapid onset of shocks. Activities include GFD, FFA for displaced and vulnerable populations and curative supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. The operation takes measures to enhance preparedness through the pre-positioning of food, the management of the Early Warning System and various capacity building efforts. These activities contribute to MDG1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 12,561,002 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 11,373,001 |
| Total | | | | | | | 23,934,003 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 13,030 | 2,268 | 515 | 585 | 0 | 16,398 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 9,045 | 2,008 | 760 | 1,520 | 0 | 13,333 | 0 |
| Total | 22,075 | 4,276 | 1,275 | 2,105 | 0 | 29,731 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Madagascar PRRO 200065: "Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 32,795 mt

This PRRO addresses the needs of cyclone affected populations in the east and drought affected people in the south of Madagascar. Affected communities are more vulnerable than usual as a result of ongoing political and social turmoil. The operation includes both a relief and recovery component, with a strong focus on strengthening recovery.

Relief and early recovery are addressed by pre-positioning food stocks to ensure a timely response in protecting the most vulnerable populations from facing severe and prolonged food insecurity in disaster prone areas immediately following a natural disaster. On the coasts, where cyclones are likely to strike from December to April, this involves pre-positioning food commodities such as cereals, oil, pulses and high energy biscuits at strategic hubs. This enables rapid mobilization even in the event of interrupted communications.

Madagascar

Activities also include GFD, targeting the most vulnerable households in the aftermath of a disaster in order to ensure an acceptable food consumption level. If appropriate, FFA activities are implemented to address or prevent disaster through improved environmental management.

In the drought-prone south, activities usually take place during the lean season and target severely food-insecure communities. To maintain an acceptable food consumption level GFD and FFA are implemented. GFD targets households with no workforce such as those that are headed by women, disabled, chronically ill and elderly. Interventions are jointly decided in the nutrition cluster after a survey has highlighted GAM levels above the threshold of 10 percent. FFA activities, such as soil preparation and the development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, contribute to increase the communities' resilience towards drought and improve the agricultural potential of the land. Moreover, seed protection activities are conducted through FAO in order to increase the impact of these activities. Supplementary feeding (CSB and oil) aims to reduce or stabilize malnutrition levels below the emergency threshold and targets malnourished children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

The main expected outcome of the operation is to ensure an acceptable food consumption level and reduce or stabilize malnutrition levels below the emergency threshold while contributing to Strategic Objective 1 and 3.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 292,302 | 223,698 | 516,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 172,000 | 167,000 | 339,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,400 | 21,600 | 27,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 27,500 | 22,500 | 50,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,220 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 30 | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,021 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 190 | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 130 | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 42 | |

Madagascar

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Madagascar CP 103400: "Country Programme – Madagascar (2005–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 78,526 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 73,638 mt)

The CP was approved by the Executive Board in 2004 and more recently, an extension of two years has been approved. The objective of the CP is to support the Government's Poverty 2003 Reduction Strategy, in line with UNDAF, while directly tackling Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

The CP encompasses three main activities: (i) support to basic education; (ii) reducing food insecurity through disaster mitigation and environmental protection; and (iii) fighting malnutrition, TB and HIV/AIDS. These activities are concentrated in the arid southern and south-eastern regions, the most food-insecure areas and areas repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions.

WFP's support of education involves the implementation of a school feeding programme whereby a cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses, and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. CSB is provided to OVCs only. This support provides a safety net for the community by reducing short term hunger and contributing to improved enrolment, attendance and a higher completion rate.

Vulnerable communities receive support in order to increase their capacity to cope with natural disasters and other seasonal shocks, a major cause of food insecurity. Food assistance is provided as an incentive for the creation of assets in selected cluster areas of the south, thereby reducing the risk to shocks.

WFP supports blanket supplementary feeding of CSB and oil for children under the age of 2 as well as pregnant and lactating women in food-insecure municipalities of the south to improve their nutritional status. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and CSB is given to TB and HIV outpatients at health centres to increase the effectiveness of their treatments.

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 35,633 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 32,963 mt)

Although net enrolment rates in primary schools reached 85 percent in 2006, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education estimated at 53 percent. Regional disparities are significant, with the lowest performance found in the south of the country. Seasonal food insecurity and poverty are generally the main underlying causes.

The Madagascar Action Plan, the National Policy on Nutrition, and the Education for All (EFA) Plan drafted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's technical support, cite school

Madagascar

meals as a main pillar in increasing the level of education in Madagascar. The school feeding programme is also aligned with the UNDAF strategy, ensuring equitable and quality education for the most vulnerable.

Enrolment and attendance of OVC remains a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of the children, mostly OVC, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children aged 5-14 can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of marriages.

WFP assists in the implementation of a school feeding programme that provides a cooked meal of cereals, pulses and oil on-site, both for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. WFP works with school district authorities and local parent-teacher associations, who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level.

WFP's work contributes to the Government's EFA commitments and work plans, and aims to reduce short-term hunger and improve both attendance and completion rates which addresses Strategic Objective 4. The main outcome is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions. WFP-supported centres also facilitate birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVC.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 124,988 | 110,012 | 235,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 119,188 | 107,812 | 227,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,297 | |

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 2: "Food Security, Mitigation of Natural Disasters and Environment Protection"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 26,722 mt

Chronic food insecurity affects 8 percent of the population while 50 percent is affected by transitional food insecurity, particularly during the lean season. Recurrent natural disasters in the form of cyclones, floods and droughts exacerbate the situation. Deforestation, poor land management and climate change are major contributors to the vulnerability of the unique yet fragile Malagasy ecosystem.

FFA projects for disaster mitigation and nutritional support will be carried out through NGO partners and in close coordination with government technical counterparts by using the latter's resources and capacity in the field. Food is provided to the most vulnerable

Madagascar

households in selected communities as an incentive to create assets and to develop skills. Soil preparation, development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, tree planting and environment management are some of the implemented works. Family-sized food rations are provided in return for five hours of work per day.

In line with Strategic Objective 2, this activity will strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with natural disasters and seasonal shocks that give rise to food insecurity. The main outcome is to reduce risks faced by vulnerable communities.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 22,000 | 18,000 | 40,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 4,400 | 3,600 | 8,000 |
| * Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries. | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | hectares | 103 | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 182 | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | 32 | |
| Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. SSdams) constructed | m3 | 16,028 | |

Madagascar CP 1034001, Activity 3: "Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 16,171 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 13,952 mt)

The prevalence of stunting and undernutrition is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively in children under 5, indicating long-term undernutrition, while vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children. Ferriprивous anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the age of 6-14 and 46 percent of pregnant women.

This activity supports blanket supplementary feeding for children under the age of 2 and pregnant and lactating women. A daily ration of CSB and oil is provided in coordination with MCHN. Its main outcome is an improved nutritional status among beneficiaries. The programme is implemented using a community-based approach in collaboration with primary health care services, the *Programme National de la Nutrition Communautaire* (National Nutrition Community Program, PNNC), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Nutritional support of TB patients has proven to be extremely effective with default rates at WFP assisted centres ranging between 0 and 1.2 percent compared to the 11 percent national rate. TB is a major public health concern in Madagascar with a prevalence of 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas. Young men in their productive ages represent the

Madagascar

single largest caseload. To increase the success rate of treatments, food assistance through a basket containing cereals, pulses, oil and CSB is provided via health centres and hospitals.

Due to the relatively low number of PLHIV in Madagascar, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for PLHIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area. All nutritional interventions under Activity 3 fall under Strategic Objective 4.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 39,370 | 20,630 | 60,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 19,500 | 32,500 | 52,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 3,620 | 4,380 | 8,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 8,000 | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,100 | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 90 | |

(d) Special Operations

None

Malawi

Country Background

Malawi is a low income, landlocked country with a population of over 13 million. Ranked 160 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, 65 percent of the population lives below the poverty line; the majority of households are food-insecure. Forty six percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. Eight-six percent of Malawians live in rural areas with marginal access to basic health and education services.



Landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the over-use of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. More than 40 percent of rural households cultivate less than half a hectare, mainly devoted to maize production. Due to these conditions and the 12 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity.

The 2009/10 crop estimates reported a total production of 3.2 million mt compared to 3.6 million mt during the previous harvest season. The decline in production levels was caused by late rains and a prolonged dry spell from December 2009 to February 2010. In June 2010, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee identified 1.1 million people, representing 8 percent of the population, as at risk of food insecurity for the period of April 2010 to March 2011 with communities located in the southern districts being especially affected. The number of food-insecure people increased significantly from the previous year and the Government subsequently requested WFP to provide technical and logistical support for a food assistance programme. The Government also sought help to increase their own capacity in designing, implementing and managing food assistance programmes.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Despite five successive seasons of cereal production surpluses at national level, some Malawian households, particularly those with small landholdings, living in rural areas and with no alternative viable livelihoods, remain at risk of food insecurity. WFP assistance in Malawi supports the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDG1 through 6.

WFP has been active in supporting a school feeding programme since 1999, assisting the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in its move towards implementing a universal school feeding programme. WFP's school feeding programme, under the development programme began in 2008 and expanded the number of participating schools from 489 to 679 across 13 districts, reaching 642,000 primary schoolchildren. The objective of this assistance is to achieve increased enrolment and attendance and to help the Government in building the capacity needed to run a universal school feeding programme as a part of a national school health and nutrition strategy.

Malawi

Under PRRO “Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS”, food is provided to populations facing food insecurity as a result of natural disasters and PLHIV/AIDS. Through this activity WFP supports the Government in its efforts towards achieving MDG4, 5 and 6. HIV/AIDS activities support the chronically ill, orphans, patients undergoing TB treatment and mothers enrolled in the PMTCT programme. These activities are in line with the Government's efforts to achieve MDG6. The PRRO also provides a nutritious food supplement to malnourished children under the age of 5 and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women who are enrolled in MCH clinics.

Under its PRRO “Assistance to Refugees in Malawi”, WFP helps the Government in the provision of food assistance to refugees residing in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 19,157,091 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 8,433,533 |
| Total | | | | | | | 27,590,624 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 15,756 | 3,003 | 2,034 | 8,076 | 107 | 28,976 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 6,212 | 0 | 0 | 5,555 | 0 | 11,767 | 0 |
| Total | 21,968 | 3,003 | 2,034 | 13,631 | 107 | 40,743 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Malawi PRRO 105860: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 181,707 mt

Each year, 10,000 families in Malawi are adversely affected by seasonal floods or other weather related events. WFP assists such families under its targeted food distribution programme. In this context, WFP, along with its partners, focuses its intervention on nutrition-based programmes for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV. The PRRO focuses on disaster risk reduction as well as on the protection of the livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people.

The objectives of the PRRO are in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, and are to save lives and livelihoods in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by floods or droughts and to improve the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV/AIDS.

Malawi

The project's activities contribute towards:

- reducing and/or stabilising acute malnutrition;
- reducing and/or stabilising mortality in populations adversely affected by shocks;
- improving the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- increasing the percentage of adults and children affected by HIV who receive food assistance.

WFP provides CSB and vegetable oil to severely malnourished children through nutrition rehabilitation units. This ration complements the second phase of feeding once a child completes the stabilization phase of a therapeutic feeding protocol. Caretakers of severely malnourished children admitted to nutrition rehabilitation units also receive daily food rations of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Moderately malnourished children and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women receive a take-home supplementary food ration consisting of CSB and vegetable oil. Both household rations (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil) and individual rations (CSB and vegetable oil) are given to patients undergoing TB treatment, mothers enrolled in PMTCT and chronically ill patients. Orphans receive take-home household rations.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 654,210 | 602,715 | 1,256,925 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 545,358 | 516,267 | 1,061,625 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 15,201 | 44,099 | 59,300 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 70,720 | 65,280 | 136,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 3 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of PMTCT clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 4,250 |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 2,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | 21,250 |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 6,000 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | |
| Number of HBC clients who only received household food assistance | number | |
| Number of OVC participating in food assisted vocational and skills training | number | |
| Number of OVC receiving take home rations through school | number | |
| Number of PLHIV who participated in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities | number | |

Malawi

Malawi PRRO 200087: "Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 9,186 mt

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees through GFDs and seeks to address the massive deforestation taking place around refugee camps due to excessive cooking fuel demands of the camp population. The programme document included FFA activities to be carried out in the surrounding communities; however, they have not been implemented due to funding constraints.

All refugees receive a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and CSB. This food assistance plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition. Furthermore, it facilitates the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

The objectives of this programme include maintaining adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees in support of Strategic Objective 1 and restoring, maintaining and, wherever possible, improving the natural environment and the physical and the social infrastructure of host communities in line with Strategic Objective 2.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 19,865 | 18,335 | 38,200 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 6,860 | 7,140 | 14,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 6,860 | 7,140 | 14,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 2,200 | 2,200 | 4,400 |
| <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 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 5 | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 2,118 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Malawi DEV 105810: "Strategic Focus of the WFP Development Project: Support to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 73,220 mt

The four-year school feeding programme, which targets 679 schools across 13 districts and reaches 674,000 primary schoolchildren, is implemented by the Ministry of Education,

Malawi

Science and Technology along with WFP and other partners who provide technical and financial support. The school feeding programme targets districts identified from a set of criteria including: high levels of food insecurity, poor enrolment levels and high drop-out rates. Within the chosen district, individual schools are selected based on factors including accessibility, availability of adequate storage facilities and potable water, and evidence of community commitment to participate.

At mid-morning each day, all pupils in the targeted schools receive a serving of hot porridge made of CSB. In addition, orphans in standards 5 through 8 receive a monthly take-home ration of cereals during the lean months of January to April, provided they attend 80 percent of school days. Through the school feeding programme schools are also provided with non-food items in the form of materials for the communities to construct kitchens, storerooms and feeding shelters.

WFP's school feeding programme contributes towards the Government's efforts to increase access to education and develop human capital. Special focus is given to OVC in assisted schools and measures are also taken to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology staff to monitor and report on programme activities and achievements.

The objectives of this programme, in support of Strategic Objective 4 include the following:

- increasing enrolment, with a special focus on promoting the attendance of girls;
- increasing the Government's capacity to plan, implement and manage a school feeding programme;
- supporting access to basic education by stabilising attendance and improving the attention span of pupils; and
- strengthening the capacities of Malawi to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchases.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 350,247 | 323,305 | 673,552 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 350,247 | 323,305 | 673,552 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 100,177 | 23,498 | 123,675 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 100,177 | 23,498 | 123,675 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | number | 200 |
| Number of months THRs were distributed | number | 4 |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 679 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Mozambique

Country Background

Since emerging from a devastating civil war that ended in 1992, Mozambique's overall economic growth has been impressive and the Government has demonstrated serious commitment to addressing the needs of its citizens. Nevertheless, Mozambique is still ranked 176 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI and remains highly dependent on foreign aid.



Progress towards achieving the MDGs and Internationally Agreed Development Goals has been mixed. Poverty, especially in rural areas, remains chronic and widespread despite positive growth rates over the last decade. Seventy percent of the population of 23 million live in rural areas and four fifths of those depend on agriculture for a livelihood; ninety percent of all farmers exist at a subsistence level. Access to health services, clean water, sanitation facilities and a basic education remain limited, despite some notable improvements over the past two decades.

These challenges are compounded by Mozambique's high HIV prevalence. The national infection rate among adults is over 15 percent, with four provinces registering rates above 20 percent. Reducing the spread of this disease and establishing proper treatment for those already infected is essential for Mozambique to remain on track in achieving the MDGs.

Chronic food insecurity affects 34 percent of households and the incidence of chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 5 is alarmingly high at 44 percent. Poor diets, mostly limited to cereals and cassava, lead to a severe lack of micronutrients. A national strategy for the reduction of chronic malnutrition has been developed by the Government as an illustration of their commitment to addressing these issues.

Significant improvements have been achieved in the education sector in recent years with net attendance rates climbing from 60 percent in 2003 to 81 percent in 2008. Secondary school net attendance rates almost tripled between 2003 and 2008, however, massive challenges remain. In addition to those who do not attend school at all, completion rates remain extremely low both at the primary and the secondary levels, and the overall literacy rate in Mozambique remains low, at 49.6 percent. The gender gap in enrolment at the primary school level has been reduced to virtual parity, but completion rates still show troubling differences: 80 percent among boys as compared to 65 percent among girls.

Mozambique is among the most disaster prone countries in the world. Moreover, weather related disasters are likely to get worse as Mozambique is one of the most exposed countries in the world to the cumulative effects of climate variability and climate change. Global warming is expected to increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme events. While Mozambique has large forest reserves, deforestation is taking place at an alarming rate due to cutting trees for firewood and charcoal, clearing plots of land for agriculture and commercial logging.

Mozambique

Despite the numerous challenges facing Mozambique, there are also many opportunities for economic growth including vast stretches of underutilised fertile land, a long coastline with opportunities for mineral resource extraction, fisheries, tourism and trade. The country's geographic location offers three vital transport corridors and strategic ports essential for neighbouring countries that lack a coastline.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

WFP's programmes are designed to protect lives and livelihoods, overcome poverty and promote resilience to natural shocks with a particular focus placed on the social and economic development of marginalized populations. These objectives are achieved through activities that support national poverty reduction strategies and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and WFP's global strategic objectives. WFP assistance in Mozambique pursues the following five objectives:

- enhance early education and child development;
- protect and save lives threatened by natural and man-made risks;
- improve productive and care-giving capacities in communities and households;
- improve the nutritional well-being of women, children and PLHIV; and
- improve ownership, coordination and management of food assistance by government counterparts, and the integration of food assistance into government plans.

Mozambique is a pilot country for the “Delivering as One UN” reform initiative, and WFP participates in the design and implementation of seven out of thirteen operational joint programmes that currently exist. These joint programmes support the United Nations system in the areas of information and communication technology, operations management and communications. WFP leads the food security, logistics and the emergency telecommunications clusters.

In line with WFP's aim to expand the cash and voucher component of its operation in Mozambique and build relevant national capacity, WFP is working with the Government to design a cash-based programme in an urban setting as well as a food voucher programme for ART patients. Mozambique is also at the forefront of WFP's global P4P initiative which uses WFP's purchasing power to bring smallholder farmers into the commercial sector through direct local purchase from farmers' organizations and small traders. In the coming years, WFP intends to increase its already substantial number of local purchases.

Mozambique

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 34,626,887 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 13,099,495 |
| Total | | | | | | | 47,726,382 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 32,615 | 3,914 | 0 | 6,477 | 0 | 43,006 | 145,800 |
| Development Operation | 5,948 | 1,147 | 368 | 3,106 | 108 | 10,677 | 0 |
| Total | 38,563 | 5,061 | 368 | 9,583 | 108 | 53,683 | 145,800 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mozambique PRRO 106000: "Food Support for the Protection of Lives and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique"

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 March 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 178,780 mt/US\$1,449,805 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 147,601 mt/US\$866,605)

This operation addresses food and nutritional security issues which affect the most vulnerable segment of the population. It targets individuals and households particularly vulnerable due to recurring natural disasters and who live in highly food-insecure areas with little prospects for improvement. It also targets PLHIV/AIDS and the affected households, OVC and malnourished children.

A ration of cereals and pulses constitute the standard food basket, while CSB is given as a nutritional supplement for OVC, malnourished children and people affected by HIV/AIDS. Cereals and pulses are locally procured if and when they meet WFP quality standards and are available in sufficient quantities. Such purchases are generally made through WFP's P4P programme. This contributes to increased productivity and strengthened domestic supply chains by raising incentives for local farmers.

Within the United Nation's Delivering as One reform initiative in Mozambique, WFP is involved in the design and implementation of two joint programmes, namely "Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique" and "Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction". These programmes are intended to strengthen the country's capacity to prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters. In addition, under the Livelihood Protection and Promotion programme component WFP uses productive safety net activities such as FFA and cash and voucher programs to sustainably support the livelihoods of the vulnerable people living in flood and drought affected areas.

Mozambique

In support of Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, this PRRO has the following objectives:

- save and protect lives threatened by natural disasters, adverse risks and shocks;
- improve both productive and care-giving capacities of communities and households;
- rehabilitate and maintain adequate levels of health and nutrition among women and children and PLHIV; and
- enhance the ownership, coordination and management of food assistance programmes by the Government and integrate food and nutritional security issues into government development plans and strategies.

All activities are concentrated in the southern and central regions of the country where food insecurity and HIV/AIDS prevalence are the highest.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 333,320 | 290,720 | 624,040 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 102,000 | 98,000 | 200,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 16,720 | 42,352 | 59,072 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 147,410 | 112,110 | 259,520 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 12,460 | 11,971 | 24,431 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 13,383 | 12,272 | 25,655 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

Mozambique

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | | 6 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | | 122,155 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | | 80,237 |
| Number of beneficiaries of HBC supplementation and household food assistance | number | | 88,506 |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | | 26,274 |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | | |
| Number of men receiving cash | number | | 10,856 |
| Number of men redeeming vouchers | number | | 1,416 |
| Number of women receiving cash | number | | 11,299 |
| Number of women redeeming vouchers | number | | 2,084 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of OVC in households supported with food assistance | number | | 64,500 |
| Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance | number | | 64,500 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | | 5 |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | | 100 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mozambique CP 104460: "Country Programme - Mozambique (2007-2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 71,735 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 61,058 mt)

This CP focuses on the reduction of chronic malnutrition by means of human capital development through FFE activities. WFP food assistance is channelled through the existing government school system and the programme is managed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. In January 2010, at the request of the Government, a 12 month extension was approved and will continue until 31 December 2011, allowing a smooth hand-over of the school feeding programme to the Government and the initiation of the design and implementation of a sustainable home-grown school feeding programme. To support this process, a tripartite agreement was signed between the Ministry of Education and Culture, Development Agency of Brazil and WFP to design and test various school feeding models. The best model will be integrated into the national strategy. The extension also ensured WFP's ability to align its work with the UNDAF planning cycle and an impending national poverty reduction strategy.

A new component of the CP, one aimed at tackling chronic malnutrition, will support the Government's National Action Plan for preventing stunting and undernutrition in children below the age of 2 years.

Mozambique

The objectives of the CP are in line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and are as follows:

- increase enrolment in primary education, in particular for OVC and girls;
- increase the rate of completion of primary level education and continuation to secondary level education; and
- reduce the levels of chronic malnutrition.

Activity 2 of this CP will not be active in 2011 as it was discontinued in 2005 and was folded into PRRO 10310 (2005–2008).

Mozambique CP 104460, Activity 1: "Education and Child Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2010)

Total food commitment: 63,362 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 55,791 mt)

Over time, WFP's mandate has changed from one of solely providing food assistance to one of also building national capacities to help themselves. To that end, an tripartite agreement was signed in July 2010 between the Government of Mozambique, WFP and the *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação* (ABC; Brazilian Agency for Cooperation) in order to develop a sustainable, nationally owned, funded and managed school feeding programme capable of stimulating local economic and social development. This partnership will support the implementation of a locally conceived school feeding programme to be piloted in 12 schools. This activity is part of the CP and falls within the technical assistance that WFP, in partnership with ABC, is providing to the Ministry of Education in the design of a home-grown school feeding program in Mozambique.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- support the school feeding programme and the Junior Farmer Livelihood Schools programmes scheduled for 2011;
- ensure the expansion of a phased hand-over plan of logistical and programmatic responsibilities from WFP to the Ministry of Education in at least six more provinces;
- provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in the design and implementation of a national school feeding programme with support from the Government of Brazil through a tripartite arrangement; and
- reinforce partnerships with other agencies, including the World Bank, to support the inclusion of a national school feeding programme into the national budget.

The school feeding programme provides students with meals composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in selected primary schools located in semi-rural, food-insecure areas. Schools are selected if they have gender gaps in education and have a sufficiently large community to implement the programme. WFP will support the agricultural sector through local procurement of commodities in support of the various FFE activities whenever possible.

The Junior Farmer Livelihood Schools Programme, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Education and FAO, will continue to receive support from WFP in the form of school meals

Mozambique

for 630 students who participate in life-skills and agricultural skills training classes. The expected outcomes of the programme are to:

- improve concentration and learning capacity;
- improve gender balance at the primary education level;
- increase enrolment and regular attendance;
- reduce gender disparity between boy and girl students;
- increased the Government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme;
- reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on OVC; and
- improve the national capacity to carry out food-based programmes as part of an integrated safety-net system.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 90,919 | 104,146 | 195,065 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 88,157 | 101,048 | 189,205 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|--|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | number | 190 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 159 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of MOUs and mutual agreements signed/established with government on capacity development and/or hand-over action | number | 6 | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | number | 30 | |

Mozambique CP104460, Activity 3: "Chronic Malnutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New Activity - Subject to approval.)

Total food commitment: 3,106 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 4, WFP will carry out a nutritional supplement intervention that aims to reach all infants in Mozambique between the ages of 6 and 24 months. This blanket feeding intervention will last for six months and will reach 287,500 chronically malnourished children in high prevalence districts. During this time, preparations will be made for a second phase of roll-outs in provinces with chronic malnutrition rates above 40 percent.

In the initial phase, WFP has proposed the incorporation of nutrition supplements such as CSB++ or a lipid-based nutrient supplement. WFP will test the acceptability and operational implications of both options and will conduct a comparative analysis of costs. WFP will also investigate local processing and procurement opportunities for these options. Following the completion of the testing process of these nutritional supplements, they will be included in the food basket.

Children benefiting from this activity will receive part of their nutrient supplements during

Mozambique

the yearly National Child Health Week. For the remainder, children will receive a voucher that can be used by their family to collect food products in health centres or shops on their behalf and at their convenience. The expected outcome of the programme is the reduction of vulnerability to chronic malnutrition.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|-------|----------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 287,500 | 287,500 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | | |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 180 |
| Number of timely distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 6 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Namibia

Country Background

Since gaining independence in 1990, Namibia has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered a lower middle-income country, Namibia ranks 128 out of 182 countries according to the 2009 HDI. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.2 million as indicated by its high Gini index value of 0.74. With one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates in the world at 17.8 percent, Namibia has been hit hard by the HIV, TB and malnutrition “triple effect”. HIV/AIDS is the leading cause for a rapid increase in the number of OVC and the sharp drop in average life expectancy, which has decreased by more than 10 years since 1991.



Progress towards achieving the MDGs have been made, however, previous gains in achieving MDG4 have declined; the under 5 mortality rate has increased from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/07 and the maternal mortality rate has doubled since 1992, from 225 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.

Food availability at the national level is adequate; it is access which is of concern. Twenty-nine percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted, which is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locusts and floods. The 2010 floods caused significant destruction to crops and livestock in the northeastern parts of the country.

Namibia continues to provide Angolan refugees and asylum seekers with shelter, basic education and health care since their arrival after the onset of the Angolan civil war in the 1970s.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

Since 2000, WFP has provided food assistance to Angolan refugees and asylum seekers and more recently to those seeking refuge from insecurity in the Great Lakes region. The current WFP refugee operation extends assistance to these refugees and asylum seekers through the end of December 2011 and provides them with general food rations to assist in meeting their basic food needs. Additional assistance is given to a small number of malnourished and chronically ill children through a supplementary feeding programme aimed at improving their health and nutritional status.

The operation also supports durable solutions for these beneficiaries, principally through repatriation and local integration. WFP's food assistance to refugees is an integral part of the UNDAF for Namibia and contributes towards the achievement of MDG1 and 4. WFP and the Government are finalizing discussions on the potential for expanding WFP's support in the future, focusing on capacity building in disaster management and nutritional support to vulnerable groups.

Namibia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 906,026 |
| Total | | | | | | | 906,026 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 744 | 112 | 41 | 96 | 55 | 1,048 | 0 |
| Total | 744 | 112 | 41 | 96 | 55 | 1,048 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Namibia PRRO 200061: "Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 2,278 mt

This project provides refugees and asylum seekers with food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs which addresses Strategic Objective 1, as well as to support their return to their country of origin or choice, or their local integration within Namibia in line with Strategic Objective 3.

The last joint WFP/UNHCR refugee assessment mission carried out in June 2009 in collaboration with the Government found that the majority of refugees and asylum seekers living in the Osire settlement remain heavily reliant on external assistance to meet their food and other basic needs. The mission noted positive steps taken by the Government in taking ownership and responsibility for refugees in the education and health care sectors, and recommended the continuation of WFP/UNHCR assistance through to 2011.

The WFP food basket for the general settlement population contains maize meal, CSB, pulses, sugar, salt and vegetable oil. A supplementary ration of CSB, pulses, oil and salt is provided to a small number of moderately malnourished children under 5 through the supplementary feeding centre in order to improve their health and nutritional status.

The Government of Namibia has recently announced its commitment to developing a policy framework to help identify and implement long term solutions for these beneficiaries, including voluntary repatriation and local integration. Based on the recent tripartite meetings between the governments of Namibia and Angola and UNHCR, it is now estimated that the cessation clause for Angolans may be invoked at the end of 2011. WFP plans to support this process by contributing to the development of a policy framework and by providing a three month food ration to those refugees who choose to voluntarily repatriate or to those who will be locally integrated.

Namibia

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|--------|----------|-------|
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 2,727 | 3,273 | 6,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 2,727 | 3,273 | 6,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 2,727 | 3,273 | 6,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | | 80 | 80 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2011

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:

| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt | number | 6,000 |
| Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket | number | 6,000 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 12 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed | number | 3,500 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Rwanda

Country Background

With 9.8 million inhabitants and a population growth of 2.2 percent per year, Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa. Natural resources are limited and the agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy, employing 90 percent of the working population. Agriculture contributes to 30 percent of GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues.



The Government of Rwanda's vision is to achieve food security for all and to attain a per capita income of US\$900 by 2020. Rwanda's "Vision 2020" document identifies agricultural transformation as one of the major pillars for achieving this goal. Vision 2020 also aims to achieve a 9 percent sustained growth rate in the agricultural sector by 2015, in order to meet MDG1. Currently, Rwanda remains a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, ranking 167 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Poverty remains largely rural based, where 22 percent of households are food-insecure and levels of maternal and child malnutrition are high.

Orphans and households headed by women account for 36 percent of the population; levels of stunting, wasting and underweight are at 52, 4.6 and 15.8 percent respectively. Anaemia rates for children under 5 are 48 percent and 27 percent among women of child bearing age. The goitre rate is at 15 percent, while prevalent diseases such as acute respiratory infections affect 15 percent of the population, diarrhoea affects 14 percent and fever affects 21 percent. Life expectancy is 51 years.

The country is home to 54,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who are hosted in three camps and two transit centres. Despite the fragile democracy in the DRC, continued clashes reduce the possibility of any repatriation soon. Refugees live in precarious conditions caused by extreme poverty, lack of land and limited income-earning opportunities. Seventy thousand Rwandans also continue to live as refugees and asylum seekers in DRC, Uganda and other African countries.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

WFP provides food assistance in Rwanda through a PRRO and a development project, both of which are designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas.

The PRRO contributes to achieving MDG4, 5 and 6 and aims to meet the food needs of people under recovery, such as malnourished pregnant and lactating women, moderately malnourished children under the age of 2 who attended supplementary feeding programmes, and HIV/AIDS patients receiving ART.

The PRRO also assists registered refugees who remain completely dependent on WFP food assistance in the three camps and the two transit centres. Through the same operation, FFA

Rwanda

activities support the reestablishment of livelihoods and food nutrition security of communities affected by shocks, focusing largely on land rehabilitation and building resilience in food-insecure areas. These activities contribute to the attainment of MDG1 and 7.

The development project aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. Nutritious food is provided as a daily cooked meal to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas. The project also provides technical and financial assistance to the Rwandan Government in developing a national school feeding policy and strategic plan, in support of MDG2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 17,842,245 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 5,081,282 |
| Total | | | | | | | 22,923,527 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 10,806 | 3,564 | 990 | 4,043 | 258 | 19,661 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 2,282 | 684 | 639 | 0 | 68 | 3,673 | 0 |
| Total | 13,088 | 4,248 | 1,629 | 4,043 | 326 | 23,334 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Rwanda PRRO 200030: "Assistance to Refugees and Recovery Support to the Most Vulnerable Households"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 40,454 mt

Under this PRRO, WFP provides assistance through various modalities. A monthly GFD is provided to refugees and returnees in three camps and two transit centres. Under the FFA component, labour-intensive interventions such as terracing, erosion control, reforestation and road repairs will be carried out in camps and surrounding communities. Activities are aimed at improving agricultural production and favour both host populations and returnees. WFP also provides support to 58 nutrition centres, where malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women receive food supplements, and where HIV clients under ART receive special rations to help in their recovery.

The overall outcome of the PRRO, in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5, is to achieve basic food consumption and nutritional requirements by:

Rwanda

- protecting lives and livelihoods threatened by natural and man-made shocks;
- reducing environmental degradation and natural resource depletion around the refugee camps;
- improving the health and nutritional status of women, children and PLHIV/AIDS through specialized programmes; and
- strengthening ownership, coordination and management of food assistance of government counterparts at the national level and in decentralized structures.

The food basket is composed of:

- CSB, vegetable oil and sugar for those in specialized nutrition programmes and HIV beneficiaries;
- beans, maize, CSB, vegetable oil and salt for refugees and returnees; and
- beans, maize and vegetable oil for FFA activities participants.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 98,600 | 68,400 | 167,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 5,200 | 4,800 | 10,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 32,000 | 28,000 | 60,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 5,200 | 4,800 | 10,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 42,400 | 37,600 | 80,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 15,000 | 22,000 | 37,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 5,200 | 4,800 | 10,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of WFP targeted beneficiaries that received iodized salt | number | 60,000 |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 20 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 4) | | |
| Number of participants attending in nutrition and health thematic training activities | number | 37,000 |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 10,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 33 |
| Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$) | US\$ | 5,400,000 |

Rwanda

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Rwanda DEV 106770: "Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 34,130 mt

Under this development project, WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in food-insecure districts, through a hot midday meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. A key element is technical capacity building of government counterparts in expectation that the responsibility for programme activities will be gradually transferred to community-based institutions. The focus of the project is on two outcomes that lend well with Strategic Objective 4 and 5, improving school attendance and retention of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools as well as increasing the ability of the Government to manage school feeding programmes at the national, regional and district level.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 350,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 175,000 | 175,000 | 350,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 350,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 1 |
| Number of counterpart (non-government) training events organized; basic level technical subjects | number | 6 |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in current year | number | 2 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Somalia

Country Background

Situated in the Horn of Africa, Somalia is classified as a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million and a life expectancy of 50 years. It is among the poorest and most food-insecure countries in the world. Agriculture is the most important sector, accounting for 69 percent of GDP. The country is particularly vulnerable to recurring natural disasters such as floods, drought and animal disease epidemics.



Somalia has been without a functioning government since 1991 and has witnessed large population displacements, political instability, market disruptions, the depreciation of the Somali shilling, unemployment, insecurity, hyperinflation and droughts and seasonal floods. Twenty years of civil unrest have devastated the basic social infrastructure, hampering productive activities, livelihoods and access to food. The health, education, water and sanitation sectors are near collapse. These combined factors together contribute to an overall malnutrition rate of 16 percent. One in six children is acutely malnourished and 1 in 42 is severely malnourished. Only 23 percent of school-age children are enrolled in primary education.

The latest *Gu* (long rain) harvest inter-agency assessment of mid 2010 shows that 27 percent of the population, or an estimated 2 million people, are in need of emergency livelihood and life-saving assistance. According to UNHCR, there are still 1.4 million IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

Through its EMOP, WFP aims to provide assistance for up to 1.9 million people. GFD and emergency nutrition assistance will ensure adequate food consumption for vulnerable people, while recovery activities will support the re-establishment of the basic livelihoods of targeted households. The EMOP contributes to all eight MDGs, with a special focus on MDG1, 3 and 4.

In direct support of the provision of emergency humanitarian food assistance, WFP is also implementing two SOs. One of the SOs enhances WFP's logistics operations in Somalia by facilitating the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation work at the Mogadishu and Bossaso sea ports, as well as roads through rehabilitation at targeted key corridors in south and central Somalia. The latter activity however has been discontinued following the temporary suspension of WFP activities in south and central Somalia. The other SO, "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia", facilitates the delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers in Somalia by providing critical safe air services.

Somalia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 264,831,898 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 22,772,724 |
| Total | | | | | | | 287,604,623 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 185,490 | 35,244 | 13,810 | 51,585 | 3,934 | 290,063 | 0 |
| Total | 185,490 | 35,244 | 13,810 | 51,585 | 3,934 | 290,063 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Somalia EMOP 108120: "Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods" Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2011

Total food commitment: 670,034 mt

In line with the WFP Strategic Objectives, the overall objectives of this EMOP are to: (i) save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks; (ii) protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery; (iii) reach IDPs and other vulnerable groups whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks in support; (iv) support the return of IDPs through food and nutrition assistance; and (v) to support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks.

The EMOP addresses the basic needs of IDPs, food-insecure people, newly-displaced persons and rural populations identified by the food security and nutrition analysis unit as being in a state of humanitarian emergency or under acute food and livelihood crisis. Other targeted groups include poor urban populations identified as being in a state of humanitarian emergency or under acute food and livelihood crisis, pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, primary schoolchildren, especially in chronically food-insecure areas in the north and vulnerable groups including PLHIV and TB patients, orphans and elderly people. While individual and family rations vary according to the nature of interventions and beneficiary categories, the food basket is generally composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar, salt and supplementary plumpy.

WFP has temporarily suspended its food distributions to 650,000 beneficiaries in the majority of south and central Somalia since early January 2010 due to escalating threats, insecurity and unacceptable demands and conditions from armed groups. However, WFP is determined to reach people in need and continues to explore all available options to fully resume operations in these areas as soon as possible. Once access to affected areas is reestablished, WFP will amend the project budget accordingly.

Following the completion of the FAO and WFP Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit 2010 *Gu* harvest assessment and a series of internal and external consultations, WFP has finalized its allocation plan for the period of October 2010 through March 2011. In order to

Somalia

reflect the actual status of needs and taking into account the reality on the ground, WFP interventions will give priority to areas and beneficiary groups in greatest need.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the following outcomes are expected:

- reduced acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations in Somalia through general food assistance, supplementary feeding and MCHN programmes;
- improved food consumption for targeted emergency-affected households through MCHN, a targeted supplementary feeding programme and emergency school feeding; and
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities through selective safety nets, such as FFA, FFT and institutional feeding.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 956,925 | 919,400 | 1,876,325 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 373,244 | 358,606 | 731,850 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 635,582 | 610,658 | 1,246,240 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 67,076 | 293,254 | 360,330 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 18,380 | 17,660 | 36,040 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 29,286 | 43,929 | 73,215 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 26,990 | | 26,990 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 26,990 | | 26,990 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 5,107 | 2,918 | 8,025 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 9,550 | 9,175 | 18,725 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 3,000 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP Supplementary Feeding in targeted areas | number | 100 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | hectares | 400 |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | hectares | 4,000 |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | hectares | 10 |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 30 |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 50 |
| Number of shallow wells constructed | number | 20 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 10 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | number | 6,000 |

Somalia

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

Somalia SO 105780: "Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid"

Duration: 15 February 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$32,599,720

In Somalia key roads and ports which are necessary for the shipment and delivery of lifesaving humanitarian supplies have been severely damaged due to protracted civil war, lack of maintenance and severe weather conditions including, monsoons and floods.

The objective of this project is to maintain an uninterrupted and timely supply of relief items for IDPs and other populations in need of assistance. It also seeks to reduce or contain delivery costs, enhance local capabilities and boost the local economy. The project will help improve security in the ports for vessels, trucks and their staff and the road rehabilitation will increase access to the roads leading to the ports.

Road rehabilitation work between the offices and compounds of humanitarian agencies and airstrips will result in improved and secure access in the event of medical or security evacuations. An increase in capacity and cost efficiency will be achieved by expanding the geographical scope of the operation to Bossaso and Berbera ports. These activities support Strategic Objective 1.

Key activities in Mogadishu and Bossasso are being carried out in 2010 and will continue in 2011. In Mogadishu, the following activities are being carried out:

- salvaging of shipwrecks in the port basin to increase operational capacity and safety;
- construction of a port marine tower to improve oversight of marine operations;
- installation of aids to navigation systems in the port and approach channels to increase safety of vessel manoeuvres; and
- the construction of a secure warehouse and office compound for WFP staff within the port.

In Bossasso, the following activities are being carried out:

- assessment and planning of dredging works at the port to increase port capacity; and
- installation of additional warehouse facilities to increase WFP port storage capacity by 10,000 mt.

Somalia

The increased Bossaso port capacity will allow WFP to have an alternate supply route from northern Somalia to central and south Somalia to substitute the Mogadishu entry point.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of Government counterparts trained | number | 48 |
| Total storage space made available (mt) | mt | 20,000 |
| Special Operations (Rehab) | | |
| Kilometres of roads repaired | kilometres | 18 |
| Number of ports rehabilitated | number | 3 |

Somalia SO 106810: "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 July 2011

Total project commitment: US\$56,087,665

The main objective of this SO is to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers in Somalia by providing critical and safe passenger air services at a subsidized cost, in support of Strategic Objective 1. UNHAS oversees the operation and provides specific services including air transport of humanitarian personnel within the country and from Kenya to Somalia, as well as medical and security evacuation of humanitarian personnel from Somalia and airlift of essential non-food relief cargos to locations otherwise inaccessible by road.

The unstable political situation in Somalia has resulted in a high level of insecurity that makes the availability of air services crucial for humanitarian agencies operating in the region. Commercial passenger airlines withdrew their services from most of Somalia some time ago, as a result of the conflict, leaving UNHAS as the only reliable option for safe air travel of humanitarian personnel throughout the country. Transport over land is highly risky due to the potential for attacks on convoys and the presence of improvised explosive devices and landmines.

UNHAS provides safe air access to and within Somalia for all humanitarian personnel, with an average of 1,350 passengers and 15 mt of light humanitarian cargo per month. Through safe and reliable access, the project indirectly contributes to the implementation of life-saving, relief and development operations by the humanitarian community. As well, it ensures that the aircraft capacity remains continuously available in Somalia and Kenya for medical and security evacuations.

At present, due to security problems, UNHAS Somalia reduced the number of destinations from 20 to 7. The only location that is currently accessible in the South / Central Zone is Mogadishu. The operations will expand to the other previously operated locations if security improves.

In 2011, UNHAS plans to operate flights to ten locations pending security clearance. Should the security situation improve and needs arise, UNHAS would be able to expand to other locations. In addition to transporting passengers, light humanitarian cargo will continue to be

Somalia

delivered.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | hours | 410 |
| Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air | mt | 13 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 1,350 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 90 |
| Number of aircraft made available | number | 4 |

Swaziland

Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million and occupies 17,400 km². The country is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 142 out of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, as compared to its ranking of 137 in 2006. Real GDP growth rates have declined over the last few decades from 7 percent during the 1980s to 2.6 percent in 2008. Sixty-nine percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1 a day.



Swaziland also has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate with 26 percent of people between the ages of 15 and 49 infected. Life expectancy is the lowest in the world at 32.5 years, and there are currently 130,000 orphaned children, a figure that is expected to reach 200,000 by the end of 2010. The 2008 National Nutrition Survey indicates that 8.2 percent of children under the age of 5 suffer from being underweight while stunting affects 40 percent of all children, an increase from 27 percent in 1983. Roughly 2 percent of Swazi children are acutely malnourished.

WFP's presence in Swaziland dates back to the late 1960s, however, operations were phased out in the mid-1990s when the food security situation was deemed to have stabilised. In 2002, WFP resumed operations in Swaziland under a regional emergency operation in response to a serious drought that affected southern Africa in 2001 and 2002. WFP is currently implementing a PRRO which runs until April 2011.

Access to food has become a major challenge for the poorest households due to widespread unemployment, price hikes and consequently a lack of purchasing power. Other factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities in Swaziland and remittances from abroad, rising food prices and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Swazis also face high rates of chronic illness and death of productive family members. The lack of adequate food and nutrition threaten adherence to and efficacy of the national treatment programmes for HIV/AIDS and TB as some retroviral drugs cannot be taken on an empty stomach.

Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc on crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the 2010 National Vulnerability Assessment predict that 161,000 people will require food assistance during the 2010/11 crop season.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

In pursuit of MDG1 to 6, WFP provides food assistance through interventions which primarily focus on recovery. In May 2010, owing to funding constraints, WFP and the Government of Swaziland were forced to suspend relief activities and redirect the remaining resources to the three most essential PRRO activities including:

Swaziland

- FFT;
- support to OVC and patients/families of those on treatment for TB and HIV; and
- the prevention of mother-to-child transmission treatment programmes, now termed Food by Prescription.

These recovery activities contribute towards improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases. There is also emphasis on ensuring the environmental sustainability of WFP activities. Activities in Swaziland are in line with UNDAF and the priorities of the Government as enshrined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 3,401,860 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,401,860 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 3,228 | 593 | 161 | 620 | 0 | 4,602 | 0 |
| Total | 3,228 | 593 | 161 | 620 | 0 | 4,602 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Swaziland PRRO 106020: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Affected by HIV and AIDS and Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 30 April 2011

Total food commitment: 39,534 mt

The goal of this PRRO is to address poverty and natural disasters in Swaziland through the improvement of food security, livelihoods and the productive capacities of the most vulnerable households impacted by HIV/AIDS. PRRO interventions address the challenges of short-term hunger among the most vulnerable individuals and communities. These interventions facilitate the improvement of livelihoods and strengthen the foundations for sustainable social protection programmes of the Government and other development partners.

Under this PRRO, the following outcomes are expected:

- adequate food consumption levels attained for targeted households, including those at risk of acute hunger such as IDPs and refugees;
- improved access to education for OVC;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women and children;

Swaziland

- increased ART adherence for targeted PLHIV;
- increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective food procurement purchases;
- achieved progress towards nationally owned hunger solutions, including the hand-over of the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee and the school feeding and safety-network programmes, to the Government; and
- the inclusion of hunger solutions in broader policy frameworks.

Through a budget extension, which is currently under consideration, WFP envisages an expanded duration of the PRRO for a reduced number of beneficiaries. Some programmatic adjustments will be made as part of this extension.

Targeted beneficiaries will include vulnerable people impacted by HIV/AIDS, including OVC and rural-based farming households affected by declining yields. Next year's activities will contribute to Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. WFP's food basket will consist of CSB, cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 28,392 | 25,176 | 53,568 | |
| | Women | Children | Total | |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,593 | 1,593 | 3,186 | |
| | Female | Male | Total | |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 10,138 | 8,990 | 19,128 | |
| | Women | Men | Total | |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 994 | 1,175 | 2,169 | |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 818 | 422 | 1,240 | |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | | |
| FFT | | | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | | | number | 2,500 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | | | number | 15,942 |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | | | number | 3,186 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | | |
| Number of OVC in institutions supported with food assistance | | | number | 12,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | | |
| Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained; advanced level technical subjects | | | number | 20 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Tanzania

Country Background

With a life expectancy of 50 years, the United Republic of Tanzania is classified as a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country, ranking 151 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI. Although the country's GDP has grown to 6 percent since 2000, poverty remains widespread in rural areas. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has exacerbated poverty; there is an estimated 1.8 million PLHIV. In addition, one third of Tanzania's population of 44 million lives below the national poverty line.



While Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level, the distribution of food from food surplus areas to food deficit areas is constrained by poor infrastructure, malfunctioning markets and high post-harvest losses. Thirty-eighty percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished, and 72 percent of children under 5 and 48 percent of women of reproductive age are anaemic.

Chronically food-insecure and pastoral areas of the country in the central and northern areas are characterized by low enrolment and attendance rates, high drop-out rates and low transition rates from primary to secondary schools. While primary education has a net enrolment rate of 96 percent, the transition from basic to secondary education remains below 50 percent.

Recurring political and economic instability in the Great Lakes region has led to refugee influx since 1972. The majority have returned to their home countries, but the repatriation rate in 2010 has remained lower than anticipated. Insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues to be a concern, and as of July 2010, 100,000 refugees from Burundi and the DRC were being hosted in two camps in northwestern Tanzania. The Government's limitation to grant refugees access to sustainable livelihoods further exposes them to food insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tanzania

In 2011, WFP will continue supporting the Government's commitment to ensure universal availability and accessibility of food, to achieve the MDGs and to assist refugees and vulnerable host populations in the northwest through a PRRO. Through the PRRO, WFP will implement GFD to refugees in northwestern Tanzania, in pursuit of MDG1 and 4 as well as selective feeding programmes targeting malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, addressing MDG4 and 5.

WFP will also be committed to providing assistance to vulnerable food-insecure and poverty-stricken households and individuals in central and northeastern Tanzania through a CP. In line with MDG1 through 6, WFP will provide:

- a school feeding programme for schoolchildren in drought-prone and pastoral areas;

Tanzania

- integrated support to food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS;
- FFA and climate change adaptation activities ; and
- targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups.

WFP will also continue supporting the Government in developing the national vulnerability assessment and disaster preparedness capacity, and by piloting a P4P initiative. The latter initiative will connect small-scale farmers to markets, utilizing WFP's purchasing power and the technical expertise of other partners. The Dar es Salaam logistics corridor will continue to provide logistical support in both Tanzania and neighbouring countries such as Burundi, eastern DRC and Rwanda. WFP will continue to collaborate with other United Nations agencies in the implementation of the pilot One UN Joint Programme.

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 20,053,054 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 11,918,360 |
| Total | | | | | | | 31,971,414 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 15,281 | 4,507 | 808 | 1,890 | 190 | 22,676 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 8,166 | 1,915 | 360 | 3,453 | 0 | 13,894 | 0 |
| Total | 23,447 | 6,422 | 1,168 | 5,343 | 190 | 36,570 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Tanzania PRRO 200029: "Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Households Among the Host Population in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 44,985 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 27,597 mt)

In 2011, WFP, in close collaboration with UNHCR, will continue its support to refugees hosted in the two camps in northwestern Tanzania, as well as to vulnerable host populations. The goal is to ensure food security for refugees and to facilitate their repatriation.

WFP will provide GFD to the refugees, and targeted supplementary feeding to malnourished children under the age of 5, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons including PLHIV and TB patients in camps. The food basket provided under the PRRO includes maize, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and salt.

Tanzania

Support to vulnerable host populations will focus on the provision of food through home-based care support for PLHIV, VGF for orphans and destitute individuals, FFA, FFT and FFE programmes. WFP will also support school feeding in host communities, targeting complementary basic education in Tanzania schools, which provide education opportunities to children who are unable to attend regular schools or are late to enrol.

The objectives of the PRRO are to:

- stabilize acute malnutrition among children under the age of 5 in the refugee communities;
- increase access to assets, especially for women, and strengthen coping capacities through training and asset creation activities among the vulnerable host populations;
- assist out-of-schoolchildren in the host communities to attend school; and
- improve the nutritional status among refugees and other vulnerable groups.

These objectives are in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

Following the peace prospects in Burundi and the DRC, 364,000 Burundian refugees have repatriated voluntarily between March 2002 and July 2010, and 66,000 Congolese refugees returned to the DRC between October 2005 and July 2010. In July 2010, the refugee caseload was 97,651, consisting of 37,866 Burundians, 59,506 Congolese and 279 of mixed nationalities. In 2008, a JAM observed that most refugees have lost access to food markets, labour and other self-reliance opportunities due to camp consolidation and movement restriction on refugees; the 2009 Beneficiary Contact Monitoring survey revealed that consequently, refugees still depend almost entirely on WFP support for their food needs. Refugees will continue returning, but the process is foreseen to be slow during 2011. By enforcing its refugee encampment policy, the Government plans to have only one refugee camp in Tanzania by end 2010.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 56,712 | 52,718 | 109,430 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 49,000 | 51,000 | 100,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 51,000 | 49,000 | 100,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 3,040 | 2,642 | 5,682 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 2,470 | 1,230 | 3,700 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 1,056 | 1,144 | 2,200 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 150 | 100 | 250 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 1,050 | 700 | 1,750 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Tanzania

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | | 2,100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | | 365 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | | 1,020 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| FFA | | | |
| Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance | number | | 1,750 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| MCHN | | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | | 1,020 |
| Number of WFP beneficiaries (women) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A | number | | 6,080 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of HBC clients who only received household food assistance | number | | 2,500 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Tanzania CP 104370: "Country Programme – Tanzania (2007 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 104,604 mt

This CP contributes to WFP's strategies of reducing hunger in its various forms by protecting livelihoods and strengthening the country's hunger-reduction capacities. The design of this CP is based on the achievements of the previous programme and will support the second phase of the Government's PRSP. The CP is also aligned with UNDAF and will contribute to Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing its support to the following areas:

- the primary education sector through FFE;
- food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS through home-based care and other activities;
- the agricultural sector through FFA creation to enable rehabilitation of irrigation systems, land rehabilitation and other activities; and
- pregnant and lactating women and moderately malnourished children under 3 through targeted supplementary feeding and nutrition education.

In 2011, WFP will also continue implementing the pilot One UN Joint Programme with other United Nation agencies in the sectors of basic education, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, reduction of maternal and infant mortality, and environment and disaster preparedness.

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education in Drought-Prone and Pastoral Districts"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 56,208 mt

Chronic household food insecurity contributes to low primary school enrolment in food deficit regions in the central and pastoral areas in the northern regions of Tanzania, by forcing many children to work instead of attending school.

Tanzania

The FFE programme addresses these issues by providing two meals on a daily basis, to both day and boarding schoolchildren in chronically food-insecure districts in the central and northern parts of Tanzania. Meals are made of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB. As part of the safety-net grant financed by the United States Government, WFP has expanded coverage from the original 350 to 1,167 schools within the same targeted areas as well as in three new districts.

WFP will also strengthen local capacities through the provision of wood-saving stoves, water tanks and the development of national guidelines for the implementation of this programme.

The specific objectives of this activity, all in line with Strategic Objective 4 and 5 are to:

- increase the enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improve the attendance of boys and girls, especially in pastoral areas;
- reduce the drop-out rate of boys and girls in assisted schools;
- reduce gender disparity between girls and boys in assisted schools; and
- improve concentration and learning capacities of boys and girls at assisted day and boarding schools.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 288,000 | 312,000 | 600,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 288,000 | 312,000 | 600,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | number | 150 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 1,167 | |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | | |
| Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national government in previous years | number | 1 | |

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 2: "Integrated Support to Food-Insecure Households Affected by HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 20,149 mt

This activity will support food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity. With a 6 percent prevalence of HIV among its adult population, 15-49 years, HIV/AIDS is still a major impediment to poverty reduction efforts in Tanzania, and seriously undermines the capacity of poor households to sustain their livelihoods and remain food-secure.

In 2011, WFP will continue to provide family food rations comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB. This will be a complement to interventions such as counselling,

Tanzania

provision of ART and TB treatments to HIV positive patients and PMTCT. FFT will be provided through participation in a literacy course.

The specific objectives of this activity will:

- improve the compliance of patients on ART/TB treatment and women on PMTCT programmes;
- improve access to education for OVC in vulnerable households affected by HIV/AIDS;
- improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children participating in PMTCT programmes; and
- improve coping capacities and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS.

These activities are in line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 12,800 | 12,200 | 25,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 12,800 | 12,200 | 25,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 175 | 175 | 350 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | | |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance | number | 2,172 | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART supplementation and household food assistance | number | 745 | |
| Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT supplementation and household food assistance | number | 95 | |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB supplementation and household food assistance | number | 100 | |
| FFT | | | |
| Number of literacy centres assisted | number | 1 | |

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 3: "Support to Food Security and Disaster Mitigation in Drought-Prone and Poverty-Ridden Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 19,551 mt

This activity focuses on FFA projects that support the Government's priorities of improving household food security and the livelihoods of the poor and hungry, especially women and children in drought-prone areas.

This CP has been extended to June 2011 from the original end date of December 2011 in order to align with UNDAF and the fiscal year. Activity 3 is normally carried out from June to December, and will be implemented in the aforementioned period once a new CP,

Tanzania

currently being developed, is approved to start in July 2011. For this reason, no project needs currently appear for 2011.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | kilometres | 480 |

Tanzania CP 104370, Activity 4: "Targeted Supplementary Feeding for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Total food commitment: 8,696 mt

Tanzania has one of the most severe malnutrition problems in sub-Saharan Africa, with 38 percent of children under the age of 3 stunted. Household food insecurity among poor families as well as inappropriate child-care and feeding practices, especially in the central and northern parts of the country, are some of the causes.

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida regions. It will assist the Government in its goal to reduce stunting among children under the age of 5 from the current 38 percent to 20 percent by the year 2011. The activity will target moderately malnourished children under the age of 3, and pregnant and lactating women who will receive a monthly nutritional supplementation of CSB and continuous nutrition counselling.

Micronutrient-fortified food supplementation and continuous nutrition education aim to contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4. The specific objectives of this activity are to:

- reduce the prevalence of low birth weight from 16 percent to 10 percent by 2011;
- reduce the prevalence of underweight from 26 percent to 20 percent by 2011;
- increase the rate of exclusive breast feeding for the first six months from 14 percent to the range of 51-60 percent by 2011;
- increase the rate of complimentary feeding introduction at six months from 42 percent to 52 percent;
- increase the frequency of child feeding from two times a day to at least four times a day by 2011; and
- increase the attendance of children and pregnant and lactating women to MCH services and clinics.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 18,000 | 10,000 | 28,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Tanzania

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 40 |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women and children who visit the health services and receive deworming tablets | number | 12,000 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Uganda

Country Background

Uganda has over the past two decades embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators, although considerable challenges still remain. The nation remains 157 on the 2009 HDI, with half the population of 31 million living below the international poverty line.



Twelve percent of women in Uganda are malnourished, 38 percent of children are underweight, 16 percent are stunted and 6 percent are wasted. Although food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many locations. This has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict, as well as the rising prices of basic staple commodities in many parts of the country.

In northeastern Uganda, it is envisaged that with the relatively good crop harvest in 2010, the food security situation in the region will improve notably, at least for this year, and the current beneficiaries of general food relief will be phased out from emergency food assistance in 2011. The remaining chronically vulnerable beneficiaries will be included in vulnerable group development activities within activity 1 of the CP. The findings of an integrated food security and nutrition survey, slated for September 2011, will provide further information on the food and nutrition security in the region.

Communities in western Uganda continue to host 100,000 refugees, who have fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and the Sudan over the past two decades. The relative peace in Southern Sudan permitted the repatriation of 20,000 refugees from northwestern Uganda during the course of the year. However, the ongoing political instability in the eastern DRC continues to maintain 80,000 Congolese and Rwandan refugees in various settlements in southwest Uganda.

In the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda, sustained peace has facilitated a dramatic improvement in the food and nutrition security of the former IDPs, who have now opened up vast acreage of fertile land that had been under fallow for decades. That notwithstanding, a cross-section of the population, particularly the young and the elderly, remain undernourished, an effect of the long standing civil strife in the region.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Uganda

WFP's food assistance in Uganda reflects the changing nature of the agency from a food aid to a food assistance organization by tackling hunger through multifaceted approaches that address food availability, food access and food utilization problems. WFP will respond to these challenges through a PRRO and a CP. The bulk of these beneficiaries will be recipients of non-food assistance under the CP.

Uganda

The PRRO will provide emergency humanitarian assistance, targeting refugees in the western part of Uganda, as well as severely and moderately malnourished individuals in the Acholi and refugee hosting parts of the country. The key activities under this assistance include GFD, as well as supplementary and therapeutic feeding.

Under its food and nutrition security component, the CP will target communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries will comprise communities in the sub-regions of Karamoja, Acholi, Lango and Teso. Key programmatic focal areas include rural livelihood strengthening through a productive assets programme, and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including the provision of school feeding and support to MCHN programmes. Other programmatic focal areas include support to early childhood development, disaster risk reduction, community-led school feeding, teachers' house construction and climate change mitigation.

Under its agriculture and market support component, the CP will target individuals who can meet their immediate food needs but require support to increase their incomes to become sustainably food secure. The key target group consists of surplus producing smallholder farmers, mainly from the eastern and western parts of Uganda. Key initiatives under this component will include support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities, the creation of assets to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to be better connected to markets, and the provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce. The P4P initiative is a constituent component of these activities.

All activities under WFP's operations are responsive to the United Nations MDGs and are also consistent with the UNDAF of Uganda. The PRRO contributes directly to MDG1. The CP contributes to achieving MDG2 through 7.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 9,511,447 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 13,711,080 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 29,469,494 |
| Total | | | | | | | 52,692,021 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 6,733 | 1,266 | 709 | 1,454 | 172 | 10,333 | 0 |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 6,810 | 1,014 | 448 | 1,137 | 158 | 9,568 | 250,000 |
| Development Operation | 9,908 | 894 | 412 | 3,541 | 255 | 15,010 | 169,916 |
| Total | 23,451 | 3,174 | 1,569 | 6,132 | 584 | 34,911 | 419,916 |

Uganda

(a) Emergency Operations

Uganda EMOP 200192: "Assistance to Drought Affected Persons in Karamoja Region."

Note: While this project was planned at the time of drafting this document and has been included in the total projected needs for Uganda as well as the total projected 2011 needs worldwide, it was subsequently cancelled and therefore no details have been provided in this section.

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Uganda PRRO 101213: "Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda"

Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2012

Total food commitment: 149,843 mt

The overall goal of the PRRO is to support the Government's efforts to save lives and address acute malnutrition among the returnees and refugees affected by protracted crises, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

To achieve this goal, WFP and its partners are addressing the immediate causes of undernutrition through a streamlined PRRO with a focus on only relief and nutrition interventions. The relief support comprises general household food rations, consisting of cereals, pulses, CSB, vegetable oil and salt, which will be provided to IDPs and refugees in the western part of Uganda. The ration sizes vary according to the food gaps existing in these communities, as identified through food security assessments. Nutrition support comprises supplementary and therapeutic feeding rations, consisting of CSB, sugar and vegetable oil.

In 2011, WFP will be engaging in a cash and voucher pilot, to study the impact of cash transfers in addressing hunger and nutrition in a target group in the refugee community. The selection criteria will be communities where: (a) food availability is not a problem; (b) the target group has knowledge of and access to local markets; and (c) the delivery of cash transfers are accompanied with sensitization of the target group on nutrition.

The PRRO is notably downsized due to the fact that most of the IPDs have returned to their original homes and are now in a position to meet their own food needs through agricultural production. The expected outcome of the PRRO is reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition; thereby reducing the risk of death among children under 5, among returnees in Acholi and among refugees in the West Nile and the southwest.

Uganda

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 103,781 | 94,631 | 198,412 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 47,279 | 49,208 | 96,487 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 47,279 | 49,208 | 96,487 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,034 | 100,891 | 101,925 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 8,639 | 8,992 | 17,631 |
| <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 | | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving cash on time | % | 100 | |
| General Food Distribution | | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | | | |
| Number of timely distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Uganda CP 108070: "Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 79,552 mt

Over the past two decades, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda based on its Poverty Eradication Action Plan, which intended to improve welfare and hunger indicators. These improvements however, have not reached certain parts of the country. While food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many regions, including Karamoja, Acholi, Lango, Teso, West Nile and the Southwest. The precise causes of food and nutrition insecurity vary geographically and across livelihoods.

Recognizing these challenges, WFP Uganda, in consultation with the Government and other partners, has developed a CP comprised of two components and responds to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 to 5.

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 1: "Food and Nutrition Security"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 79,552 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 67,826 mt)

The food and nutrition security interventions will target beneficiaries through community-based early warning and preparedness, community dams, energy saving stoves, school feeding, livelihood strengthening and diversification, community-based MCHN programmes and hunger awareness. The activities under this component respond to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 to 4.

Uganda

Under the school feeding programme, a mid-morning snack and lunch meal will be provided. The snack will consist of CSB and sugar while the lunch meal will comprise cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition, female pupils between grades 4 to 7, who attend at least 80 percent of the school days per term, will receive a ration consisting of vegetable oil and CSB for the respective term. The beneficiaries under MCHN will receive CSB, vegetable oil and sugar.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 581,926 | 559,105 | 1,141,031 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 5,435 | 19,566 | 25,001 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 43,775 | 51,225 | 95,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 11,000 | | 11,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 145,100 | 62,186 | 207,286 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 145,100 | 62,186 | 207,286 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 183,016 | 274,523 | 457,539 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | |
| Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning | number | 300 |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of community woodlots | hectares | 600 |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 25 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 |
| School Feeding | | |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP | number | 51,225 |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 43,775 |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of WFP beneficiaries (boys) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A | number | 9,783 |
| Number of WFP beneficiaries (girls) that received iron, folic acid and/or vitamin A | number | 9,783 |
| Number of pregnant/lactating women that received iron/folic acid | number | 5,435 |

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 2: "Agriculture and Market Support"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 0 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 11,726 mt)

In 2011, the activities under this component will target over 100,000 beneficiaries through: support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities; the construction of market access roads to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to have better connection with the markets;

Uganda

provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and local food purchase, through the P4P initiative. The activities under this component respond to WFP's Strategic Objective 5.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|--------|--------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 72,176 | 72,176 | 144,352 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 6,015 | 6,015 | 12,030 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 6,015 | 6,015 | 12,030 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally | % | 20 |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local procurement | number | 549 |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 121,250 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Zambia

Country Background

Zambia, ranked 165 of 182 countries on the 2009 HDI, is classified as a least developed and a highly indebted country with a per capita GDP of US\$1,400. Zambia's population of roughly 12 million has one of the highest prevalence of adult HIV/AIDS in the world at 16.5 percent. Chronic poverty and food insecurity in Zambia are both deeply rooted and widespread with 64 percent of Zambians, mostly in rural areas, living in poverty. The global economic crisis has resulted in job losses and has further aggravated urban food insecurity. School attendance rates are low despite the availability of free education due to the demand on school-age children to support economic activities. With poverty and food insecurity widespread in rural and urban areas, the country is extremely vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



In 2004, the President of Zambia declared HIV/AIDS a national emergency. HIV/AIDS is both a cause and a consequence of household food insecurity in Zambia and undermines the capacity of people in most rural areas to produce enough food for their families. One in every five adults 15-49 years is HIV positive and life expectancy is 37 years.

Food production levels are highly variable from year to year, and national food security is fragile at best. A high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and traditional hoe cultivation, as well as the absence of market incentives to encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming, further compound this problem. The lack of proper infrastructure, inadequate provision of inputs, poor access to markets and the slow change in attitudes towards crop and livelihood diversification continue to undermine farming capacity. Market development obstacles include limited financial support services, a weak input supply chain and output market, and poor information flow.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

WFP Zambia is implementing a PRRO and a CP. Through the PRRO, WFP lends support to a refugee population in Zambia of 22,000, most of who originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Angola. Repatriation exercises will be supported with the provision of meals at departure/transit centres, and with ready-to-eat meals during travel. Where possible, WFP will continue to procure food commodities through local purchases in order to support local, small-scale farmers. This will be done via the P4P project which encourages the procurement of food commodities through the Zambia Agriculture Commodity Exchange (ZAMACE). The project is aimed at bringing marketing opportunities closer to small-scale farmers, thus increasing their profits and increasing transparency and fair competition.

The objective of the CP is to strengthen the Government's capacity to provide social safety nets that assist food-insecure households. Through the CP, WFP will respond to food insecurity and challenges of undernutrition, as emphasised in Zambia's sixth National

Zambia

Development Plan and 2030 Vision. The focus of the CP is to improve human capital through food-based safety nets delivered through a variety of mechanisms, including:

- electronic food vouchers;
- school meals to children attending school;
- household food rations for vulnerable groups such as food-insecure households with ART and TB patients, expectant and nursing mothers and children from 6-24 months;
- market-based sustainable hunger solutions that leverage WFP's purchasing power; and
- improving disaster risk management and response.

These activities, augmented by increased agricultural productivity and access to markets by small landholders, reduce household vulnerability to food insecurity and respond to all of the eight MDGs.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 3,442,052 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 9,684,802 |
| Total | | | | | | | 13,126,854 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op | 2,417 | 345 | 167 | 495 | 34 | 3,458 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 6,900 | 1,290 | 617 | 173 | 0 | 8,980 | 517,500 |
| Total | 9,317 | 1,635 | 784 | 668 | 34 | 12,438 | 517,500 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zambia PRRO 200070: "Food Assistance for Refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011

Total food commitment: 8,200 mt

Zambia shares common borders with eight countries including Angola, DRC, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The country has provided asylum to refugees from countries in conflict since the 1960s, during which time refugees have received assistance under a series of EMOPs and PRROs.

The PRRO, which covers a period of twenty-four months, aims to improve food consumption and reduce or stabilize mortality and acute moderate malnutrition among bona fide refugees by ensuring secure access to food. Such endeavours are in line with Strategic Objectives 1

Zambia

and 3. Food will also be instrumental in achieving sustainable solutions such as voluntary repatriation.

The monthly food basket for GFD consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food and salt while a monthly supplementary food ration, consisting of blended food and vegetable oil will provide additional kilocalories to vulnerable caseloads.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 7,997 | 8,003 | 16,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 7,997 | 8,003 | 16,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 7,997 | 8,003 | 16,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 985 | 984 | 1,969 |
| <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 | 365 | |
| Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed | number | 6,000 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 12 | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | |
| Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of supplementary food rations | number | 10 | |
| Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule | number | 10 | |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Zambia CP 200157: "Country Programme - Zambia (2011–2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 44,882 mt/US\$2,880,000

The goal of this new CP will be to provide social protection to food-insecure households and provide support to the national social protection strategy and a home-grown school feeding programme managed and financed by the Government. This CP will support the 2011–2015 UNDAF and Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The specific goals of the CP are as follows:

- improve the human capital of the most vulnerable groups through food based safety nets;
- expand market opportunities for small landholders, WFP Zambia will take advantage of its local food procurement and purchase food for social protection programmes; and
- reduce vulnerability to climate change, disasters and environmental degradation by strengthening the Government's disaster risk management and response mechanism.

Zambia

Targeted districts in the southern, western and eastern regions of Zambia show a maximum overlap of national statistics on poverty, hunger (underweight), food production, education and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

WFP will target highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of 24 months, HIV/AIDS and TB patients, primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas and small landholders.

The Government's capacity to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters will be increased by strengthening early warning systems, protecting livelihoods and jointly addressing deforestation with fuel efficient stoves and by planting trees.

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 1: "School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 35,010 mt

This CP will aid assisted schools in having increased access to education and human capital development. Zambia's national statistics reveal that one million children go to school each day on an empty stomach and despite the Government's policy of free education, 32 percent of the population above 15 years of age is illiterate. Furthermore, retention at grade levels 7 to 9 is less than 70 percent, with a significant disparity between boys and girls.

The Government will target areas of intervention based on national education indicators combined with food insecurity and poverty data. WFP will support the Government to establish a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme using locally purchased commodities through WFP's local procurement and P4P activities. Targeted areas will be identified by the Government based on identified indicators. On-site school meals are provided to primary school pupils to improve attendance and learning retention, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. On a small pilot bases, WFP will also provide a household incentive to encourage the completion of primary school education in districts with the lowest completion rates. WFP will build the capacity of the home-grown school feeding programme to formulate and implement a national school feeding policy.

WFP's response is consistent with the education chapter of Zambia's sixth National Development Plan and with UNDAF outcomes. Complementary learning and environmental activities such as fuel efficient stoves, school gardens, tree planting, rain water harvesting and HIV/AIDS awareness will be expanded in partnership with FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, NGOs and the private sector. Partnerships with WHO and UNICEF will enable essential public health support towards deworming activities, and communities will contribute to the activity by providing cooks with salt, cooking fuel and condiments such as vegetables and spices.

The school feeding programme food basket is composed of cereal meal, pulses and vegetable oil, in line with the national programme ration. Households with children in grades 7 to 9 will receive a cereal ration dependent on at least 80 percent of monthly school attendance.

Zambia

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 147,881 | 142,119 | 290,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 142,800 | 137,200 | 280,000 |
| Number of children given take-home rations | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of PTAs trained in school feeding management and implementation | number | 40 | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 80 | |
| Number of months THR _s were distributed | number | 9 | |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP | number | 280,000 | |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | number | 800 | |
| Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools | number | 240 | |

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 2: "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 9,872 mt/ US\$2,880,000

Targeted households will increase their level of human capital and consume adequate nutritious food to break the intergenerational cycle of chronic undernutrition and hunger. The "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups" activity supports the expansion of a national social protection strategy.

Areas to be targeted will be guided by the expansion of the Government's social protection strategy. Under this component, food-insecure households will be targeted on the basis of their participation in ART or TB treatment or through the MCHN centres, which covers pregnant and lactating women and children under 24 months of age. The programme will be implemented in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and UNDP to work towards building the Government's institutional capacity. Collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF will emphasise nutrition and health education to encourage improved infant and child care practices and dietary diversity using local foods. Vulnerable families receiving food or food vouchers will be linked to sustainable income generation activities through partners such as ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs.

Where markets are functional, food transfers will be done through the Mobile Delivery and Tracking system using electronic vouchers. The food voucher is valued at approximately US\$25 per month per household based on the prevailing retail value of the basic food basket.

Monthly household food transfers are based on the beneficiaries' attendance rate at health clinics. The activity, in line with Strategic Objective 4, will run for a period of eight months and the monthly ration will consist of cereal meal, pulses and vegetable oil. The period of assistance and exit criteria are aligned with the Government's social protection programmes.

Zambia

In addition to the above food basket, selected food-insecure and vulnerable households with severely malnourished children will receive locally produced and processed micro-nutrient blended food.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 28,159 | 26,202 | 54,361 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 1,128 | 2,632 | 3,760 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 2,698 | 2,602 | 5,300 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 18,511 | 17,285 | 35,796 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 4 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Number of men receiving vouchers | number | 2,923 |
| Number of men redeeming vouchers | number | 2,923 |
| Number of shops/merchants participating in the voucher activity | number | 100 |
| Number of vouchers (including electronic vouchers) issued in men's name | number | 2,923 |
| Number of women receiving vouchers | number | 3,043 |
| Number of women redeeming vouchers | number | 3,043 |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right quantity of food (for commodity vouchers only) | % | 95 |
| Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed | % | 95 |
| Total cash equivalent (US\$) of voucher redeemed | US\$ | 2,880,000 |
| MCHN | | |
| Number of health centres covered under WFP MCHN programmes in targeted area | number | 120 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART household food assistance | number | 22,260 |
| Number of beneficiaries of TB household food assistance | number | 9,540 |

Zambia CP 200157 Activity 3: "Promote Market -Based Sustainable Hunger Solutions"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved.

In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will undertake local purchases through ZAMACE for direct delivery of food to support its activities within Zambia and, in some cases, neighbouring countries. WFP will work in collaboration with other partners to expand the network of certified commodity warehouses and promote the development of farmer organizations, village agents and small traders.

WFP will facilitate the procurement of hammer mills through privately managed credit schemes. Such mills will be owned and operated by small scale entrepreneurs located in near proximity to rural schools. This action, while creating a market for smallholder farmers, will also generate income for small enterprises for long-term sustainable hunger solutions.

Zambia

There is no food distribution component in this activity, which, conversely, is focused on the development of the agriculture markets value chain.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Monetary value of food commodities procured locally by WFP (US\$) | US\$ | 2,000,000 |
| Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchase | number | 2,500 |

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 4: "Improve Disaster Risk Management and Response"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with Strategic Objective 2, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Zambia's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit which coordinates and manages disaster response and mitigation through training and workshops at district and regional levels.

Capacity building will cover such areas as livelihood profiling and integrated early warning analysis of climate related hazards like floods and droughts, thus complementing UNDAF activities, specifically disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 2) | | |
| Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning | number | 150 |
| Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management | number | 150 |
| Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems | number | 150 |
| Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems | number | 150 |

(d) Special Operations

None

Zimbabwe

Country Background

Zimbabwe is a land locked country and is classified as a low income, food-deficit country. It has a population of 12 million, a life expectancy of 44 years and ranks 151 of 177 countries on the 2008 HDI.

Since 2000, the country's former status as the breadbasket of Africa has been devastated by a series of economic and political crises as well as natural disasters, including the fast-track land reform programme (FTLRP) and recurrent droughts. Launched by the Government in 2000, the FTLRP is part of its ongoing land reform and resettlement programme, which seeks to address the racially skewed land distribution pattern inherited at independence in 1980. Farms were compulsorily taken from white commercial farmers for redistribution.



The country has been affected by unprecedented hyperinflation and the collapse has virtually halted service delivery, causing chronic shortages of basic commodities. The country is blighted by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with a current prevalence rate of 13.7 percent with an average of 1,090 lives lost each week. The number of OVC continues to increase with 1.6 million orphans at present. In 2008, a protracted election period against a background of politically motivated violence further exacerbated Zimbabwe's challenges.

In February 2009, following the formation of the Government of National Unity, legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. This action brought an end to hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability in the market. However, due to the long-term impact of the currency crisis and the unprecedented disruption to livelihoods and income-earning opportunities, the country continues to battle poor liquidity and high unemployment rates.

The 2010 Food and Corp Supply Assessment report estimated the national cereal deficit and food gap, at 428,000 mt against a national requirement of 2.1 million tons. This suggests that 1.68 million people in rural and urban areas will be food-insecure during the 2010/11 consumption year, the time between harvest and the next harvesting season. Of these, 1.3 million people are located in rural areas and represent 15 percent of the rural population. The country's poverty level is high with 70 percent of the population subsisting below the poverty line.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

The crisis in Zimbabwe, which has both chronic and transitory dimensions, requires a flexible yet predictable response that meets urgent needs while simultaneously helping to preserve the resilience of the population. Under the PRRO, WFP provides multifaceted interventions combining relief and early recovery which involve food assistance and cash transfers and vouchers in order to meet prevailing food shortages. The operation targets the poorest, most vulnerable segments of rural society, primarily during the lean season. The programme also

Zimbabwe

aims to improve the well-being of chronically ill adults and to achieve greater capacity for productive recovery while empowering communities to manage food-assistance without yielding to external influences.

WFP assistance to Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing the MDGs, with a particular focus on reducing poverty and hunger and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Seasonal targeted feeding and social safety nets and food assistance interventions will assist vulnerable groups in increasing resilience and managing shocks, supporting MDG1. Health and nutrition programmes, such as home-based care, ART, the provision of nutrition and care of people affected by HIV, helps to achieve MDG6. Focusing on gender equality as a crosscutting issue helps to achieve MDG3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation | | | | | | | 134,630,642 |
| Total | | | | | | | 134,630,642 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Protracted Relief and Recovery Op. | 80,494 | 14,502 | 4,834 | 17,982 | 0 | 117,812 | 11,095,000 |
| Total | 80,494 | 14,502 | 4,834 | 17,982 | 0 | 117,812 | 11,095,000 |

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zimbabwe PRRO 200162: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 –1 December 2012 (New Project - Subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 223,235 mt/US\$22,190,000

WFP has developed a social protection framework for the southern African region. This PRRO envisages a well-targeted, flexible programme, with multifaceted interventions, combining relief and early recovery involving food assistance and cash transfers and vouchers. WFP has identified three pillars for implementing food assistance, namely health and nutrition, social safety nets and seasonal targeted assistance.

Activities addressing health and nutrition assist in the nutritional recovery of HIV/AIDS and TB patients, thus contributing to the success of HIV and TB related care and treatment programmes. WFP recognises improved physical well-being as a stepping stone in reaching greater productivity and reducing the burden imposed on households and communities as well as the burden of associated financial costs. Realising human capacity is a prerequisite to household and community recovery.

Zimbabwe

Social-based safety net activities provide socio-economic stability at the household level through the provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable. They also facilitate access to basic services as means of improving the capacity of households to engage in productive activities. Household viability and capacity contribute to greater community resilience and the potential for recovery.

Seasonal targeted assistance offers support to households that are most affected by transitory food shortages and contributes to maintaining stability in household food consumption and in the protection of assets.

Through targeted interventions and in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO aims to achieve the following:

- protect lives and livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of vulnerable households adversely affected by seasonal food shortages;
- improve the wellbeing of chronically ill adults in order to achieve greater human capacity towards recovery;
- safeguard the access to and consumption of food by food-insecure households, support livelihood recovery and promote access to basic services; and
- strengthen the capacity of the Government and the community to manage and implement hunger reduction policies and activities.

An improvement in households' access to food is the expected outcome of targeted interventions and will be measured twice a year through WFP's community and household surveillance system.

The food basket for seasonal targeted feeding activities and social safety nets consists of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Blended food will be used to improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 808,880 | 741,120 | 1,550,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 13,000 | 12,000 | 25,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 2,600 | 2,400 | 5,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 728,000 | 672,000 | 1,400,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 80,880 | 69,120 | 150,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 52,000 | 48,000 | 100,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Cash and voucher beneficiaries** | 76,267 | 70,400 | 146,667 |

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

Zimbabwe

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Care and Treatment (ART, TB, PMTCT and HBC) | | |
| Number of ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 60,000 |
| Number of HBC clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 40,000 |
| Number of Pre-ART clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 28,000 |
| Number of TB clients who received only a nutritional food supplement | number | 12,000 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,543 |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Cash Transfers and Vouchers | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries receiving the right quantity of food (for commodity vouchers only) | % | 100 |
| Percentage of redeemed vouchers vs distributed | % | 100 |
| MCHN | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/person/day | 1,265 |
| Mitigation/Safety nets (HIV affected households & OVC) | | |
| Number of beneficiaries of OVC food assistance | number | 70,000 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Capacity development (Strategic Objective 5) | | |
| Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased | % | 23 |

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

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 |

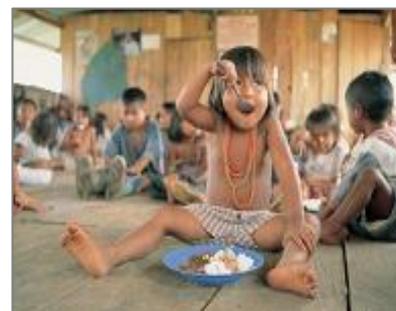
(d) Special Operations

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 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land 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 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |
| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | | |
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Unit of Measure | Planned | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | | |
| 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: | | | Planned |
| | | | Unit of Measure |
| 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 |
| <i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i> | | | |

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

Regional Bureau for **Sudan (ODS)**

Regional Bureau for Sudan (ODS)

Expected Operational Trends in 2011

The need for large-scale emergency food assistance in conflict-affected areas of the Sudan is expected to continue through 2011. WFP food assistance programmes in 2011 in the Sudan will predominantly focus on GFD for IDPs, residents, refugees and returnees; nutritional assistance through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding; early recovery interventions such as FFA, FFT, food for recovery and school feeding programmes for children in conflict and post-conflict zones.

WFP launched the FSMS in early 2009 in Darfur as a tool to track the food security status of vulnerable households in specific areas to enable WFP and other stakeholders to adequately respond to food security crises. In 15 sites in each state, 1,600 households are interviewed on a quarterly basis in order to provide an indication of the food security trend in a given area. FSMS activities will continue through 2011 with an expansion across Eastern and Southern Sudan. In 2011, WFP will continue to adjust its response in Darfur and Southern Sudan on an ongoing basis through the expansion of its FSMS. Moving to more localized monitoring systems with a greater frequency of data collection and analysis will allow for a more flexible programme response to changing food security conditions and evolving livelihood patterns.

In Darfur, WFP is adapting its emergency programming to respond to the evolving needs of IDPs and vulnerable residents and the changing dynamics in the food security and nutrition situation. The overall goal is to transition where possible from GFD to more targeted safety net programmes.

Registration and verification of all general distribution caseloads is carried out through inter-agency and government exercises in all regions across the Sudan. In Darfur, camp caseloads have steadily increased since the last formal headcount was attempted in 2005. In 2010, re-verification exercises began in the three states of Darfur to rationalize the camp caseloads. Security permitting, all major camps will be verified by the end of 2011.

In Southern Sudan, there is opportunity to transition from emergency food assistance to more targeted safety net interventions. As the 2011 referendum approaches, WFP will need to be prepared to provide assistance to meet needs arising from possible conflicts, displacements and returns resulting from the referendum, as well as continuing to capitalize on opportunities to strengthen livelihoods and ensure stability through more targeted food assistance.

In the Central and Eastern Regions and the Three Areas, WFP interventions target the most vulnerable people including returnees and refugees and those living in areas suffering from chronic drought and climate change or from chronically high malnutrition rates.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Much of the Sudan is food-insecure and in need of international aid. This is due to a number of factors, including ongoing conflict, with increasing attacks on humanitarian workers in Darfur, as well as huge challenges confronting Southern Sudan following decades of civil war – such as reintegration of returnees, expansion of the infrastructure and basic services and planning of the referendum for self-determination for early 2011, as well as strained

Regional Bureau for Sudan (ODS)

livelihoods and economic dislocation in the East. The general food availability situation deteriorated across the Sudan from late 2009 into mid-2010 due the extremely poor domestic crop performance resulting from drought and conflict. In 2011, overall humanitarian needs across the Sudan will continue to be massive, with a large portion of the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

New Initiatives

In 2011, WFP will continue the implementation of initiatives that began in 2010. WFP plans to expand the use of vouchers in areas where local food markets are functioning well. Both food voucher and milling voucher projects will be expanded significantly. Specifically, WFP will expand its milling voucher programme where market and implementation capacity assessments are supportive of such interventions. Vouchers have been shown to reduce the need for beneficiaries to sell a part of their entitlements to cover the cost of milling or other food items, thus improving the level of consumption.

WFP plans to utilize the experience gained from existing farmer-support projects in the Sudan and further expand assistance to farmers via the entire supply chain through a Connecting Farmers to Markets project. Services include: credit risk guarantees, micro-insurance, micro-credit, farmer training and quality control, household post-harvest storage, local transport, warehouse receipts, and the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve as buyers of last resort. WFP plans to assist 100,000 farmers, 500,000 beneficiaries, to earn an additional annual income, presenting a significant potential for a large number of these farmers to graduate out of food assistance programmes within a two-year period.

WFP is also working actively with the Government of the Sudan in the East and Central Regions to hand over more of its food security programmes. In 2010, attempts are ongoing to transfer 90,000 school feeding beneficiaries to government-supported programmes. This will be further expanded in 2011 by working with state and central governments to fund more of the food assistance programmes.

| 2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ODS | Planned Beneficiaries | Beneficiary Needs (mt) | Beneficiary Needs (US\$) |
| Total | 6,841,000 | 603,899 | 684,773,329 |
| EMOP | 6,751,000 | 596,399 | 602,817,079 |
| DEV | 90,000 | 7,500 | 5,760,692 |
| SO | n/a | n/a | 76,195,558 |

*n/a = not applicable

Regional Bureau for Sudan (ODS)

| 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 | 3,551,903 | 3,289,097 | 6,841,000 |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS | 8,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) | 1,066,000 | 984,000 | 2,050,000 |
| Number of Refugees | 49,000 | 44,000 | 93,000 |
| Number of Returnees | 32,000 | 27,000 | 59,000 |
| Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries | 2,978,000 | 2,749,000 | 5,727,000 |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities | 24,000 | 15,000 | 39,000 |
| Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities | 9,000 | 10,000 | 19,000 |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Children Receiving School Meals | 879,904 | 921,096 | 1,801,000 |
| of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Type of Beneficiaries | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding | 422,000 | 385,000 | 807,000 |

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total therefore, the sub-totals may not be equal to the total number of beneficiaries.

The Sudan

Country Background

The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effects of the civil war in the South and chronic poverty in the East, has left much of the Sudan food-insecure. In the absence of effective social service systems, much of the Sudan remains dependent on international assistance. Recurring natural disasters have compounded the degree of food insecurity in Northern Sudan and in Southern Sudan. Increased food insecurity has been the result of poor rainfall, continued high levels of insecurity and high cereal and low livestock prices.



Despite the booming oil economy of recent years, much of the Sudan, including both urban and rural areas, remains poorly developed. Investment in social services such as health and education, which have long been underfunded, has not kept pace with needs and the overall expansion of revenues. According to the 2009 HDI, the Sudan rated 150 of 182 countries.

While some progress has been made in the overall security and stability of the Sudan since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, the widespread destruction and population displacement caused by decades of war, further exacerbated by recent poor harvests, high food prices and ongoing conflict, has left much of the Sudan engulfed in a humanitarian crisis. The upcoming 2011 referendum, which will determine the future status of Southern Sudan, will likely contribute to further complications to the political and humanitarian situation in the country.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sudan

In 2011 the Sudan will remain one of WFP's largest operations. The combination of conflict, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes it one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. The main objectives of WFP's EMOP are to save lives, reduce food insecurity and restore livelihoods of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations. WFP interventions also reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition, and promote education goals. WFP's food assistance programmes support MDG1 through 6.

The majority of WFP's assistance in the Sudan is provided through GFD to highly vulnerable groups, including displaced populations, returnees and refugees. FFA activities are used to support the development of community infrastructure, and to contribute to the provision of social safety nets. FFT activities are used to support skill development, particularly in relation to income-generating activities. Therapeutic, supplementary, in-patient and blanket supplementary feeding programmes are used to address the needs of vulnerable individuals. School feeding programmes will target rural, food-insecure or conflict-affected areas where food access is a problem during the school year. WFP also implements a development programme in the Central and Eastern States and the Three Areas targeting girls to ensure school enrolment.

The Sudan

Three SOs complement WFP's EMOP to facilitate humanitarian efforts across the country through the provision of air transport for the movement of humanitarian staff and cargo; rehabilitation of key road networks in Southern Sudan; and logistics coordination and leadership of the NFI and emergency shelter sector and the NFI common pipeline in Darfur.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Emergency Operation | | | | | | | 602,817,079 |
| Development Operation | | | | | | | 5,760,692 |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 76,195,558 |
| Total | | | | | | | 684,773,329 |
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other | Total | Cash/Vouchers (US\$) |
| Food Needs in mt | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operation | 462,225 | 44,842 | 30,108 | 21,836 | 37,388 | 596,399 | 0 |
| Development Operation | 4,770 | 636 | 405 | 1,047 | 642 | 7,500 | 0 |
| Total | 466,995 | 45,478 | 30,513 | 22,883 | 38,030 | 603,899 | 0 |

(a) Emergency Operations

Sudan EMOP 200151: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Recurring Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$602.8 million

The Sudan remains one of WFP's most complex operations and the need for large-scale humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected areas of the Sudan will continue through 2011, and is likely to expand in some areas. The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effects of the civil war in the South and strained livelihoods in the East have left much of the population food-insecure and dependent on international aid. In addition, there is a cereal deficit across the Sudan that cannot be met by current national reserves or by commercial imports. Food security assessments in the East, in the Three Areas, Darfur and in the South confirm low food availability, poor functioning markets and high malnutrition rates.

WFP's EMOP in 2011 will assist 6.7 million people with 596,399 mt of mixed food commodities. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, and targeted FFA activities.

These objectives correspond primarily to WFP Strategic Objective 1 and to a lesser extent Strategic Objective 2. The core objectives of this operation are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and help restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations.

The Sudan

The bulk of the food assistance will be provided through GFD, targeting 5 million people affected by conflict and displacement, including refugees and returnees, with a mixed food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt. GFD will be used as a means to address current food consumption and food access problems by responding to new displacements in light of the ongoing conflict in Darfur or the population movements that may result with the upcoming referendum in Southern Sudan.

Malnourished women and children will receive support through supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities that include both blanket and targeted interventions. FFA will be self-targeted but implemented in areas where household livelihoods have been disproportionately affected by either conflict or natural disasters. The overall objective of the programme is to prevent households from engaging in negative coping strategies to secure food. Labour-based activities will seek to meet the consumption needs of vulnerable households while attempting to conserve and manage community-based livelihood assets such as water or grazing lands. School feeding programmes will target rural, food-insecure and conflict-affected areas throughout the Sudan, where food access remains a challenge during the school year.

| Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011* | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011 | 3,510,000 | 3,241,000 | 6,751,000 |
| Number of IDP beneficiaries | 1,066,000 | 984,000 | 2,050,000 |
| Number of refugee beneficiaries | 49,000 | 44,000 | 93,000 |
| Number of returnee beneficiaries | 32,000 | 27,000 | 59,000 |
| Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution | 2,978,000 | 2,749,000 | 5,727,000 |
| | Women | Children | Total |
| Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding | 4,000 | 803,000 | 807,000 |
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes | 8,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 838,000 | 873,000 | 1,711,000 |
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Number of participants in food-for-training activities | 24,000 | 15,000 | 39,000 |
| Number of participants in food-for-assets activities | 9,000 | 10,000 | 19,000 |

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

The Sudan

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Emergency School Feeding | | |
| Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) | number | 699 |
| General Food Distribution | | |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) | kcal/child/day | 2,100 |
| Number of days rations were provided | number | 30 |
| Strategic Objective 2 | | |
| FFA | | |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 60 |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | number | 35 |
| FFT | | |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition) | number | 10,000 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy) | number | 12,300 |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | number | 26,700 |

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sudan DEV 200146: “School Feeding Programme”

Duration: 1 September 2010 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,292 mt

WFP continues to support the Government's education policy in making education accessible to all. The provision of a daily meal at school enhances enrolment and regular attendance. The school feeding programme implemented by the State Ministry of Education targets vulnerable schoolchildren in food-insecure areas with low enrolment rates.

In 2010, WFP provided food assistance to 75 percent of the development project's targeted beneficiaries through the EMOP. The needs for the remaining caseload will be covered by the Government of the Sudan through 2011. WFP plans to assist 90,000 students, of whom 44 percent are girls, under the school feeding programme, including pre- and primary school students and secondary schoolgirls in boarding schools. WFP will continue to provide support to the Government of the Sudan to facilitate the reduction of the gender gap ratio of girls to boys in targeted schools from 44 to 53 percent by the end of the programme.

WFP provides a general food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt each day to selected primary school children, meeting 780 kcal of their daily requirement; secondary students in boarding schools receive cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt each day providing them with a total of 1,817 kcal. The programme also supports pre-school children who receive cereals, vegetable oil and sugar covering 508 kcal of their daily caloric requirement.

An evaluation of the Sudan development project, implemented since 2002, was conducted in October 2009. The evaluation is expected to provide guidance on the impact, sustainability and future implementation of the school feeding programme as well as strengthening

The Sudan

partnerships with the Government and education stakeholders. The objective is to enhance capacity in order for WFP to gradually phase out from the project.

This project contributes to WFP's Strategic Objective 3, and aims to: (i) improve food security and enable households to invest in human capital through education and training; and (ii) improve access, quality and level of education for primary and secondary schoolchildren, particularly girls.

| 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 beneficiaries of WFP food in 2011 | 41,903 | 48,097 | 90,000 |
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Number of children given school meals | 41,904 | 48,096 | 90,000 |
| <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 3 | | | |
| School Feeding | | | |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days | % | 100 | |
| Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP | number | 3,693 | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | number | 957 | |
| Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP | number | 140 | |

(d) Special Operations

Sudan SO 103422: "UNJLC – United Nations Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and Support to NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector"

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$25,462,313

The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is an inter-agency common service under the custodianship of WFP in the Sudan with a mandate to coordinate and optimize the logistics capabilities of humanitarian organisations in the Sudan. In addition to fulfilling its logistical mandate, at the request of the humanitarian country team and the humanitarian coordinator, UNJLC acts as sector lead for the NFI and emergency shelter sector. It effectively coordinates the activities of all humanitarian organisations operating in the sector and manages the NFI common pipeline, which delivers 90 percent of all NFI and emergency shelter aid to Darfur. In the non-Darfur areas of the Sudan the NFI common pipeline remains on standby to support the Government during emergencies in a finite capacity as a provider of last resort.

As an extension of an earlier SO, in 2011 UNJLC plans to continue its focus on coordinating the NFI and emergency shelter sector and managing the NFI common pipeline to effectively serve conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, thereby mitigating health and other threats. Since March 2009, UNJLC has assumed the management of the NFI common pipeline warehouses, following the expulsion by the Government of the pipeline transport and warehousing partner. UNJLC will continue to manage pipeline warehouses through to

The Sudan

project completion and will also continue to promote logistics common services, assessments and information services, including mapping, in support of the expressed needs of the humanitarian community.

The SO contributes to Strategic Objective 3 and seeks to: (i) contribute to cost-effective humanitarian operations through the provision of relevant and timely logistics information and the coordination of common services for United Nations agencies and partners operating in the Sudan; (ii) strengthen information management in support of the humanitarian community and early recovery interventions, through storing and sharing critical logistics-related information on the UNJLC website; (iii) participate in infrastructure assessments, generate and disseminate maps and spatial data related to logistics and transportation infrastructure; (iv) ensure the provision of essential NFI and emergency shelter to populations affected by conflict or natural disaster, and other vulnerable populations through the coordination of sector actors and management of the NFI common pipeline and its warehouses; and (v) support the strengthening of the United Nations' and NGO partners' emergency preparedness and response capacity, with specific focus on logistics preparedness issues.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | | Planned |
| | Unit of Measure | |
| Strategic Objective 3 | | |
| Special Operations (Cluster) | | |
| Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Capacity Assessment developed or updated | number | 8 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services | number | 450 |
| Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared | number | 2,000 |

Sudan SO 103680: "Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 105030 and Following Phases"

Duration: 1 August 2004 – 31 August 2011

Total project commitment: US\$260,241,888

Following 21 years of civil war between the North and South, Southern Sudan remains one of the poorest regions of the world, with limited infrastructure. Southern Sudan covers an area of 650,000 km², the size of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi combined, and much of its 12,000 km of identified main roads are in serious disrepair. While WFP has been supporting road rehabilitation efforts in Southern Sudan for decades, the current project began in August 2004 and has repaired over 2,600 km of the worst sections of 2,950 km of roads throughout Southern Sudan. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1. It has also indirectly contributed to Strategic Objective 3 as this SO has yielded positive peace dividends for hundreds of thousands of returning refugees.

According to findings of basic impact assessments, travel time for people accessing markets, schools and health centres has drastically decreased, and areas have become more accessible since the repairs began. The cost of public transport has decreased by 50 to 60 percent along repaired sections, which has led to an increase in the number of people using the roads for both private and commercial use. Safety along the routes has been reported as vastly improved. This project included a significant mine clearing component in some of the areas worst affected by the war. Since 2005, 230,000 unexploded ordnances have been removed or

The Sudan

destroyed. In 2010, WFP handed over all demining equipment to the United Nations Mine Action Office in Sudan.

WFP continued to work on Southern Sudan roads at the request of the Government of Southern Sudan's Ministry of Transport and Roads. Roads to be maintained include Juba to Yei, Juba to Bor, Nadapal to Kapoeta, Kapoeta to Juba and Rumbek to Wau. WFP is targeting at least two major bridges to be replaced in 2011 in order to prevent a possible failure of these major transport routes. The priorities for 2011 are capacity building and maintenance for Southern Sudan's Ministry of Transport and Roads, as well as maintenance of the aforementioned roads.

| 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 (Rehab) | | |
| Kilometres of roads maintained | kilometres | 531 |
| Number of bridges built/rehabilitated | number | 2 |

Sudan SO 200187: "Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Sudan"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$59 million

UNHAS supports and facilitates the immense humanitarian effort in the Sudan, including WFP's EMOP. It provides safe, reliable, efficient and cost effective air transport for the humanitarian community in areas where surface transport is limited or unavailable. The absence of safe and viable domestic air transport services means that 300 humanitarian organisations, donor communities, embassies and government counterparts rely on WFP's air service to access 118 locations in Sudan.

The demand remains steady for the air service provided, with the number of passengers standing at 12,000 on average each month. The need for this SO remains critical throughout the country, particularly in the Darfur region, given prevailing insecurity there. Attacks on the humanitarian community have prompted severe restrictions on movement on the ground for agencies working to save lives and deliver basic assistance to millions, thus making the air operation the only way of transporting aid workers and humanitarian cargo. In addition to this, insecurity on the ground in Southern Sudan, coupled with poor road infrastructure and heavy rains means that the humanitarian air service will continue to be needed in 2011 to support humanitarian operations in the Sudan. This SO contributes to Strategic Objective 1.

The Sudan

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Air ops) | | |
| Average Number of hours flown per month | hours | 1,500 |
| Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air | number | 12,000 |
| Average cost per passenger transported (USD) | US\$ | 320 |
| Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | number | 300 |
| Number of aircraft made available | number | 20 |
| Number of persons evacuated / relocated due to insecurity | % | 100 |
| Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft | % | 90 |
| Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air | mt | 360 |

Corporate-Wide Projects

Corporate-Wide Projects

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

| Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|-----|--------------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Needs (US\$) |
| Special Operation | | | | | | | 5,350,000 |
| Total | | | | | | | 5,350,000 |
| | 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

None

(d) Special Operations

World Food Programme (HQ-Rome) SO 105020: "WFP Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness"

Duration: 13 December 2005 – 31 December 2011 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2010)

Total project commitment: US\$19,988,713 (Excluding expected budget revision increase)

The A/H1N1 influenza pandemic event of 2009–2010 and the declaration of a global pandemic by WHO demonstrated the need and importance of pandemic preparedness and response as well as other potential pandemic events caused by more deadly viruses such as the H5N1. WFP has also recognized the importance for strengthening internal pandemic readiness to minimise the impact of a severe pandemic event on internal critical functions, mitigating the risks of global public health challenges and lending to a wider, large-scale disaster risk reduction. Moreover, the events reinforced calls for readiness of humanitarian agencies to support humanitarian stakeholders to provide essential services, access to food, medicines and other humanitarian supplies to vulnerable groups under extreme circumstances.

The overall objective of the SO is to enhance WFP's readiness, not only to continue its existing life-saving operations but to provide, where possible, support services to humanitarian partners, particularly in the area of logistics. By enhancing the capacity of humanitarian partners in the process, this SO will further aim to synergize operational response and efficiency.

Corporate-Wide Projects

In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5, WFP's preparedness framework has four main planning objectives:

- continuity of operations and readiness to respond in the event of a pandemic to serve current beneficiary caseloads and maintaining WFP infrastructure;
- WFP's capacity to identify and address the food security needs of possible new beneficiary caseloads (new programme response);
- contribution to a system-wide effort to prepare for and be ready, prevent and/or combat and respond to a pandemic (new services); and
- staff safety and health, by minimizing the impact on the health and safety of staff, including compliance with the United Nations Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan.

By enhancing its pandemic preparedness and in line with its mandate, WFP is contributing to five of the seven objectives of the Avian and Human Influenza Consolidated United Nations Action Plan, approved by the Deputy Secretary-General's Steering Committee on Influenza. Those objectives are:

- sustaining livelihoods;
- coordination of national, regional and international stakeholders;
- public information and communication to support behavioural change;
- continuity of operations under pandemic conditions; and
- humanitarian logistics services.

| Forecasted Output in 2011 | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011: | Unit of Measure | Planned |
| Strategic Objective 1 | | |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of contingency plans developed or updated | number | 1 |
| 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 | 70 |
| Contingency Planning | | |
| Developing an integrated corporate preparedness framework through Operational Action Plans Prepared by WFP country offices by the end of 2011 | number | 70 |
| Logistic Preparedness | | |
| Logistic Regional Analysis and Assessments | number | 2 |
| Risk Mitigation & Preparedness | | |
| Prepared Corporate Operations Continuity Strategy | number | 1 |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated | number | 2 |
| Strategic Objective 5 | | |
| Special Operations (Logs) | | |
| Number of training sessions / workshops organized | number | 4 |
| Specialized Trainings and Capacity Enhancement Exercises | | |
| Trainings and Capacity Building Exercises | number | 4 |

Annex

Acronyms

ARI – Acute Respiratory Infection
ART – Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CFA – Cash for Assets
CP – Country Programme
CSB – Corn-Soya Blend
DEV – Development Project
DOTS – Directly Observed Treatment, Shortcourse (Treatment or Strategy)
DPKO – Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)
EC – European Commission
ECE – Early Childhood Education
ECW – Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDP – Extended Delivery Point
EFSA – Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP – Emergency Operation
ESF – Emergency School Feeding
FAAD – Food Aid and Development
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCF – Fortified Complementary Food
FDP – Final Delivery Point
FFA – Food for Assets
FFE – Food for Education
FFT – Food for Training
FSMS – Food Security Monitoring System
FSNS – Food Security and Nutrition Strategy
GAIN – Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAM – Global Acute Malnutrition
GER – Gross Enrolment Rate
GFD – General Food Distribution
GIR – Gross Intake Rate
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
HDI – Human Development Index
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP(s) – Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO – International Labour Organization
IMF – International Monetary Fund
INGO – International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM – International Organization for Migration
IRA – Immediate Response Account
IRC – International Rescue Committee
ITSH – Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
JAM – Joint Assessment Mission
KCAL – Kilocalories
KG – Kilogram
LOU – Letter of Understanding
LSU – Logistics Support Unit

Acronyms

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH – Mother-and-Child Health
MCHN – Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition
MCN – Mother-and-Child Nutrition
MDG(s) – Millennium Development Goal(s)
MI – Micronutrient Initiative
MT – Metric Tons
MUAC – Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NER – Net Enrolment Rate
NFI – Non-Food Item
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
NIR – Net Intake Rate
NNS – National Nutritional Survey
OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OVC – Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PDFM – Post-Distribution Food Monitoring
PLHIV – People Living with HIV
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRRO – Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
P4P – Purchase for Progress
PRSP – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SO – Special Operation
TB – Tuberculosis
UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT – United Nations Country Team
UNDAC – United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF(s) – United Nations Development Assistance Framework(s)
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS – United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS – United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRD – United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
VAM – Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VGF – Vulnerable Group Feeding
WFP – World Food Programme
WHO – World Health Organization

United Nations Millennium Development Goals

- MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG4: Reduce child mortality
- MDG5: Improve maternal health
- MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG8: Develop a global partnership for development

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