

PROJECTED 2012 NEEDS FOR WFP PROJECTS AND OPERATIONS



World Food Programme



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Foreword

The “Projected 2012 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document provides details on WFP’s projected needs for 2012, 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 2012 in terms of needs in United States (US) dollars, metric tons (mt) as well as the values in US dollars for cash/voucher activities and capacity augmentation are provided based on approved project documents and expected requirements.

All the figures in this “Projected 2012 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document are in line with the WFP Management Plan (2012–2014), 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 2012

In 2012, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 85 million people valued at US\$5.1 billion. These plans are based on current needs projections and are subject to change depending on unforeseen events and evolving situations in assisted countries.

PROJECTED 2012 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME OF WORK ¹			
Programme Category	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$) ²
DEV	20,521,557	754,920	783,218,974
EMOP	12,784,780	893,024	1,090,309,775
PRRO	51,931,085	2,706,103	2,921,409,542
SO	n/a	n/a	297,701,008
Grand Total	85,237,422	4,354,047	5,092,639,299

Evolving Operational Requirements

WFP plans to implement 11 emergency operations (EMOPs), 52 protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), 69 development programmes and 17 special operations (SOs) in the upcoming year³. Actual requirements will be refined following current and upcoming needs assessment missions as well as any new crises emerging in 2012. Thus, the eventual WFP global beneficiary numbers and requirements will reflect actual circumstances over the course of 2012 and be reported on in detail in the 2012 Standard Project Reports (SPR) exercise.

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 2012

WFP has planned operations in 74 countries worldwide, delivering assistance to those affected by hunger and undernutrition caused by conflict, natural disasters, economic shock, debilitating poverty and food insecurity.

As per the WFP Management Plan (2012–2014), 36 percent of the total estimated requirements, in terms of US dollar values, will be concentrated in East and Central Africa, 24 percent in Asia, 19 percent in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central

¹ Needs are based on WFP's Management Plan (2012–2014) as presented at the November 2011 WFP Executive Board as well as updates to projects in Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Middle East, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Malawi.

² These needs include indirect support costs (ISC).

³ Information as of mid-September 2011.

Overview of Operations in 2012

Asia, and 12 percent in West Africa. The remaining 5 percent of projected requirements are in Southern Africa and 4 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Planned beneficiaries include:

- 6.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 2.5 million refugees and 816,943 returnees;
- 22.5 million girls and boys who will receive school meals, of which 3.5 million schoolchildren will receive take-home rations;
- 1.7 million beneficiaries who are impacted by HIV/AIDS;
- 3.2 million people who are expected to participate in food-for-assets (FFA) activities; and
- 5.3 million people who will receive cash and/or vouchers.

Emergency Operations (EMOPs)

Projected funding needs for EMOPs will remain high in 2012 with 21 percent of total projected needs for 2012. This type of assistance is particularly susceptible to change given the unpredictable nature of many emergencies and crisis situations. The largest emergency operations currently planned for 2012 are highlighted below:

- Sudan's EMOP, WFP's largest, aims to address the food insecurity and vulnerability of 4.1 million people affected by conflict, displacement, high food prices and poor harvest. Activities include general food distributions, food-based nutrition programmes for women and children, and food-for-asset creation. WFP plans to reach an estimated 4.1 million beneficiaries in the Sudan. An expansion in cash-and-vouchers-based activities is also foreseen.
- WFP's EMOP in Somalia targets 1.9 million conflict- and drought-affected people, IDPs and other vulnerable groups, through life-saving assistance as well as supplementary feeding with new nutritional products, school meals, early recovery and livelihood support activities. WFP Somalia will also explore new transfer modalities such as cash and vouchers.
- In the Republic of South Sudan, WFP's EMOP targets 1.9 million conflict-affected and displaced people, including IDPs, refugees, returnees, malnourished women and children and other vulnerable groups. WFP will provide assistance through general food distributions, nutrition programmes and food-for-assets activities.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs)

The projected 2012 needs for PRROs represent 58 percent of the total projected requirements with the largest PRROs in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Pakistan:

- WFP's PRRO in Afghanistan targets 7.6 million people affected by displacement, natural disaster, poverty and food insecurity. WFP will provide food assistance through several modalities, including emergency food distributions, food vouchers, assets creation, school meals and nutritional support to women, children

Overview of Operations in 2012

and other vulnerable groups. In addition there will be a focus on capacity building, with a view to enhancing national capacity for implementing food-based programmes and for disaster preparedness.

- In Ethiopia, where food insecurity is exacerbated by recurring drought, WFP will assist 4 million beneficiaries with relief assistance and targeted supplementary feeding and will support the Government's "Productive Safety Net Programme".
- Through the PRRO in Pakistan, WFP plans to provide urgently needed food assistance to support 7.6 million IDPs, returnees and other crisis-affected vulnerable people through a range of activities addressing household food security, early recovery and social stability. Specialized supplementary foods produced locally are being used to address malnutrition.

Development Portfolio

The projected 2012 beneficiary needs for approved and planned development activities represent 16 percent of the total 2012 projected needs. This percentage reflects country programmes (CP) and development projects which are planned to be operational in 2012. The three largest programmes in the development portfolio are:

- Ethiopia, where activities include capacity building in disaster risk management, natural resource management, school meals, support to people affected by HIV, and the promotion of livelihoods, especially for women. Through this operation WFP will target more than 1.5 million people in 2012.
- Bangladesh, where WFP aims to address the longer-term food security and nutrition situation of 1.7 million vulnerable people. The major elements of the programme include reducing undernutrition among women and children, improving access to pre-primary and primary education, building resilience to natural disasters and strengthening national safety net programmes for tackling hunger and food insecurity.
- Uganda, where WFP will address medium- and longer-term hunger solutions targeting half a million beneficiaries through an integrated programme focused on food and nutrition security, agriculture and market support and cash and voucher transfers.

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 5 percent of total projected needs for 2012 with the largest SO planned for the Republic of South Sudan.

Overview of Operations in 2012

Operational Trends in 2012

Cash and Vouchers

In 2012, the Cash-for-Change initiative will continue to build WFP capacities for increased implementation of cash and voucher transfer modalities. Country offices will assess the scope for cash and vouchers in their interventions and, to facilitate deployment in the field, standard cash and voucher programming options and distribution models will be made available.

Cash and voucher schemes are to be scaled up in three phases: i) in 2011 the focus was on piloting, learning, reviewing distribution modalities and developing models for scalable deployment; ii) in 2012 WFP will focus on implementing integrated business processes and rolling out supporting tools to develop capacities across WFP, which will involve training for field staff, leveraging partnerships and assessing resource requirements for the next phase; and iii) from 2013 onwards, large-scale deployment of cash and voucher schemes will develop progressively. The scaling up of these activities is expected to account for 30 to 40 percent of WFP's operational requirements by 2015⁴.

New and Improved Nutrition Products

WFP aims to maximize the nutritional impact of its food assistance activities by providing *the Right Food at the Right Time*, particularly for pregnant and lactating women and children during the critical 1,000 days period (from conception to 23 months) and for children 24–59 months of age. WFP plans to significantly enhance its nutrition interventions to ensure they adequately address the supplementary food requirements of 20 million beneficiaries by 2014. In partnership with agencies providing complementary nutrition, health, water and sanitation interventions, WFP will prioritize efforts to prevent and treat acute malnutrition and reduce stunting, using newly available food products such as ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF)⁵, lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS)⁶, super cereals⁷, and micronutrient powders (MNP)⁸.

⁴ The number of beneficiaries receiving cash and vouchers presented in this document may not be fully up-to-date as the planning process for cash and vouchers was ongoing while this document was being finalized.

⁵ RUSF are high quality ready-to-use foods that are specifically used for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children. RUSF are also known and referred to as 'LNS large quantity'.

⁶ LNS are ready-to-use, high quality foods that are formulated to deliver the appropriate nutrients and energy content to vulnerable population groups. Different LNS products and ration sizes are designed for specific programmes and target groups (i.e. using small, medium or large quantity rations of LNS).

⁷ Super cereal (previously CSB+) is a fortified blended food that has been improved with a more comprehensive micronutrient mix and improved production process compared to previous products (i.e. CSB, WSB). Super cereal plus (previously CSB++) is further improved, with the addition of milk powder, sugar and oil, to specifically meet the nutritional requirements of children 6–59 months of age.

⁸ MNP are small individual packages of micronutrients that can be added to foods to prevent or treat micronutrient deficiencies in children.

Overview of Operations in 2012

Capacity Augmentation

Capacity augmentation involves integrated activities which establish, strengthen or augment the institutions, infrastructure and processes necessary to manage food security programmes and humanitarian interventions. These activities primarily build and support government capacities in areas where WFP has knowledge and expertise and are planned under EMOPs, PRROs and development operations as well as SOs. As in the Management Plan, the monetary values for these activities have been included in this document.

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

Support Processes for Operational Activities

Advance Financing Facilities

Advance financing enables WFP to provide urgent and vital humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people in an efficient, effective and timely manner. During the Second Regular Session in November 2010, the Executive Board approved: 1) the transfer of the Direct Support Cost Advance Facility (DSCAF) reserve of US\$35.9 million to the Operational Resource to increase its total from US\$57.0 million to US\$92.9 million; and 2) the increase in the ceiling of the Working Capital Financing (WCF) Facility from US\$180 million to US\$557 million enabling the Executive Director to provide advance financing to WFP operations, the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) and to other corporate services.

This allowed WFP to streamline internal advance financing facilities into two, namely the Immediate Response Account (IRA) of US\$70 million and the WCF at US\$557 million, of which US\$407 million was earmarked for traditional advance financing and corporate services and US\$150 million for the FPF.

From January 2010 to October 2011, a total of US\$1.014 billion was released from the IRA, WCF and DSCAF, of which 84 percent was advanced to EMOPs, PRROs and SOs, 4 percent to CPs/development projects and 12 percent to corporate services. This has facilitated WFP in providing immediate assistance and response capacity to the Haiti earthquake, floods in

Overview of Operations in 2012

Pakistan and the Sahel crisis in 2010, the Côte d'Ivoire and North Africa crisis, the drought in the Horn of Africa and monsoon-related emergencies in Pakistan as of October 2011. The advances received by the projects in the affected countries have contributed to averting critical pipeline breaks in life-threatening situations and augmenting logistics capacity for the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Forward Purchase Facility

Following demonstrated efficiencies during the pilot phase, the ceiling of the FPF Special Account has been increased from US\$60 million to US\$150 million. This will allow WFP to strategically procure commodities based on upcoming corporate requirements taking into consideration the logistic corridors, resourcing trends and funding availability.

In July, WFP embarked on implementing the new global approach replacing the process of addressing needs at the regional level. The new approach will focus on ensuring the continuity of supply through key delivery corridors taking into account resourcing projections and the timing of food deliveries. An initial tranche of US\$100 million has been allocated to the FPF Special Account from WCF to expand forward purchasing in three prioritized corridors – Port Qasim, Mombasa and Djibouti, with plans to purchase approximately 200,000 mt of commodities (cereals, pulses, super cereal, ready-to-use supplementary foods and vegetable oil).

Overview of Operations in 2012

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	44,475,881	40,761,541	85,237,422
Region	Female	Male	Total
ODB - Asia	15,499,886	13,903,497	29,403,383
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	6,269,673	6,159,627	12,429,300
ODD - West Africa	5,286,897	4,976,208	10,263,105
ODJ - Southern Africa	2,843,302	2,504,484	5,347,786
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa	12,480,017	11,302,579	23,782,596
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean	2,096,106	1,915,146	4,011,252
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	870,252	817,631	1,687,883
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	3,064,249	3,114,436	6,178,685
Number of Refugees	1,279,393	1,223,529	2,502,922
Number of Returnees	411,751	405,192	816,943
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	14,421,302	13,576,163	27,997,465
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	2,741,884	2,573,099	5,314,983
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	659,306	361,144	1,020,450
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	1,543,096	1,625,708	3,168,804
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	2,380,485	1,074,434	3,454,919
Number of Children receiving School Meals	11,083,735	11,455,548	22,539,283
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	1,652,502	784,539	2,437,041
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	2,668,596	7,923,961	10,592,557

Overview of Operations in 2012

TABLE 1 - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME OF WORK BY COUNTRY											
Country	Planned Beneficiaries				Beneficiary Needs (mt)			Beneficiary Needs (US\$)			
	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	Grand Total	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	DEV	EMOP	PRRO	SO
Afghanistan**			7,597,600	7,597,600			281,820			390,532,298	21,117,110
Algeria*			249,920	249,920			28,808			26,683,274	
Armenia	50,000			50,000	2,031			2,632,479			
Bangladesh	1,728,000		31,000	1,759,000	83,168		7,395	71,162,318		5,474,219	
Benin	89,729		45,000	134,729	2,915		6,885	2,773,919		5,989,043	
Bhutan	37,096			37,096	3,021			2,395,501			
Bolivia, Pl. State of	130,766			130,766	3,291			4,278,836			
Burkina Faso	260,600			260,600	9,148			10,948,103			
Burundi	332,773		420,250	753,023	10,911		16,219	11,143,897		17,710,598	
Cambodia	1,420,763			1,420,763	28,885			27,135,488			
Cameroon	192,146		94,900	287,046	7,910		6,986	9,302,758		8,980,897	
Cap Verde	0			0				943,176			
Central African Rep.**	125,058		313,800	438,858	2,516		17,570	4,624,028		28,598,577	6,240,383
Chad	251,736		1,655,000	1,906,736	6,756		116,392	9,625,946		166,215,083	17,225,962
Colombia			285,000	285,000			13,003			19,753,787	
Congo	66,836		95,100	161,936	2,746		12,332	4,712,522		16,568,657	
Congo, DRC		246,800	2,985,514	3,232,314		13,000	112,766		20,773,328	168,220,190	19,550,205
Côte d'Ivoire		425,000	593,000	1,018,000		40,519	19,612		46,320,790	22,888,379	
Cuba	141,436			141,436	2,461			1,727,007			
Djibouti	16,025		94,288	110,313	3,055		15,743	2,508,158		16,143,724	
Ecuador			38,432	38,432			1,769			4,195,016	
Egypt	684,847			684,847	22,691			26,447,998			
Ethiopia	1,514,767		4,392,021	5,906,788	74,223		559,337	72,027,141		407,693,296	
Gambia, The	357,346			357,346	5,243			4,627,706			
Ghana	333,025		119,333	452,358	10,916		7,333	9,396,121		7,149,866	
Guatemala	205,555			205,555	10,902			12,472,220			
Guinea**	143,250		6,000	149,250	5,828		1,232	7,097,924		1,211,086	
Guinea-Bissau	260,000			260,000	4,953			7,148,567			
Haiti	485,000		1,984,000	2,469,000	15,251		61,893	23,450,057		107,435,476	6,953,575
Honduras	166,063			166,063	5,026			5,209,289			
India	599,200			599,200	49,765			6,809,404			
Indonesia	168,800			168,800	3,900			11,112,831			425,426
Iran, Islamic Rep.			40,000	40,000			6,458			5,539,375	
Iraq	300		647,000	647,300			7,709	4,993,326		28,390,692	12,744,221
Kenya	711,200		6,732,300	7,443,500	33,656		418,675	26,380,993		357,334,974	
Korea, DPR		2,242,000	1,567,000	3,809,000		43,026	58,892		34,568,170	45,320,131	
Kyrgyzstan	50,000		452,000	502,000	866		13,076	1,929,493		15,403,649	
Lao, PDR	329,751			329,751	7,953			14,528,172			
Latin America Reg.	0		350,000	350,000			15,714	5,922,694		15,218,769	
Lesotho	201,280			201,280	9,360			7,958,052			
Liberia**	371,000		109,700	480,700	14,642		5,085	17,993,821		9,488,428	
Madagascar	396,000		516,000	912,000	18,234		14,559	17,847,422		16,704,578	
Malawi**	898,376		38,200	936,576	16,311		995	17,790,505		2,974,665	
Mali	545,035			545,035	16,275			19,509,146			
Mauritania	209,594			209,594	10,787			15,238,465			
Middle East Reg.**		565,000		565,000		13,686			19,474,091		
Mozambique	414,199		253,000	667,199	20,147		13,440	25,581,038		9,889,131	
Myanmar			1,840,998	1,840,998			57,108			47,594,261	
Namibia			6,000	6,000			1,074			1,056,054	
Nepal	558,400		1,264,775	1,823,175	10,332		68,480	12,653,275		105,053,532	
Nicaragua	225,000			225,000	3,718			5,547,612			
Niger	357,815		1,474,541	1,832,356	11,029		32,005	9,931,994		63,851,372	5,582,415
Pakistan**			8,700,900	8,700,900			358,824			325,971,945	16,833,223
Palestinian Terr., Occ.		285,000	363,000	648,000		38,787	27,591		39,895,321	49,687,135	
Peru	0			0				1,554,575			
Philippines	0		808,100	808,100			20,463	1,070,000		24,155,474	
Rwanda	375,500		74,000	449,500	14,575		9,811	23,016,852		16,384,444	
São Tomé & Príncipe	40,260			40,260	1,209			1,691,067			
Senegal	658,020		476,767	1,134,787	14,052		10,393	24,774,272		15,358,827	
Sierra Leone	275,500		369,700	645,200	9,083		12,095	9,203,566		15,415,642	
Somalia		1,902,480		1,902,480		158,127			203,991,160		29,795,504
South Sudan		1,873,958		1,873,958		80,441			146,874,439		124,703,572
Sri Lanka	207,000		200,000	407,000	7,904		35,533	6,688,933		33,934,662	
Swaziland	70,370			70,370	3,842			3,878,253			
Syrian Arab Rep.	228,750	575,000		803,750	5,719	49,140		2,318,625	59,232,798		
Tajikistan	421,601		129,340	550,941	17,065		5,454	11,747,551		5,969,863	
Tanzania, United Rep.	1,085,100		107,047	1,192,147	57,896		17,966	41,757,434		21,840,433	
The Sudan		4,129,542		4,129,542		331,745			392,813,821		32,695,473
Timor-Leste	102,000			102,000	7,977			11,681,557			
Togo	110,250			110,250	3,532			3,765,514			
Tunisia			60,000	60,000						10,336,768	
Uganda	493,078		263,559	756,637	25,170		32,571	56,132,179		30,870,018	
Yemen	371,000	540,000	2,587,000	3,498,000	8,683	124,554	69,527	3,588,508	126,365,856	100,137,865	3,833,938
Zambia	1,054,361			1,054,361	27,389			24,830,688			
Zimbabwe			1,500,000	1,500,000			105,510			126,083,384	
Grand Total	20,521,557	12,784,780	51,931,085	85,237,422	754,920	893,024	2,706,103	783,218,974	1,090,309,775	2,921,409,542	297,701,008

* The planned beneficiary figure refers to rations.

** Figures have been updated following the finalization of the Management Plan (2012–2014).

Overview of Operations in 2012

TABLE 2 - PROJECTED 2012 BENEFICIARY NEEDS BY BUREAU AND COMMODITY GROUP									
Region	Programme Category	Cereals	Pulses	Mixed & Blended Food	Oils & Fats	Others	Cash/Voucher Transfer	Capacity Augmentation	Total Beneficiary Needs
		metric tons					US\$		
ODB - Asia	DEV	153,293	5,307	37,143	4,920	2,242	5,513,308	7,737,084	165,237,478
	EMOP	35,574	745	1,734	2,403	2,570	-	-	34,568,170
	PRRO	659,271	47,986	92,311	65,589	23,358	46,901,439	18,300,000	978,036,522
	SO								38,375,759
	Sub-Total	848,139	54,038	131,188	72,912	28,171	52,414,747	26,037,084	1,216,217,930
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	DEV	45,422	3,348	4,029	3,860	396	1,101,123	2,451,913	53,657,981
	EMOP	429,484	44,147	26,610	19,616	38,055	46,881,921	-	637,781,887
	PRRO	108,002	7,486	19,060	9,287	14,788	40,490,578	1,156,304	242,148,623
	SO								49,273,633
	Sub-Total	582,908	54,981	49,699	32,763	53,239	88,473,622	3,608,217	982,862,123
ODD - West Africa	DEV	83,474	15,752	24,545	10,179	2,845	11,918,689	1,691,120	168,596,093
	EMOP	29,835	3,540	4,561	2,245	338	1,406,355	-	46,320,790
	PRRO	138,220	28,120	53,010	11,225	5,013	23,832,324	879,109	345,147,201
	SO								29,048,759
	Sub-Total	251,529	47,412	82,116	23,648	8,196	37,157,368	2,570,229	589,112,844
ODJ - Southern Africa	DEV	58,524	10,441	23,497	2,628	193	2,812,917	1,035,402	97,885,957
	PRRO	103,580	18,443	7,949	5,453	152	16,178,886	1,756,562	156,707,812
	Sub-Total	162,104	28,885	31,446	8,082	346	18,991,803	2,791,964	254,593,770
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa	DEV	137,255	20,772	52,557	9,535	2,113	6,102,885	31,115,873	237,679,176
	EMOP	153,650	48,839	26,867	17,746	4,466	8,782,414	-	371,638,928
	PRRO	918,606	131,740	84,559	50,549	9,965	24,308,660	3,367,500	1,052,766,335
	SO								174,049,281
	Sub-Total	1,209,510	201,351	163,983	77,829	16,545	39,193,959	34,483,373	1,836,133,719
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean	DEV	24,721	5,657	6,647	2,529	1,094	1,155,850	1,133,070	60,162,289
	PRRO	60,604	14,349	7,712	7,146	2,568	17,600,592	-	146,603,049
	SO								6,953,575
	Sub-Total	85,325	20,006	14,360	9,675	3,662	18,756,442	1,133,070	213,718,913
Grand Total		3,139,515	406,673	472,792	224,909	110,158	254,987,941	70,623,936	5,092,639,299*

* Needs are based on WFP's Management Plan (2012–2014) as presented at the November 2011 WFP Executive Board as well as updates to projects in Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Middle East, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Malawi. The values from the Management Plan do not include indirect support costs (ISC).

Overview of Operations in 2012

TABLE 3 - PROJECTED 2012 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operation Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
ODB - Asia					
Korea, DPR	200266	Emergency food assistance to Vulnerable Groups	2,242,000	43,026	34,568,170
Sub-Total			2,242,000	43,026	34,568,170
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Middle East Reg.*	200257	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict	565,000	13,686	19,474,091
Palestinian Terr., Occupied	200298	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza	285,000	38,787	39,895,321
Syrian Arab Rep.	200302	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable People Affected by Unrest in Syria	500,000	49,140	41,736,507
Syrian Arab Rep.	200303	Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria	75,000		17,496,291
The Sudan	200312	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	4,129,542	331,745	392,813,821
Yemen	200039	Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen	540,000	124,554	126,365,856
Sub-Total			6,094,542	557,912	637,781,887
ODD - West Africa					
Côte d'Ivoire	200255	Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	425,000	40,519	46,320,790
Sub-Total			425,000	40,519	46,320,790
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa					
Congo, DRC	200362	Emergency Support To The Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uélé Districts in Orientale	246,800	13,000	20,773,328
Somalia	200281	Tackling Hunger and Food Insecurity in Somalia	1,902,480	158,127	203,991,160
South Sudan	200338	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population	1,873,958	80,441	146,874,439
Sub-Total			4,023,238	251,568	371,638,928
Grand Total			12,784,780	893,024	1,090,309,775

* The regional project includes Tunisia and Libya.

Overview of Operations in 2012

TABLE 4 - PROJECTED 2012 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operation Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
ODB - Asia					
Afghanistan	200063	Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges	7,597,600	281,820	390,532,298
Bangladesh	200142	Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar	31,000	7,395	5,474,219
Korea, DPR	200114	Nutrition Support to Women and Children	1,567,000	58,892	45,320,131
Myanmar	200032	Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar	1,840,998	57,108	47,594,261
Nepal	200136	Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	55,000	10,290	8,573,239
Nepal	200152	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	1,209,775	58,190	96,480,293
Pakistan	200145	Food Assistance for Household Food Security, Early Recovery and Social Stability	8,700,900	358,824	325,971,945
Philippines	200131	Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in Conflict-affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster	148,000	8,020	8,276,091
Philippines	200296	Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in Conflict-affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster	660,100	12,443	15,879,382
Sri Lanka	200143	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas	200,000	35,533	33,934,662
Sub-Total			22,010,373	888,515	978,036,522
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Algeria	200034	Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees	124,960	9,793	9,862,030
Algeria	200301	Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees	124,960	19,015	16,821,244
Iran, Islamic Rep.	200310	Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran	40,000	6,458	5,539,375
Iraq	200035	Support to Vulnerable Groups	647,000	7,709	28,390,692
Kyrgyzstan	200036	Support to Food Insecure Households	452,000	13,076	15,403,649
Palestinian Terr., Occupied	200037	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	363,000	27,591	49,687,135
Tajikistan	200122	Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People	129,340	5,454	5,969,863
Tunisia	200307	Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity	60,000		10,336,768
Yemen	200038	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Support for the Vulnerable Population	2,489,000	64,628	96,571,487
Yemen	200044	Food Assistance to Somali Refugees in Yemen	98,000	4,899	3,566,378
Sub-Total			4,528,260	158,623	242,148,623
ODD - West Africa					
Benin	200320	Assistance to Flood Affected People in Benin	45,000	6,885	5,989,043
Cameroon	200053	Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon	94,900	6,986	8,980,897
Central African Rep.	200315	Assistance to populations affected by armed conflicts in the Central African Republic and the Sub Region	313,800	17,570	28,598,577
Chad	200289	Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises	1,655,000	116,392	166,215,083
Côte d'Ivoire	200066	Recovery from Post-Electoral Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	593,000	19,612	22,888,379
Ghana	200046	Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Droughts/Flood and High Food Prices	119,333	7,333	7,149,866
Guinea	200328	Assistance to Ivorian Refugees	6,000	1,232	1,211,086
Liberia	108210	Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia	109,700	5,085	9,488,428
Niger	200051	Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations	1,474,541	32,005	63,851,372
Senegal	200138	Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Natural	476,767	10,393	15,358,827
Sierra Leone	200062	Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict.	369,700	12,095	15,415,642
Sub-Total			5,257,741	235,588	345,147,201
ODI - Southern Africa					
Madagascar	200065	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	516,000	14,559	16,704,578
Malawi	200087	Assistance to Refugees in Malawi	38,200	995	2,974,665
Mozambique	200355	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique	253,000	13,440	9,889,131
Namibia	200061	Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia	6,000	1,074	1,056,054
Zimbabwe	200162	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	1,500,000	105,510	126,083,384
Sub-Total			2,313,200	135,578	156,707,812
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa					
Burundi	200164	Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities	420,250	16,219	17,710,598
Congo	200147	Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province	95,100	12,332	16,568,657
Congo, DRC	200167	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	2,985,514	112,766	168,220,190
Djibouti	200293	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees	94,288	15,743	16,143,724
Ethiopia	101273	Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees	415,100	45,941	33,004,915
Ethiopia	200290	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	3,976,921	513,397	374,688,380
Kenya	200174	Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya	616,000	115,861	110,053,973
Kenya	200294	Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	2,200,000	302,814	247,281,001
Kenya**	106660	Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	3,916,300		
Rwanda	200343	Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Refugees	74,000	9,811	16,384,444
Tanzania, United Rep.	200325	Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania	107,047	17,966	21,840,433
Uganda	101213	Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda	263,559	32,571	30,870,018
Sub-Total			15,164,079	1,195,419	1,052,766,335
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean					
Colombia	200148	Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia	285,000	13,003	19,753,787
Ecuador	200275	Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	38,432	1,769	4,195,016
Haiti	108440	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks	1,984,000	61,893	107,435,476
Latin America Reg.	200043	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua	350,000	15,714	15,218,769
Sub-Total			2,657,432	92,379	146,603,049
Grand Total			51,931,085	2,706,103	2,921,409,542

* The regional project includes Tunisia and Libya.

**The needs for the next phase of PRRO 106660 have been incorporated under PRRO 200294.

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TABLE 5 - PROJECTED 2012 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operation Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
ODB - Asia					
Bangladesh	200243	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2012-2016)	1,728,000	83,168	71,162,318
Bhutan	105790	Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education	37,096	3,021	2,395,501
Cambodia	200202	Country Programme - Cambodia (2011-2016)	1,420,763	28,885	27,135,488
India	105730	Country Programme - India (2008-2012)	599,200	49,765	6,809,404
Indonesia	200245	Country Programme - Indonesia (2012-2015)	168,800	3,900	11,112,831
Lao, PDR	200242	Country Programme Laos (2012-2015)	329,751	7,953	14,528,172
Nepal	100930	Country Programme - Nepal (2002-2012)	558,400	10,332	12,653,275
Philippines	200297	Capacity building on local complementary food production	-	-	1,070,000
Sri Lanka	106070	Mother and Child Nutrition	132,000	5,369	5,024,793
Sri Lanka	200189	School Feeding Programme	75,000	2,535	1,664,140
Timor-Leste	200185	Country Programme - Timor Leste (2011-2013)	102,000	7,977	11,681,557
Sub-Total			5,151,010	202,906	165,237,478
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Amenia	200128	Development of Sustainable School Feeding	50,000	2,031	2,632,479
Egypt	104500	Country Programme - Egypt (2007-2012)	684,847	22,691	26,447,998
Iraq	200104	Capacity Development to Reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq	300	-	4,993,326
Kyrgyzstan	200176	Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Kyrgyzstan	50,000	866	1,929,493
Syrian Arab Rep.	106780	Support for Food-Based Education Programming in Syria	228,750	5,719	2,318,625
Tajikistan	200120	Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children	370,000	12,455	9,197,188
Tajikistan	200173	Support for Tuberculosis Patients and their Families	51,601	4,610	2,550,363
Yemen	104350	Country Programme - Yemen (2007-2012)	371,000	8,683	3,588,508
Sub-Total			1,806,498	57,055	53,657,981
ODD - West Africa					
Benin	200045	Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding	89,729	2,915	2,773,919
Burkina Faso	200163	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)	260,600	9,148	10,948,103
Cameroon	105300	Country Programme - Cameroon (2008-2012)	182,146	7,415	8,237,472
Cameroon	200329	Nutritional Support to People impacted by HIV/AIDS in Cameroon	10,000	495	1,065,286
Cap Verde	200283	Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme	-	-	943,176
Central African Rep.	200331	CP-Central African Republic (2012-2016) Strengthening Support to Education and Nutrition in CAR	125,058	2,516	4,624,028
Chad	200288	Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment	251,736	6,756	9,625,946
Gambia, The	105480	Support to Basic Education in Rural & Urban Vulnerable Regions	177,215	3,341	2,683,297
Gambia, The	200327	Support to Basic Education in Urban and Rural Vulnerable Regions in The Gambia (2012-2016)	180,131	1,902	1,944,409
Ghana	200247	Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2016)	333,025	10,916	9,396,121
Guinea	104530	Country Programme - Guinea (2007-2011)	143,250	5,828	7,097,924
Guinea-Bissau	200274	Food Assistance to Basic Education In Guinea-Bissau	105,000	3,038	4,164,813
Guinea-Bissau	200322	Food and nutrition assistance to malnourished children and HIV and TB affected people in Guinea-Bissau	50,000	1,290	1,947,161
Guinea-Bissau	200323	Food support to rural development in Guinea-Bissau	105,000	625	1,036,592
Liberia	107330	Support to Education in Liberia	371,000	14,642	17,993,821
Mali	105830	Country Programme - Mali (2008-2012)	545,035	16,275	19,509,146
Mauritania	200251	Country Programme Mauritania (2012-2016)	209,594	10,787	15,238,465
Niger	106140	Country Programme - Niger (2009-2013)	357,815	11,029	9,931,994
São Tomé & Príncipe	200295	Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012-2016)	40,260	1,209	1,691,067
Senegal	200249	Country Programme Senegal (2012-2016)	658,020	14,052	24,774,272
Sierra Leone	105840	Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2008-2012)	275,500	9,083	9,203,566
Togo	200194	Promotion of Social Development Through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo	110,250	3,532	3,765,514
Sub-Total			4,580,364	136,795	168,596,093
ODI - Southern Africa					
Lesotho	200169	Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho	91,280	5,598	5,351,857
Lesotho	200199	Schools Meals Programme	110,000	3,762	2,606,195
Madagascar	103400	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2011)	396,000	18,234	17,847,422
Malawi	200287	Country Programme - Malawi (2012-2016)	898,376	16,311	17,790,505
Mozambique	200286	Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2016)	414,199	20,147	25,581,038
Swaziland	200352	Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth	34,560	1,691	1,947,739
Swaziland	200353	Food by Prescription	35,810	2,151	1,930,514
Zambia	200157	Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015)	1,054,361	27,389	24,830,688
Sub-Total			3,034,586	95,284	97,885,957
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa					
Burundi	200119	Country Programme Burundi (2011 - 2014)	332,773	10,911	11,143,897
Congo	200144	Support to Basic Social Services in Congo	50,000	2,691	3,349,852
Congo	200211	Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire	16,836	55	1,362,670
Djibouti	107270	Food for Education in Rural Djibouti	16,025	3,055	2,508,158
Ethiopia	200253	Country Programme - Ethiopia (2012-2015)	1,514,767	74,223	72,027,141
Kenya	106680	Country Programme - Kenya (2009-2013)	711,200	33,656	26,380,993
Rwanda	106770	Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda	350,000	10,786	17,201,963
Rwanda	200351	Food Assistance to Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in the Most Vulnerable Population	25,500	3,789	5,814,889
Tanzania, United Rep.	200200	Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015)	1,085,100	57,896	41,757,434
Uganda	108070	Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda	493,078	25,170	56,132,179
Sub-Total			4,595,279	222,231	237,679,176
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean					
Bolivia, Pl. State of	105960	Country Programme - Bolivia (2008-2012)	130,766	3,291	4,278,836
Cuba	105890	Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba	141,436	2,461	1,727,007
Guatemala	200031	Country Programme - Guatemala (2010-2014)	105,555	3,542	4,754,267
Guatemala	200348	Building Capacities to Adapt and Overcome the Global Climatic Change and Improve Food and Nutritional Security in Degraded Areas in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	100,000	7,360	7,717,953
Haiti	200150	Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti	485,000	15,251	23,450,057
Honduras	200240	Country Programme - Honduras (2012 - 2016)	166,063	5,026	5,209,289
Latin America Reg.	200141	School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region	-	-	1,730,896
Latin America Reg.	200271	A Comprehensive Approach to Scaling up Nutrition in Central America and Dominican Republic	-	-	4,191,798
Nicaragua	105970	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2008;2012)	225,000	3,718	5,547,612
Peru	200154	Capacity Building for Efficient Programme Management on Food Security and Nutrition	-	-	1,554,575
Sub-Total			1,353,820	40,649	60,162,289
Grand Total			20,521,557	754,920	783,218,974

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TABLE 6 - PROJECTED 2012 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED SPECIAL OPERATIONS			
Region/Country	Project number	Operation Title	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
ODB - Asia			
Afghanistan	200360	Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan	21,117,110
Indonesia	104981	WFP Logistics Support Unit	425,426
Pakistan	200181	Logistic's Cluster Coordination to Support the Humanitarian Community and Enhancement Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity	16,833,223
Sub-Total			38,375,759
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia			
Iraq	200117	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Iraq	12,744,221
The Sudan	200354	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	32,695,473
Yemen	200130	Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada	3,833,938
			49,273,633
ODD - West Africa			
Central African Rep.	105620	Provision of Safe and Reliable Air Transport to Humanitarian Community in Central African Republic	6,240,383
Chad	200058	Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad	17,225,962
Niger	200316	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Niger	5,582,415
Sub-Total			29,048,759
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa			
Congo, DRC	105560	Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services	3,134,223
Congo, DRC	107440	Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC	16,415,983
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	14,004,353
Somalia	106810	Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia	15,791,151
South Sudan	200236	Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in Southern Sudan	40,079,290
South Sudan	200267	Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan	38,639,459
South Sudan	200341	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan	45,984,824
Sub-Total			174,049,281
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean			
Haiti	200349	Logistics Capacity Building and Construction of Permanent Warehouses in Support of the Humanitarian Community	6,953,575
Sub-Total			6,953,575
Grand Total			297,701,008

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TABLE 7 - PROJECTED 2012 CASH/VOUCHER TRANSFER AND CAPACITY AUGMENTATION FOR WFP ACTIVITIES					
Region/Country	Programme Category	Project number	Operation Title	Cash/Voucher Transfer (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
ODB - Asia					
Afghanistan	PRRO	200063	Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges	15,420,827	17,700,000
Bangladesh	DEV	200243	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2012-2016)	3,184,501	1,112,500
Bhutan	DEV	105790	Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education	106,698	-
Cambodia	DEV	200202	Country Programme-Cambodia (2011-2016)	1,056,811	283,408
India	DEV	105730	Country Programme - India (2008-2012)	-	1,406,992
Indonesia	DEV	200245	Country Programme - Indonesia (2012-2015)	260,371	1,026,550
Lao,PDR	DEV	200242	Country Programme Laos (2012-2015)	495,392	1,075,234
Myanmar	PRRO	200032	Improving the Food Security, Nutritional Status and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Myanmar	1,851,949	-
Nepal	PRRO	200152	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	11,812,346	-
Pakistan	PRRO	200145	Food Assistance for Household Food Security, Early Recovery and Social Stability	13,736,317	-
Philippines	PRRO	200296	Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-insecure Households in Conflict-affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response	1,100,000	600,000
Sri Lanka	DEV	106070	Mother and Child Nutrition	-	2,000,000
Sri Lanka	PRRO	200143	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict Affected Areas	2,980,000	-
Timor-Leste	DEV	200185	Country Programme - Timor Leste (2011-2013)	409,534	832,400
Sub-Total				52,414,747	26,037,084
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Armenia	DEV	200128	Development of Sustainable School Feeding	86,221	-
Egypt	DEV	104500	Country Programme - Egypt(2007-2012)	1,014,902	1,890,933
Iran, Islamic Rep	PRRO	200310	Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran	233,039	-
Iraq	PRRO	200035	Support to Vulnerable Groups	7,515,689	505,000
Kyrgyzstan	DEV	200176	Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Kyrgyzstan	-	491,980
Kyrgyzstan	PRRO	200036	Support to Food Insecure Households	656,175	189,954
Middle East Reg	EMOP	200257	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict	1,872,221	-
Palestinian Terr.	EMOP	200298	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza	4,725,080	-
Palestinian Terr.	PRRO	200037	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	17,207,791	330,000
Syrian Arab Rep	EMOP	200303	Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria	14,784,000	-
Tajikistan	DEV	200120	Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children	-	66,500
Tajikistan	DEV	200173	Support for Tuberculosis Patients and their Families	-	2,500
Tajikistan	PRRO	200122	Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People	696,189	83,350
The Sudan	EMOP	200312	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	25,500,620	-
Tunisia	PRRO	200307	Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity	8,296,200	-
Yemen	PRRO	200038	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Support for the Vulnerable Population	3,726,987	48,000
Yemen	PRRO	200044	Food Assistance to Somali Refugees in Yemen	2,158,508	-
Sub-Total				88,473,622	3,608,217
ODD - West Africa					
Benin	DEV	200045	Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding	-	115,410
Benin	PRRO	200320	Assistance to Flood Affected People in Benin	144,630	-
Burkina Faso	DEV	200163	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)	1,044,600	-
Cameroon	DEV	105300	Country Programme - Cameroon(2008-2012)	-	158,000
Cameroon	DEV	200329	Nutritional Support to People impacted by HIV/AIDS in Cameroon	-	46,830
Cameroon	PRRO	200053	Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon	686,819	155,400
Central African R	PRRO	200315	Assistance to populations affected by armed conflicts in the Central African Republic and the Sub Region	1,452,124	-
Chad	DEV	200288	Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment	-	34,021
Chad	PRRO	200289	Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises	4,202,037	476,741
Côte d'Ivoire	EMOP	200255	Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	1,406,355	-
Côte d'Ivoire	PRRO	200066	Recovery from Post-Electoral Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	703,178	-
Gambia, The	DEV	200327	Support to Basic Education in Urban and Rural Vulnerable Regions in The Gambia (2012-1016)	185,786	75,000
Ghana	DEV	200247	Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2016)	-	203,000
Ghana	PRRO	200046	Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Droughts/Flood and High Food Prices	637,685	47,000
Guinea	DEV	104530	Country Programme - Guinea (2007-2011)	696,122	-
Guinea-Bissau	DEV	200323	Food support to rural development in Guinea-Bissau	274,268	-
Liberia	DEV	107330	Support to Education in Liberia	-	258,200
Liberia	PRRO	108210	Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia	1,003,848	199,968
Mali	DEV	105830	Country Programme - Mali (2008-2012)	731,243	616,500
Mauritania	DEV	200251	Country Programme Mauritania (2012-2016)	834,952	-
Niger	PRRO	200051	Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations	9,884,373	-
São Tomé and P	DEV	200295	Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012-2016)	61,293	33,206
Senegal	DEV	200249	Country Programme Senegal (2012-2016)	7,948,979	-
Senegal	PRRO	200138	Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Natural	3,926,205	-
Sierra Leone	PRRO	200062	Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict.	1,191,426	-
Togo	DEV	200194	Promotion of Social Development Through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo	141,446	150,953
Sub-Total				37,157,368	2,570,229

Overview of Operations in 2012

ODN - Eastern and Central Africa					
Burundi	DEV	200119	Country Programme Burundi (2011 - 2014)	89,131	70,000
Burundi	PRRO	200164	Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Food-insecure Populations and Recovery Support in Host Communities	1,082,269	30,000
Congo	DEV	200211	Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire	771,940	-
Congo	PRRO	200147	Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province	111,379	-
Congo, DRC	PRRO	200167	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	7,819,922	-
Djibouti	PRRO	200293	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees	1,747,800	-
Ethiopia	DEV	200253	Country Programme-Ethiopia (2012-2015)	-	4,312,150
Ethiopia	PRRO	200290	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	-	2,462,500
Kenya	DEV	106680	Country Programme - Kenya (2009-2013)	995,248	1,006,741
Kenya	PRRO	200174	Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya	31,000	-
Kenya	PRRO	200294	Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	10,384,600	875,000
Rwanda	DEV	106770	Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda	1,046,079	-
Rwanda	PRRO	200343	Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Refugees	500,000	-
Somalia	EMOP	200281	Tackling Hunger and Food Insecurity in Somalia	3,027,512	-
South Sudan	EMOP	200338	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population	5,754,902	-
Tanzania, United Rep.	PRRO	200325	Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania	2,631,689	-
Uganda	DEV	108070	Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda	3,200,487	25,726,982
Sub-Total				39,193,959	34,483,373
ODJ - Southern Africa					
Lesotho	DEV	200169	Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho	323,887	-
Madagascar	DEV	103400	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2011)	-	437,762
Madagascar	PRRO	200065	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	1,387,034	-
Malawi	PRRO	200087	Assistance to Refugees in Malawi	1,078,433	-
Mozambique	DEV	200286	Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2016)	1,326,560	597,640
Swaziland	DEV	200352	Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth	124,979	-
Zambia	DEV	200157	Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015)	1,037,492	-
Zimbabwe	PRRO	200162	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	13,713,420	1,756,562
Sub-Total				18,991,803	2,791,964
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean					
Bolivia, Pl. State of	DEV	105960	Country Programme - Bolivia (2008-2012)	176,444	31,500
Colombia	PRRO	200148	Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia	1,291,349	-
Cuba	DEV	105890	Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba	-	18,000
Ecuador	PRRO	200275	Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	1,127,385	-
Guatemala	DEV	200031	Country Programme — Guatemala (2010-2014)	526,954	-
Haiti	DEV	200150	Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti	-	986,070
Haiti	PRRO	108440	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks	15,181,858	-
Honduras	DEV	200240	Country Programme - Honduras (2012-2016)	224,426	-
Nicaragua	DEV	105970	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2008-2012)	228,026	97,500
Sub-Total				18,756,442	1,133,070
Grand Total				254,987,941	70,623,936

Regional Bureau for **Asia (ODB)**

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Cambodia

DPRK

India

Indonesia

the Lao People's Democratic
Republic

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Timor-Leste

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

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

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

Despite decades of unprecedented growth, two thirds of the world's poor and hungry reside in Asia. Of the 925 million people suffering from chronic hunger in the world today, an estimated 578 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 and 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 occur here. The region has also witnessed an unprecedented acceleration in conflict and population displacement over recent years. The resulting deterioration of security conditions in several countries has challenged operational conditions for WFP, its partners and beneficiaries and a strained security climate has exposed WFP staff to extraordinary risks.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Despite the complexity of the challenges, 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 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 national governments to strengthen their own food security and safety net programmes is a key priority. The year 2012 will also witness the start of a marked shift towards country programmes and a move away from PRROs in countries in which WFP and governments share longer-term objectives, such as Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

New Initiatives

In Asia, WFP is at the cutting edge of establishing the local production of fortified foods that are distributed in various programmes, such as maternal and child health and nutrition, and school meals; the local production capacity is leveraged in times of emergency to deliver a speedier response. WFP is working with suppliers in Pakistan to produce a chick-pea based ready-to-use food to treat malnourished children. Also, as rice is a major staple food consumed in the Asia region, WFP is investigating ways to introduce fortified rice into its food basket.

Through Project Laser Beam, WFP is part of 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 is reflected in 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 the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Purchase for Progress programmes are designed to support areas with high levels of poverty by buying food directly from low-income local farmers. Cash-and-vouchers programmes have been piloted in nine countries in the region and are being scaled 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 the region's predisposition to natural disasters, emergency planning and preparedness are critical to WFP's work in the region. Further to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Malaysia in early 2010, a humanitarian response depot in Subang, Malaysia, enables WFP to provide immediate logistical reinforcement and supplies to emergency operations.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODB	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	5,151,010	202,906	165,237,478
EMOP	2,242,000	43,026	34,568,170
PRRO	22,010,373	888,515	978,036,522
SO	n/a	n/a	38,375,759
Total	29,403,383	1,134,447	1,216,217,930

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	15,499,886	13,903,497	29,403,383
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	166,447	171,547	337,994
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1,485,036	1,538,564	3,023,600
Number of Refugees	42,933	43,067	86,000
Number of Returnees	70,788	68,012	138,800
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	2,854,510	2,748,827	5,603,337
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	688,991	687,157	1,376,148
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	298,852	130,911	429,763
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	363,480	497,394	860,874
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	1,449,702	681,422	2,131,124
Number of Children receiving School Meals	4,063,382	4,189,945	8,253,327
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	948,500	465,560	1,414,060
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	1,062,353	1,835,516	2,897,869

Afghanistan

Country Background

Afghanistan faces enormous challenges after almost three decades of war and civil unrest. Despite recent progress, millions of Afghans still live in severe poverty with limited access to food and other basic requirements. In addition, the country is prone to natural disasters including recurrent droughts, flooding and other shocks. While 80 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture, only 12 percent of land is suitable for farming, and of that available land only 22 percent is irrigated. In 2009, the wheat harvest was one of the best on record; nonetheless, there was still a shortfall of approximately 250,000 mt.



The latest national risk and vulnerability assessment released in October 2009 found 7.4 million people (about one-third of the population) to be food-insecure. Another 37 percent are considered borderline food-insecure and are vulnerable to floods, drought or conflict-related displacement. A new national risk and vulnerability assessment is currently under way, and preliminary findings are expected in early 2012. Many of the country's health indicators published by the Ministry of Public Health are also indicative of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. Along with a high infant mortality rate, Afghanistan suffers from one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world (1,600 deaths per 100,000 live births). More than half of the 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 continues to be a serious concern. Military operations continue in many parts of the country in an attempt to counter the activities of anti-government elements, prompting population displacement. This has affected the food security, undermined government reconstruction efforts and led to serious restrictions on humanitarian access. WFP continues to operate throughout the country in all 34 provinces despite intense security and logistical challenges.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Afghanistan

Present in Afghanistan since 1963, WFP continues to respond to ongoing emergency needs by providing basic food rations to the most vulnerable, including chronically poor and food-insecure families. WFP contributes to MDGs 1 through 7 through its food assistance projects in Afghanistan.

WFP assistance in Afghanistan includes:

- emergency food assistance to IDPs and victims of natural disasters to ensure the most vulnerable can meet their basic food needs during times of crisis;
- support asset creation through a variety of work and asset creation interventions;
- support to increasing primary school enrolment and attendance, particularly for girls in areas where the gender gap is high;

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- support to communities combating tuberculosis (TB), worm infestation, anaemia and HIV through food assistance to TB clients, de-worming campaigns, flour fortification activities and community health and nutrition education;
- support to community efforts for restoring the heavily degraded environment through the establishment of nurseries, production of tree saplings and planting of trees throughout the country; and
- capacity development for the Government and cooperating partners through the provision of training and equipment.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							390,532,298	
Special Operation							21,117,110	
Total							411,649,408	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	181,120	15,051	30,186	50,268	5,195	281,820	15,420,827	17,700,000
Total	181,120	15,051	30,186	50,268	5,195	281,820	15,420,827	17,700,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Afghanistan PRRO 200063: "Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges"

Duration: April 2010 – March 2013

Total food/cash commitment/capacity augmentation commitment: 817,682 mt/

US\$19,137,500/US\$17,700,000

The objective of this PRRO is to enhance food security and improve the human capital of Afghanistan in rural and urban areas through a variety of activities. This PRRO supports WFP objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5.

- emergency food assistance, including food-for-work (FFW) and supplementary feeding programmes, which contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 1 by providing food rations in crisis situations and stabilising acute malnutrition;
- food vouchers, which contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1 by ensuring adequate food consumption for food-insecure and borderline food-insecure households in urban areas;
- food for assets (FFA), which contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 3 by restoring livelihoods and improving access to assets;
- food assistance to tuberculosis (TB) clients and de-worming campaigns, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, which contributes to the reduced prevalence of

Afghanistan

- TB, raising awareness and participation of communities in preventing the disease, and combating worm infestation;
- school meals activities to support children with high-energy biscuits and a take-home ration of oil for girls, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, to attract and retain children in primary and secondary education programmes;
- food-for-training (FFT) activities (functional literacy and vocational training), which help develop life skills for poor rural adults, particularly women, and contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 3; and
- government capacity-development activities, which contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5 by increasing national capacity for disaster preparedness, for identifying food needs, developing delivery strategies, and implementing and monitoring food-based programmes.

In 2012, WFP will continue to assist vulnerable people through FFA programmes, which provide food to vulnerable Afghans as they build or repair community assets, including roads, water reservoirs and means of irrigation, such as canals and water channels. These projects are agreed upon in consultation with the Government and local communities.

WFP will continue to provide a daily snack of micronutrient-enriched biscuits to school children to alleviate short-term hunger and encourage school attendance. In addition, vegetable oil will be provided as an incentive to school girls to bridge the gender gap and keep them in class. There will also be on-site wet feeding in some schools for boys and girls to receive a cooked meal fortified with micronutrients.

WFP will provide food assistance under its health and nutrition activities to improve support to the provision of basic social services and nutrition. These modalities include supplementary feeding to help reduce the levels of GAM and severe malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, as well as food incentives to TB clients undergoing directly observed treatment, short course 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 respond to the unforeseen needs of victims of sudden onset disasters.

WFP will continue to advocate for national flour fortification programmes and further enhance the capacity of private millers to fortify flour for commercial purposes, by providing them with micro-feeders and training. The aim is to utilize fortified flour produced in WFP-supported mills for selected programme activities where possible. There will also be continued efforts to enhance the capacity of the Afghan Government and cooperating partners including Community Development Councils and local NGOs.

Afghanistan

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	3,722,824	3,874,776	7,597,600
Number of IDP beneficiaries	24,276	23,324	47,600
Number of returnee beneficiaries	19,788	19,012	38,800
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	771,171	740,929	1,512,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	54,692	100,000	154,692
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	124,500	129,600	254,100
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,287,400	1,339,900	2,627,300
Number of children given take-home rations	656,800		656,800
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	394,100		394,100
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	131,360	56,300	187,660
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,950	94,100	99,050
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	73,500	76,500	150,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions	%	2
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	400
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin	65,700
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
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	tool	4
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	700
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	100
Number of water springs developed	water spring	100
School Feeding		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	1,339,900
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	1,287,400
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	4,500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	5

Afghanistan

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

Afghanistan Special Operation 200360: "Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan"

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

Total project commitment: US\$21,117,110

UNHAS continues to provide safe and efficient air transport and light cargo services to the humanitarian community throughout Afghanistan as well as to Islamabad, Pakistan. Partial cost recovery in the form of nominal ticket charges is applied, thereby reducing resources required from donors and instilling user community ownership. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation aims to:

- provide a safe, responsive, efficient and cost-effective air transport service to the humanitarian and development community 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 organizations, in search and rescue operations as may be required.

WFP continues to work in close liaison with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to improve inter-operability among aviation activities to sharing facilities, equipment, services and best practices in safety in order to reduce operational costs and increase efficiency. This WFP-managed air service is an essential element in the provision of humanitarian and development assistance to Afghanistan. Currently, UNHAS operates two DASH aircraft with a capacity of 37 seats each, covering a network of 12 destinations.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	270
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	10
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	2,400
Number of aircraft made available	number	3

Bangladesh

Country Background

Bangladesh has sustained consistent economic growth over the past decade despite frequent natural disasters and other shocks, and has achieved notable improvements in poverty reduction, education and child mortality outcomes. However, the country continues to face high rates of undernutrition, food insecurity and extreme poverty. Bangladesh will not achieve its target of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015; indeed 60 million people consume less than the minimum requirement of 2,122 kcal per person per day. This has resulted in alarming levels of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies – the highest in South Asia – with 14 percent of children under 5 suffering from acute undernutrition and almost every second child being stunted.



Bangladesh's frequent natural disasters, lean seasons and fluctuating food prices negatively influence poverty reduction efforts and deepen 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 further compounded by fragile geophysical characteristics, increasing population pressure and a high incidence of extreme poverty. It is expected that the effects of climate change will also have negative implications for the food security and nutrition situation in the country. In addition, households regularly adopt high-risk coping strategies that perpetuate the poverty cycle, like reducing food intake, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bangladesh

The Government's "National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II 2009–2011" sets out the need to strengthen food security, tackle undernutrition, achieve universal primary education, improve resilience against natural disasters and shocks, and reform government-run safety-net programmes. This is reinforced in the Government's draft "Sixth Five Year Plan". WFP operations support the Government in these critical areas and contribute to the attainment of MDGs 1 through 5.

WFP's country programme (CP) seeks to improve the long-term food security and nutrition situation of ultra-poor households in Bangladesh with specific objectives being to:

- reduce undernutrition among women and children under 5;
- increase children's access to pre-primary and primary education;
- enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change; and
- enhance nationally owned safety-net programmes addressing hunger and household food insecurity.

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The goal of the PRRO is to enhance the food and nutrition security of the Rohingya refugee population from Myanmar. Specifically, it seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- to improve the food consumption of refugee households;
- to reduce levels of malnutrition among targeted children and women; and
- to increase access to education for refugee boys, girls and adolescents.

A trust fund from the Spanish Millennium Development Goal Fund will allow WFP, in collaboration with FAO and UNICEF, to work toward the following objectives:

- to assist households through community nutrition, school meals and homestead gardening;
- to contribute to the reduction of acute malnutrition and underweight among children 6–59 months, and acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW); and
- to reduce the proportion of food-insecure population.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,474,219	
Development Operation							71,162,318	
Total							76,636,537	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	5,335	453	288	1,032	287	7,395	0	0
DEV	64,840	1,744	1,400	14,788	396	83,168	3,184,501	1,112,500
Total	70,175	2,197	1,688	15,820	683	90,563	3,184,501	1,112,500

(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

Total food commitment: 14,790 mt

A new phase of the PRRO started in January 2011 with the objective to enhance food consumption and nutritional intake within refugee households, reduce levels of malnutrition among targeted children and women, and increase access to education for refugee boys, girls and adolescents. These objectives are aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

WFP will continue to support Rohingya refugees near the border with Myanmar through the distribution of general food rations, supplementary feeding and the school meals programme.

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Through the general food distribution, beneficiaries receive a daily ration of 450 g rice, 50 g super cereal, 40 g pulses, 20 g vegetable oil, 10 g salt and 10 g sugar. The supplementary feeding programme includes 40 g vegetable oil, 40 g sugar, and 180 g super cereal. The school meals programme will distribute 50 g of fortified biscuits per child per day to school children as an incentive to attend school with a particular focus on girls.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided		day	365
Strategic Objective 3			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	1,400
School Feeding			
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	8,200
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	15,200
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	7,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	21

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Bangladesh CP 200243: "Country Programme - Bangladesh (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 403,860 mt/US\$10,115,000/

US\$3,840,500

This CP's overarching objective is to support the Government in improving the long-term food security and nutrition situation of ultra-poor households in Bangladesh. The CP supports the Government in achieving its poverty reduction and food security goals, and is in line with the Bangladesh United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012–2016 and WFP's "Country Strategy Document". In support of the Government, the objectives of the CP are to:

- reduce undernutrition among women and children under 5 (WFP Strategic Objective 4);
- increase children's access to pre-primary and primary education (WFP Strategic

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Objective 4);

- enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change (WFP Strategic Objective 2); and
- enhance nationally owned safety-net programmes addressing hunger and household food insecurity (WFP Strategic Objective 5).

Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 1: "Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 53,580 mt

The focus of the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition component will be on reaching the most vulnerable population groups during the most critical periods of their lives. A combined preventive and curative approach will be implemented in food-insecure rural and urban communities where poverty is compounded by the high prevalence of acute and chronic undernutrition among children under 5. In line with the Government's objectives, the expected outcomes are: i) improved nutritional status of PLW and young children; and ii) improved nutrition and hygiene behaviour and practices of caretakers, adolescent girls and other key household members. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the activities will contribute to reducing the prevalence of undernutrition among women and children under 5, and break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition.

Through targeted supplementary feeding, WFP will support children under 5 and PLW to recover effectively from moderate acute undernutrition. As part of its preventive approach, WFP will pilot test blanket supplementary feeding for all children between 6–23 months in selected areas during the two lean seasons when wasting rates are particularly high. This will be undertaken for a total of six months each year in order to prevent seasonal hunger and undernutrition, and thus contribute to reducing the prevalence of stunting in the long term. Supplementary feeding will be accompanied by behaviour change communication activities which target PLW, caretakers of children, adolescent girls and other household decision-makers, such as husbands and mothers-in-law. Community leaders and local health service providers will also be included in related awareness campaigns.

The food basket for children under 2 consists of 200 g super cereal plus per person per day, while that for children between 2–5 years and PLW contains 200 g of super cereal, 15 g of sugar and 20 g of vegetable oil /person/day.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	216,500	146,500	363,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	70,000	293,000	363,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	36,300		36,300

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	363,000
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	8
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	70,000

Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 2: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 194,399 mt

The objective of the school meals activity is to contribute to the Government's goal of universal primary education by improving access to basic education for school-age children, particularly those living in areas where poverty is high and educational indicators are low. It forms an important safety net by ensuring children receive adequate micronutrients and that parents have an incentive to send and keep their children in school. The expected outcome is increased access to pre- and primary education through improved attendance, enrolment and retention rates. This activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

School meals will be implemented in pre- and primary schools in priority areas including non-formal education centres where, in response to growing urban poverty, support to primary schools and non-formal education will be expanded. Pre-primary schools will be included to improve attendance of ultra-poor students who require additional support to prepare for primary education.

The food basket consists of 75 g of biscuits per day per child. These biscuits provide 66 percent of the daily vitamin and mineral requirements and help to improve the learning ability of primary school children through the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies. The programme also has an essential learning package aimed at the household and community levels, which provides a platform for delivering nutrition and health interventions, and for contributing to women's empowerment. This package includes information on de-worming, nutrition, hygiene and gardening. WFP will also cooperate with WHO and the Government in administering de-worming activities.

With WFP technical assistance, the Government will launch its "School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas" in mid-2011. A gradual hand-over of WFP's school meals activity to the Government is planned throughout the duration of the CP.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	408,000	392,000	800,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	408,000	392,000	800,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)	%	30
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	500
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	62,000
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	100,000
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	38,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	625
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	330,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	700,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	370,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	4,375

Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 3: "Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 155,881 mt

The objective of the disaster risk reduction and response activity is to enhance the preparedness and resilience of communities and households vulnerable to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. Activities will be implemented in pre- and post-disaster phases in areas of recurrent shocks, such as floods and cyclones. The expected outcomes are: i) enhanced resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change; and ii) improved food security of poor households affected by small-scale natural disasters. The majority of participants in both pre- and post-disaster activities will be ultra-poor women as they face additional barriers in accessing income-generating opportunities and are more vulnerable than men to the effects of natural disasters.

Local level planning will be used for preparing community-based resilience building plans for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, which include risk assessments. Greater consensus will be sought from communities, the Government and other stakeholders at the *upazila* (local administration) level. Communities will construct priority infrastructure projects to enhance the protection of communities. Activities include the construction or repair of embankments, flood and cyclone shelters, road-cum-embankments, clusters of homestead raisings, drainage and irrigation canals, and coastal afforestation. Priority will be given to generating temporary employment for ultra-poor households affected by recent natural disasters or lean seasons. Participants will undergo training to increase their preparedness and ability to respond to natural disasters and other shocks. It will incorporate disaster preparedness and response training with broader nutrition, health, gender equality and hygiene education. This component is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

In the preparedness phase, food-for-assets participants will receive 400 g of rice, 40 g of pulses and 20 g of vegetable oil per person per day. Under food for training the ration will be 150 g rice per person per day. These rations are supplemented by a cash contribution provided by the Government counterpart. In the event of small-scale disasters, WFP will

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provide emergency rations based on the immediate needs of the affected populations.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	224,400	215,600	440,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	4,000	4,000	8,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	48,000	32,000	80,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	48,000	32,000	80,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food		beneficiary	400,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	580
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		participant	80,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		participant	80,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		training session	60,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		training session	12,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		training session	80,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		training session	28,000
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided		day	90
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	3

Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 4: "Strengthening Government Safety Nets"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash/capacity augmentation: US\$10,115,000/US\$3,840,500

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 5, this activity supports the Government in reforming the social safety nets that address hunger and household food security. The Government has made social protection a pillar of its national poverty reduction strategy and has identified well-functioning safety nets as an important element of its social protection strategy to support the ultra-poor. WFP will complement the Government's efforts in formulating new integrated and comprehensive safety-net programmes, redesigning and streamlining existing safety-net programmes, and strengthening the Government's institutional capacity to manage them. Focus will be on the Government's "Vulnerable Group Development Programme" which was fully handed over by WFP at the end of 2010 with the aim of improving food consumption and livelihoods of ultra-poor women. WFP will also support the launching and the management of the Government's School Feeding Programme in 2011. WFP's expected outcomes are:

- improved effectiveness and efficiency of nationally owned safety nets addressing hunger and household food security;
- improved government policies and programme design for effective

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- implementation of safety net programmes addressing food insecurity; and
- improved government systems, tools and staff capacities to run national safety-net programmes, particularly the “School Feeding” and “Vulnerable Group Development” programmes.

Capacity development will be undertaken at the national, divisional, district and *upazila* (local administration) levels. In the WFP country office, a capacity-development support unit will work with the Government to strengthen safety-net programmes. Dedicated capacity-development teams will also be placed in relevant government departments. Under the innovative food- and cash-based safety-net activity, WFP provides a combination of cash and training support. Participants receive a monthly subsistence allowance for 24 months, which is adjusted to provide greater support during the lean seasons. Participants also undergo training in business skills and income-generating activities. When this is complete, they receive asset grants to invest in their chosen income generating activities and are provided with ongoing support in managing their business. A disaster-risk fund has also been established to assist beneficiaries in recovering lost assets should a disaster occur. WFP will continue implementing experimental and innovative food- and cash-based safety-net and safety-ladder pilot programmes. These activities generate valuable lessons which can feed into the Government's efforts to design cost-effective and comprehensive safety-net programmes.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	63,750	61,250	125,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	25,000		25,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	63,750	61,250	125,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	8
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	7,600,000
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	25
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	300
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	500

(d) Special Operations

None

Bhutan

Country Background

Bhutan is a small, least developed, food-deficit country with an estimated population of over 700,000 in 2011. 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, based on Gross National Happiness, stresses the achievement of equitable and sustainable development over economic growth at any cost.



In Bhutan emphasis has also been placed on human development and increased access to markets, health clinics and schools, particularly in rural areas. The majority of the population live as rural farmers in small villages scattered throughout the mountainous and rugged landscape, often in off-the-road locations, thus complicating access to social services. 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 high at 37 percent. The country is also 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, creating a huge challenge for this mountainous country.

In the late 1980s, violence erupted in the southern regions of Bhutan and refugees began congregating in Nepal, eventually leading to the establishment of seven camps in Nepal which now house 60,000 people. Over the 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 under way. Only a small number of the refugees may be able to be repatriated to Bhutan.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bhutan

Through a school meals project, WFP aims to support the Government in its policy of improving access to education by providing nutritious meals to school children, 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 in 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 meals programme as part of a transition to full government support. The focus of WFP assistance from 2008–2012 will be on primary education and capacity development of government counterparts. The project corresponds to Bhutan's United Nations Development Assistance Framework and assists the Government in attaining MDGs 2 and 3.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,395,501	
Total							2,395,501	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,445	384	192	0	0	3,021	106,698	0
Total	2,445	384	192	0	0	3,021	106,698	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/cash commitment: 16,030 mt/US\$106,698

Aligned with WFP's 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 prioritize primary and lower secondary schools for participation in the school meals programme on the basis of:

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

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All school children in selected day- and boarding schools will receive breakfast and lunch through the school meals programme. The food basket consists of rice, chickpeas and vegetable oil for breakfast, and rice, lentils and vegetable oil for lunch. A complete hand-over of secondary school meals to the Government is foreseen at the end of the project.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	17,806	19,290	37,096
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	17,806	19,290	37,096
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		stove	45
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		school	15
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education		teacher	70
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	14,631
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	13,374
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	225
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	4,659
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	4,432
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed		kitchen/food stor	5
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	90
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	130

(d) Special Operations

None

Cambodia

Country Background

Cambodia is a developing country emerging from decades of civil conflict and economic stagnation and moving towards becoming a dynamic economy in the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Cambodia has achieved impressive economic growth since the mid-1990s and has made significant progress in reducing national poverty. It ranks 124 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, the poverty rate decreased from 35 percent in 2004 to 30 percent in 2007. The Government's Commune Database, which provides an estimate of the annual poverty rate, estimates the 2010 poverty rate to be 25.8 percent. The proportion of the population below the food poverty line is 18 percent according to 2007 government data, with a chronic malnutrition rate of 40 percent among children under 5. Access to sufficient and diverse types of food remains a major concern for the most vulnerable.



The 2008 Cambodia Anthropometric Survey indicated 39.5 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 28.8 percent are underweight and 8.9 percent are wasted, though among the urban poor the prevalence of wasting is 15.9 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies are high, with the prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 at 62 percent and among pregnant women at 57 percent. The maternal mortality ratio is 461 per 100,000 live births, while the under-5 mortality rate is one of the highest in Asia, at 83 per 1,000 live births.

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with the potential for 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, and low levels of investment in public infrastructure perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cambodia

The country programme (CP) replaced the previous PRRO and development projects as of 1 July 2011. In support of government efforts to tackle food security challenges, the CP focuses on food-based social safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition, and productive assets/livelihoods support. These interventions will use WFP's experience and comparative advantage to attain more sustainable food-security outcomes. In this context, the CP marks three major transitions during its course: from recovery to development; from food aid to food assistance; and from implementer to becoming an enabler of longer-term, nationally owned food security solutions.

The objectives are to: i) improve the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable households and communities, in ways that build long-term social capital and physical assets; and ii) build models and strengthen capacities that promote the development of sustainable national food security systems. These objectives are consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

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The CP contributes towards MDGs 1 through 7. Community asset creation through food for assets (FFA) contributes to the attainment of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Education activities, including the school meals programme, and provision of food and cash scholarships to poor children in grades 4–6, contribute to MDGs 2 and 3. Food assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV), and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC), contributes to MDG6, while nutrition activities support MDGs 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							27,135,488	
Total							27,135,488	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	24,670	879	378	1,692	1,266	28,885	1,056,811	283,408
Total	24,670	879	378	1,692	1,266	28,885	1,056,811	283,408

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cambodia CP 200202: "Country Programme – Cambodia (2011–2016)"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 137,586 mt/

US\$2,940,000/US\$1,541,908

The CP aims to support the efforts of the Government in tackling food security challenges as well as contributing to broader development objectives. The CP components are areas of recognized WFP strength: food-based social safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition and productive assets/livelihoods support.

Targeting is based on the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, integrated phase classification food security updates and national surveys. WFP concentrates on provinces with the highest prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition. Targeting at district and commune levels is cross-referenced with the Government's "Commune Database". At the household level, WFP is increasingly using the Government's "Identification of Poor Households" system to target the poorest and most vulnerable Cambodians as it is rolled out nationwide.

The main beneficiaries of WFP assistance are pre- and primary schoolchildren, pregnant and

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lactating women (PLW) and children under 2, PLHIV and OVC, as well as the most food-insecure people living in flood and drought-prone areas. The ration consists of rice, fish, oil, salt, beans, super cereal, sugar and fortified noodles, as well as cash. The CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 over its duration.

Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 102,836 mt/US\$2,940,000/US\$635,500

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the education component of the CP aims to promote food security, increase access to education, decrease school drop-outs and increase right-age enrolment through the provision of nutritious breakfasts and targeted food scholarships. It supports the education priorities of the Government to promote early childhood development and right-age enrolment, reduce drop-out rates and encourage completion of primary education. The food scholarship programme provides high-impact safety nets to children of vulnerable households in food-insecure areas. Targeting is based on poverty, food security and education indicators. WFP's education programme aims to cover 30 percent of primary schools nationwide, in 12 of the most food-insecure provinces out of a total of 24 provinces.

The food basket for the school meals programme consists of rice, canned fish, oil, salt and beans, and take-home rations of 10 kg rice. A cash scholarship pilot, accompanied by an impact evaluation of food versus cash scholarships, is being conducted in collaboration with the World Bank and the Ministry of Education, in an effort to determine benefits of the programme and inform the development of a national policy.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	592,030	601,463	1,193,493
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	246,534	256,596	503,130
Number of children given take-home rations	80,000	80,000	160,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	56,000	56,000	112,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	34,314	34,314	68,628

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Cambodia

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	12,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	600,000
Deworming: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	boy	267,664
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl	257,803
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	10
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	5,132
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	4,931
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	276
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	267,664
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	257,803
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,000

Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 2: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 14,711 mt/US\$666,408

The nutrition component of the CP seeks to prevent chronic undernutrition during the “1,000 days window of opportunity” from conception to 23 months, and improve the nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys. WFP works with partners to develop sustainable food assistance models for promoting positive nutrition outcomes, including positive behavioural change in infant and child feeding and care practices, and encouraging the use of health care services. The activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

Community-based nutrition interventions, including preventive supplementary feeding, are intended to increase access to micronutrient-rich and energy-dense foods for PLW, and children under 2. Targeting is based on food security, health and nutrition indicators, and the availability of partnerships with NGOs, communities and health centres. A monthly food ration consisting of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar is provided to PLW, and to children between 6 to 23 months. As part of a home-based care package, a monthly ration of rice is provided to PLHIV and OVC households.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	48,464	38,184	86,648
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,281	22,913	33,194
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	26,727	26,727	53,454

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

Cambodia

Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	25,123	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	28,331	
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,077	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	32	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,120	

Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 3: "Productive Assets and Livelihood Support (PALS)"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 20,039 mt/US\$240,000

The productive assets and livelihoods support component of the CP provides direct food assistance to households who participate in labour-intensive construction and the rehabilitation of productive community assets. It has the dual objective of alleviating short-term hunger during the annual lean season and creating sustainable assets, bringing long-term benefits to the community, while also increasing resilience to climate-related hazards and disasters. The assets help generate higher agricultural productivity, increase access to markets and social infrastructure, and improve resilience to climate shocks.

Targeting is based on poverty and food security indicators, susceptibility to natural disasters, priorities of local development plans and, where possible, the Government's Identification of the Poor. A rice ration is provided to FFA participants for every cubic metre of earthwork completed. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	70,312	70,310	140,622
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	11,719	11,718	23,437
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	24,609	24,609	49,218
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		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)		Ha	2,424
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	2,028
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	88
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	118
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	178
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)		water pond	7

Cambodia

(d) Special Operations

None

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Country Background

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has experienced widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. Agricultural production is severely limited by input shortages, in particular fuel and fertilizers as well as geographical and climatic factors such as continued vulnerability to natural disasters. The Government's public distribution system has been the main channel for the provision of staple food rations for the majority of the population of 24 million people. DPRK faced large food shortages in 2011 due to a series of shocks, including extremely heavy rainfall in 2010, followed by a particularly harsh winter which contributed to high post-harvest losses and significant milling losses due to high moisture content and immature grains.



DPRK had a global hunger index of 19.4 in 2010, 20 percent lower than the 1990 score and was classified as "serious". WFP's mid-term review in 2009 and end-of-project review in 2010 indicated marginal improvements in food security, but noted public rations are insufficient, food consumption and dietary diversity are low, and negative coping strategies are extensively used. The 2010 FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission estimated a cereal import requirement of 867,000 mt and some five million people being in need of food assistance. The 2009 UNICEF multiple indicator cluster survey found that 32 percent of children were stunted, 19 percent underweight and 28 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were undernourished. A recent estimate jointly released by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank reports the maternal mortality rate as 250 per 100,000 live births and infant mortality rate as 26 per 1,000 live births.

DPRK is currently under sanctions mandated by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 (2009) and 1718 (2006), which affect the level of donor support to the country. Recent events, including the sinking of a South Korean warship and the exchange of shellfire on an island have deteriorated relationships further, increasing tension in the Korean Peninsula.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in DPRK

WFP has delivered over 4.4 million mt of food assistance to millions of the most vulnerable people in DPRK since 1995, playing a central role in addressing immediate humanitarian needs as well as improving the nutritional status of those reached. Citing better harvests and domestic concerns about a dependency culture, the Government suspended the emergency operation in 2006. This was resumed again in 2008 at the request of the Government, following two consecutive floods in 2006 and 2007, and an overall decrease in external food imports and aid. A two-year PRRO was launched in July 2010. However, due to a series of shocks in 2010 and 2011, including floods and a harsh winter, and following a formal appeal for emergency food assistance made by the Government to WFP in January 2011, an inter-agency rapid food security assessment was undertaken. In line with the recommendations of the assessment, an EMOP was launched in April 2011 scheduled for completion in March 2012. The PRRO will be suspended until March 2012, and will resume once the EMOP ends.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The objectives of WFP assistance in DPRK are to meet the food gaps 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 includes provision of school meals in nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools, institutional feeding of orphans, paediatric inpatients, and assistance to PLW. These activities are supported by locally produced fortified blended foods such as biscuits and super cereals. Cereals, pulses and oil are also included in the food basket based on energy and nutrition needs.

The food-for-community-development programme provides food-insecure populations an opportunity to have access to additional cereals through community-based projects such as streambed excavation, embankment construction and land development. These projects are specifically designed to boost agricultural production, protect communities from natural disasters and support household food security.

WFP operations in DPRK contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 7, and the outcomes of the new United Nations Strategic Framework for DPRK (2011–2015).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							34,568,170	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							45,320,131	
Total							79,888,302	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	35,574	745	2,403	1,734	2,570	43,026	0	0
PRRO	46,858	3,779	3,806	0	4,449	58,892	0	0
Total	82,432	4,524	6,209	1,734	7,019	101,918	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

DPRK EMOP 200266: "Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012

Total food commitment: 310,532 mt

Following a formal appeal for emergency food assistance made by the DPRK Government to WFP in January 2011, and the inter-agency rapid food security assessment carried out from 20 February to 11 March 2011, WFP has approved this EMOP.

The inter-agency assessment identified PLW, children and elderly people as especially vulnerable. Women and children constitute almost 90 percent of the beneficiaries of the EMOP. Pregnant women will receive fortified blended food and cereals during their pregnancy and for 12 months of subsequent nursing period. Children under 2 years in

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

nurseries and baby homes will be similarly supported. Infants are of particular concern, since inadequate nutrition during the 1,000 days from conception has life-long negative consequences. This careful targeting is designed to ensure the provision of essential nutrients throughout the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity, when the risk of stunting - mental as well as physical - is highest, and the consequences are most damaging.

This project seeks to scale up food assistance to support vulnerable people through a 12-month EMOP, primarily focusing on women and children. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, this EMOP aims to: i) provide nutritional support to chronically undernourished children and women and other vulnerable groups, and thereby stabilize and reduce acute malnutrition; and ii) support the Government's strategy to reduce hunger and undernutrition by supporting the local production of fortified foods.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,246,474	995,526	2,242,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	467,899	343,577	811,476
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	161,000		161,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	496,512	525,944	1,022,456
Number of children given take-home rations	121,063	126,005	247,068
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	121,063	126,005	247,068

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,850
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	92
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	66
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	670,813
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	832,682
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	15,356
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Mt of biscuits produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	4,700
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	individual	2,500,000

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2012 (Possible extension subject to approval; current end-date: 30 June 2012)

Total food commitment: 123,118 mt

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The requirements of PRRO 200114 have been reduced from April 2011 until March 2012 during EMOP 200266 in order to prevent overlap. 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 (i) restore and rebuild livelihoods, and food and nutritional security by providing nutritional support for women and children and food-for-community-development programmes, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, and (ii) assist the Government's strategy for food security by supporting the local production of fortified foods, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

WFP will continue to work to improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable people by providing locally produced fortified blended food to PLW and to children in nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and orphanages, as well as biscuits for primary schoolchildren. 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 into products that are nutritionally balanced, fortified with micronutrients and easily digestible, such as super cereals and biscuits. Eleven factories will be supported with raw materials, equipment, spare parts and a vitamin/mineral premix.

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 the network of partners, which includes FAO, the Ministry of Land and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, to address emergency rehabilitation of infrastructure.

Food assistance will also be provided through the following institutions: 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 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	863,500	703,500	1,567,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	186,000	73,000	259,000
	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	34,000	33,000	67,000

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	9,750
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	52
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,850
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	276
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	9
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	198
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	1,020,660
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	839,523
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	15,356
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	487

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

India

Country Background

India is the second-most populous country in the world. Despite the impressive growth in recent decades, a staggering 42 percent of the 1.2 billion Indians live on less than US\$1.25 per day. Significant proportions of the population suffer from chronic hunger and undernutrition, even though the Government sponsors some of the largest and the most expensive safety net programmes in the world. India's rank on the 2010 Global Hunger Index of 67 among 84 countries reflects alarming levels of food insecurity. Likewise, the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index has placed India in the bottom tier – 119 out of 169 countries – indicating the unequal growth that has not benefited the poor.



The nutritional indicators for children under 5 have remained alarmingly high and stagnant in the past several years. Around 43 percent are underweight, 48 percent are stunted and 70 percent are anaemic. Every third adult in the country suffers from chronic energy deficiency. High food prices have a significant impact on the food security and most of the poor households have to spend 70 percent of their disposable income on food, mostly compromising their nutritional intake. While many recent government initiatives, such as the setting up of the National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission and the proposed National Food Security Act, amply highlight the commitment to reduce hunger and poverty in India, concerted efforts will be required to ensure that the most needy benefit from them.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in India

WFP has worked in close collaboration with the Government since 1963 to support various food-based schemes. However, since the country is now growing enough food for its people, the role of WFP in India is undergoing a shift from being a food aid provider to a catalytic government partner working to strengthen the safety nets programme, thereby improving the food and nutrition security of the poor. This shift has been reflected in the current country programme (CP), which has moved away from food delivery to a role of a technical partner for developing government capacities.

Through various projects and pilots, WFP has been supporting the government's flagship programmes in the areas of mother-and-child health (MCH), the public distribution system, livelihood support and natural resource management. The food security atlases prepared by WFP are used by the Government as a guiding tool for developing targeted strategies to reduce hunger. WFP also supports the National AIDS Control Organization to design national guidelines for the integration of nutrition into the care and support programme for people living with HIV (PLHIV).

WFP is also piloting a project on the use of biometrics to help improve the national public distribution system by reducing inclusion and exclusion errors. Another project is being implemented among highly vulnerable communities to reduce levels of iron deficiency anaemia by providing access to wheat flour fortified with iron. Through a variety of

India

initiatives such as establishing village level grain banks as a key mitigation strategy to address climate change, developing communication and advocacy strategies, creating a demand for services under the Integrated Child Development Services, and establishing a decentralized model for a supplementary nutrition programme, WFP is playing an active role in strengthening government strategies and implementation approaches. WFP's work in India is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and MDGs 1 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							6,809,404	
Total							6,809,404	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	49,765	0	0	0	0	49,765	0	1,406,992
Total	49,765	0	0	0	0	49,765	0	1,406,992

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 243,454 mt/US\$5,400,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 205,836 mt)

High levels of malnutrition persist in India and the identified causes are much more than the non-availability of food. The focus of the CP consequently has shifted from food delivery to providing technical assistance, focusing on products, strategies and capacities for the improved effectiveness of the government's food and nutrition programmes. The emphasis is to develop innovative and replicable models under a cost-sharing modality with the federal and state governments. The food security atlas of rural and urban India developed by WFP facilitates the identification of priority areas for food security interventions. The state-level atlases offer the choice of appropriate strategies for addressing hunger and malnutrition. While Activity 1 focuses on capacity development, Activity 2 of the CP covers areas with high concentration of tribal and vulnerable people, especially women and children among whom the prevalence of malnutrition is high. Activity 3 targets poor and chronically food-insecure unemployed persons with limited access to markets, willing to perform manual labour so that their families benefit from the wages, which are in the form of cash as well as food.

India

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$5,400,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, this component of the CP provides technical assistance to improve the quality and performance of the government food assistance programmes in addition to advocacy to keep food security high on the political agenda. While the overall aim is to improve the quality, reach and impact of government programmes, the activities remain flexible with a broad list of thematic areas which may be modified if necessary. Funding will be sought through government contributions, 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 training key stakeholders using an enterprise risk;
- improve the nutritional content of the meals provided through the Government's mid-day meals scheme by adding multiple micronutrient supplementation to locally cooked food;
- bring changes in dietary habits through information, education and communication materials, and training of *Anganwadi* workers (MCH workers) and primary school teachers;
- empower women self-help groups to undertake the production and processing of the supplementary nutrition products, in order to supply it to women and children through the Government's supplementary nutrition programme;
- ensure village-level fortification of wheat flour through millers to enhance tribal communities' consumption of fortified food;
- improve the management of village grain banks through technical assistance in their design and operation;
- provide technical assistance and ensure that food and nutritional support are part of the treatment packages for PLHIV;
- develop various alternatives for low-cost complementary food for children between 6 to 24 months of age, support rice fortification and an improved version of Indiamix, test their efficacy and advocate for replication;
- develop and institutionalise the capacities of food security and vulnerability analysis to provide the basis for evidence-based planning by designing focused strategies; and
- improve climate change resilience for the vulnerable communities through adaptation strategies.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	2,000

India

India CP 105730, Activity 2: "Improved Nutritional Status"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 216,158 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 178,540 mt)

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

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims at developing an improved model for the Integrated Child Development Services 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.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	312,412	198,688	511,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	144,582	151,271	295,853
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart		300
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		500
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care		50,000

India CP 105730, Activity 3: "Support to Livelihood Activities"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 27,296 mt

Initiated in 2001, this activity is a continued effort of successful joint programming with IFAD, wherein WFP provides food supplements and IFAD provides cash-based inputs. The activities support poor and chronically food-insecure households in remote areas that are vulnerable to natural disasters, have limited access to markets and are largely reliant on depleting the natural resource base. This will be accomplished through the generation of productive assets and natural resource management techniques to improve their income levels and resilience.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the activity focuses on (i) achieving long-term sustainable food security through the regeneration of degraded environments and improved food production, through improved soil and water conservation practices; and (ii) higher levels of income among poor and chronically food-insecure households, through conservation

India

and the creation of assets and by building resources management capacity. Each target household will receive up to 70 days of ration (3 kg of rice per ration per day per household) in a year. In addition to food, beneficiaries will also receive cash wages through integration with IFAD projects.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	42,290	45,810	88,100
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,458	9,162	17,620
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Ha	3,500
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	125

(d) Special Operations

None

Indonesia

Country Background

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people. With 17,000 islands across three time zones and 300 ethnicities speaking 250 languages, Indonesia is an extremely diverse and geographically dispersed nation. An emerging low middle income country, Indonesia ranks 108 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. With a 2009 GDP per capita of US\$2,695, Indonesia has come a long way since the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Indonesia has maintained stable economic growth during the past decade and held its third democratic election in 2009. It is now a member of the G-20, and the largest economy in the Association of South-East Asian Nations. As the world's third largest democracy and with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia is expected to rise as a key regional and global player.



In spite of noted progress, there is further room for improvement in the areas of poverty reduction, service delivery and governance. Ongoing decentralization has not fully benefited the poor. Continued disparities among regions in terms of human development and resources are exacerbated by low capacity at provincial and local levels. According to the 2009 WFP–Government of Indonesia “Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas” launched by the President of Indonesia in May 2010, 87 million Indonesians are food-insecure. With a national prevalence of stunting among children under 5 at 37 percent, Indonesia has the fifth largest number of stunted children in the world: over 7.7 million. The country also faces the constant threat of frequent natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Indonesia

In line with the Government’s priorities and policies, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011–2015, WFP complements national efforts to achieve food and nutrition security for all Indonesians, particularly the most vulnerable. WFP contributes to MDG1 by supporting the following elements of the Government of Indonesia’s 2011–2015 “Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan”:

- increase access of the poor, particularly children under 5 and pregnant women to basic needs and social services, and adequate nutritious and safe food, and other interventions such as nutrient supplementation;
- improve food security particularly at the local level to reduce disparity among regions;
- make different efforts to overcome the poverty gap among provinces and income groups; and
- strengthen institutions at central and district levels that have a strong authority in formulating policy and programmes in food and nutrition.

Embracing WFP's transition to food assistance, WFP will have an integrated approach encompassing the following four core areas of engagement:

Indonesia

- technical assistance;
- prototyping high-impact and replicable interventions;
- enhanced monitoring and evaluation to improve knowledge management; and
- advocacy to develop and/or support sustainable food and nutrition security policies and interventions.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							11,112,831	
Special Operation							425,426	
Total							11,538,257	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	1,609	20	208	2,064	0	3,900	260,371	1,026,550
Total	1,609	20	208	2,064	0	3,900	260,371	1,026,550

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Indonesia CP 200245: "Country Programme – Indonesia (2012 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 16,586 mt/US\$260,371/US\$4,186,200

The country programme (CP) was presented to the June 2011 Executive Board session for consideration to be then approved on a no-objection basis at the November 2011 session. The CP focuses on three main areas:

- food security monitoring, by strengthening Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity;
- emergency preparedness and response in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, by strengthening Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response; and
- reducing undernutrition, by strengthening Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels.

The CP reflects the transformation Indonesia faces today as an emerging middle income country, and will support the Government's commitment to achieving food and nutrition security for all Indonesians.

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Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 1: "Strengthen Indonesian Capacity to Monitor, Analyse, Map and Address Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,086,200

This component aims to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to monitor, analyse and map the food and nutrition security situation in order to enhance the knowledge base for evidence-based planning and targeting, which will be implemented through three activities:

- enhance national capacity to identify areas of food security and nutrition interventions, and periodically monitor the situation for evidence-based planning, targeting and implementation;
- reinforce provincial capacity to implement strategic priorities through prototyping provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases, Nutrition Maps, and implementing the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System for early warning and timely planning; and
- improve the knowledge base to enhance advocacy and response.

These activities support WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
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	tool	2
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	10
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	100
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10

Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 2: "Enhance Indonesian Capacity in Disaster Preparedness and Response"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,632 mt/US\$2,800,000

This component of the CP aims to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters on three levels: national, provincial and district (local), through the following three activities:

- enhance the disaster management institutions and systems including reinforcing the logistics and emergency telecommunications (ETC) capacity of the *BNPB* (National Agency for Disaster Management) and the Rapid Response Team as well as the food security assessment capacity of the Food Security Agency;
- reinforce provincial disaster preparedness and response institutions and systems with a focus on logistics and ETC capacity; and

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- contribute to the mitigation of the impact of climate change and the strengthening of local resilience for the sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable farmers through food for assets.

Linkages to government social safety net programmes, supply chains and local purchases will be pursued, while further exploring the development of provincial capacity to respond. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,000	6,000	12,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla		4
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	tool		20
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member		10
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha		1,700
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		650
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		55
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond		3
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling		162,500
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3		90,000
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant		600
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		600
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session		24
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		24
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		52

Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 3: "Enhance Indonesian Capacity to Reduce Undernutrition below Critical Levels"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,954 mt/US\$300,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5, this component aims to strengthen Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels and will be implemented through the following activities: (i) prototyping innovative interventions and partnerships to improve household food and nutrition security, under mother and child health and nutrition

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activities, with a primary focus on children under 2, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); and (ii) supporting the scaling up of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition with priority given to children under 2 and PLW, wherever possible, through government programmes and the private sector.

Small prototyping of activities will also be pursued, such as support of government school feeding programmes and support of take-home rations/scholarships to adolescent girls in schools.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	64,900	43,900	108,800
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	16,000	72,800	88,800
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	7,500	7,500	15,000
Number of children given take-home rations	5,000		5,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	225
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	15,000
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	3,560
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	individual	108,800
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	225
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	410
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	712
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	300
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	900
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	50
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	15,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	75
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	97

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(d) Special Operations

Indonesia SO 104981: "WFP Logistics Support Unit"

Duration: 1 September 2007 — 31 March 2012

Total project commitment: US\$12,455,623

WFP's Logistics Support Unit (LSU) was established at the request of the Government and the donor community to provide logistics support for the recovery effort in Aceh and Nias, especially focusing on the improvement of port operations. The LSU's principal objective is to develop human capacity and infrastructure in order to improve the running of ports and harbours in Aceh and Nias, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

While the port development programme was completed in September 2010, in collaboration with related stakeholders, the LSU is extending the project to 31 March 2012, to incorporate additional activities to address the development of human and infrastructural resources in order to improve disaster risk reduction capacities within Aceh. Three main activities will be undertaken:

- emergency preparedness and response development;
- enhanced coordination within the disaster risk reduction community at a provincial level; and
- development of a radio communication network for emergency coordination in Aceh.

Subsequent disaster risk reduction activities will directly target *BPBA* (Aceh Province Disaster Management Agency) staff, systems and partners for capacity development. The people of Aceh will indirectly benefit from the increased efficiency in port operations and improved disaster risk reduction facilities and capabilities.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	1
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	tool	20
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	4

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Country Background

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a least developed and low-income food-deficit country, ranking 122 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. This landlocked country has a population of six million, comprising 49 officially recognized ethnic groups. It has one of the lowest population densities in Asia, at 25 people per km², with villages that are scattered, remote and cut-off from essential services. More than a quarter of the population live below the national poverty line. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is the world's most heavily bombed country per capita and two thirds of the country is still contaminated with unexploded ordnances, preventing the use of land for agriculture or animal husbandry, thereby directly impacting food security.



In this context, undernutrition remains a challenge for the country. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts and pests are common and can also lead to acute undernutrition. In 2010, undernutrition rates in one province approached 19 percent. Despite steady economic growth in recent years, Lao PDR continues to have very high chronic malnutrition rates, especially in remote areas: every second child under 5 in rural Lao People's Democratic Republic is chronically malnourished and every fifth is severely stunted. Micronutrient deficiencies affect large parts of the population, with over 40 percent of children under 5 and 63 percent of children under 2 suffering from anaemia, and almost 45 percent of children under 5, and 23 percent of women between 12 and 49 years of age affected by sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency. The 2010 Global Hunger Index describes the situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic as serious.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

WFP's vision for the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a country that is free from undernutrition and its debilitating impact on human potential and national development. WFP will support the Government in preventing and reducing wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Specifically, WFP will take the lead in supplementary feeding and provide support to therapeutic feeding. In emergencies, nutritionally balanced emergency food rations will prevent people from becoming malnourished, while those who are already malnourished will receive treatment. In addition, WFP will also build the capacity of government counterparts to respond to small-scale emergencies without external assistance. To address high stunting rates WFP will adopt a lifecycle approach, targeting children during the critical first 1000 days of life, primary and secondary school students as well as adults thereby contributing to the achievement of MDG 1.

To improve the nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and small children, WFP will deliver specialised nutrition products that ensure PLW and children between 6–23 months receive all the nutrients they need; encourage women to attend health

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centres before, during and after delivery, and provide nutrition education. These initiatives will help reduce chronic malnutrition rates and contribute to MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

In over 1,500 primary schools, WFP will combine a nutritious snack for children between 2–5 years of age with nutrition-related messages to improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren and their families, in order to encourage school enrolment and attendance in line with MDGs 1 and 2. Education is essential for breaking the inter-generational transmission of stunting. To ensure sustainability, WFP is working in close cooperation with the Government to gradually hand over school meals activities.

Livelihood initiatives for nutrition will support adults to improve nutrition for their families. Food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities that improve nutrition and increase food security will focus on chronically food-insecure households and communities in deficit areas. In areas where farmers produce a surplus but still struggle with high stunting levels, WFP will work to enhance productivity and link farmers to markets, and provide nutrition education so the increased income can benefit the nutritional status of the whole family. These activities contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger and MDG 1.

In its efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies as per MDG1, WFP will work closely with the Government and the private sector to fortify locally produced foods to be used in WFP interventions and marketed across the country.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							14,528,172	
Total							14,528,172	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	3,625	0	620	3,192	516	7,953	495,392	1,075,234
Total	3,625	0	620	3,192	516	7,953	495,392	1,075,234

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Lao PDR CP 200242: "Country Programme – Lao PDR (2012 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,140 mt/US\$1,197,434/US\$6,355,490

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The “WFP Country Strategy 2011 – 2015” focuses on reducing undernutrition in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. WFP will support government efforts to reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. The country programme (CP) will implement the strategy through the following five components:

- emergency preparedness and response;
- mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN);
- school meals;
- livelihood initiatives for nutrition; and
- food fortification and marketing.

Component 1 of the CP focuses on strengthening the Government's capacity at the national, provincial and district levels to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Components 2, 3, and 4 address stunting through an innovative five-step approach involving: problem analysis, awareness raising, nutrition education, opportunities for action and follow-up, and celebration of success through awards and prizes given to communities that have effectively followed the programme. Under component 5, technical support will be provided for food fortification with a view to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. Specific criteria for hand-over to the Government or market sustainability will be applied under each component.

The CP is in line with the Government's “Seventh National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011 -2015)” and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2012 - 2015), and supports the achievement of MDG1. It responds to the recommendations of the 2009 country portfolio evaluation and contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Lao PDR CP 200242, Activity 1: "Emergency Preparedness and Response"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$339,500

In the context of increased natural disasters, which are partly attributable to climate change, the Lao People's Democratic Republic will likely continue to face emergency situations that lead to wasting and a greater risk of mortality. While the average national wasting rate stands at 6 percent, in certain locations at specific times the wasting rates can reach emergency levels. WFP's direct response to wasting will be carried out under in the framework of possible emergency operations in the event of a significant shock or crisis. However, its disaster preparedness efforts will be covered by component 1 of the CP which contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 2.

The Government has taken important steps to strengthen its capacity to respond to disasters. It has established a National Disaster Management Office and co-chairs the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for humanitarian activity. Under the CP, WFP will work to further strengthen the capacity of the Government at the national, provincial and district levels to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

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WFP will offer comprehensive training involving simulations, and will arrange a package of technical support, including consultations and field backup, to assist the Government as it begins to respond to smaller-scale emergencies on its own. WFP will seek partnerships and coordinate with international NGOs such as Oxfam and RedR and United Nations agencies including UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO, which have expertise and experience in these areas. It is envisioned that most of the small-scale disasters affecting less than 5,000 people will be handled by the Government (in collaboration with NGOs, if necessary) by the end of this CP.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	1
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	360
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	60

Lao PDR CP 200242, Activity 2: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 6,985 mt/US\$2,027,340

WFP's MCHN activities aim to prevent stunting in children under 2 and to promote the increased utilization of health facilities by PLW. This component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

An integrated nutrition intervention for women and children will be implemented at two levels – in villages and at health facilities. At the village level, Plumpy'Doz, a peanut-based paste used to prevent undernutrition, will be provided to all children 6–23 months of age. This product provides the essential micronutrients and additional calories needed to promote healthy growth. In health facilities, PLW will receive rice rations for health checks before and after delivery, and for giving birth at the health facility. The aim is to ensure that women access pre- and post-natal care and have safe deliveries assisted by health staff. While the food ration will contribute towards meeting their caloric needs, WFP will also provide Nutributter, a specialised nutrition product, to help improve their micronutrient intake.

In addition, village-based nutrition training will increase the nutritional knowledge of mothers and caretakers of children (including men) as well as that of health facility staff. The trainings are tailored towards ethnic groups, have a life-skills approach and aim to provide communities with information to bring about positive changes in their nutrition-related behaviour.

Through these activities, WFP addresses the high rates of stunting in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and contributes to national efforts to reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality. The project is also in line with the UNDAF, the Lao People's Democratic Republic Government's 2009 "National Nutritional Strategy" and WFP's partnership on the REACH and Scaling Up Nutrition initiatives.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	20,797	12,353	33,150
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	8,543	24,607	33,150

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	6,090
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	80
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	3,075

Lao PDR CP 200242, Activity 3: "School Meals"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 21,937 mt

The school meals component of the CP aims to improve education outcomes in assisted primary and secondary schools by increasing net enrolment rates, reducing the gender gap and reducing drop-out rates. The component supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 and through the “School Meals Transition” initiative also contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

School meals and take-home rations work as an incentive for both children and their parents, adding to and reinforcing the value of education. Together with the nutrition training materials, they help to improve the nutritional status of families both in the short and long term. Ultimately, education helps to break the inter-generational cycle of chronic malnutrition: educated children grow into men and women who produce and earn more, who are more equipped to prevent stunting in their own children, and more likely to send them to school.

In parallel, WFP provides technical assistance to the Government's “National School Meals Programme”. The “National School Meals Programme” will take a home-grown school meals approach, resourcing commodities from local markets or individuals to the extent possible. The programme will be established in 66 schools in two districts starting in the 2011/2012 school year. It will be subsequently scaled up to most of the schools in the three northern provinces (Phongsaly, Luangnamtha and Oudomxay) by the end of 2013. Meanwhile, WFP will cover the remaining districts and expand to new areas. WFP is exploring the possibility of fortifying some of the staple food commodities in order to ensure the nutritional value of the meals.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	125,648	128,233	253,881
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	102,330	104,815	207,145
Number of children given take-home rations	22,201	22,379	44,580
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	2,337	2,355	4,692
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	513	
Monetary value of food transferred	US\$	4,324,445	
Number of boarding school children assisted by WFP	school	4,962	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	4,143	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	2	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	35,105	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	172,040	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,564	
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	39,888	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	5	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	216	

Lao PDR CP 200242, Activity 4: "Livelihood Initiatives for Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,218 mt/US\$1,197,433/US\$1,120,650

To decrease high chronic malnutrition rates, WFP will identify context-specific Livelihood Initiatives for Nutrition. In deficit areas, WFP will identify the key nutritional constraints in communities and use FFA and CFA projects. In rice-surplus areas, the emphasis will be on Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities and on creating a pro-nutrition value chain. Where communities face serious short-term food constraints, FFA and CFA activities will include the creation of vegetable gardens, poultry raising, the construction of access roads, and sanitation projects that address the specific nutritional challenges (e.g. dietary diversity, protein consumption, market access, high burden of disease) in a particular area. To address their urgent food deficits and in exchange for the time and effort invested in the projects, communities will receive food rations, cash or vouchers. The choice of transfer (food or cash) will be made on the basis of market analysis, including the availability of nutritious foods for purchase. Participation will be voluntary based on self-targeting at the village level.

In areas where communities produce a food surplus but continue to face high levels of stunting, WFP will work with partners to improve the productivity and competitiveness of

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rice and peanut farmers, and enhance their linkages to markets through innovative purchasing models. Taken together, these efforts should increase their incomes. Through nutrition education at the village level, WFP will then provide participants with the knowledge they need to use this increased income to improve the nutrition and health status of their families and communities. The P4P initiative will partner with supply-side NGOs and United Nations agencies, and will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Furthermore, the programme will build on its successful partnerships with IFAD-supported government agencies at the provincial level and will strengthen the capacity of local governments to lead these efforts by joint planning and monitoring. These activities will support WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	21,431	21,289	42,720
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,767	7,049	12,816
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	2,143	2,129	4,272

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	4,272
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	105,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	90
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	250
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	30
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	2,000
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	500
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	900
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	23
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	11,500
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	20
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	15

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Lao PDR CP 200242, Activity 5: "Food Fortification and Marketing"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$2,868,000

There are three principal interventions for addressing micronutrient deficiencies: supplementation, diet diversification, and fortification. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, supplementation programmes for vitamin A and iron are well-established with support from UNICEF and WHO to the Lao Ministry of Health. However, the rates of vitamin A deficiency and anaemia still remain unacceptably high, suggesting a need for complementary approaches. WFP will address diet diversification as part of the larger effort to reduce stunting through nutrition education and activities under the Livelihood Initiatives for Nutrition component. In addition, food fortification will be supported as a specific and cost-effective way to tackle micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP's efforts will focus on both product development and the creation of market linkages. A number of possibilities will be explored for fortified products: supporting smallholder farmers to grow varieties of bio-fortified rice developed for high micronutrient content; encouraging the development of an edible oil plant; supporting fortified noodle production, and investing in the development and production of a low-cost, lipid-based ready-to-use food. WFP will support feasibility studies for these different options and, based on the results, provide technical support and fortification-related equipment for the options with the greatest potential. WFP will work with the private sector, the Government and international organizations with expertise in micronutrient deficiencies to carry out these activities.

The delivered products will directly address micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia and WFP will help link these products to markets. The bio-fortified rice, the edible oil, and the special nutritional products could be used in MCHN, school meals and Livelihood Initiatives for Nutrition activities under this CP, as well as in emergency operations. As the Lao Government gradually takes over WFP-supported programmes such as the school meals programme, it will create a market for products. Finally, through nutrition awareness and education campaigns WFP will attempt to generate demand among the wider public. This component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4				
Capacity Development: Food Fortification				
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities			counterpart	120
Number of factories supported			factory	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Myanmar

Country Background

Myanmar has a population of 59 million and is the largest country in Southeast Asia. Over the past years, it has maintained its annual GDP growth at 5 percent which has led to improvements in some poverty-related indicators. However, there are significant disparities in Myanmar and equity issues remain a challenge, especially between rural and urban areas. Myanmar is categorised as a least developed country and considered one of the poorest nations in Asia, ranking 132 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the 2010 “Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment”, the national prevalence of moderate malnutrition among children under 5 remains high at 32 percent, the SAM rate is 9 percent.



Several states and divisions suffer from high levels of food insecurity, such as Magway division and Kachin, while in Chin, Northern Rakhine and Shan states, the incidence of food poverty ranges from 9 percent to 25 percent. Myanmar is also prone to natural disasters and vulnerable to effects of climate change, which further impedes socioeconomic progress. In 2010, severe floods and a cyclone affected Rakhine state; in 2011 an earthquake hit eastern Shan and heavy rains flooded large areas of Bago and Kayin, displacing thousands.

In November 2010, Myanmar held its first elections in twenty years and a new civilian government was formed in March 2011. One year later, there are still uncertainties about respective roles and responsibilities at the central and regional levels. With the launch by the Government of the Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation initiative, engagement with international organisations is increasing. However, Myanmar is still in a transition period and radical change cannot be expected in the near future. Travel restrictions continue to hamper humanitarian operations across the country. The need for permits to transport food and other goods, as well as import restrictions on equipment and vehicles remain challenges for WFP and its partners.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Myanmar

WFP's assistance in Myanmar is founded on four strategic pillars: i) maintaining and expanding access; ii) strengthening the food production chain; iii) improving the quality, quantity, and diversity of food intake; and iv) building partnerships and strengthening national capacity. In 2012 WFP will continue its PRRO focusing on the improvement of the food security, nutrition status and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the most food-insecure areas of the country. WFP activities will 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 production of nutritious food and appropriate nutrition programmes.

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Aligned with MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, WFP's activities are designed to respond to shocks and enhance the resilience and coping capacity of vulnerable households through food assistance.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							47,594,261	
Total							47,594,261	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	53,021	1,728	905	1,296	157	57,108	1,851,949	0
Total	53,021	1,728	905	1,296	157	57,108	1,851,949	0

(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\$1,851,949

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

- respond to the immediate food needs of people affected by shocks, in line with WFP 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 WFP 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 WFP 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 WFP 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, food-insecure populations in Kayah and Kayin as well, if and when access permits. Relief assistance will be continued in Northern Rakhine state, taking into

Myanmar

consideration social and economic restrictions, which impact the food security, livelihoods and nutritional situation of the population.

The food basket is based on a daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person. To address micronutrient deficiencies, salt and oil are also included. WFP has considered beneficiary preferences in the selection of foods and will continue the local production of blended food for its nutrition programmes.

Nutrition activities will be implemented in all project areas through the provision of food to anti-retroviral therapy clients and tuberculosis clients on directly observed treatment, short course, 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 between 3 to 5 years of age in early childhood development centres. Integrated livelihood activities will be supported through food for assets and food for training while cash transfers will be used to maximize their impact. 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.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	957,320	883,678	1,840,998
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	2,840	11,360	14,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	14,470	14,470	28,940
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	171,838	171,838	343,676
	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	40,671	40,671	81,342
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	6,174	6,173	12,347

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Myanmar

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of days rations were provided	day	511,800
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	400
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	1,800
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	160
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	1,000
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	20
Number of water springs developed	water spring	20
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (HIV and AIDS)	participant	200
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	2,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	150
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	12,000
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	6,000
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	5,500
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	170,000
School Feeding		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	7
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	800
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	300,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,000
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	98

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Nepal

Country Background

With a population of 28 million, Nepal is struggling to establish a new government after a decade-long civil conflict. Nepal is one of the poorest countries in South Asia, ranking 138 out of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Fifty-five percent of the population live 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, with only 44 percent of women being literate compared to 70 percent of men. The majority of the population are subsistence farmers highly dependent upon rain-fed agriculture.



Over 3.4 million Nepalese people are estimated to be food-insecure. 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 above 70 percent and where wasting exceeds 20 percent. Forty-one percent of Nepalese are undernourished and 24 percent of women have a body mass index below 18.5. Anaemia prevalence is also high with 36 percent of women, 48 percent of pre-school age children and 70 percent of children under 2 years of age being anaemic.

The combination of the global economic and food price crises and frequent natural disasters are deepening poverty and exacerbating food insecurity. Over the last 12 months, the prices for key commodities are higher than they were at the height of the global food crisis in 2008. Harsh terrain, geographic isolation, civil unrest and lack of infrastructure further complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, establish markets and transport food.

Nepal's decade-long civil war officially ended in November 2006 with the signing of a "Comprehensive Peace Agreement". However, 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 country programme (CP), in support of MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

The PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan" provides food assistance to refugees living in camps in eastern Nepal. The refugees are entirely reliant upon external assistance for their daily subsistence. The other PRRO "Assistance to Food-Insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal" aims to provide critical food assistance to people recovering from the "triple shocks" of drought, high food prices and continued political instability. The country programme (CP) addresses chronic food insecurity by supporting government activities in three priority sectors: health, education and infrastructure.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							105,053,532	
Development Operation							12,653,275	
Total							117,706,807	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	58,944	7,555	473	717	791	68,480	11,812,346	0
DEV	700	0	1,648	7,980	4	10,332	0	0
Total	59,644	7,555	2,121	8,697	795	78,812	11,812,346	0

(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

Total food commitment: 30,876 mt

Since 1992, WFP in collaboration with partners has been providing food assistance to refugees from Bhutan in camps located in eastern Nepal. In 2008, third-country resettlement was introduced as the only sustainable solution available; seventy percent of refugees have since submitted declarations of interest for third-country resettlement and by July 2011, approximately 50,000 refugees were resettled. Due to the decrease in refugees residing in the seven camps of the Jhapa and Morang districts, a gradual camp consolidation was initiated at the end of 2010, whereby only two camps would remain by the end of 2012.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, WFP will continue to assist the remaining refugees with the following objectives:

- 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 general food distributions, supplementary feeding for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the elderly and chronically ill, and through the participation in supplementary activities such as vocational training and income-generating activities. The latter activities are also accessible to host-community members.

The general food basket and ration scale are in line with the average minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day. All children 6–59 months of age and

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tuberculosis patients and people living with HIV also receive micronutrient powder to reduce rates of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies with a ration of one package every other day throughout the whole year.

In implementing this activity, WFP and UNHCR are working closely with the National Unit for Coordination of Refugee Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the central level, and the Refugee Coordination Unit of the District Administration Office at the local level. 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	26,933	28,067	55,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	26,933	28,067	55,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	26,933	28,067	55,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,375	275	1,650
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	24	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	4,850	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	1,375	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	48	

Nepal PRRO 200152: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountains Regions of Nepal"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

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, recurrent drought and sustained high food prices. The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, and with the Government's three-year "Interim Development Plan", in 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.

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

Participants in the projects receive rice and pulses for every working day; ten days of work will provide the equivalent of half the monthly 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. Participants in these cash-based interventions will receive the value of the equivalent daily food ration either as cash only or as 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 under this PRRO warrant blanket coverage of micronutrient powder. Micronutrient powder will be provided to all children 6–59 months of age in communities targeted for FFA or CFA activities. High rates of wasting in targeted food-insecure 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	605,371	604,404	1,209,775
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		192,070	192,070
	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	71,000
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	289,999
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	413,901
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	29,212
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	96,485
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	9,398,634
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,945
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	80
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	409
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	5
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	278
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Nepal CP 100930: "Country Programme - Nepal (2002–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 197,683 mt

The CP was initially approved for five years from 2002 to 2006, and was extended until 2012 through three budget revisions to adjust to the delayed United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle. The last budget revision is in line with the three-year development plan of the Government of Nepal. The programme plans to implement FFA and food for training (FFT) projects under Activity 1, school meals under Activity 2 and mother-and-child health care (MCHC) under Activity 3. FFA and FFT activities have not been carried out in the last three years due to lack of funding but are planned to resume at the end of 2011 and are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. School meals and MCHC activities are aligned with 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. MCHC activities support PLW as well as young children with monthly take-home rations to address micronutrient deficiencies and malnutrition.

Nepal CP 100930, Activity 1: "Food for Work Activity"

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 85,854 mt

In line with Strategic Objective 3, FFA aims to facilitate small-scale construction and maintenance work that complements and improves the quality of school meals and MCHC activities.

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This activity has not been implemented since 2008 due to resource shortfalls, but will be resumed at the end of 2011. Targeted beneficiaries are members of the communities where school meals and MCHC 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	12	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	100	

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

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 61,620 mt

In 2012, 1800 targeted primary education institutions in 11 far and mid-west districts will be supported with mid-day meals and take-home rations for girls. In line with the Government's primary education policy, this also includes the provision of school meals to early childhood development centres, school outreach programmes and flexible school programmes (alternative school programmes). The mid-day meal of *haluwa* is made of super cereal and vegetable ghee/oil. Subject to 80 percent attendance, each girl also receives two litres of cooking oil per month as an incentive to attend classes regularly.

WFP in collaboration with UNICEF also provides a take-home ration to girls in selected schools located in an additional five *Terai* districts, where girls' enrolment, attendance and retention rates are low. In addition, the "One Laptop per Child Project" is implemented in two far-west districts through a national NGO (Open Learning Exchange Nepal) with the goal of equipping rural children with individual laptops and increasing access to quality education through information-and-communication technology based education. Digital learning materials on food, nutrition and agriculture are being developed linking with the prescribed government curriculum in primary grades for science, health and physical education. All activities under school meals are in line with Strategic Objective 4.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	255,144	249,256	504,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	105,000	105,000	210,000
Number of children given take-home rations	64,000		64,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	51,000		51,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	10
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	5,250
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	10,500
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	5,250
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	99,750
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	199,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	99,750
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	18,000

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

Duration: 1 January 2002 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 26,212 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the health and nutritional status of PLW and children 6–36 months of age through the provision of monthly take-home rations of super cereal in 47 health centres. A national NGO provides capacity support to 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:

- prevent or reduce the prevalence of underweight among young children;
- reduce anaemia among PLW and children 6–36 months of age;
- increase regular utilization of community-based MCHC outreach services; and
- increase awareness and knowledge of health and nutrition among PLW.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	25,500	14,500	40,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	11,000	29,000	40,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	11,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	47
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	11,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Pakistan

Country Background

Pakistan remains vulnerable to widespread socio-political, economic and environmental volatility. An ever-deteriorating security situation and successive crises have brought the economy to a near standstill; with unemployment increasing and wage levels unable to keep pace with an inflation rate estimated at 16 percent at the end of 2010. As such, the poorest sectors of society have suffered an estimated 30 percent reduction in purchasing power since 2008.



Consequently there has been a sharp decline in food security despite adequate food availability at the national level. By 2009, almost 50 percent of the population, or 83 million people, were food-insecure, up from 38 percent in 2003. In the aftermath of the unprecedented flooding in 2010, this figure is likely to have risen to 90 million. The burden is disproportionately concentrated in the most volatile areas along Pakistan's western border including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Balochistan, where food insecurity remains a major contributor to impaired development. With militant extremism continuing to exact its heaviest toll in these areas, there is a clear geographic overlap between extreme food insecurity and other forms of insecurity.

Pakistan is also confronted with other worryingly poor developmental indicators. An average 30 percent of the population have lived below the poverty line over the last ten years. Recent assessments show no improvement in a literacy rate of 57 percent or poor nutritional indicators recorded in 2001 which include 13 percent wasting, 37 percent stunting and 38 percent underweight among children aged 6–59 months. Following the floods of 2010, GAM rates amongst some affected groups were found to be as high as 23 percent, well above the emergency threshold. Progress in narrowing the gender gap remains limited and women still face considerable difficulties in accessing employment and education opportunities.

While the effects of recent crises have since eased, access not only to adequate food but also socio-economic opportunities remains significantly compromised. Tentative analyses indicate a strong likelihood that these trends will continue; risking an entrenchment of vulnerability which is likely, in turn, to further exacerbate insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Pakistan

With the upward trend in food insecurity across Pakistan, needs remain significant. Alongside the incidence of successive crises in recent years, interventions to support the most vulnerable during times of emergency and foster socio-economic stabilization have emerged as WFP's forte. Broadly, WFP's portfolio of assistance in 2012 has been designed to address declining food security and other socio-economic indicators, while augmenting disaster preparedness capacities.

A single PRRO draws upon a range of WFP's strengths. These include: the unconditional supply of relief food rations to those affected by conflict in the country's north-west; school meals interventions to promote enrolment, attendance and retention, and provide safety-net

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support to entire families; conditional livelihood support activities aimed at restoring income-generating opportunities and rebuilding assets; and nutritional programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition amongst women and children.

In order to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities amongst government and other humanitarian counterparts, a special operation will account for the construction of strategically positioned emergency response depots, in which contingency relief stocks will be stored to allow for rapid response in the event of future crises.

WFP activities adhere to the objectives of the MDGs and fall within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Pakistan. The PRRO addresses MDG1 by contributing to the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, while also pursuing MDGs 2, 4 and 5. Gender equality, MDG3, is a cross-cutting issue that is addressed by actively involving women and girls in assistance measures. Livelihood support activities also promote sustainable environmental practices, contributing to MDG7.

WFP participates in all thematic working groups for the One-UN pilot in Pakistan, and serves as co-chair for Disaster Risk Management. Collaboration with United Nations counterparts remains a priority, and includes key partnerships with UNICEF for the implementation of nutrition programmes, and with UNDP and FAO for livelihood support interventions.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								325,971,945
Special Operation								16,833,223
Total								342,805,168
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	269,922	14,811	27,720	35,015	11,355	358,824	13,736,317	0
Total	269,922	14,811	27,720	35,015	11,355	358,824	13,736,317	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Pakistan PRRO 200145: "Food Assistance for Household Food Security, Early Recovery, Peace and Social Stability"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

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

Against a backdrop of rising food insecurity and declining engagement in socio-economic opportunities amongst the most vulnerable segments of society in Pakistan, this operation concurrently promotes household food security, post-shock recovery and social stability. In

Pakistan

support of WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, the project aims to:

- save lives and avert hunger amongst internally displaced and other crisis-affected persons;
- establish and enhance government disaster risk management measures; and
- restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods amongst groups in post-crisis transition.

Amid ongoing conflict in Pakistan's north-west, which continues to critically and abruptly compromise the food security of affected groups, a monthly family food ration will be provided to IDPs and returnees. The food basket consists of wheat flour, pulses, oil and salt; with supplementary rations of high-energy biscuits and ready-to-use supplementary food supplied to infants and children in order to avoid deteriorations in their nutritional status. This unconditional transfer is also crucial in facilitating the return process by ensuring basic needs continue to be met despite adverse availability and access conditions at home.

WFP will additionally implement a range of early recovery activities for conflict-affected returnees and other food-insecure groups, aiming to simultaneously maintain adequate food consumption and forestall more protracted socio-economic declines. Through educational support measures, schools are used as a channel to reach the most vulnerable families with food-based safety nets, while promoting the development of social and human capital. Families of primary schoolchildren will receive take-home rations of wheat flour; while every enrolled girl will be provided with vegetable oil, subject to her regular attendance. High-energy biscuits will be distributed on-site amongst all pre- and primary school students, in order to address short-term hunger and improve concentration and learning.

Marginalized farmers, landless families and those who have lost a high proportion of their assets will be targeted for participation in food-for-assets, food-for-training and cash-for-assets activities aimed at rebuilding livelihoods and assets. Participants will receive family food rations of wheat flour and vegetable oil, or cash transfers equivalent in value. WFP aims, where possible, to infuse activities with disaster risk reduction objectives to help communities withstand the impact of future disasters.

Targeted nutritional support initiatives will treat screened cases of moderate acute malnutrition amongst young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Specialised supplementary food will be provided to malnourished children aged 6–59 months, while PLW will receive fortified blended foods. As a preventive measure, supplementary food will also be distributed on a blanket basis to children in particularly at-risk areas.

The operation will additionally contribute to augmenting government capacities in disaster risk management, developing local food processing and production industries, and strengthening national partnerships. The latter includes joint efforts by WFP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas Secretariat to rebuild communities in the wake of conflict across this highly insecure area. An inbuilt flexibility will allow for immediate shifts in programme modality where necessary, and the ability to respond to a limited surge in requirements.

Pakistan

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	3,813,000	3,746,000	7,559,000
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	606,100	819,600
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	569,000	593,000	1,162,000
Number of children given take-home rations	326,800	281,200	608,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	322,000	281,200	603,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	20,790	7,810	28,600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	20,788	83,152	103,940
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	220,500	229,500	450,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	330
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	100
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	450,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	7,135,413
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	48,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	4,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	15,000
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	2,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	28,600
School Feeding		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	554,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	603,200
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	11,530

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

Pakistan

(d) Special Operations

Pakistan SO 200181: "Logistics Cluster Coordination to Support the Humanitarian Community and Enhancement Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity"

Duration: 13 August 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total project commitment: US\$83,176,998

Launched in the immediate aftermath of the monsoon flooding that hit Pakistan in August 2010, this operation aimed to ensure a coordinated and effective logistics and telecommunications response to the disaster. In 2012, the emphasis of the operation will be on strengthening preparedness measures in the event of future emergencies, contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 5. In order to augment response capacities amongst both federal and provincial government departments, in addition to other humanitarian operators in the country, up to four emergency response depots will be constructed across the country in 2012, of a total nine to be completed throughout the entire duration of the project.

Specific locations have been selected in consultation with all stakeholders and based on statistical analyses of historical disaster frequency and population density in Pakistan. As such, the first phase scheduled for 2012 will involve the construction of depots at the priority sites of Quetta, Lahore, Gilgit and Sukkur. This will be followed by the establishment of facilities in Hyderabad, Muzaffargarh, Islamabad, Peshawar, and Muzaffarabad.

Contingency stocks of emergency response items will be pre-positioned at these facilities for coordinated delivery during an emergency, and include medical, WASH, shelter and other non-food items, as well as food stocks. Each depot will provide both open and covered storage space including temperature-controlled areas for sensitive items, and helipads where required. WFP will also provide training to government and humanitarian counterparts in areas such as supply-chain and inventory management, storekeeping and sudden-onset disaster response simulation. Basic logistics cluster coordination services will also continue to be provided in 2012, including the supply of geographic information system and mapping tools.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5				
Special Operations (Cluster)				
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services		number		20
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared		number		20
Special Operations (Logs)				
Number of Government counterparts trained		number		50
Number of contingency plans developed or updated		number		2
Number of logistics hubs established		number		4
Total storage space made available (mt)		mt		20,000

Philippines

Country Background

Comprised of over 7,100 islands, the Philippines is a low middle-income, food-deficit country with an estimated population of 92 million. The Philippines is ranked 97 out of 169 surveyed countries in the 2010 Human Development Report. Over half of the population live in rural areas with agriculture and remittances from abroad making up a large portion of the country's economy. The “Second Philippines Progress Report on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals” of 2005 reported 57 percent of households are unable to access the national, minimum daily requirement of 2,150 kcal per person. The 2009 emergency nutrition and food security assessment showed extremely worrying levels of GAM: among children 6 to 24 months old at 22 percent and among children under 5 at 9.6 percent. The country is also considered one of the world's most disaster-prone countries and is ranked 12th among 200 countries according to the 2009 Mortality Risk Index of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.



Mindanao, a major group of islands located in the south, has suffered from over four decades of conflict resulting in the destruction of private property, social infrastructure and an overall degradation of living standards. The conflict between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and government forces which escalated in Central Mindanao in 2008, resulted in the displacement of over 700,000 persons; a quarter of whom were displaced for more than a year. The return process is now almost complete; however, various assessments indicate that returnees continue to face challenges in re-establishing their livelihoods. Furthermore, incidences of family feuds (*rido*) have been on the rise. Mindanao 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 the children in Mindanao complete primary school, which is half the national average.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Philippines

WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines in 2006 following a ten-year absence. The office was re-opened, following a government request and a World Bank-led joint needs assessment in 2004 and 2005. The assessment had confirmed the need for food assistance to support displaced populations, to support education and nutrition activities, and to provide, where possible, a 'peace dividend' in conflict-affected communities in central and western Mindanao.

Since 2006, WFP has implemented several activities in Mindanao, such as emergency school meals, supplementary feeding, vulnerable group feeding for IDPs, food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT). These activities were implemented in conflict-affected areas where levels of poverty and food insecurity are high due to a combination of man-made and natural disasters. In 2006 and 2009, WFP complemented the national government in Luzon in their emergency response to natural disasters namely Typhoons Reming, Tropical Storm Ondoy and Typhoon Pepeng. In 2010, WFP launched the disaster risk reduction programme as part

Philippines

of the PRRO. Overall WFP programmes in the Philippines are in line with the development goals of the Government and MDGs 1, 2 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							24,155,474	
Development Operation							1,070,000	
Total							25,225,474	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	18,210	793	380	1,080	0	20,463	1,100,000	600,000
Total	18,210	793	380	1,080	0	20,463	1,100,000	600,000

(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 and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 April 2012

Total food commitment: 58,012 mt

This existing PRRO has been extended for four months to bridge the gap with the planned follow-up operation. The next phase of the operation is currently under preparation and is expected to be submitted to the Executive Board for consideration in February 2012. The main goal of the PRRO is to support peace building in Mindanao by addressing the relief needs of IDPs and the early recovery needs of returnees in areas where poverty, food security, nutrition and basic education indicators are far below the national average, particularly in the conflict-affected provinces. The project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

The emergency school meals activity is conducted as on-site feeding for schools located in remote areas with returnee households. Children from targeted schools will be provided with hot meals consisting of rice, beans and oil. This food basket provided by WFP will continue to be complemented by vegetables and other food items supplied by the community.

The contingency component will continue to be critical during this period as Philippines is highly vulnerable to natural and manmade disasters. Stocks of 200 mt of high-energy biscuits will be maintained in WFP stores. The utilization of the contingency stocks will mainly involve life-saving rations adequate for two to three weeks for disaster-affected populations.

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Children 6–23 months of age in areas with very high prevalence rates of GAM will receive the ready-to-use supplementary food, Plumpy'Doz, through a blanket supplementary feeding programme. WFP is also implementing supplementary feeding under community-based management for acute malnutrition in areas where appropriate partnerships with UNICEF and NGOs exist. Undernourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will also receive rice and beans through health facilities at both municipal and community levels. As part of a Joint UN Programme, WFP will implement a micronutrient powder programme in selected areas of the Zamboanga Peninsula to improve the nutritional quality of home-prepared complementary foods for children 6–24 months with a view to significantly reducing and preventing anaemia.

FFA activities will entail community efforts to create or rehabilitate productive rural assets based on local priorities. This includes support to agricultural production, natural resource and environment management and mitigation, the construction of post-harvest facilities and the improvement of access to and construction of basic social services. The average ration size per person per day is 6 kg of rice for unskilled labour. The number of work days depends on accomplished outputs based on established work norms.

FFT activities will focus on areas such as peace building, farmer field schools, income-generating activities, watershed management and local level disaster preparedness and response. The ration size is 3 kg of rice per person per day. The training support to returnee and IDP farmers is also integrated with ongoing government programmes. The number of FFA and FFT beneficiaries will be defined following discussions with local communities which have yet to be finalized.

During this period WFP will also continue to implement the disaster risk reduction programme. This component has been of high relevance considering the increased frequency of disasters especially floods. WFP activities, except the micronutrient powder programme and disaster risk reduction activities, will be reflected in the “Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan” for 2012, which is currently under preparation.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	75,480	72,520	148,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	8,160	7,840	16,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	8,160	7,840	16,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	12,000	36,000	48,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	40,800	39,200	80,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,100	4,900	10,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,120	5,880	12,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Planned
Unit of Measure		
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	34
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	12,000
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100

Philippines PRRO 200296: "Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and other Food-Insecure Households in Conflict-Affected Areas of Central Mindanao and Strengthening National Capacity on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 44,732 mt/US\$2,600,000/US\$2,000,000

Through this new PRRO, WFP will target food-insecure and/ malnourished groups adversely affected by the 2008-2009 escalation of conflict in Mindanao, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. These vulnerable groups include IDPs, returnees and resettled populations. Those affected by the 2008–2009 upsurges in conflict but not physically displaced may be targeted as well when assessment results show that their livelihoods were affected; some of these groups were unable to plant crops as the security-constrained environment made access to agricultural inputs difficult.

Emergency school meals will target remote schools with low participation rates and inadequate hygiene facilities such as health facilities, potable water and cooking utensils and storage. These activities will be further enhanced by strengthening partnerships with other United Nations agencies and development partners whose projects are geared towards the rehabilitation and maintenance of school infrastructure, such as classrooms, school supplies and hygiene facilities. Pupils will receive a hot mid-morning snack cooked by the parent-teacher community association at the school using rice, beans and oil. This food basket provided by WFP will continue to be complemented by vegetables and other food items supplied by the community.

Children 6–23 months of age in areas with very high prevalence of GAM will receive Plumpy'Doz through a blanket supplementary feeding programme. Where appropriate, existing partnerships with UNICEF and NGOs such as Save the Children will be expanded and supplementary feeding for children will be delivered as targeted feeding. Malnourished PLW will also receive rice and beans through rural health facilities at the community level. Overall, these activities will be concentrated in areas where government nutritional monitoring systems are in place and/or opportunities exist to partner with the Department of Health, United Nations agencies, and/or NGOs providing broader support to the health system. As part of a joint United Nations programme, WFP will continue with a micronutrient powder programme in selected areas of the Zamboanga Peninsula to improve the nutritional quality of home-prepared complementary foods of children (6–24 months) with a view to significantly reducing and preventing anaemia.

FFA activities are essentially self-targeted and food rations are calculated based on 75 percent of the market wage rate. The food basket will consist of rice and beans, and the ration

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size will be output-based. The number of FFA/FFT beneficiaries will be defined following discussions with local communities which have yet to be finalized.

In line with the WFP goal to pilot and scale up innovative solutions to tackle food insecurity, the PRRO will provide an opportunity to pilot CFA in Mindanao. These activities will be built on the relatively successful similar activities implemented in Luzon as part of recovery activities in 2010. It is noteworthy that the Government is implementing conditional cash transfers as part of poverty alleviation measures. This is in addition to the fact that one NGO has already piloted a vouchers programme in Mindanao. All these ongoing projects provide WFP the opportunity to design a pilot which builds on experiences on the ground.

During this period WFP will seek to scale up the disaster risk reduction programme to include provinces in Central Mindanao. WFP will reflect the needs related to emergency school meals, FFA, FFT and supplementary feeding under the “Food Security” section of the “Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan” which is under preparation.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	337,630	322,470	660,100
Number of IDP beneficiaries	15,300	14,700	30,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	8,160	7,840	16,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		36,000	36,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	51,000	49,000	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	26,520	25,480	52,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	36,720	35,280	72,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	26,100
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	34
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	12,000
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	100,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	360

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Philippines DEV 200297: "Capacity Building on Local Complementary Food Production"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,500,000

Appropriate nutritional intake is important for population groups of humanitarian concern, such as children, particularly during emergencies as disasters are known to cause a rapid deterioration in the nutritional status of children. In the Philippines, natural disasters such as typhoons and floods are frequent, causing prolonged displacements which effectively cut people off from normal sources of food. Recent experiences during the heavy flooding in 2009 in northern Philippines highlighted the need to have ready-to-use foods strategically pre-positioned during the rainy season.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP is currently working with several relevant national agencies and the private sector to develop appropriate ready-to-use foods for children under 5. The initial support for this product development has been provided by the Transition Opportunity Fund. Using the Transition Opportunity Fund as 'seed money,' WFP will develop a two-year project to be funded by other donors, including the private sector.

Specific to this undertaking, WFP has already engaged a senior food technologist as the project leader of the ongoing collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology on "Local Production of Ready to Use Foods". Feasibility and acceptability surveys, formative research, efficacy and effectiveness trials are among the important aspects of this project. Involvement of interested private companies at the onset of the project will help ensure wide-scale production capacity which is envisioned to support the Government's own safety net programmes.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Sri Lanka

Country Background

A lower middle-income country with a population of 20 million, Sri Lanka is struggling with the after-effects of the 26-year civil war that ended in May 2009. The conflict caused a mass exodus of 300,000 people who had fled fighting along the north-eastern coast. After having sustained serious livelihood losses, the majority of them returned in 2010 and 2011 to their areas of origin. However due to limited basic services and infrastructure and other factors such as high food prices and climate change, the re-establishment of their livelihoods has been slow and difficult. Participation in the agricultural seasons is still low due to the loss of resources and skills. Many households which cultivated crops during the main 2010/2011 season later faced heavy losses in the floods which were the most severe in the recent history of Sri Lanka.



Despite substantial achievements towards the MDGs, undernutrition remains a significant problem among women and children in Sri Lanka. Overall, 22 percent of children are underweight, 19 percent are stunted and 12 percent suffer from wasting. Inter-district differentials were seen in malnutrition rates for children under 5, with a high prevalence of stunting in the tea estate plantations of up to 47 percent. Twenty-five percent of children 6–59 months of age, 16 percent of pregnant women and 20 percent of lactating women are anaemic. The prevalence of low birthweight among children born between 2004 and 2009 was 18 percent.

A joint food security assessment conducted in April 2011 by WFP and the Government in the Northern, Eastern and North-Central Provinces found food insecurity to be widespread in the Northern Province, with the trend in Kilinochchi district being particularly grave with 30 percent of households there being severely food-insecure. Income levels in the Northern Province are below the national poverty line of US\$1 per person per day. Despite large-scale food assistance interventions by WFP and a wide range of early recovery assistance by partners, 61 percent of the population in the Northern Province are still food-insecure. In addition, a joint nutrition and food security survey conducted in October 2010 by WFP, UNICEF and the Government found that 20 percent of surveyed children under 5 in the Northern Province are stunted, 15 percent wasted and 25 percent underweight, with the percentages for severe stunting, wasting and underweight at 5 percent, 2 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sri Lanka

Under the PRRO WFP provides food assistance to IDPs remaining in camps, as well as to returnees resettling in former conflict-affected areas of the north, with greater emphasis on early recovery needs. WFP assistance is focused on the most vulnerable, such as households headed by women, ensuring the mainstreaming of gender, climate change adaptation and capacity-development initiatives.

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The development project focuses on improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and on expanding the local capacity to produce the fortified blended food *Thripasha*. The project contributes to reducing child malnutrition and improving maternal health. While the development project focused on school meals serves as a bridge between the school meals programme under the PRRO and a new country programme, which is planned to be implemented when a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2018 commences. 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. The 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 activities in Sri Lanka support MDGs 1 through 5 and 7.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							33,934,662	
Development Operation							6,688,933	
Total							40,623,595	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	25,861	3,815	1,830	2,903	1,124	35,533	2,980,000	0
DEV	5,459	2,235	150	0	60	7,904	0	2,000,000
Total	31,320	6,050	1,980	2,903	1,184	43,437	2,980,000	2,000,000

(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 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date 31 December 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 84,689 mt/US\$2,980,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 49,156 mt/US\$2,880,000)

The PRRO was approved by the Executive Board in 2010 and is in the process of a budget revision for the increased needs in 2012. This PRRO will contribute to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5 by:

- improving or maintaining adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees;
- reducing acute malnutrition in targeted children under 5, and reducing low birthweight by targeting pregnant women;

Sri Lanka

- increasing access to productive assets or skills through food for assets (FFA), transitional "soft" FFA and food for training (FFT); and
- stabilizing school enrolment and attendance, and addressing short-term hunger among conflict-affected children.

In 2012, the planned PRRO will shift its focus more on recovery needs in the resettlement areas in the north. Based on the recently conducted food security and nutrition assessment findings and recommendations, general food distribution (GFD) will cover the needs of the severely food-insecure and most vulnerable populations, while FFA/FFT will respond to the various needs for livelihood recovery among the moderately food-insecure populations. School meals and mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes are expected to stabilize the nutritional status of children and women, as well as to provide social safety nets through education and health services in the former conflict-affected areas.

A pilot food voucher project is planned to assist a segment of GFD beneficiaries, which will potentially provide incentives for local food production, encourage market actors, enhance market access and enable households to purchase diverse nutritious foods. As overall conditions shift to recovery, WFP support will transition into a development framework and be integrated into the 2013 Sri Lanka UNDAF process.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	100,800	99,200	200,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	40,800	39,200	80,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	51,000	49,000	100,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	91,800	88,200	180,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	18,000	52,500	70,500
	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	80,000	80,000	160,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,060	2,940	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	20,400	19,600	40,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	77,520	74,480	152,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	152,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	25
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	100
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	75
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,000
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	20,000
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	50
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	22,500
School Feeding		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	80,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	80,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sri Lanka DEV 106070: "Mother and Child Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 16,736 mt /US\$2,000,000

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, 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. The project focuses on improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW, and on expanding the local capacity to produce the fortified blended food *Thripasha*. The secondary objectives of the projects are increasing the participation of PLW in health and nutrition education, health interventions and community activities, and improving the local capacity of raw material production for *Thripasha*.

The project is implemented in nine districts selected on the basis of the prevalence of poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition. A budget revision was approved in 2011 to provide assistance to an additional 180,000 children and mothers in three districts of the Eastern Province, previously assisted through the PRRO. The target districts are Nuwara Eliya, Moneragala, Badulla, Ratnapura, Hambantota, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. Supplementary feeding through MCHN will include blanket coverage of children 6–24 months of age, and targeted coverage of undernourished children 25–59 months of age and PLW. In addition to a monthly take-home ration of blended food, nutrition education and growth monitoring will also be provided.

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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 de-worming 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	81,750	50,250	132,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	31,500	100,500	132,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	401
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		demonstration	10
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	48,125
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	12
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		farmer group	25
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	30
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

Sri Lanka DEV 200189: "School Feeding Programme"

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

Total food requirement: 2,535 mt

The latest Demographic Health Survey from 2006 found the prevalence of anaemia in primary school-age children to be 21 percent. A 2009 government, UNICEF and WFP nutrition survey found that 25 percent of children between 6–59 months were anaemic. Interventions at school age offers direct benefits for the schoolchild, because current micronutrient deficiencies, unlike stunting and other long-term consequences of earlier malnutrition, are rapidly reversible at any age. The primary objective of the school meals programme is to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in school-age children while improving short-term hunger and the cognitive capacity of students. The secondary objective is to build sustainable capacity at communal and national levels 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 WFP Strategic Objective 4. The project will target students in grades 1 through 5 in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Nuwara Eliya and Monaragala districts.

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 meals programme with links to local

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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 meals programme to the Government. As the project is still in the initial stages of planning, concrete outputs are yet to be identified.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	37,500	37,500	75,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	37,500	37,500	75,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	37,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	37,500

(d) Special Operations

None

Timor-Leste

Country Background

Timor-Leste restored its independence in May 2002 following a United Nations-supervised referendum in 1999, after suffering massive destruction of physical infrastructure and the country's managerial and professional capacity, limiting the public sector's ability to manage the rehabilitation and development process. Political unrest and deteriorating internal security in April-May 2006, due to severe clashes between the army and the police, resulted in the displacement of 150,000 people, further destruction of infrastructure and disintegration of law and order. Although armed assaults on the President and the Prime Minister in February 2008 significantly raised tension levels, the country has somewhat stabilized albeit remains fragile.



Despite considerable oil revenues, 50 percent of the population are living below the national poverty line of US\$0.88 per day. It ranks 120 out of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, one of the lowest in Asia. The majority of the population are still vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition; one-fifth of the population are considered to be food-insecure. According to WFP's comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis in 2005/2006, food-insecure households are spread throughout the country, with 20 percent of the population food-insecure and 23 percent highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Nearly half of the children under 5 are suffering from chronic undernutrition, with 58 percent stunted, 45 percent underweight and 17 percent wasted.

Poor infrastructure and communications, limited water resources, high illiteracy rates and lack of employment opportunities pose serious challenges for economic growth and human development. Droughts, floods, locust invasion, high food prices, political and economic uncertainty, civil unrest and displacement in the last decade have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children. Low levels of attention and learning abilities of primary school children have resulted in a high repetition rate of 20 percent and a dropout rate of 6 percent; this poses a challenge to the goal of achieving universal primary completion by 2015.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Timor Leste

Under the country programme (CP), WFP aims to: (i) prevent malnutrition of children under 2; (ii) improve the nutritional status of children between 2 to 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as improve their access to health services utilization; and (iii) improve the food security of food-insecure households in targeted districts. WFP also supports capacity development by assisting government line ministries in programme and logistics management, and improve cooking facilities for schools and storerooms for health clinics to prevent and mitigate food damages before final distribution to targeted beneficiaries.

WFP has organized training for cooperating partner staff to improve and streamline the implementation of food-based activities. WFP also initiated the setting up of a local fortified

Timor-Leste

blended food facility aimed at sustaining distribution requirements in the medium to longer-term in anticipation of WFP's phase-out. The factory produced the local super cereal premixed with oil, sugar and minerals, packed in 3 kg bags for distribution under the supplementary feeding programme. WFP initiated and leads a multi-agency food security monitoring system, through which the concerned line ministries are able to monitor the local food security situation and initiate actions for mitigation and response.

WFP works with other United Nations agencies to implement its programme within the United Nations Development Assistant Framework (UNDAF) 2009–2013 in support of health, education, poverty eradication, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Through food and non-food assistance including supplementary feeding, school meals, food-for-assets (FFA) and capacity-development activities, WFP assists the Government in the pursuit of all MDGs, with particular focus on MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							11,681,557	
Total							11,681,557	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	180	45	324	7,427	0	7,977	409,534	832,400
Total	180	45	324	7,427	0	7,977	409,534	832,400

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 15,622 mt/US\$409,534/US\$1,479,200

Replacing the PRRO which ended in August 2011, the CP covers two main activities: 1) maternal-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN), by providing monthly take-home rations of fortified blended food to prevent malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of children under 2 and 2–5 years and PLW; and 2) capacity development for government counterparts in logistics and supply chain management for the food-based programmes. A small FFA component is embedded in the CP and jointly implemented by WFP and FAO under the UNDAF 2009–2013.

Timor-Leste

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

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 15,385 mt

Under the MCHN component, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 2 and 2–5 years and PLW, and increase their access to and utilization of health services. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and with Outcome 3 of the UNDAF, and aims at reducing malnutrition, morbidity and mortality.

Effective implementation of the supplementary feeding programme under the previous PRRO was hindered by many factors, including lack of effective monitoring mechanisms, poor storage and the 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 packaging of food rations leading to a high consumption of staff time, breaks in food supply due to resource constraints or delays in arrival not only affected 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 a super cereal called *Timor Vita*. This project is expected to overcome the aforementioned challenges.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	57,400	29,600	87,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	33,000	31,320	64,320
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories		Mt	3,924
Number of factories supported		factory	1
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		demonstration	300
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	150
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		trainee	300
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,230
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	29,000

Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 2: "Technical Assistance and Capacity Development"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 236 mt/US\$1,479,200

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 development. All activities are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Timor-Leste

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 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, as well as strengthening the food supply chain of the government line ministries for the 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, the social safety-net and emergency response under the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the school meals 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 vulnerability analysis and mapping and market price monitoring in line with national priorities set by the Government. Furthermore, the improvement of cooking facilities for schools and the construction of storerooms for selected health facilities begun under the PRRO will be part of the technical assistance. Finally, a joint programme with United Nations agencies aimed at improving livelihoods of the food-insecure households through FFA activities will be implemented under the technical assistance component as of 2013.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,380	7,620	15,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,470	1,530	3,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	48
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	150
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	50

(d) Special Operations

None

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

Algeria

Armenia

Egypt

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraq

Kyrgyzstan

Libya

Occupied Palestinian Territory
the Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Tunisia

Yemen

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

The regional bureau for Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ODC) covers 13 countries: Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Yemen.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

Representing 19 percent of WFP's overall programme of work, the regional bureau's strategy is to increase food security, stabilize the food supply, reform and scale up safety nets and promote nutrition and health. The four main areas of ODC's work are emergency response, nutrition, safety nets and capacity development. Priorities for ODC in 2012 will continue to be influenced by political developments, which could lead to the scaling up of emergency operations and an increased budget. WFP will strive to link emergency response to unrest with sustainable recovery. It is foreseen that 63 percent of the total programme of work will be EMOPs, while 27 percent will be carried out under PRROs, 5 percent under SOs and 8 percent under development projects and country programmes.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

As the markets in many countries in the region function well, ODC is able to support safety nets including school meals, cash and voucher schemes, and activities focusing on capacity development and hand-over strategies. School meals programmes are carried out in Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan and Yemen; Kyrgyzstan may be added in 2012. WFP is currently carrying out cash transfer and voucher activities in Iraq, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Syrian Arab Republic and in 2012 will extend them to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Yemen. WFP is working with governments on capacity development in Armenia, Egypt, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Tajikistan. Political instability and unrest, leading to problems of access, affect WFP's ability to assess needs and respond quickly. The global economic downturn has led to shrinking resources and fewer contributions to operations. The rising prices of fuel and food, often compounded by conflict, will influence the ability of the country offices in the region to respond fully to rapidly evolving situations.

In 2012, WFP estimates that slightly over 4 million food-insecure people in Sudan will require food assistance. 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 food-for-assets activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible and relevant, WFP will also provide support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals.

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

New Initiatives

ODC will continue to seek opportunities to enhance partnerships in the region; for example, it is actively involved with other United Nations agencies in drafting the regional response strategy and framework for action in the context of the dynamics of transformational change. With this in mind, ODC will focus on fostering stability, sustainability and security as major themes in the region. ODC will also strive to initiate, enhance and expand ongoing cash and voucher programmes.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODC	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	1,806,498	57,055	53,657,981
EMOP	6,094,542	557,912	637,781,887
PRRO	4,528,260	158,623	242,148,623
SO	n/a	n/a	49,273,633
Total	12,429,300	773,590	982,862,123

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	6,269,673	6,159,627	12,429,300
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	26,539	26,562	53,101
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	802,712	829,279	1,631,991
Number of Refugees	293,884	292,236	586,120
Number of Returnees	141,576	144,393	285,969
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	3,696,532	3,656,528	7,353,060
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	502,178	552,979	1,055,157
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	14,075	13,010	27,085
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	71,473	95,813	167,286
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	135,075	45,668	180,743
Number of Children receiving School Meals	1,164,367	1,186,509	2,350,876
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	61,548	22,335	83,883
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	220,603	1,321,462	1,542,065

Algeria

Country Background

Western Saharan refugees have been settled in camps in Algeria nearby the host city of Tindouf since their arrival in 1975. The Government of Algeria has requested international support for these refugees since 1986. The refugee camps are located in a harsh, arid, desert environment where self-reliance possibilities are limited. Tindouf itself is a remote location, some 1,800 km from the closest sea port. Living conditions are extreme, with temperatures exceeding 50° C in summer and sharp changes between day and night in winter. Water is limited and heavily mineralized. Sand and dust storms are common throughout the year. These climate conditions often cause respiratory and diarrhoeic diseases, which, combined with less than ideal food consumption practices and low dietary diversity, contribute to high anaemia and malnutrition rates.



According to the latest nutrition survey conducted by WFP and UNHCR in October/November 2010, the rate of GAM among children under 5 was 8 percent and chronic malnutrition was at 28 percent. Anaemia rates are above 50 percent for children under 5 and women of reproductive age. Although the rates show improvement when compared with the previous nutritional survey from March 2008, the nutritional status of the refugee population remains precarious and could rapidly deteriorate further in case of a crisis.

In spite of the difficult conditions, the refugees have established a regular civil society with parallel administrative systems including education and healthcare, which are involved in the implementation of the humanitarian operation. The United Nations-brokered negotiations have made little progress towards resolving the political impasse, in spite of the 1991 United Nations resettlement plan calling for a ceasefire and the organization of a referendum. Since his nomination in 2009, the United Nations Special Envoy to the Western Sahara has chaired two rounds of direct negotiations between the parties. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara continues monitoring the ceasefire and preparing for the voluntary return of refugees to participate in the referendum.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

WFP began to cover the basic food needs of Western Sahara refugees following a request of the Government of Algeria in 1986. As the current PRRO will finish in April 2012, WFP is currently finalizing the subsequent operation.

WFP has also been working with the Italian NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* and coordinating closely with the Spanish Red Cross to build the capacity of the Western Sahara Red Crescent, particularly in logistics and monitoring. WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, carried out a nutritional survey in October and November 2010, in order to update nutritional data and to establish a baseline for new nutritional interventions aiming at preventing anaemia and stunting as well as for training of health workers.

Algeria

WFP's activities contribute to MDG1 by covering the basic needs of the most vulnerable refugees through the provision of general food distributions (GFD). The nutritional activity addresses the high rates of malnutrition and anaemia among children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and hence is aligned with MDGs 4 and 5. School meals reduce short-term hunger, thereby improving students' concentration and contributing to MDG2.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Ration Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							26,683,274	
Total							26,683,274	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	18,296	3,057	1,486	3,661	2,308	28,808	0	0
Total	18,296	3,057	1,486	3,661	2,308	28,808	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Algeria PRRO 200034: "Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees"

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 30 April 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 56,515 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 45,039 mt)

In line with WFP 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 PLW 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 super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil through health dispensaries to address anaemia and micronutrient 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 monitors activities and works with the various

Algeria

stakeholders in the nutrition sector in implementing the new integrated approach to malnutrition that prevails among the refugees. Activities are also under way for logistics infrastructure including the construction of additional warehousing which should improve storage capacity and end the current practice of storing food in old containers.

Forecasted Rations in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP rations in 2012	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	19,131	18,220	37,351
*Rations may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of rations.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided		day	121
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions		%	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	4
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	4,000
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		trainee	300
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	8
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	27
Strategic Objective 3			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		child	36,964
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	66
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	417
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works		school	30

Algeria PRRO 200301: "Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 76,631 mt

This PRRO will be a follow-up to the current operation which will end in April 2012. Under the new PRRO, WFP will continue to provide assistance to Western Sahara refugees in the framework of the global WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding. The operation will contribute to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 through the monthly GFD basket composed of wheat flour, barley, rice, pasta, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. This distribution will be occasionally complemented by in-kind donations of cheese and earmarked contributions aimed at diversifying the diet of the refugees.

Algeria

WFP will also continue to provide supplementary feeding to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5 through the distribution of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar rations and will take over UNHCR-implemented activities for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and anaemia amongst PLW and children under 5 through the distribution of micronutrient powders and lipid-based nutrient supplements. In addition, WFP will continue to provide school meals in pre-, primary, medium and boarding schools in the camps providing date bars and dried skimmed milk in half-day schools; cereals, pulses and oil in full-day schools, and complete rations similar to the one under GFD to boarding schools. The school meals activity will be complemented with de-worming, sensitization and training in hygiene, nutrition and health and other capacity-development activities.

Forecasted Rations in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP rations in 2012	75,806	49,154	124,960
Number of refugee rations	49,154	75,806	124,960
Number of rations for general food distribution	49,154	75,806	124,960
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	35,000	8,000	43,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	19,131	18,220	37,351

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	245
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions	%	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	8
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	35,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	16
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	8
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	36,964
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	90
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	66
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	471

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Armenia

Country Background

Armenia is a small land-locked country situated at the border of Europe and Asia. Its borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan remain closed since 1991 when the country became independent. While depending heavily on external markets for economic growth, Armenia relies on low-capacity rail and road connections with Georgia and a single road with Iran. Classified as a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country, Armenia is experiencing a deeper recession than most other countries resulting from the effects of the triple financial, food and fuel crisis in 2008 and 2009. Global food and energy price inflation represents a particular source of vulnerability for a net importer such as Armenia.



Poverty in Armenia has been on the rise and even substantial government spending has failed to turn the situation around. Moreover, the Government suspended its paid public works programme in April 2011 for an indefinite period of time. The programme had been operational since 2004 and provided temporary jobs for people with low marketable skills; it also helped to improve social infrastructure and mitigate social tension. The official unemployment rate of 6.2 percent in May 2011 masks a far bleaker picture. According to national statistics, a 9 percent year-on-year inflation was recorded in May 2011. Prices for food rose by 16.2 percent including bread products by 16.9 percent, dairy 22.4 percent, and vegetables and potatoes 35.4 percent. In addition, the price of gas went up by 40 percent in March, which caused an increase in non-food and service prices. Consumer purchasing power and access to basic food staples continued to decline, exposing poorer sections of the population to the risk of malnutrition. According to a World Bank report highlighting the effects of the global economic downturn in 2009, 28.4 percent of Armenia's people live below the poverty level. Given the level of unemployment at that time, the report predicted a further 9 percent increase in poverty. The poverty level among children is higher at 38 percent with 4.5 percent of them living in extreme poverty.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

Against the background of the negative impact of the crisis on children in low-income families and budgetary constraints on social safety net expenditure caused by the recession, WFP is implementing a three-year school meals project to benefit schoolchildren going to primary school in poor rural areas with daily school meals.

The objectives of the project are to improve children's attendance, retention and learning performance and to establish the foundations for a national "home-grown" school meals strategy and implementation plan. It is intended to support MDGs 1 and 2.

Armenia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,632,479	
Total							2,632,479	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	1,761	120	60	0	90	2,031	86,221	0
Total	1,761	120	60	0	90	2,031	86,221	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Armenia DEV 200128: "Development of Sustainable School Feeding in Armenia"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash commitment: 6,480 mt/US\$86,221

The project was approved in June 2010 and started in September 2010 for three school years. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project responds to the negative impact of the food and financial crisis on schoolchildren in poor rural areas, while helping to establish a permanent nationally-owned school meals programme.

The project will continue to provide a nutritionally balanced meal to schoolchildren in the most vulnerable and food-insecure provinces including Tavush, Lori, Shirak, Gegharkunik, Armavir, Aragatsotn and Kotaik. The school meals, consisting of lentil soup and bread, will be provided five days a week during the 180 school days each year. In some areas, due to the absence of adequate conditions for wet feeding in the schools, WFP will provide bars with dry fruit filling.

The long-term objective of the project is to improve the design of a sustainable and affordable national school meals policy along with an implementation strategy that will serve 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 continue to be provided both by WFP's own school meals support unit in headquarters and through a new partnership with the Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Services Institute.

Armenia

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	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	boy	2,500
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	2,500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	25,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	25,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	700
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)	%	3
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	160
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	150,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	6

(d) Special Operations

None

Egypt

Country Background

Although classified as a middle-income country and despite its steady economic growth over the past three decades, Egypt suffers from regional disparities with the rural parts of Upper Egypt having the lowest socio-economic standards. The country has also suffered from the effects of the major international shocks from 2006 to date – the avian influenza epidemic, and the food, fuel and financial crisis.



Nearly 20 percent of the 80 million Egyptian population live below the poverty line and in 2008, extreme poverty – the inability of households to meet their basic food needs – increased to 9.1 percent of the population, its highest since 1990. More than half of total household expenditure is on food. Many households remain food-insecure, largely the result of inflation, few employment or income-generating opportunities, and loss of productive assets. Nation-wide, over 29 percent of children under 5 are stunted and six percent underweight. Malnutrition in its various forms has increased over the past decade and Egypt faces a double burden of malnutrition as both under-nutrition and obesity are on the rise. In addition, Egypt continues to face substantial natural resource constraints, particularly land and water.

As a result of the January 2011 revolution and the ongoing political transition, several factors are expected to further complicate the situation. Although a humanitarian crisis has not yet occurred, the political crisis, with the subsequent loss to the economy estimated at US\$300 million a day, could deeply affect the economic and social conditions for the majority of a population already living on the very edge of food and nutritional insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

The ultimate objective of WFP 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 act as a catalyst to set good practices to be mainstreamed and incorporated into institutional approaches.

In particular, 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 the school meals programme. WFP will also support the Government in the setting up of a food fortification scheme and a national policy on food fortification and food quality standards. Through these activities, WFP is building and strengthening the local capacity to produce fortified food commodities including date bars fortified with iron and vitamin A; wheat flour, for the widely used and subsidized *baladi* (bread), with iron and folic acid, and most recently vegetable oil with vitamins A and D. These activities support MDGs 4 and 5.

WFP also assists the Government of Egypt in implementing its school meals programmes in the most remote areas of the country by providing food assistance to pre- and primary school children, drop-outs and children at risk of joining the labour market. WFP food enables poor households to boost access to and participation in schools and non-formal education centres.

Egypt

Furthermore, WFP's food assistance improves children's capacity to concentrate and assimilate information by relieving their short-term hunger. This activity supports MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

Food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) programmes are also implemented and target both men and women. These activities promote the development of skills and sustainable livelihoods through asset creation in remote areas with limited access to basic infrastructure and social services in support of MDGs 1 and 3. All commodities distributed under the school meals programme, FFA and FFT (with the exception of Saudi dates) are locally purchased.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012							
Needs (US\$)							
Development Operation							26,447,998
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
DEV	15,543	900	2,219	4,029	0	22,691	1,014,902
							1,890,933

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Egypt CP 104500: "Enabling Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2011)

Total project/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 56,720 mt/

US\$1,014,902/US\$1,890,933 (Including ongoing budget revision to be submitted to the November 2011 session of the Executive Board. Currently approved: 32,241 mt)

The Egypt country programme (CP) scheduled to end in December 2011 has been delayed until 2012 so that WFP can align it with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which was postponed through a joint decision by the United Nations Country Team and in agreement with the Government of Egypt to reflect changing development priorities following the events of January 2011 and the ongoing political transition. A budget revision extending the current CP until 31 December 2012, with additional resources for the extension period, is being submitted to the November 2011 Executive Board.

Egypt

The extension will: (i) consolidate activities under Activity 1 focusing on strengthening food-based safety nets; (ii) expand Activity 2 focusing on girls' education, pre-school education and combating exploitative child labour; (iii) expand Activity 3 assisting asset creation activities for vulnerable households in selected areas; and (iv) commence a new Activity 4 to improve the nutritional status of infants in the first 1,000 days. The WFP CP pursues the following objectives:

- strengthen government capacity to reform safety-net programmes so as to increase their efficiency and effectiveness; launch national nutrition strategies; and prepare for and support emergencies, through training and updated food security and vulnerability information at a national and regional level;
- reduce gender disparity in access to education, and increase access to pre-school and primary education;
- improve the capacity of children to concentrate and assimilate information, through the relief of short-term hunger; improve livelihoods for vulnerable communities through empowerment and physical and human asset creation; and
- reduce levels of micronutrient deficiencies, especially of iron and folic acid, through food fortification.

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 1: "Supporting Reform Process through Capacity-Building"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$8 million

Under this activity, WFP provides expertise and technical support to help the Government reform its food-based safety-net programmes – mainly the food subsidy and school meal programmes – and use food security support to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable. Technical support to the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Justice continues in efforts to improve its food subsidy system. Although a review of the supply chain of *baladi* was completed at the end of 2010, repeated requests from the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Justice were received to continue WFP's technical support to improve the food subsidy system, particularly with *baladi*.

In an effort to lay the groundwork for the implementation of a pilot project for the optimization of the *baladi* supply chain, in 2011 WFP was requested by the newly appointed Minister of Solidarity and Social Justice after the January 25 revolution to re-present the supply chain review to all stakeholders, including the Ministries of Finance and Trade. Also to enable the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Justice to take necessary actions towards reforming the *baladi* subsidy system, a new study on the cost effectiveness of *baladi* has been carried out upon the request of the Minister of Solidarity and Social Justice.

WFP has also cooperated with and provided technical support to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics to develop district-level indices of food insecurity and vulnerability in Egypt which, complemented by district-level maps, will serve as a base case reference for targeting the most insecure groups, and those who are highly vulnerable to risks. Additional questions on food security and vulnerability have been added to the "Household Income Expenditures and Consumption Survey" which is a national survey conducted every two years and will be continued without the assistance of WFP after 2012.

Egypt

WFP Egypt has also signed an agreement with the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre and the Food Security Information Centre, Ministry of Agriculture for the establishment of a market surveillance system. This system will enhance the Government's capacity to manage effective food monitoring systems and enable them to take strategic decisions on adapting and widening its response mechanism to better address food security crises.

All the above activities will continue throughout 2012. A grant valued at US\$4.8 million from the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition enables the fortification of the government-subsidized *baladi* with iron and folic acid, benefiting 56 million Egyptians; and fortification of subsidized vegetable oil with vitamins A and D, potentially reaching 63 million Egyptians. A pilot is under way in partnership with Royal DSM N.V. to fortify rice for the first time in Egypt, to be given as a take-home ration in WFP school meals programmes. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Mt of wheat flour produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	7,500,000
Number of factories supported	factory	150
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	individual	56,000,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	95
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	8

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 2: "Food for Education - Supporting Equitable Access and Quality Learning"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 33,789 mt (Including ongoing budget revision subject to approval.

Currently approved: 19,022 mt)

This activity aims to enable 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 on reducing the gender gap. WFP provides food support for girl-friendly single-classroom community schools, pre- and primary schools, and to children who would otherwise engage in child labour in selected vulnerable governorates as an incentive for poor families to send children to school.

Subject to donor support, a daily light meal (fortified date bars) is given to children at the first morning break to help alleviate short-term hunger. This meal improves their capacity to concentrate and assimilate information, and also provides them with over half of the recommended daily intake of micronutrients (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 further encourage poor households to send their girls to school and keep them enrolled.

Egypt

Children and their families benefit from the school meals programme in the poorest areas in Upper Egypt, Red Sea and Sinai. In 2012, the school meals programme will start to include vegetable oil as part of the take home ration in addition to the rice or wheat flour. Expansion of the school meals programme to include more types of community schools will allow more children to benefit from this support.

In addition to the school meals programme, this activity aims to enhance nutrition education and raise awareness amongst 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. The Ministry of Education is in the process of printing, at its own expense, the pack for wide-scale distribution. Moreover, the school meals programme was able to integrate nutrition education into the nation-wide training programme of pre-school teachers and 27,000 were targeted and trained this summer. During 2012, the school meals programme will conduct a second training of pre-school teachers and will hold a series of health sessions aimed at children's families at the school level where schools would become centres for health awareness and better dietary habits. A number of awareness materials were produced to raise the awareness of children, teachers and families, including a growth chart to keep track of the children's growth, in class, posters, colouring books and children activity games. These will continue to be produced and disseminated along the coming year with a variety of key nutrition messages.

The WFP Food for Education Unit has and will continue its work on developing a private/public partnership model for national school meals engaging the banking and private sectors to support the Government's goals of reaching all children with an efficient and effective school meals programme. This is in line WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	297,884	256,963	554,847
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	130,118	89,197	219,315
Number of children given take-home rations	61,548	22,335	83,883
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	61,548	22,335	83,883

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

Egypt

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of teachers trained in deworming	teacher	2,600
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	1,300
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	teacher	2,600
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	161,200
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	87,900
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	84,800
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	3,360
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	5,660

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 22,763 mt (Including ongoing budget revision. Currently approved: 13,223 mt)

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 of 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; life skills and literacy training, as well as income-generating skills and activities. These asset creation programmes will improve the physical and human capital of targeted populations and empower communities. In addition, these activities will provide the landless poor with access to credit from market channels and ultimately enable beneficiaries to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

WFP resources will be allocated to the most food-insecure and vulnerable communities in Sinai and Upper Egypt. A monthly family food ration will be distributed to all FFA and FFT participants. Complementary inputs from the Government and other partners will contribute toward improving income, sanitation, nutrition, education and income-generating skills. Beneficiary communities in this arid and harsh environment are structurally food-insecure and highly vulnerable to malnutrition and hygiene-related health hazards. In Bedouin environments where beneficiaries are fully dependant on WFP food rations, food shortfalls may have serious negative impacts on communities, especially vulnerable members such as children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The originally foreseen complete food basket included wheat flour, rice, lentils, oil, sugar and salt; however, budget constraints have actually reduced the basket to cereals and lately only vegetable oil. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Egypt

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	61,250	63,750	125,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	10,400	9,600	20,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,335	3,665	5,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		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		community	28
FFT			
Number of literacy centres assisted		centre	25

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 4: "Infant Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – December 2012

Total project commitment: 169 mt/US\$1,014,902 (To be submitted to the November 2011 session of the Executive Board)

In response to rising stunting levels in Egypt, WFP is seeking to implement a stunting prevention project aimed at enhancing child nutrition starting for children 9 months up to two years of age. The "Infant Nutrition" project aims at improving the nutritional status of infants in the age groups of minus nine months to six months by providing proper nutrition to PLW. It also provides nutritional support to infants ages 6–24 months, by introducing special complementary foods, to help eliminate the risk of chronic malnutrition, as indicated by stunting. Beneficiaries will be targeted in some of the poorest districts in Fayoum and Sharkeya.

The "Infant Nutrition" project will be designed in a way that is easily replicable in other locations. This activity will pilot WFP corporate programs for the first time in Egypt, namely, a 'food voucher system,' where PLW will be targeted to receive complementary foods in the form of fresh foods. Vouchers are one of the main transfer modalities used by WFP to improve access to food. Beneficiaries receive vouchers with fixed monthly cash values, which they can use to access food items in the market place. Vouchers can be either paper or electronic, and they are exchanged in shops for specific types and/or quantities of food. Shops where vouchers can be exchanged are pre-selected by WFP. Commodities and prices are also agreed upon in advance of implementation. Vouchers are most effective when food is available on the market. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Egypt

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,500	2,500	5,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		5,000	5,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	3,000
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	5,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	6
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	3,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Islamic Republic of Iran

Country Background

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been surrounded by conflict in neighbouring countries ever since its own war with Iraq ended in the late 1980s. While the resource-rich country was able to recover from the war, the influx of refugees, especially from Afghanistan and Iraq, has required international assistance.



Although the majority of refugees live in urban areas, the most vulnerable are housed in settlements run 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 Iran, combined with the instability and lack of job opportunities and resources in Afghanistan, they are hesitant to repatriate. In 2010 only 8,000 refugees repatriated. In line with its policy of repatriating refugees, the Government has limited areas where refugees can reside to certain parts of the country. The Government does not regard integration into Iranian society as a sustainable option and emphasizes the promotion of repatriation. In December 2010, the Government implemented a new economic reform by removing blanket subsidies for fuel, water, electricity and wheat flour, and distributed hard cash among low-income Iranian families to compensate for the resulting price hike. The targeted cash assistance is not foreseen for refugees. Heavy fines for employers have further discouraged companies and individuals from hiring Afghans as casual labour. Hence, the most vulnerable among the refugees will require continued assistance.

The illiteracy rate, especially among Afghan women, was considerably high in the past decade and 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, and prefer to teach them a craft such as *kilim* weaving and embroidery, which could result later in income generation for the family.

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. WFP is providing general food distributions (GFD) and an oil incentive to support girls' education to Afghan and Iraqi refugees in settlements. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs, which is in charge of all refugee-related matters in the country. These activities are in support of MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,539,375	
Total							5,539,375	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	5,334	480	405	0	239	6,458	233,039	0
Total	5,334	480	405	0	239	6,458	233,039	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Iran PRRO 200310: "Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2012 (Extension of one year subject to approval; Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 16,911 mt/US\$12,336,821

A planned joint assessment mission in September 2011 to assess the situation of refugees and decide the future of WFP activities in Iran has been postponed. As such, the current PRRO will likely be extended for a year to allow adequate time for assessments and the planning of the new project.

The PRRO comprises the following components: 1) GFD to all refugees in settlements; and 2) school meals take-home rations to primary and secondary school girls and their female teachers. All beneficiaries under this PRRO are refugees residing in settlements. The food basket for GFD consists of wheat flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil and pulses, which is distributed on a monthly basis and meets 80 percent of the basic food needs. Under the school meals component, four bottles of vegetable oil per person per month are distributed during the school year (nine months of the year).

Settlement-dwelling refugees are regarded as the most vulnerable and since 2008, the Government authorities increased the number of provinces where refugees' movement are restricted and encouraged them to be settled in refugee settlements. Indeed, the number of Afghan refugees in settlements is increasing. UNHCR is enhancing its support to refugees inside settlements by earmarking US\$2 million to improve the infrastructure of one settlement in the expectation of an additional 5,000 refugees relocating from urban areas. WFP would continue its assistance to those refugees and take into consideration that there is a possibility of an increase in beneficiaries by 6,000 additional people.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	20,124	19,876	40,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	20,124	19,876	40,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	20,124	19,876	40,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	5,000		5,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,900
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	3,500
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	1,500

(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. The situation in the country remains volatile and there has been continuous social unrest during 2011, with the population demanding improvements in basic service delivery and access to jobs in order to afford basic services such as food, health care, education, electricity and clean water.



Although the food security situation in Iraq is improving, the latest WFP/Government of Iraq comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), published in November 2008, showed that there were 930,000 people in need of food assistance. An additional 6.4 million were at risk of being food-insecure without the Public Distribution System (PDS). The survey also showed that households headed by women and those in rural areas were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, the Government of Iraq has decided to reform the PDS, which supplies a monthly food basket to all Iraqi citizens at highly subsidized prices. This reform will decrease the coverage of the PDS from universal to targeted, 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 of 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. One in three children in households vulnerable to food insecurity is malnourished. Children from the poorest families have the highest rates of acute malnutrition, especially in rural areas. Iodine deficiency is endemic; only 23 percent of households use iodized 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 birth weight.

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 hunger. This is in line with the Government of Iraq's "National Development Plan for 2010–2014" and its "Poverty Reduction Strategy". WFP's activities directly support MDGs 1 through 5.

The guiding principle of WFP's vision and strategy for Iraq is to support the Government to improve the efficiency of the supply chain of its PDS and strengthen its capacity to design and implement effective and sustainable social safety net programmes to protect vulnerable groups and integrate them in the economy and society at large. These objectives are pursued through a PRRO and a development project. In direct support of the humanitarian community in Iraq, WFP also implements a special operation (SO) which facilitates the movement of humanitarian workers in Iraq by providing crucial and safe air services.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								28,390,692
Development Operation								4,993,326
Special Operation								12,744,221
Total								46,128,240
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	0	0	0	7,679	30	7,709	7,515,689	505,000
Total	0	0	0	7,679	30	7,709	7,515,689	505,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Iraq PRRO 200035: "Support for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval; Current end-date: 31 July 2012)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment for 2012: 7,709 mt/ US\$7,515,689/ US\$505,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 14,877 mt/ US\$2,840,376)

The goal of this PRRO is to support the Government of Iraq in improving social protection for vulnerable groups affected by prolonged conflict. The operation addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5, and consists of school meals, mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities implemented in the most vulnerable and food-insecure districts of Iraq as identified in the 2008 CFSVA.

In August 2010, the Iraqi Council of Ministers approved a national school meals programme. WFP is working with the Ministry of Education to implement this programme whilst concurrently developing the capacity of the Ministry of Education to implement school meals from September 2012, onwards. Implementation of this programme has begun with a US\$17 million contribution from the Government of Iraq. Primary schoolchildren receive a daily snack of fortified biscuits from WFP, which the Ministry plans to supplement with milk and other commodities. A daily school meal provides a strong incentive to send children to school and boosts learning by allowing children to focus on their studies and not their hunger.

The focus of the MCHN component of the PRRO is the first 1,000 days of life, from gestation through 2 years, as they provide a critical 'window of opportunity' in terms of nutrition. When a child in this age group chronically lacks the right nutrition, mental and physical damage is irreversible. WFP is working with the Ministry of Health to provide highly nutritious ready-to-use foods (Plumpy'Doz, Plumpy'Sup, fortified biscuits and salt) to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children as part of an integrated package of

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health services through the local Primary Healthcare Centres in the most vulnerable areas of Iraq.

Through CFA activities WFP is targeting unemployment, particularly amongst IDPs and re-settlers in some of the areas most affected by violence and insecurity in Iraq. The scheme provides beneficiaries with short-term employment in agricultural infrastructure projects with the long-term aim of ensuring they do not go short of food. This project will inform larger public works programmes and cash-based productive safety nets by the Government of Iraq.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	322,309	324,691	647,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,350	38,650	49,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	269,500	280,500	550,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	23,520	24,480	48,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers		beneficiary	48,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries		US\$	5,851,174
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	10,350
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	12
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	550,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	2,500
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government		hunger solution	1

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Iraq DEV 200104: "Capacity Development to Reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq"

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 30 April 2012)

Total project commitment for 2012: US\$4,666,660 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$25,391,910)

In line with WFP's "Country Strategy Document for Iraq 2010–2014" and WFP Strategic Objective 5, the goal of this project is to support the Government of Iraq to strengthen social

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protection for vulnerable groups through reform of the PDS and the development of a more diversified system of social safety nets. The project specifically addresses the following outcomes: (i) strengthening the capacity of the Government to effectively manage the supply chain of the PDS; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of the Government to design and implement effective social safety nets to protect vulnerable groups.

The primary beneficiaries of this project are: staff of the Ministry of Trade managing the PDS at central and governorate levels; staff of Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation engaged in food security monitoring and vulnerability analysis and mapping; and staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs who engage in the design and implementation of social safety net programmes. The project indirectly benefits vulnerable groups entitled to the PDS and other safety nets.

The Government of Iraq initially introduced the PDS in 1990 to provide equitable distribution of foodstuffs to all Iraq citizens. This initiative was perceived as effective, fair, reliable and comprehensive. Unfortunately, the programme has deteriorated since 2003 due to various reasons such as poor internal controls, accountability and inefficiency in the supply chain management. The Government has now taken the crucial steps of reforming the PDS and developing its social protection system for which WFP is providing critical support. WFP's role in this collaboration with the Government is to provide technical assistance in supply chain management, the design, targeting and implementation of effective social safety nets through the integration of pipeline management, procurement, shipping and transport processes. To date, the PDS remains the largest element of the country's social protection system and the main source of food for the most vulnerable in Iraq.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	147	153	300
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	300

(d) Special Operations

Iraq SO 200117: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Iraq"

Duration: 15 December 2010 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 14 December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$23,435,351 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$11,524,872)

The United Nations mission and agencies are in the process of opening additional hubs in Iraq and plan to increase international staff presence in these areas. The international humanitarian community has, accordingly, requested WFP to restart UNHAS flights into and within Iraq. This SO aims to provide safe, reliable and cost-effective air transport services to

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the United Nations agencies, NGOs and donor community in the country. It is in line with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) air service operations. Moreover, the SO applies the same security coverage and procedures as UNAMI's, as enforced by the United Nations Department of Security and Safety.

The UNHAS operation, managed by WFP, started in 2011 and operates one Dornier 328 jet, equipped with a self-protection system. The aircraft currently has its base at Merka airport in Amman, Jordan and operates flights to Baghdad as well as other locations in Iraq, including Erbil, Basra, Sulaymaniah, Kirkuk, Mosul and if required, Najaf and Kuwait. The funding for the project is mainly ensured from donor contributions, complemented by a partial cost recovery from the users of the transport service. Depending on the continued demand for the service, an extension of the project, to the end 2012, is envisaged.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	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	16

Kyrgyzstan

Country Background

Kyrgyzstan is a low-income, food-deficit, land-locked country with a population of 5.2 million. The country suffers from a high frequency of shocks including natural disasters, political instability and ethnic tensions. In 2010, rising discontent with the Government caused mass protests in the capital Bishkek which resulted in a change of government, leaving a void in national security. In June 2010, political instability and existing tensions erupted in inter-communal violence in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad, leaving at least 470 people dead and countless others injured. There was wide-spread destruction of property and infrastructure, mass displacement of 300,000 people, and 75,000 refugees crossing temporarily into neighbouring Uzbekistan. Border closures, political and social instability affected the country's economy and led to a significant contraction in 2010.



In 2010, a new constitution was approved by national referendum – making Kyrgyzstan the only parliamentary democracy in the region – and a coalition government was formed after parliamentary elections in October 2010. While these events helped to stabilize the situation in the country, political uncertainty prevails and ethnic tension remains high, particularly in the south of the country. Furthermore, the impact of the violent events in one of the most fertile areas of the country, combined with sharply increased global food prices, continues to have a negative effect on food security nationwide.

According to the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) of August 2010, at the height of the harvest season, food insecurity affected 27 percent of the population, including 4 percent severely. A follow-up EFSA, conducted in February 2011, during the lean season, found that nearly half the population (48 percent) was food-insecure, including 14 percent severely. Poverty and food insecurity were highest in rural areas, where two thirds of the population live, and in the former conflict zones. Already high labour migration has increased further, especially from the southern provinces. Kyrgyzstan's high dependence on food and fuel imports makes it critically vulnerable to the recent global price increases. According to the World Bank, food price inflation in 2010 was highest in Kyrgyzstan among all Eastern European and Central Asian nations, at 27 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kyrgyzstan

From July 2011, a two-year PRRO has taken over combining existing elements of previous operations specifically, food rations to the most food-insecure rural households and food-for-assets (FFA) activities, and has introduced new initiatives such as food-for-training (FFT). Peace-building components in projects supporting the southern provinces aim to strengthen ethnic cohesion. WFP will also provide support to the Government in establishing a Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) as a way to better anticipate and address food shocks in view of the risks faced by the most vulnerable. WFP is also working with the Government to strengthen the school feeding programme through its new development operation.

WFP has established strong partnerships with the Ministries for Social Protection,

Kyrgyzstan

Agriculture, Emergency Situations, and the National Statistics Committee, as well as authorities at all levels, who are actively engaged to participate in project design, implementation and monitoring. WFP operations in Kyrgyzstan address MDG1 by directly contributing to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,403,649	
Development Operation							1,929,493	
Total							17,333,143	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,896	0	1,180	0	0	13,076	656,175	189,954
DEV	720	40	40	0	66	866	0	491,980
Total	12,616	40	1,220	0	66	13,942	656,175	681,934

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Kyrgyzstan PRRO 200036: "Support to Food Insecure Households"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 25,455 mt/US\$656,175/US\$189,954

This PRRO will continue to provide targeted food assistance to vulnerable food-insecure families, selected through continual assessment, screening and verification. The ration consists of wheat flour and vegetable oil to be distributed during the most critical months twice a year, in winter and spring. This intervention supplements inadequate cash transfers by Kyrgyzstan's social welfare system especially in light of the increased pressure on the most vulnerable households since the sharp increases in global food and commodity prices. Through vulnerable group feeding (VGF), the PRRO will enhance the food security and prevent the further impoverishment of already food-insecure populations.

As FFA has proved very successful as part of the preceding EMOP, an expanded FFA and the new component FFT – with the possible introduction of cash for assets (CFA) in the second year of the PRRO – will form the basis for an increasing emphasis on recovery activities. FFT and FFT aim at reducing rural poverty, increasing agricultural productivity as well as mitigating the damaging effects of recurring shock, such as natural disasters through environmental protection while creating temporary employment opportunities for vulnerable households. Projects in regions affected by conflict in 2010 have, where feasible, added a peace-building component. Rations consist of wheat flour and vegetable oil, with an equivalent value planned to be given as a cash incentive through CFA.

Kyrgyzstan

Building on the existing emergency food security assessment work, a nationally owned food security monitoring system will be established as a key capacity-development component. WFP is working with the National Statistical Committee on the FSMS with a view to improving the design and targeting of food security interventions. Through this cooperation, WFP also aims to integrate nutrition components in order for state bodies to predict trends and respond to arising needs in a timely and adequate manner.

The operation works towards achieving WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 5 and also feeds into several key MDGs, particularly MDG1.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	227,795	224,205	452,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	187,005	182,995	370,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,375	3,410	6,785
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	37,415	37,800	75,215
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided		day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	2
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	3,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	100
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		training session	6,785
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	40

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: September 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,660 mt/US\$491,980

An ongoing nationwide Government school feeding programme attempts to address some of the most basic nutritional needs among children in Kyrgyzstan. However, the programme is unevenly implemented and lacks a balanced nutritional approach (a ration generally consists of a sweet bun and sugared black tea), particularly in the remote and mountainous areas which are the most food-insecure. These areas also have the lowest education indicators, particularly an increasing seasonal non-attendance rate. This WFP intervention intends to build upon the Government's existing school feeding programme and aims to assist the

Kyrgyzstan

Government in designing a sustainable and affordable national school feeding model embedded in national priorities and budgets.

Together with the Ministry of Education, WFP will at first elaborate a number of pilot projects in the most food-insecure communities, which in the course of the project will be refined and expanded to other food-insecure regions in the country. The project will provide a nutritionally balanced meal for primary schoolchildren in which fortified food commodities (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and fruit bars) are used and to the extent possible complemented by additional food commodities (fresh fruits and vegetables) purchased at local markets. Currently allocated government subsidies for the school feeding will be used for purchasing part of the above-mentioned commodities.

The project aims to mitigate the impact of the recent crises (e.g. political instability, ethnic tensions, contraction of the economy, combined with sharply increased food and commodity prices) on vulnerable households by not only providing an added incentive for poor rural children to attend primary school but also improving their nutritional status. In the longer term, the project provides the Government with stable and affordable models of school feeding implementation as well as the tools and the experience to apply these nationwide beyond the end date of the project. The objectives of this intervention are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	29,500	20,500	50,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	25,500	24,500	50,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	50,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	50
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	1
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	20

(d) Special Operations

None

Libya

Country Background

The uprising in Libya, which began in February 2011, escalated into a destructive civil conflict. By the end of February, international sanctions imposed on Libya halted oil exports and the economy, highly dependent on oil revenues, was paralyzed. The conflict intensified causing casualties including civilians. In August, rebel forces captured most of Libya's territory as well as the capital city of Tripoli. On 16 September, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the legal representative of Libya and the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted the resolution on Libya authorizing the establishment of a United Nations Support Mission in Libya to assist the NTC in areas such as elections, justice, security, human rights and aid coordination. The resolution also eases sanctions, unfreezing the assets abroad of Libyan oil companies and financial institutions.



Libya's population is estimated to be at 6.5 million in 2011, including 1.5 million foreign migrant workers. About 85 percent of the population lives in or around the coastal cities, especially Tripoli and Benghazi. The standard of living of ordinary Libyans is one of the highest in the region. Literacy rates are among the highest in North Africa. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranks Libya 53rd out of 169 countries. However, unemployment is high – estimated to be at least 30 percent particularly among the young (about 40 percent of the population). Estimates indicate that the previous Government employed up to 70 percent of all Libyans receiving salaries, mostly in the education and health services and in public administration.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Libya

In response to the crisis in Libya, WFP is carrying out a regional EMOP “Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict”. In Libya, WFP is the lead agency of three clusters in the United Nations nine-cluster system (Food Security and Livelihoods, Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics) that aims to ensure a coordinated and more effective response in humanitarian emergencies and provision of services that will be required.

Since the onset of the conflict, WFP has programmed for its emergency operations nearly 30,000 mt (valued at US\$19.9 million), and reached almost 800,000 beneficiaries. WFP contributed directly to the Libyan response by allocating US\$9.6 million from its own funds.

While WFP will continue to address the vulnerability pockets throughout Libya which require in-kind food assistance, it is also adapting modalities to increase food access and better ensure food security in other ways. WFP continues to receive substantial requests for food assistance throughout the country. An urgent need for food assistance is expected in areas currently affected by fighting. There are reported needs for Sabha in the south, in Bani Walid, and in Sirte. Assessments will continue to be conducted to gain a further understanding of where needs are and what modalities will best equip a response. The Government and national partners will remain the forefront of operations.

Libya

During the immediate post-conflict period, WFP will focus on:

- food assistance for vulnerable, conflict-affected populations in particular;
- a cash and voucher pilot for potential scale-up; the continued work of the United Nations clusters to support the humanitarian system; and
- capacity development throughout all WFP operations, but in particular in port and warehouse management.

Prior to the conflict, WFP maintained a presence in Libya as a logistics corridor for Sudan and Chad. In order to meet the needs of refugees residing in Chad from Darfur, Sudan, WFP contracted Libyan transporters to deliver goods from Benghazi to Abeche. This agreement was established in April 2004 and continued up until this year. WFP hopes to resume these activities in the near future. WFP's response in Libya contributes mainly to MDGs 1 and 4.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							16,172,659	
Total							16,172,659	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	9,030	2,715	974	0	826	13,545	0	0
Total	9,030	2,715	974	0	826	13,545	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Regional EMOP 200257: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 28 February 2012

Total cash commitment: US\$1,872,221 (For the Libya component. Egypt component is not active in 2012)

Since the outbreak of protests in Libya in February 2011, WFP moved into action, reinforcing its national team in Benghazi and placing teams at the borders with Tunisia and Egypt to meet the needs of individuals leaving Libya but also including food distributions throughout Libya. WFP initially proposed a short-duration (three-month) regional EMOP as it was not clear how the situation in Libya would evolve. Given the continued needs, the regional EMOP was revised and approved to continue support through to the end of February 2012, to meet continuing emergency food requirements of people affected by the ongoing crisis in Libya. WFP will also work with the existing Libyan structures to ensure a functional system for the provision of basic food commodities and cash and vouchers. While the Egypt component of the EMOP will terminate at the end of October 2011, the Libyan and Tunisian components will continue.

Libya

Targeted populations in Libya include those displaced by fighting, third country nationals and other vulnerable groups in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in Tripoli, around Sirte and other northern coastal areas, throughout the Nafusa Mountains, surrounding areas of Bani Walid, and in the south near Jufra and Sabha. WFP continues to receive substantial requests for food assistance throughout the country. There is expected to be continued urgent needs for food assistance in areas currently affected by fighting. There are reported needs in Sabha in the south, in and around Bani Walid, and in and around Sirte.

The EMOP has the specific objectives to save lives in emergencies, reduce food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of beneficiaries, addressing WFP Strategic Objective 1. With the introduction of technical support for the public food distribution in Libya, this EMOP also contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	250,000	250,000	500,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	250,000	250,000	500,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	250,000	250,000	500,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	500,000	
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	12,613,371	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,923	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	15	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Country Background

The closure regime applied in the West Bank, combined with the blockade of the Gaza Strip, continues to seriously hamper access and movement of goods, services and people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. These restrictions affect Palestinians' access to markets and to employment in Israel as well as their control over natural resources.



The second Socio-Economic and Food Security survey, carried out by WFP and FAO in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip in 2010, estimates that food insecurity still affects 22 percent of households in the West Bank and 52 percent in the Gaza Strip. This food insecurity remains a direct consequence of income poverty and livelihoods erosion, leading to difficulties in accessing sufficient quantities of quality food. In the West Bank, restrictions on freedom of movement, work permits and access to land and water continue to hamper livelihood opportunities, particularly in Area C and the Seam Zone. In Gaza, food insecurity levels have slightly declined since the peak after the 2009 conflict but the root causes remain: the continuous blockade, high unemployment and a moribund private sector. Food-insecure households continue to face economic constraints to cover their basic needs.

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 Gaza Strip and the West Bank. To address food insecurity, WFP is implementing an EMOP in the Gaza Strip and a PRRO in the West Bank. WFP operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory support the Palestinian Authority social safety net, enhance government capacity, and support domestic production through local purchase.

The Gaza EMOP was launched following the December 2008 conflict to meet the urgent needs and improve the food consumption of the majority of the non-refugee population. General food distributions target social hardship cases and vulnerable groups while school meals maintain the enrolment and attendance of children in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels. Through the provision of snacks in schools, WFP also enhances concentration levels. A voucher component supports the most vulnerable urban and peri-urban households to meet their food needs and helps ensure a more diversified diet. This EMOP contributes to MDGs 1 and 2.

The West Bank PRRO activities are a synergy of relief and recovery. The relief component addresses immediate food needs and enhances food consumption and dietary diversity of social hardship cases, vulnerable groups and herder and Bedouin communities. In addition, a voucher programme supports food-insecure urban and peri-urban families and a school meal programme is carried out in the most food insecure areas of the West Bank. The recovery component rebuilds livelihoods strained by poor economic access to food and protects the environment from degradation stemming from the conflict and from climatic shocks through a voucher-for-assets (VFA) and voucher-for-training (VFT) activity. This PRRO is in line

Occupied Palestinian Territory

with the Palestinian National Authority's Medium-Term Response Plan. In addition to MDGs 1 and 2, the PRRO also supports MDG 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							39,895,321	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							49,687,135	
Total							89,582,456	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	31,447	1,714	2,236	1,080	2,310	38,787	4,725,080	0
PRRO	19,116	2,020	1,010	1,215	4,230	27,591	17,207,791	330,000
Total	50,563	3,734	3,246	2,295	6,540	66,378	21,932,871	330,000

(a) Emergency Operations

Occupied Palestinian Territory EMOP 200298: "Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 38,787 mt/US\$4,725,080

Pursuing WFP Strategic Objective 1, WFP will provide assistance to the food-insecure non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip, including those affected by conflict. Through a combination of in-kind and voucher assistance, WFP will target social hardship cases and vulnerable groups in close consultation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the NGO Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF International) through general food distributions (GFD). The food basket is composed of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, sugar, and occasionally complemented with canned fish, canned meat or fortified biscuits. The same ration will be distributed to institutions that provide care to a number of social hardship cases. A school meals programme will be implemented through the Ministry of Education and Higher Education providing boys and girls in primary schools with locally purchased fortified date bars on every school day. With Oxfam GB, WFP will implement a voucher programme through which vulnerable groups have access to a range of commodities such as oil, salt, sugar, cereals, pulses and locally produced protein-rich commodities such as bread, eggs and dairy products to enhance their dietary diversity. The targeting of activities in Gaza will be based on poverty and food consumption levels among the non-refugee population.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	140,393	144,607	285,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	116,746	120,254	237,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	40,800	39,200	80,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	15,222	14,778	30,000

**Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	30,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	3,923
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	692
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	3,924,000
C&V: Total quantity of food redeemed through commodity vouchers	Mt	700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
School Feeding		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	39,200
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	40,800
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	144

(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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 98,136 mt/US\$32,308,794/US\$330,000

The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 and will meet the food needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee Palestinians in the West Bank through a combination of food and voucher assistance. The PRRO will support the Palestinian Authority's social safety net and poverty reduction initiatives by using tools aimed at reducing hunger, strengthening government capacity and expanding domestic production through local purchase. Priority will be 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. Through GFD, WFP will support people below the deep poverty line that are targeted in close consultation with the Ministry of Social Affairs on the basis of poverty levels using the "Proxy Means Testing Formula". Vulnerable groups will be targeted in cooperation with CHF International and Catholic Relief Services on the basis of poverty and food consumption levels. The complementary WFP/United Nations Relief and Works Agency assistance programme will assist vulnerable herder and Bedouin communities living in Area C. The food basket used in the GFD will be composed of wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, salt and sugar. A school meals programme will be implemented

Occupied Palestinian Territory

through the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, providing boys and girls in basic schools with locally purchased milk and fortified date bars on every school day. Vouchers are to be provided to the food-insecure population living in urban and peri-urban settings, who will have access to bread, pulses, vegetable oil, eggs, salt, milk, cheese and yoghurt. Vouchers for training and vouchers for work will target poor farmers, farmers affected by the West Bank Barrier and unskilled workers. Rural households headed by women will be targeted as a priority, as well as those most affected by conflict-related events and economic shocks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	179,100	183,900	363,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	7,218	7,482	14,700
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	143,622	144,378	288,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	36,665	38,335	75,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	300		300
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities		3,271	3,271
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	56,136	54,864	111,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	111,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	16,570,914
C&V: Total quantity of food redeemed through commodity vouchers	Mt	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	22,897
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	3,271
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	
C&V: Total quantity of food redeemed through commodity vouchers	Mt	
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	4,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	100,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%	100
FFT		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,103
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	300
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	300
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	300
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	30
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	37,448
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	37,552
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	282

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

the Sudan

Country Background

The Sudan remains one of WFP's most complex operations, and large-scale humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected areas will continue to be required in 2012 and beyond. Widespread destruction and population displacement caused by decades of war, further exacerbated by recent poor harvests, high food prices and ongoing conflict, leave much of the Sudan engulfed in a humanitarian crisis. Furthermore, the cereal deficit across the Sudan cannot be met by current national reserves or by commercial imports. Food security assessments in the East, the Three Areas (South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei) and Darfur confirm low food availability, poor functioning markets and high malnutrition rates.



In 2010, the Sudan ranked 154 out of 169 countries on the UNDP 2010 Human Development Index. The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effects of the civil war in the South, including returnees, limited infrastructure and the need for consolidation of governance and chronic poverty in the East have left much of the Sudan food-insecure and in the absence of effective social service systems dependent on international assistance.

As per the latest nation-wide survey, analysis of food security and nutrition indicators in North Sudan indicate 8 percent of the population, 2.7 million people, are either severely or moderately food-insecure. An estimated 16 percent of children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, while 32 percent are underweight and 35 percent are stunted. Based on the most recent estimates, the mortality rate of children under 5 in the Sudan is 78 per 1,000 live births.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which marked the end of the North-South conflict, entered a critical phase with the declaration of the Republic of South Sudan as an independent state on 9 July 2011. In addition to the considerable internal challenges encountered by North and South Sudan Governments, some unresolved aspects of the CPA pose a threat to peace and economic stability in the Sudan. Ongoing fighting in the Three Areas demonstrates the fragility of the relations between the two countries. In the absence of durable solutions to the problems in these front-line states, the potential for chronic conflict on the new North-South border is expected to increase significantly.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Sudan

The combination of conflict, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes the Sudan 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 malnutrition and promote education goals. WFP's food assistance programmes support MDGs 1 through 6.

In 2012 WFP estimates that 4.1 million vulnerable people in the Sudan will require food assistance. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate

the Sudan

consumption needs of food-insecure populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and targeted food-for-assets (FFA) activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible and relevant, WFP will also provide support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals. A special operation complements WFP's EMOP to facilitate humanitarian efforts across the country through the provision of air transport for the movement of humanitarian staff and cargo.

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							392,813,821	
Special Operation							32,695,473	
Total							425,509,294	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	257,699	22,846	7,760	19,420	24,020	331,745	25,500,620	0
Total	257,699	22,846	7,760	19,420	24,020	331,745	25,500,620	0

(a) Emergency Operations

The Sudan EMOP 200312: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 830,063 mt/US\$102,746,017

WFP's EMOP will assist an estimated 4.1 million food- insecure people with 331,745 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 PLW, school meals and targeted FFA activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. These objectives correspond primarily to WFP Strategic Objective 1. 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.

Food assistance will be provided through general food distributions, targeting over 2.5 million people affected by conflict and displacement, including refugees and returnees, with a mixed food basket. General food distribution will be used as a means to address current food consumption and food access problems by responding to new displacements in light of the expected consequences of the ongoing conflict in Darfur and the Three Areas. While emergency assessments will be required in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei to determine the extent to which ongoing fighting has affected food security among the general population, it is foreseen that thousands of displaced people will still require some form of assistance over the coming year.

the Sudan

The blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) was introduced in Darfur in 2008 following the 2007 emergency food security and nutrition assessment that showed significantly high GAM rates well above the emergency threshold level of 15 percent. The low coverage of supplementary feeding programmes coupled with a low possibility for expansion due to the lack of technical partners and the poor security situation also influenced the decision to initiate BSFP. As the triggers that prompted the BSFP response continue to be in place, it remains the most appropriate nutrition intervention to continue into 2012 that will ensure that the most vulnerable receive nutrient-rich food during the lean season, between May and September.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,030,900	2,098,642	4,129,542
Number of IDP beneficiaries	613,656	638,704	1,252,360
Number of refugee beneficiaries	28,665	29,835	58,500
Number of returnee beneficiaries	51,254	53,346	104,600
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,231,488	1,281,752	2,513,240
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,545	591,253	592,798
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	425,330	479,628	904,958
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	352,300	403,857	756,157

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
FFA		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	403,857
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	352,300
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	19,210,451
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	976
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	90,136
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	699

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

the Sudan

(d) Special Operations

The Sudan SO 200354: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Sudan"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012

Total cash commitment: US\$32,695,473

North and South Sudan finalized their formal separation on 9 July 2011, following a referendum on secession as per the CPA signed in 2005. In light of the separation of North and South Sudan, the UNHAS Steering Committee comprised of main users and donors requested to split the existing UNHAS mission, previously serving a unified Sudan.

In 2012, UNHAS will continue to support and facilitate 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 about 200 humanitarian organizations, donor communities, embassies and government counterparts rely on WFP's air service to access 70 locations in North Sudan per week. The UNHAS fleet is also utilized to provide essential medical and security evacuation service to humanitarian aid workers in the country along with the normal scheduled service provided on a regular basis.

The need for this special operation remains critical throughout the country, particularly in the Darfur region, given prevailing insecurity. 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 vulnerable populations, thus making the air operation the only way of transporting aid workers and humanitarian cargo. This special operation contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	630
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	5,500
Average cost per passenger transported (USD)	US\$	470
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	200
Number of aircraft made available	number	8
Percentage of requests for air transportation (cargo) fulfilled	%	100
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	180

Syrian Arab Republic

Country Background

The Syrian Arab Republic is a lower-middle-income country ranked 111 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, even though it has a per capita income of US\$4,867. 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. Syria's macroeconomic performance has been affected by ongoing external and domestic shocks, particularly the impact of the global financial crisis and a prolonged drought that has been affecting agricultural output. The mass demonstrations that have been rocking the country since March 2011 have further complicated the situation.



The population of the Syrian Arab Republic, 22.5 million in 2010, has quadrupled since 1960 and is expected to exceed 24 million by 2020. While half of the population is rural, the rate of urbanization is increasing. More than half of the Syrian Arab Republic's poorest population is concentrated in the North-Eastern part of the country which has been affected by drought since 2006. This region has the country's lowest GDP per capita expenditure and growth rate, and the highest levels of poverty; this is compounded by encroaching desertification degrading natural resources and rising food and fuel prices. The combined impact of low development, drought, crop failure and other socio-economic factors is leading to increased migration pressure. In addition, a large percentage of the protests have been taking place in this area, thus exacerbating an already precarious situation.

Moreover, with the ongoing civil uprising sweeping the country, security is deteriorating quickly and the situation of most vulnerable people is further worsened. The socio-economic conditions of people living in the affected areas of the civil unrest are degrading and many have lost access to their livelihoods and basic necessities including food. As the general situation deteriorates along with the above-mentioned climatic changes, the Syrian population living in conditions of on borderline food security in rural areas will be affected along with those living in peri-urban areas. Reduced access to food resulting from lack of purchasing power, the deteriorating security situation and constant volatility are major contributing factors to food insecurity throughout the country.

Syria also continues to host the largest population of refugees from Iraq who fled to the country since the onset of the Iraqi crisis. After a prolonged period of displacement, the economic situation of these refugees has deteriorated due to a continued depletion of resources and savings, reduced remittances and the absence of legal options for income generation. Their food security is primarily related to inadequate economic access, as most of them live in urban areas where markets are well supplied over the entire year. In addition to Iraqis, smaller groups of Somali, Sudanese and Afghanis who found asylum in Syria are among the most vulnerable refugees living in the country. As refugees in Syria 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.

Syrian Arab Republic

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Syrian Arab Republic

The overall objective of WFP assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic is to assist in preserving livelihoods and re-establishing the food security of people affected by the combined impact of drought, the failure of strategic crop, conflict, as well as high food and fuel prices. WFP also aims to support a sustainable school meals programme and prepare the Government to fully manage the project and expand it under the eleventh five-year development plan.

In response WFP, in addition to current EMOPs for a) Syrians affected by drought and 2) Iraqi refugees living in Syria, has launched an immediate response (IR) EMOP for people affected by unrest in Syria. Through the IR EMOP which is implemented in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent for the provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable families in Dara'a, Damascus countryside, Homs, Idleb, Hama, and Tartous, WFP stands ready to expand the provision of food assistance to a higher number of beneficiaries belonging to the most vulnerable families as soon as access is granted to some of the areas most affected by the fighting to assess the needs. WFP's assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							59,232,798	
Development Operation							2,318,625	
Total							61,551,424	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	36,000	6,750	2,970	0	3,420	49,140	14,784,000	0
DEV	5,719	0	0	0	0	5,719	0	0
Total	41,719	6,750	2,970	0	3,420	54,859	14,784,000	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Syrian Arab Republic EMOP 200302: "Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable People Affected by Unrest in Syria"

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

Total food commitment: 100,169 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP aims to save the lives of the population most affected by unrest by providing adequate and appropriate food assistance and nutrition support to the most vulnerable groups. This project will target food-insecure households and other vulnerable groups whose sources of food are becoming scarce and are eroding rapidly due to the current crisis and the steady degradation of socio-economic conditions. The targeted groups include IDPs who have returned to their villages, households headed by women, families hosting IDPs, and farmers and herders who have lost their assets due to the crisis and need to recreate their asset base. In addition to general food distributions, this

Syrian Arab Republic

EMOP will address the specific nutritional needs of children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women whose requirements are more accentuated in this fragile situation. Specifically, ready-to-use supplementary food and lipid-based nutrient supplement will be used under the supplementary feeding programme.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	300,000	200,000	500,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	300,000	200,000	500,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	25,000	20,000	45,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day		30
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		12
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		12
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin		25,000
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee		50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		12

Syrian Arab Republic EMOP 200303: "Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Syria"

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

Total cash commitment: US\$16,351,674

In line with WFP 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. Accordingly, WFP provides food assistance to include all refugee groups identified as vulnerable, including previously excluded groups such as Iraqi refugees who arrived before 2003, single and able-bodied Iraqi males between 18 and 50 years of age, Palestinians formerly hosted in Iraq, and a small group of non-Iraqi refugees.

Based on the successful performance of the previous EMOP, this new operation will adopt the electronic voucher system (EVS) as a food distribution modality to reach 100 percent of the beneficiaries. The EVS, which donors and beneficiaries alike have recognized as highly effective, allows beneficiaries to select from a list of fresh products otherwise unavailable in in-kind rations such as: rice, oil, eggs, tuna fish, cream cheese, lentils, beans, sugar, pasta, bulgur, salt, tomato paste, and canned meat. This EMOP also aims to strengthen the capacity of government entities to implement emergency operations through its partnership in the implementation of the EVS, which will potentially be integrated into the national safety net at a later stage.

Syrian Arab Republic

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	39,000	36,000	75,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	39,113	35,887	75,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	39,113	35,887	75,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	39,113	35,887	75,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	75,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	14,580,000
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	14,580,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	14,580,000
C&V: Total quantity of food redeemed through commodity vouchers	Mt	11,970
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	14,580,000
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	204,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: December 2008 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 35,940 mt

In accordance with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and in line with WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women policy, this project aims to improve the effectiveness of basic school education and provides an incentive to children and their families to keep children in school, with the objective of reducing absenteeism and drop-out rates. Another objective of this project is technical capacity development of governmental counterparts, enabling the full management of the project at later stages.

The food basket for this project in 2012 consists of cereals as a take-home ration to eligible schoolchildren, those who have attended at least 80 percent of school days; rations are considered as family entitlements. In addition, dates and biscuits are provided as an

Syrian Arab Republic

additional ration whenever resources become available. The Government has committed 18,000 mt of its own resources in support of this project for over three years, supplementing those provided by WFP.

This project has been extended until June 2012 when the Government is expected to implement a large-scale takeover of the project. With no further extension planned, the project's main focus is handover strategies and government capacity development. Such efforts will be in tandem with the Government's plan to adopt a school meals programme under its eleventh five-year development plan and is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework priorities for 2012–2016.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	112,088	116,662	228,750
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	22,417	23,333	45,750
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)		%	60
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	23,333
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	22,417
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	206
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	225

(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 with only 7 percent of the land being arable. The rugged, mountainous terrain poses enormous challenges for the people, especially during the winter when bad weather and natural disasters impede movement and routinely trigger 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 115 out of 182 countries listed in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index.



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 more than 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 because Tajikistan is not integrated into global markets, the indirect consequences have been reflected in higher import costs across the board, including those for food and fuel. However, remittance income is expected to increase in 2011 according to the National Bank of Tajikistan.

WFP, FAO, UNICEF and the Government of Tajikistan conducted a joint food security and nutrition assessment in 2008 found that 1.7 million people were food-insecure, representing 34 percent of the rural population. The GAM rate among children under 5 is 7 percent while chronic malnutrition is 27 percent and 17 percent of children are underweight. Tajikistan has a very high tuberculosis (TB) incidence of 231 per 100,000 compared with 15 per 100,000 in western Europe. The TB-related burden of illness and death is especially high in food-insecure rural areas. Reduced access to food resulting from lack of purchasing power is a major contributing factor to food insecurity throughout the country; with the majority of the population spending between 70 and 80 percent of their income on food.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

WFP in Tajikistan seeks 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 meals, support to TB clients and their families, and recovery activities such as food-for-assets (FFA) and relief assistance. WFP activities under the PRRO and the development programmes represent an important part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and contribute to the Government's efforts to achieve MDGs 1 through 5, as reflected in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan" and the "National Development Strategy".

Tajikistan

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,969,863	
Development Operation							11,747,551	
Total							17,717,414	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	4,340	546	223	260	85	5,454	696,189	83,350
DEV	13,442	2,288	1,095	0	240	17,065	0	69,000
Total	17,782	2,834	1,318	260	325	22,519	696,189	152,350

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 September 2013

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 20,789 mt/US\$696,189/US\$83,350

This PRRO seeks 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 WFP 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 vulnerable group feeding; 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 and FFA beneficiaries. Blended food is provided to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. 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

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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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	64,853	64,487	129,340
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	74,220	74,180	148,400
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	595	19,386	19,981
	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
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,667
Number of days rations were provided		day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	2
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	30
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		trainee	30
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	300
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Ha	100
Number of bridges constructed		bridge	3
Number of classrooms rehabilitated		classroom	100
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated		latrine	30
Number of new nurseries established		nursery	30
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	5
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	40

(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/capacity augmentation commitment: 62,279 mt/US\$69,000

In line with WFP 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

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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 meals 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 meals programme.

Through the school meals programme, cooked meals are served in shifts at 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	184,925	185,075	370,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	170,132	170,269	340,401
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)		%	10
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	730
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation		PTA member	1,973
Number of cooks assisted by WFP		cook	7,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	1,973
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	22,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	5
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	61

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 13,454 (Including the recently approved budget revision)

This development project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and represents an effective safety net for TB clients and their families, who are deprived of the income of their main breadwinner during the six months of Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) medical treatment. As WFP's assistance is conditional on adherence to the treatment,

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food is also an incentive for clients 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 clients registered in the DOTS programme in all 64 districts of the country. Forty percent of the clients are expected to be assisted in the south-western 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 clients; and (ii) provide an effective safety net to the clients' families during the course of the treatment period.

WFP provides the basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, which is well accepted by the clients. The multi-drug-resistant clients will receive super cereal and vegetable oil. A pilot project for a cash payment to clients is being 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	25,789	25,812	51,601
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	25,789	25,812	51,601
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	51,601
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	5

(d) Special Operations

None

Tunisia

Country Background

Tunisia, with a population of 10.5 million, is currently going through a political, social and economic transition, following protests and demonstrations in December 2010 and January 2011 which led to the ousting of former President Ben Ali and his government. Elections for a constitutional assembly are planned, to be followed by parliamentary and presidential elections. There has been a pronounced economic slowdown in reaction to the turmoil with a spike in unemployment, exacerbating vulnerability among the country's poor.



Adding to the country's difficulties is the crisis in Libya, which has produced refugee flows into Tunisia. While there has been extensive damage to public and private property, the main effects of the crisis are a general economic slowdown, political unpredictability and persistent low-level unrest. GDP forecasts for Tunisia have been revised from 4 to 1 percent as a consequence of the crisis, affecting the Tunisian tourism industry and other parts of the domestic economy.

The ongoing Libya crisis is putting additional strain on the Tunisian economy, with lost income from remittances (an estimated 42,000 Tunisian migrant workers have returned home) and from cross-border trade. Unemployment is the country's greatest economic challenge and the main driver of poverty and social unrest. Estimated at 14 percent in 2010, it has greatly increased since January; according to official statistics, unemployment could reach an unprecedented 19 percent in 2011.

Tunisia was ranked 81 out of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index and is ranked at the bottom of the "high human development" category. Prevalence of GAM among children under 5 is particularly high in the governorate of Kasserine 6 percent, and the south-west and north-west regions 7 and 5 percent, respectively. The prevalence of stunting in these regions is 14, 11 and 9 percent respectively. Although Tunisia's dependence on cereal imports is estimated at 74 percent, market prices have remained relatively stable and food availability is generally adequate, thanks primarily to government subsidies.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tunisia

After having closed its programmes in 1997, WFP returned to Tunisia in February 2011 as part of its response to the North Africa crisis under the regional EMOP. Since its start in early March, the EMOP aims to support Tunisian returnees and Libyan refugees including Third Country Nationals (TCNs) affected by the conflict in neighbouring Libya, through food distributions and cash transfers. The EMOP addresses MDG1.

A PRRO is under approval and is expected to assist vulnerable households in Tunisia through cash for assets (CFA) and vouchers for training (VFT) of farmers. The PRRO will give structure to WFP's contribution over the next two years to the United Nation's Country Team's "Bridge Programme" for 2011–2013. Through CFA and VFT safety net programmes and with the aim of enhancing diversified and durable livelihoods and promoting self-

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reliance, WFP will address economic slowdown, food insecurity, underemployment, increasing rural poverty rates and vulnerability as an impact of the turmoil of recent months. This transitional support is intended to ease the food gap and promote livelihoods with income-generating and job-creation programmes within the framework of the targeted safety net programme of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture. The PRRO will address MDGs 1 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation								2,241,712
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								10,336,768
Total								12,578,480
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	135	0	6	0	0	141	1,872,221	0
PRRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,296,200	0
Total	135	0	6	0	0	141	10,168,421	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Northern Africa Regional Operation EMOP 200257 "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 28 February 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 5,367 mt/US\$4,410,000 (For the Tunisia component. The Egypt component is not active in 2012)

In the initial phases of the EMOP, WFP moved into action with an innovative assistance mechanism, providing hot meals at the borders to migrant workers fleeing the violence. WFP cooperated closely with the Tunisian Red Crescent in this phase of operations. Once the situation stabilized, WFP terminated the hot meals activity and continued with in-kind distributions.

In response to the crisis in Libya, WFP, through this regional EMOP, plans to address the food consumption gaps of the most vulnerable populations in Libya and Libyan refugees and TCNs in southern Tunisia. WFP intends to initially target vulnerable populations in the five regions of Tunisia where Libyans are residing with Tunisian host communities (Tataouine, Medenine, Gabes, Kebili and Sfax). WFP is cooperating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the *Union Tunisienne de Solidarité Sociale* (UTSS) to provide in-kind assistance in the form of food packages to families of Tunisian returnee migrant workers who have returned from Libya since the start of the conflict. WFP will also channel its assistance through general food distributions and other types of food and nutrition transfers in order to ensure the refugees' food security.

Beneficiaries are selected in consultation with partners and local community committees, while identifying those most vulnerable to food shortages and insecurity. The longer the

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current conflict situation continues in the country, the more likely would be an increase in vulnerability and assistance required. The food basket has been designed to respond to the local needs and includes cereals (wheat flour, pasta and/or semolina), pulses, vegetable oil and tomato paste. WFP's selected local suppliers are delivering to various warehouse locations in the different regions of the country from where UTSS is channelling and distributing to beneficiaries. These activities support WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	32,500	32,500	65,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	25,000	25,000	50,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	32,500	32,500	65,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	25,000	25,000	50,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	15
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	1

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Tunisia PRRO 200307: "Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 July 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$8,296,200

The PRRO marks an unprecedented and innovative cooperation between WFP and FAO. Under the operation, WFP, together with FAO, will aim to tackle food insecurity, vulnerability, the lack of income and unemployment. The proposed activities will target smallholder farmers and day labourers in rural areas. Specifically, this project intends to implement a WFP-led CFA response, coupled with vocational training delivered through FAO's "Farmer Field Schools". Community-based projects will aim to rehabilitate communal rural facilities, protect and rehabilitate natural productive resources by helping communities develop adaptation strategies to climate change, and create durable income-generating activities and employment.

The WFP/FAO intervention will support rural communities with a high concentration of households receiving the Government's social assistance and with three and more children, households headed by women and similar vulnerability profiles in order to alleviate their

Tunisia

food insecurity, while improving the general ability of their communities and their respective households in particular to provide future income-generating opportunities. To support efforts aiming at improving economic conditions, the focus will be on activities to tackle rural poverty and unemployment. WFP's CFA activities will concentrate on improvements to agricultural, forestry and soil/water structures, productive assets and techniques such as irrigation, rangeland, forest, infrastructure, conservation and rehabilitation of soil and water sources and adaptation to climate change.

The overall objective of this PRRO is to address the food gap and protect the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable rural households, thus enhancing their self-reliance. Support is also planned for the formulation of national food security strategies. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5. The above objectives are designed to fit the aims of an assistance that is transitional and within the framework of the current United Nations Country Team's "Bridge Programme", so as to allow for a smooth hand-over/phase-out.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,200	4,800	12,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	30,000	30,000	60,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
FFA			
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries		US\$	14,300,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	50
FFT			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers		beneficiary	24,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)		US\$	5,000,000
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year		system/tool	1

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Yemen

Country Background

Yemen is in the midst of an increasingly complex, full-fledged humanitarian crisis. Since January 2011, the country has been experiencing high levels of civil unrest inspired by the “Arab Spring” revolutions of Tunisia and Egypt. This has complicated an already critical food security situation whereby 32 percent of the population suffers from food insecurity.



Political instability has resulted in violent urban clashes between government forces, anti-government protesters and tribal elements, leading to massive and protracted displacements nationwide. Fighting in the southern governorate of Abyan between government forces and militants has displaced over 100,000 persons, while over 400,000 IDPs and war-affected individuals in Yemen’s northern region continue to be in dire need of emergency assistance.

Yemen is ranked as the eleventh most food-insecure country in the world while the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranks Yemen 140 out of 182 countries. Some 12 percent of the population, 2.7 million, are severely food-insecure, while more than half of Yemeni children are chronically malnourished. Rates of stunting are the second highest in the world after Afghanistan and the number of underweight children is the third highest, after India and Bangladesh. Since January 2011, the price of basic food commodities has increased by 46 percent; this has exacerbated the prevalence of malnutrition in Yemen, where 13 percent of children under 5 are already acutely malnourished. Gender disparities are of particular concern; while the average illiteracy rate in Yemen is 46 percent, it is 27 percent for men and an alarming 66 percent for women.

Yemen is also host to a very large refugee population, primarily from the Horn of Africa and Somalia in particular. Somali refugees have been entering Yemen since 1991, so as to flee the protracted civil war in their own country. According to the UNHCR, as of June 2011, there were over 217,000 registered refugees in Yemen. However, authorities estimate the number to be far higher, perhaps reaching over 750,000. Moreover, the total refugee population is expected to grow throughout 2012, due to the ongoing famine in East Africa.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

WFP has been providing assistance to Yemen since 1967. At present, the agency supports five main operations and maintains six offices in Sana’a, Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Hodeidah and Sa’adah. WFP’s interventions promotes a twin-track approach, whereby the effects of short- and long-term food insecurity are addressed simultaneously and the preparedness and response capacity of both the Government and its humanitarian partners are improved.

The overall goals of WFP’s operations in Yemen are to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies and to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet their food and nutritional needs. These objectives are fully in line with seven of the eight MDGs, MDGs 1 through 6 and MDG 8.

Yemen

With five operations in country, 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 and IDPs. These projects reflect the increasingly complex context of Yemen and are directly linked to the “National Food Security Strategy”, the “National Nutrition Security Strategy” and the “Nutrition Protocol for Moderately Acute Malnutrition”. Operations directly contribute to increased stability in the country and to decreased mortality and malnutrition rates.

Under the current EMOP “Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen”, WFP provides monthly assistance to IDPs, returnees and war-affected people. Under the PRRO “Emergency Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen”, WFP provides a seasonal emergency food safety net for severely food-insecure people and offers blanket nutritional support to mothers and children under 5. PRRO “Food Assistance to Somali Refugees in Yemen” provides food to refugees upon arrival, engages in general food distribution (GFD) and maintains the nutritional status of malnourished children and mothers through supplementary feeding programmes. The country programme (CP) represents a crucial safety net for vulnerable families and addresses key obstacles to development, including gender gaps and poor levels of education. WFP further supports the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the Sa'adah crisis in Yemen through a special operation for the supply of fuel and air-chartered services.

In 2012, WFP anticipates having to continue its various EMOPs and PRROs, rather than transitioning into more development-oriented initiatives. The country's ongoing socio-political turmoil, coupled with ever increasing food prices, means that development projects will not be of primary concern in the near future.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							126,365,856	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							100,137,865	
Development Operation							3,588,508	
Special Operation							3,833,938	
Total							233,926,168	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	95,173	10,122	5,670	6,110	7,479	124,554	0	0
PRRO	49,020	1,383	4,983	6,245	7,896	69,527	5,885,495	48,000
DEV	5,242	0	284	0	0	5,526	0	0
Total	149,435	11,505	10,937	12,355	15,375	199,607	5,885,495	48,000

Yemen

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 190,300 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 114,522 mt)

WFP will expand the caseload assisted in the current EMOP which ends in December 2011 and provides food and nutritional assistance to IDPs in Yemen's north, to include all emergency relief activities directed at IDPs in both northern and southern Yemen. General food distributions will target IDPs, returnees and war-affected individuals across the country, while blanket supplementary feeding programmes will address the nutritional needs of all IDP children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The operation will also include a small early recovery food-for-assets (FFA) component targeting returnees and war-affected communities in northern Yemen. This EMOP is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	268,920	271,080	540,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	178,598	180,033	358,631
Number of returnee beneficiaries	90,322	91,047	181,369
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	268,920	271,080	540,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	77,143	77,143	154,286
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,523	15,277	30,800

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,142
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,057
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	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/cash commitment: 104,638 mt/US\$3,085,714

This PRRO includes a seasonal emergency safety net component that enables vulnerable households affected by severe and converging shocks to meet their food needs throughout the hunger period (May–October) by providing beneficiaries with food transfers of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil to cover their residual caloric gap. When the PRRO was originally crafted, it was foreseen that the 2011 emergency safety net would address the acute food insecurity, allowing the Government and developmental partners to expand social safety net approaches without the need for a continuation of the emergency safety net in 2012. Monitoring exercises have indicated that the food security situation in Yemen will not improve in the near future and that the worsening situation will force millions of Yemenis into food insecurity particularly during the observed hunger season. As such, WFP will extend the emergency safety net into the 2012 hunger season. The emergency safety net will assist severely food-insecure people in Yemen's 14 most food-insecure governorates.

This operation also aims to address both chronic and acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition and PLW. Additionally, it maintains a blanket supplementary feeding programme for children under 2. In targeted districts, this nutrition component provides PLW with rations consisting of vegetable oil, sugar and super cereal; children under 5 receive Plumpy'Sup, while children under 2 receive Plumpy'Doz. In 2012, this activity will expand to cover 75 percent of all cases of moderately acute malnourished children in targeted districts; this will represent a 50 percent increase in the total 2011 caseload of women and children. A small FFA initiative will also be maintained for severely food-insecure households throughout 2012. Finally, WFP will maintain a small emergency food response component that will address the food needs of persons who have been displaced on account of natural disaster. This PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,239,522	1,249,478	2,489,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	10,458	10,542	21,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	900,384	907,616	1,808,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	66,000	555,000	621,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,000	28,000	35,000

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

Yemen

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure
Planned		
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	515
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	700,000
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	550
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	700,000
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	550
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6

Yemen PRRO 200044: "Food Assistance for Somali Refugees in Yemen"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 9,180 mt /US\$3,765,000 (Including expected budget revision)

WFP launched a PRRO in 1992 to provide emergency food relief to Somali refugees arriving in Yemen. It is WFP's longest running operation in the country and the main objectives of the operation are to save lives, to improve the food security and nutritional status of refugees and to help restore and rebuild livelihoods.

Upon arrival at Yemen's shores, refugees are provided with high-energy biscuits and served cooked meals for three days at three reception centres along the coastline. Registered refugees subsequently have the choice to transfer to either the Kharaz refugee camp or an urban area. Refugees living in Kharaz Camp receive a monthly food ration of wheat flour, rice, pulses, oil, sugar and salt. In the camp and the urban area of Al-Basateen (Aden), WFP also provides school meals for children, with a rotating basket of bread and lentil paste or super cereal porridge. Targeted feeding programmes for malnourished children and PLW – in which beneficiaries receive super cereal, oil and sugar – are also provided.

A voucher project designed to reinforce human capacity (vouchers for education and vouchers for vocational training) is being developed for 2012 for refugees in the urban areas of Al-Basateen and Sana'a. Through this voucher project, WFP plans to increase its assistance to refugees in urban centres who have been severely impacted by ongoing political and economic volatility in Yemen. This PRRO is implemented in close partnership with UNHCR and several international and national NGOs. It directly contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

Yemen

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	48,804	49,196	98,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	48,804	49,196	98,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	46,563	46,937	93,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	970	1,030	2,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	3,060	3,440	6,500

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,138
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions	%	75
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	449
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Yemen CP 104350: "Country Programme – Yemen"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end – date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 92,913 mt (Including expected budget revision)

The overall goal of the CP is to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households in rural areas to meet their food and nutritional needs and reduce their poverty in a sustainable manner, while contributing to the Government's goals in development fields. The CP focuses exclusively on girls, with projects geared towards supporting increased enrolment in schools, and women's empowerment. Geographic targeting for activities is based on poverty levels, food consumption, and the gender gap in basic education.

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

This activity will not be active in 2012.

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Yemen CP 104350, Activity 2: "Food for Girls' Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 92,913 mt

WFP currently distributes take-home food rations on a quarterly basis to 700 rural schools in 15 of Yemen's 20 governorates. The ration which is collected by attendant schoolgirls and consists of wheat, vegetable oil and in-kind contributions of dates encourages parents to send their daughters to school while helping families to meet their daily food requirements. The 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.

The country office is currently drafting a budget revision to extend this operation until the end of 2012. Concomitant with this extension, however, will be a reduction in the overall targeted beneficiary caseload to match historical funding levels. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	184,758	186,242	371,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	46,110		46,110
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure
Strategic Objective 4			Planned
School Feeding			
Number of months THRs were distributed			month
			9
Number of schools assisted by WFP			school
			700

(d) Special Operations

Yemen SO 200130: "Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'adah"

Duration: 1 May 2010 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$5,769,106 (Including expected budget revision)

WFP, in its capacity as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and custodian of the UNHAS, will support the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis in Yemen. This SO will ensure the uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items within Yemen, as well as the movement of staff and goods. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the objectives of the operation are:

- to support the humanitarian community by facilitating efficient logistics coordination and emergency response under the cluster approach;

Yemen

- to provide the humanitarian community with sufficient and adequate air passenger service to facilitate the access of humanitarian personnel and light cargo to affected areas; and
- to provide sufficient quantities of fuel to the humanitarian community to ensure operational continuity.

Under the current SO, WFP contracts flights (principally from Sana'a to Sa'adah city) from Yemen's sole air charter service provider. Flight services have been suspended since April 2011 due to lack of government clearances for northern Yemen. WFP is negotiating the resumption of services; however, given the deteriorating situation in the country, WFP's scenario for 2012 forecasts that rather than continuing with chartered flights, WFP may potentially need to establish a proper UNHAS in Yemen, with regular rotations of flights nationwide. In such a scenario, WFP plans for two hubs in Sana'a and Aden to provide air support to the humanitarian community. To ensure efficient provision of fuel, WFP will continue to operate three fuel storage facilities in WFP warehouse compounds: one in the capital Sana'a with a 180,000 litre capacity, one in northern Yemen (Haradh) with a 100,000 litre capacity and one in southern Yemen (Aden) with a 100,000 litre capacity. Additional fuel facilities may be developed as required.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	42
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	40
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	15
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	25
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of logistics hubs established	number	2

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

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Côte d'Ivoire
the 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) covers 19 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

The West Africa region is the region with the highest food insecurity levels and malnutrition rates in a context characterized by chronic poverty, often compounded by political instability, commodity price volatility and natural disasters including recurrent droughts and floods. 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 to a critical level during the annual lean season when food stocks are depleted and survival strategies are exhausted. Global high food prices are particularly affecting import-dependent coastal countries from Mauritania to Liberia.

Given the region's fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, insecurity and conflicts, WFP's major commitment for 2012 in ODD is to mitigate the impact of shocks on the most vulnerable. High priority is placed on nutrition and 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 WFP advance financing mechanisms such as the Working Capital Fund and the Forward Purchase Facility is being promoted for a timely and optimal utilization of resources when possible, and new initiatives are being implemented where most appropriate. In order to increase local production capacity and reduce lead times, WFP is planning to increase the bulk of food purchased in the region whenever possible. This has proven successful in quickly dispatching commodities in emergencies.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The Côte d'Ivoire post-electoral crisis has triggered complex needs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, modifying the scope and type of intervention in countries where activities were focused on recovery and development. WFP has responded to increased needs with an EMOP in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, and more recently also in Ghana. In addition, the high food prices mainly affecting coastal countries call for assistance towards the development of safety nets, particularly in urban areas.

The central African sub-region including Chad, the Central African Republic and Cameroon continues to pose a humanitarian challenge due to ongoing conflicts in Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo 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.

In Liberia, Mali and Benin, WFP is actively involved in the process of moving towards One

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

United Nations and is closely collaborating with governments at all levels, including local governments. In all countries WFP is ensuring that sustainability components are integrated to facilitate the take-over and ownership by governments at all levels and communities; national ownership is particularly advanced in the area of school meals.

In emergency situations, WFP is closely working with sister agencies as the lead agency of the logistics cluster. In addition, WFP will build on achievements as the lead agency for emergency telecommunications in order to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in information and communications technology emergency preparedness and response as well as in One United Nations activities. Food assistance and food security clusters will also remain key areas where WFP will continue contributing or taking the lead when necessary for coordination and improved response.

Generally, WFP faces tremendous operational challenges when transporting food to remote sites in landlocked countries of the region, for example in Chad or Niger, including weak road and port infrastructure, high transport costs, long lead times and difficult climatic conditions. For land as well as sea transport, WFP relies on established access corridors; in case of conflict or instability that prompt the closure of existing routes or entry points, alternative routes need to be established, for example the Sudan corridor temporarily replaces the Libyan corridor awaiting the stabilization of Libya, or the Ghana corridor which opened during the closure of Abidjan port during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in March/April 2011.

Political instability and high fuel prices may also lead to an increase in transport costs, hinder access to populations in need, and require a shift in interventions. In addition, the rainy season renders access to beneficiary populations almost impossible in certain countries including, for example, Chad and the Central African Republic, calling for a pre-positioning of the required commodities.

New Initiatives

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 address chronic problems are crucial for sustainable solutions. WFP is employing its specialized skills, expertise and strategic partnerships to elaborate long-term solutions preventing the occurrence of repeated food and nutrition emergencies in the Sahel as well as elsewhere. WFP is continuing to broaden its scope of intervention modalities in the context of transitioning from food aid to food assistance.

While the region faces short-term relief as well as long-term development needs that are being addressed by WFP and its partners, focus is increasingly put on WFP Strategic Objective 5 for the strengthening of government capacities to reduce hunger. The Cape Verde school meals programme hand-over is one of the success stories in this area. At the Government's request, WFP will be providing capacity development for the national institutions in charge of managing school meals in Cape Verde for the next two years.

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In line with WFP's mandate, tackling undernutrition is a priority for WFP in West Africa. An increasing number of countries are investing in the prevention of undernutrition, focusing on the critical 1,000-day period to ensure that all children are able to grow to their full physical and mental potential. This is being addressed through strategic partnerships (i.e. REACH, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)) and the use of locally produced improved nutrition products as required and feasible.

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

In collaboration with partners, WFP is addressing challenges related to small-scale subsistence farming which represents a key sector for African countries through support to the country-led Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Project process. This process represents an excellent opportunity for countries to boost agricultural productivity and reduce hunger in the long-term, while the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative provides small farmers with the required skills as well as with access to markets. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone are among the ODD countries implementing P4P in 2012.

The use of cash and vouchers has proven successful in several countries of the region, starting with Burkina Faso in 2008 as a response to the high food prices and followed by several other countries since 2010. Learning from this experience and as part of a broader safety net scheme, the use of this type of transfers is being scaled up significantly within the region in the effort to increase the purchasing power of the poorest segments of the urban population and to reduce food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable.

Girls and boys participating in school meals activities represent a large part of the overall beneficiary numbers, as most countries face poor literacy and school attendance/enrolment rates. School meals activities, integrated in a broader framework that includes government policies, community involvement and support to families through take-home rations, therefore constitute key assets for the future.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODD	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	4,580,364	136,795	168,596,093
EMOP	425,000	40,519	46,320,790
PRRO	5,257,741	235,588	345,147,201
SO	n/a	n/a	29,048,759
Total	10,263,105	412,902	589,112,844

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	5,286,897	4,976,208	10,263,105
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	68,476	52,019	120,495
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	38,370	40,130	78,500
Number of Refugees	204,916	166,384	371,300
Number of Returnees	140,087	150,087	290,174
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	692,385	622,868	1,315,253
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	267,339	272,605	539,944
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	182,242	62,976	245,218
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	192,652	211,667	404,319
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	139,836	0	139,836
Number of Children receiving School Meals	1,657,735	1,908,500	3,566,235
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	105,836	0	105,836
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	411,050	2,065,512	2,476,562

Benin

Country Background

Benin is located on the West African coast, bordering Nigeria and Niger in the east, Togo in the west and Burkina Faso in the north. It has a total 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\$1,312, Benin is ranked 134 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the Government of Benin's statistics from 2008, two out of five people in Benin, or 37.4 percent of the population, live beneath the national poverty line. 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, the impact of the global financial crisis and increases in commodity prices have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable regions of the country.



A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 estimates that nearly 1 million people in the country, or 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. In addition, the HIV prevalence among adults is 2 percent. Despite the efforts of the Government and partners to ensure universal primary education by 2015, the national net enrolment rate remains at 89 percent (92 percent for boys and 86 percent for girls). However, several rural districts still have net enrolment rates below 50 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Benin

WFP has been present in Benin since 1964, providing assistance to children enrolled in primary schools, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV, and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as droughts, floods and the high food price crisis. In response to drastic flooding in late 2010, WFP will continue to provide relief assistance to affected vulnerable populations in the country through a PRRO. This programme will include food-for-assets (FFA) and cash transfer activities in order to focus more closely on long-term recovery and rebuilding as well as on preparedness measures for the future. These activities aim to enhance local communities' resilience and improve the nutritional status of the most affected people, thereby contributing to MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

WFP is contributing to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3 through its school meals programme together with its government counterparts. Through the establishment of school canteens, a daily hot meal is provided to increase enrolment and attendance rates in targeted districts and to increase the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in targeted public primary schools and reduce dropout rates. The overall activities under WFP's school meals project are 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 meals model, WFP Benin aims to contribute to the establishment of sustainable school canteens and emphasize the importance of community ownership by supporting the local

Benin

purchase of food.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,989,043	
Development Operation							2,773,919	
Total							8,762,963	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	5,670	810	324	0	81	6,885	144,630	0
DEV	2,279	444	148	0	44	2,915	0	115,410
Total	7,949	1,254	472	0	125	9,800	144,630	115,410

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Benin PRRO 200320: "Assistance to Flood Affected People in Benin"

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

Total food/cash commitments: 6,885 mt/US\$144,630

In September and October 2010, Benin experienced some of the heaviest flooding in decades, significantly deteriorating the country's overall food security situation and causing considerable damage to community and individual assets. WFP responded with two emergency operations to meet beneficiaries' acute needs and protect their livelihoods following the crisis including general food distributions and FFA activities. WFP Benin is currently planning a PRRO to extend WFP's assistance and continue vital relief and rebuilding in Benin's most affected areas. The PRRO will include FFA and cash transfer activities during its 12-month duration to focus more closely on long-term recovery. The country office is currently conducting a food security survey within Benin to assess the on-going impact of last year's flooding and the final results of this exercise will be used in the elaboration of the PRRO. Current project details and numbers are based on estimates from recent missions and will be refined in conjunction with the survey's findings. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Benin

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	22,500	22,500	45,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	6,750	6,750	13,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		11,250	11,250
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,025	1,025	2,050
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	5,000	5,000	10,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	10,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	100,000

(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, which 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 school 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 support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the specific goals of this project are to:

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

The project is implemented in 22 districts located in six departments, with priority given to six of the 22 districts that show high levels of food insecurity and school enrolment rates below 50 percent. In these districts, all pre- 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

Benin

of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, 720 kcal per day, for the 165 school days per year.

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 meals programmes so as to transfer the responsibility of the school canteens to the Government and help develop national capacity.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	41,275	48,454	89,729
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	41,275	48,454	89,729
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation		PTA member	290
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	364
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally		%	30
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	70

(d) Special Operations

None

Burkina Faso

Country Background

Despite efforts made to meet MDG1, 43 percent of Burkina Faso's 14 million residents still live below the poverty line. A least developed country, it is classified 161 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. The economy remains largely dependent on the agriculture sector, which is highly vulnerable to weather hazards. The sector contributes to a third of GDP and generates 80 percent of export revenue. Annual population growth of 3 percent increases the pressure on natural resources and prevents poverty reduction policies from achieving results. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency of natural disasters compromising the food security of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



Infant and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest in the world, 142 per 1,000 and 307 per 100,000 respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. Gross primary enrolment increased to 77.6 percent in 2010/2011 but large regional and gender disparities still persist. Only four in ten children complete primary school. The nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of the work of the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, both acute and chronic malnutrition remain of concern, with an estimated one million children suffering from chronic malnutrition, of whom 400,000 are severely malnourished. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and half of the women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas; rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food. About 49 percent of the rural population is unable to produce or access enough food to meet their minimum energy requirements. Since 2008, the persistent rise in food prices has been one of the main causes of food insecurity in the country. In 2011, local cereals prices have increased again between an estimated 5 percent and 7 percent. During the same period, the prices increases of imported food, especially rice, vegetable oil and sugar have fluctuated between 15 percent and 28 percent. These high food prices are forcing people to reduce the quantities and/or quality of food purchased and to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burkina Faso

WFP's overall objective is to assist the Government to accelerate socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through the country programme (CP) WFP will work to address food security and nutrition needs in the country by enhancing the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. WFP will also help food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change, and assist in strengthening the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks. WFP will further provide assistance to reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). These activities assist in the achievement of MDGs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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WFP will also work to support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance aims to increase access to primary education, especially for girls. It also aims to reduce chronic malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups. These activities assist in the achievement of MDGs 2 through 6.

Strengthening small-scale producers' skills in marketing and processing agricultural products is another priority for WFP. WFP supports the increased domestic production of micronutrient-rich weaning flour as a long-term solution to acute and chronic malnutrition and uses its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder organizations in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							10,948,103	
Total							10,948,103	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	4,130	913	449	3,602	54	9,148	1,044,600	0
Total	4,130	913	449	3,602	54	9,148	1,044,600	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

The CP, which comprises four components, targets the most food-insecure regions of Burkina Faso, the Sahel, the North and the 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 in food-insecure rural areas, as well as people living with HIV (PLHIV) and children orphaned by AIDS 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 and human capital development;
- improved nutritional status of pupils in assisted primary schools, children under 5, PLW as well as anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients;

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- 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 meals nutrition, HIV/AIDS and rural development programmes.

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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. In addition, technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and Literacy aims to enhance the Government's school meals programme. WFP will provide fortified meals to primary schoolchildren living in the Sahel region, where the current enrolment rate of 44.6 percent is significantly lower than the national average of 77.6 percent. Children will receive sweetened super cereal porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and let them 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, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Government involvement in the WFP school meals programme will be encouraged through in-kind or cash contributions. To the extent possible, a gradual transition to community school meals will also be developed. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	44,650	50,350	95,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	44,650	50,350	95,000
Number of children given take-home rations	8,200		8,200
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	8,200		8,200

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	95,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	50,350
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	44,650
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is faced with a large-scale nutritional crisis. According to WFP's nutritional monitoring data, the prevalence of wasting among children 0–35 months of age in 2009 and 2010 is still at critical levels. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is of concern, in particular the lack of iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres for preventive and curative care remain low. Overall HIV prevalence in the targeted regions is low. However, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, the prevalence of HIV is 4 percent, compared to the national average of 1.6 percent. These factors jeopardize the food security of thousands of urban families.

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and for PLW;
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age; and
- provide nutrition support to PLHIV and children orphaned by AIDS.

Through the supplementary feeding programme malnourished children 24–59 months of age and PLW will receive supplementary rations of super cereal and vegetable oil. Malnourished children 6–23 months of age will receive supplementary rations of super cereal plus. Furthermore, WFP will ensure the delivery of the health and nutrition package through its partners to prevent severe malnutrition and reduce the economic cost of undernutrition. It will also support nutrition education at the community level to promote good infant feeding practices and the use of locally produced fortified foods.

Under the blanket feeding programme, children 6–23 months of age in the Sahel region will receive supplementary rations of super cereal plus during the lean season (June to August) to prevent the seasonal increase of undernutrition prevailing in that area.

Under the HIV/AIDS activity individual rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and super cereal will be provided to malnourished ART patients for six months. Children from food-insecure households and those orphaned by AIDS will also be assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries will be reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a

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national programme that supports the development of income-generating activities to enhance the self-reliance of PLHIV.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	94,026	50,574	144,600
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	22,600	110,000	132,600
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,600	3,400	12,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	12,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/care	84,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	1,200
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	22,600

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 3: " Support for the Rural Economy in the Context of Climate Change"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

The limited availability of food and the lack of income-generating activities in risk-prone rural areas in the Sahel, 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 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 programme 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, vegetable oil and cash, US\$1.25 per working day, in return for their participation in community projects. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 2.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	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)	Ha	1,500
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,500
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	60
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	260

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 4: "Enhancing Agricultural Value Chain through Local Procurement, Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total cash 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 still have limited technical and marketing capacities.

Under this capacity-development 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 purchase for progress initiative will strengthen the capacities of its partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, as well as training and exchange of lessons learned among producers' organizations. WFP will also support projects to enhance the local production of fortified infant food 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 local procurement. Small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component through local food purchasing and training on access to credit and markets, negotiation, contracting, storage, packaging and transport. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	600	400	1,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	1,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Cameroon

Country Background

Cameroon ranks 131 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite a per capita GDP of over US\$2,200, more than 40 percent of its 19.4 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent depend on agro-pastoral activities. Fragile political and security conditions in neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to the influx of refugees since 2005 from the Central African Republic and Chad, 85,000 of whom are currently living in the East and Adamaoua regions and in Langui Camp in the north.



The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high malnutrition rates, 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 at 43 percent, and classified as serious in the far north, with a rate of 36 percent.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Saharan agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low crop production. A 2007 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis revealed poor agricultural production, low education and income levels as largely responsible for the vulnerability, with food accounting for more than 40 percent of households' total expenditures. In January 2010, an assessment conducted in the north and far north regions concluded that parts of Logone-Chari divisions were also affected by the drought which struck the Eastern Sahel, with 216,000 people needing immediate food assistance, and 124,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from malnutrition.

Education levels reveal significant disparities within the country and between genders. Fifteen percent of adults in rural areas in the 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 2012 WFP will respond to challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition through relief as well as recovery and development operations in the east and the three northern regions of the country. In addition to life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP is supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities in line with its "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper", guided by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The refugee caseloads from Chad and the Central African Republic are in continuous need of food assistance, which is being provided through a PRRO. Being particularly vulnerable, malnourished children under 5 and PLW among the refugee and host populations are supported under the supplementary feeding programme, contributing to MDGs 1 and 4.

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In the effort to address low school enrolment rates, WFP is contributing to the achievement of MDGs 2 and 3 through its activities supporting basic education under the country programme (CP). Given the limited food availability at periodic times of the year, the food security and rural development component of this project aims to enhance food availability through improved management of cereal stocks, and thus contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. A third component will be added to the CP to improve the nutritional status of populations in the north and far north regions, contributing to MDGs 1, 4 and 5. In support of MDG 6, a development project will be implemented to provide nutritional support to people impacted by HIV and AIDS.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							8,980,897	
Development Operation							9,302,758	
Total							18,283,654	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	4,911	1,005	401	543	126	6,986	686,819	155,400
DEV	3,362	313	472	3,651	112	7,910	0	204,830
Total	8,273	1,318	873	4,194	238	14,896	686,819	360,230

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cameroon PRRO 200053: "Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 19,025 mt/US\$686,819/US\$155,400

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to save lives and protect the livelihoods of food-insecure Central African and Chadian refugees as well as to restore and rebuild the lives and livelihoods of Central African refugees and host populations. The influx of Central Africans in eastern Cameroon has increased over time while refugees from Chad, accommodated in Langui Camp, have steadily decreased.

Specifically, the PRRO will improve the resilience of food-insecure refugees and local households with an emphasis on environmental protection and rehabilitation activities to enhance sustainability and foster self reliance and socio-economic integration. With regards to nutrition, the PRRO aims to stabilize GAM rates below 10 percent. Activities include general food distribution with a food basket consisting 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 of PLW through the provision of super cereal,

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vegetable oil and sugar. In addition, food-for-assets and food-for-training programmes will be implemented and provide a daily family ration consisting of cereals and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year respectively.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	55,203	39,697	94,900
Number of refugee beneficiaries	7,436	6,864	14,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	7,436	6,864	14,300
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	8,800	3,800	12,600
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	14,877	12,173	27,050
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,264	2,896	6,160

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	115
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	60
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	80
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	2,500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	2

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 23,427 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 21,265 mt)/US\$158,000

Basic education, food security and malnutrition remain important challenges in the three northern regions targeted by the CP. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, WFP's intervention focuses on the following main objectives:

- 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;
- 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; and
- the improvement of the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and of PLW.

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Activities of the CP are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group, local NGOs and the Government. To ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school meals policy as well as preparing the hand-over strategy for the school meals 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 WFP 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 a problem due to cultural factors 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 schoolchildren 165 days a year. The food basket contains rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for hot meals served at 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 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	24,861	30,385	55,246
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	24,861	30,385	55,246
Number of children given take-home rations	7,758		7,758
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	7,758		7,758

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	270

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,500 mt

Supporting WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity aims to:

- address village food deficits in the short-term by establishing community cereal granaries;
- encourage agricultural producers to contribute to school feeding activities; increase women's participation in community development activities;
- improve their capacity to manage assets; and
- improve national capacity for food security early warning, vulnerability assessments and emergency preparedness and response.

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This activity will be implemented in the north and far north regions. WFP supports communities in the building and management of 30 cereal granaries, which are mainly entrusted to women's groups. WFP provides a one-off stock supply of 20 mt of maize or sorghum for each group. The groups are expected to sustain the operation purely on 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 can be viewed as part of the phase-out strategy from the school meals programme: by rural communities increasing their food contribution to school canteens.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,800	1,200	3,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	30
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	75

Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 3: "Nutrition Support through Blanket and Supplementary Feeding"

Duration: 1 December 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 2,162 mt (New activity – subject to approval)

This activity of the CP will incorporate the nutrition activities previously implemented through an EMOP. Through the expansion of the CP activities WFP will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable groups in the North and Extreme North regions. Beneficiaries will receive WFP assistance through (i) blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age to prevent chronic malnutrition, and (ii) targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition and moderately malnourished PLW. The food basket will include vegetable oil, sugar, super cereal, super cereal plus and Plumpy'Sup.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, activities under this component aim to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and of PLW by reducing the prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition among these vulnerable groups, and to strengthen the capacities of Cameroon to reduce hunger including through hand-over strategies.

This intervention will enable WFP Cameroon to strengthen its ongoing capacity-development activities in nutrition with the Government at central and sub-national levels to enable them to better manage food assistance programmes. WFP will support the Ministry of Public Health and work with other nutrition stakeholders on advocacy efforts to raise awareness of the importance of nutrition for development and poverty reduction and to increase Government funding and leadership for nutrition using the results of the "Cost of Hunger

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Study".

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	90,860	33,040	123,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders		child	12,200
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	332
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	20,500

Cameroon DEV 200329: "Nutritional Support to People Impacted by HIV/AIDS in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 1,485 mt/US\$140,490 (New project – subject to approval)

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, this project specifically aims at meeting the food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV and AIDS and at improving the nutrition and health status of clients under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and of beneficiaries in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes. This intervention is also aligned with the “National Strategic Plan” Annex 3. The rationale of these specific objectives is to enhance ART and adherence to it, as well as to reduce the mortality of ART patients and beneficiaries of the PMTCT programmes.

Activities include the provision of supplementary food rations for up to six months per patient which includes super cereal and vegetable oil as well as nutrition education sessions. The enrolment and discharge of participants from the programme will be done through a routine monthly assessment of the nutritional status of participants, using a body mass index cut-off of less than 18.5 and above 18.5 for two consecutive months for admission and discharge respectively. In order to ensure the sustainability of programme outcomes when beneficiaries are phased out, WFP will coordinate with the relevant NGO, government and United Nations partners to implement appropriate livelihood activities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	6,000	4,000	10,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4				
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client		4,000
Number of PMTCT clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client		6,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary		20,000
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary		30,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Cape Verde

Country Background

Cape Verde is classified as a food-deficit country and is ranked 118 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, placing the country above the regional average. Even in years of good rain, local cereal production (maize) meets less than 20 percent of the population's needs. In spite of the numerous vulnerability features and very limited natural resources, a combination of good governance, investment in human capital and international support has resulted in positive social and economic performance. Given this combination of success factors, the country is one of the few in Africa likely to achieve the MDGs. The first target of MDG1 to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day between 1990 and 2015 has almost been accomplished.



Indeed, the poverty rate decreased from 49 percent in 1990 to 26.6 percent in 2007. Many of the health, education and gender equality targets have in fact already been met; primary school enrolment for example is close to 100 percent for both girls and boys. Gross domestic product growth has averaged 5.7 percent between 2000 and 2005 and stood at 10.8 percent in 2006. An average yearly figure around 6 percent is expected to have been achieved between 2007 and 2010. This performance led to the graduation of Cape Verde from the list of Least Developed Countries (LDC) in 2008. However, the transition from LDC to Middle Income Country presents some challenges to the country due to its high dependence on official development assistance and concessional loans.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cape Verde

Launched in 1979, the WFP-assisted School Canteen Programme has played a key role in achieving the positive results in the field of education. It contributed to an increase in enrolment and attendance rates as well as children's capacity to learn at school, being a key policy for poverty reduction and social equality and thus contributing to MDG 1 and 2. In short, WFP support to school meals in Cape Verde has helped the country to achieve universal primary education. To achieve the sustainability of the project, WFP and the Government agreed on a road map focusing on the hand-over of management, planning and logistics activities to the Cape Verdean Foundation for Social School Action (FICASE), the national foundation in charge of programme implementation, as well as on a progressive phasing-in of the Government to finance management and food procurement costs. The phasing-in started in January 2007 and has moved gradually towards full government responsibility in the continuation of the programme.

That same year the Government established a National School Feeding Commission composed of the Ministries of Education, Environment and Agriculture, Health, Labour and Solidarity, Planning and Finance, Foreign Affairs, as well as the National Institute of Statistics. The planned coordination of mandates and resources of United Nations agencies strengthens the delivery of an Essential Learning Package at the school level and accomplishes the goals of the Sahel Alliance in promoting universal basic education. To further support this hand-over process, WFP has been enhancing its technical support to the

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School Canteen Programme in Cape Verde at different levels since 2006. From September 2010, the Government has assumed entire responsibility of the programme, including fundraising and the management of all processes. In 2010, under the leadership of the United Nations Joint Office, a United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) was formulated and agreed with FICASE within which WFP will provide technical assistance to consolidate the past transfer of knowledge and ensure smooth transition of the programme.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012	
	Needs (US\$)
Development Operation	943,176
Total	943,176

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cape Verde DEV 200283: "Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme"

Duration: July 2011 – June 2013

Total food commitment: Not applicable

Total cost to WFP: US\$1,977,767

Through the One UN Joint Office, designed jointly with the Government in 2010 and officially approved in February 2011, WFP has been requested to continue providing capacity-development assistance to Cape Verde. The UNJP is a four-year programme which brings together WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF to support the transitional phase of the new government-managed national school meals programme. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide the following technical assistance and capacity-development advice, as agreed upon by the UNJP. The project will have the following objectives:

- supporting the implementation of policies and operational strategies to ensure good management and the sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme. These policies should incorporate the nutritional and health aspects of schools and link with the educational curriculum;
- strengthening the mechanisms and management capacities of the National School Feeding Programme and the definition of a legal and administrative framework;
- strengthening the skills of the central and municipal FICASE staff in terms of planning and managing the food supply. This will include the establishment of self-training tools to help overcome the problem of high staff turn-over;

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- improvement and ownership of the monitoring system by the Government. This particularly includes allowing for monitoring of the access to the programme according to gender;
- support to FICASE for the development of a fundraising strategy at the national and the sub-national level; and
- building up and sharing of Cape Verde's experience with other countries in the region and in other regions; the sharing component shall also be applied among islands of the country.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	5
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	900,733

(d) Special Operations

None

Central African Republic

Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country of four million inhabitants. Repeated political and economic crises since independence in 1960 have devastated the country causing widespread displacement and poverty. Basic social and economic infrastructure is in very poor condition. An estimated 176,000 Central Africans are internally displaced and some 140,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, mainly Chad and Cameroon. In addition, the country hosts 18,000 refugees from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Attacks in the south-east by the Ugandan rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army have added to insecurity.



The country ranks 159 of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, and is a low-income food-deficit country. The per capita GDP stands at US\$454 in 2009. The 2008/9 global financial and high food price crises and their legacy have had negative consequences due to job losses, loss of incomes and high prices. The 2009 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) indicates that 30 percent of the population are food-insecure. The GAM rate is 10 percent nationwide, with regional differences varying from 3 percent to 13 percent. Chronic malnutrition at the national level is estimated at 38 percent. While the national net primary school enrolment rate (NER) is 63 percent, only 36 percent of children complete primary school. National capacity to manage the development process and deliver basic social services is inadequate.

The peace process which started in 2008 has been slow. The security situation remains broadly under control in the capital. The rest of the country, especially the north and south-east, is largely under the influence of armed opposition groups and affected by sporadic clashes, banditry and inter-ethnic rivalry. A significant step forward was made when peaceful presidential and legislative elections were held in January 2011. However, insecurity could still pose a risk, especially in northern and south-eastern provinces, should the peace process be mismanaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Central African Republic

WFP activities, which are carried out through three projects, support the Government's "Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper" (2011–2015) and the intergovernmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's "Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding". Development activities are furthermore aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016) and relief interventions are consistent with the Consolidated Appeals Process.

In support of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, the PRRO will target the conflict-affected north and south-eastern areas. The objectives are to save lives, improve food security and nutrition, and rebuild livelihoods of the targeted population. WFP aims to meet immediate food needs of the most vulnerable whilst contributing to early recovery.

Contributing to MDGs 1 to 5, the country programme (CP) will intervene in the south of the

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country where WFP will support primary schoolchildren to encourage school enrolment and attendance. WFP will also assist malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to improve their nutritional status.

In addition, WFP manages the UNHAS. This provides rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to areas which are inaccessible due to insecurity and poor infrastructure.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							28,598,577	
Development Operation							4,624,028	
Special Operation							6,240,383	
Total							39,462,988	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	9,738	2,277	1,172	3,474	909	17,570	1,452,124	0
DEV	1,571	390	195	320	40	2,516	0	0
Total	11,309	2,667	1,367	3,794	949	20,086	1,452,124	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central African Republic PRRO 200315: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict in the Central African Republic and the Sub-Region"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval) Total food/cash commitment: 53,425 mt/US\$1,452,124

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the project aims to: (i) increase the food access for IDPs, refugees and returnees; (ii) reduce malnutrition below the critical threshold among children, women and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in conflict-affected areas; and (iii) contribute to restoring and protecting the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities.

WFP will target areas in the north and south-east which have been affected by armed conflict and displacement. Relief assistance will be provided through general food distributions to IDPs, returnees and refugees, nutritional support to malnourished children 6–59 months of age and underweight PLW and PLHIV. Recovery activities encompass emergency school meals to facilitate the return of children to school, food-for-asset (FFA) activities, which include seed protection rations to promote food production/asset creation (land rehabilitation, storage) and rehabilitate basic infrastructure (roads, schools); and food for training (FFT) through apprentice/literacy courses and support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration under the peace process.

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Refugees, returnees, IDPs, mothers of severely malnourished children, primary schoolchildren and PLHIV receive the full food basket of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and super cereal. Those being provided nutritional support are provided with super cereal, oil and sugar. Cereals and oil are distributed to FFT and FFA participants, with the latter also receiving pulses and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	149,687	164,113	313,800
Number of IDP beneficiaries	30,120	29,880	60,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	10,040	9,960	20,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	40,160	39,840	80,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	19,219	11,180	30,399
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	7,530	7,470	15,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	42,360	57,640	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,217	4,183	8,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	40,160	39,840	80,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,400
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	8,400
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	80
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Central African Republic CP 200331: "Country Programme – Central African Republic (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 13,254 mt

This CP will target eight prefectures in the south of the country, which are recovering from

Central African Republic

conflict. This area has suffered unemployment and loss of incomes in the main export industries as well as the burden of population displacement from the north to the south.

The CP is comprised of two components which support educational and nutritional activities. WFP will provide school meals to support education in pre- and primary schools in four prefectures and support advocacy campaigns for education for girls and minorities. Nutritional activities aim at improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and of PLW in eight prefectures. To encourage sustainability and ownership of the CP, WFP will support capacity development for government institutions at national and local levels as well as for communities.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP's specific objectives are to:

- increase enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools, and reduce drop-outs;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- strengthen national capacities to manage food-assisted programmes.

Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 1: "Primary and Preschool Education in Rural Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 11,564 mt

WFP will target rural areas of three southern prefectures (Basse Kotto, Ouaka and Lobaye) where the level of food insecurity is above 28 percent and the NER is below the national average of 63 percent. WFP will also target the rural areas of Nana Mambéré prefecture, which hosts most of the ethnic minority Fulani and Pygmy groups, given their low educational levels of only 5 percent as identified in the CFSVA 2009.

An estimated 4,258 pre-school and 75,800 primary schoolchildren will receive a daily hot meal for 165 school days per year. The food ration will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. WFP aims to contribute to increasing enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools, and reduce drop-outs.

The component will continue to be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education in the expectation that the Government will gradually increase its role in management and implementation. WFP will also advocate for community contributions to meet the minimum requirements to run the school meals activities. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	33,915	46,143	80,058
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	33,915	46,143	80,058

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	50
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	250
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	610

Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 2: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,690 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children and women through three activities. Through blanket supplementary feeding WFP will provide PLW and children 6–23 months of age with a monthly food ration of Plumpy'Doz for a period of four months during the lean season (April to September) to prevent chronic malnutrition. Blanket supplementary feeding will be provided at the community level to all PLW and children under 2 in areas with rates of chronic acute malnutrition above 40 percent among children under 5. The ration will be provided at the health centre or at community level by health agents or NGOs on a monthly basis. The BSF ration will be combined with other activities such as key nutrition, health, and hygiene lessons and growth monitoring.

Through targeted supplementary feeding WFP will provide children 6–59 months of age suffering from moderate acute malnutrition with a take-home ration of Plumpy'Sup twice a month for an average of 90 days. This activity will target areas where GAM among children under 5 exceeds 10 percent. During fortnightly health centre visits health agents will also monitor the child's growth and provide child nutritional counselling.

Under the support to treatment of SAM component of this activity WFP will provide mothers accompanying children under 5 suffering from SAM with medical complications at in-patient therapeutic feeding centres with a caretaker ration of cereals, pulses, super cereal, oil and salt. This is an incentive for caretakers to remain at the health centre for the duration of the child's treatment.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,168	16,832	45,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,200	33,802	44,002

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		4
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		3
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		214
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member		1,284

(d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 November 2006 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$24,759,635

Insecurity, bad roads and poor infrastructure conditions in the country impede access to beneficiaries. In addition, roads become impassable during the rainy season from May to September. Consequently, air travel is crucial for the provision of an effective and timely humanitarian response for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable people. 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 44 United Nations agencies and NGOs in the Central African Republic.

At the moment UNHAS is operating two aircrafts, two 15-seater LET 410, which have a short take-off and landing capability. The Let 410 capacity can expand to accommodate increased users' requirements by adding additional flight hours. These airplanes serve 25 locations within the country. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	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	10
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,000

Chad

Country Background

Chad is a low-income, food-deficit country, listed 163 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. With a population of 11.2 million and an average annual growth rate of 2 percent, Chad's economy has 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 and food insecurity are the main issues affecting the local population. Recurrent droughts in the Sahelian belt affect the country's food security and nutrition situation; in 2009 and 2010, Chad was hit by a particularly severe drought, followed by flooding. This led to low agricultural yields and a reduction in livestock, exacerbating an already vulnerable food security and nutrition situation.



The results of an emergency food security assessment conducted in March 2010 revealed that 42 percent of households were severely food-insecure and 19 percent moderately food-insecure. During the Sahel crisis in 2010, the national GAM rate was estimated at 16.3 percent, with 15 of 22 regions over the 15 percent critical threshold. In terms of chronic malnutrition, the national rate is 39 percent, with 13 of 22 regions being over the 40 percent critical threshold. Poverty and food insecurity limit access to basic education in Chad, leading to a net enrolment rate of only 36.5 percent and adult literacy rates as low as 26 percent.

Access to basic education is very limited in many parts of Chad. The high prevalence of drop-outs, the quality of education and gender disparities in enrolment and attendance are the main challenges the country is facing. With around 80 percent of the population dependent on subsistence farming and herding, climatic shocks make the population's food security situation even more fragile.

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 escalation of violence among ethnic groups and rebel incursions in the east has further destabilized the country. 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 and 75,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees and relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Chad

In 2012, WFP will carry out a PRRO as well as a development programme to address the complex food security and nutrition situation, in support of seven of the eight MDGs. Geographically the PRRO will target the drought-prone Sahelian belt, the eastern and southern parts of Chad where Sudanese and Central African refugees are hosted. The development project will target schoolchildren in Barh-El-Ghazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-Fira.

Chad

The development programme will provide assistance to local populations living in food-insecure areas by promoting primary education through a school meals programme which contributes to MDGs 1, 2, and 7. Aligned with MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, the PRRO will support refugees and the food-insecure local population through a variety of activities, including general food distribution (GFD), food for training (FFT), food for assets (FFA), adult literacy and nutritional programmes for children under 5 as well as for pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							166,215,083	
Development Operation							9,625,946	
Special Operation							17,225,962	
Total							193,066,992	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs In mt								
PRRO	72,446	15,972	5,494	20,047	2,433	116,392	4,202,037	476,741
DEV	4,928	985	680	0	163	6,756	0	34,021
Total	77,374	16,957	6,174	20,047	2,596	123,148	4,202,037	510,762

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Chad PRRO 200289: "Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 237,543 mt/US\$4,202,037/US\$476,741

WFP and its partners will implement this project to meet the specific needs of malnourished people, refugees and vulnerable households affected by the recurrent crises and food insecurity. The intervention will be aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5 to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW, providing adequate food consumption to households affected by food insecurity and targeted refugees, especially during the lean season.

Chad

The main objectives of the project are:

- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- ensure adequate food consumption to food-insecure households and refugees targeted (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- strengthen the livelihoods of targeted communities to enhance their resilience to shock and adaptation to climatic hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- rebuild livelihoods and food security of communities and households by providing access to productive assets in post conflict situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- build the capacity of the Government to reduce food insecurity by supporting early warning and response to food crises, and to promote local purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5);

The project will target Sudanese and Central African refugees settled in eastern and southern Chad as well as vulnerable members of the local communities. Beneficiaries will be assisted through GFD, targeted supplementary and blanket supplementary feeding, FFT and/or FFA activities. In exchange for food rations received, beneficiaries will be involved in soil conservation, water management and construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructures (health centres, schools, roads). Women will receive basic literacy and functional training to gain skills in income-generating activities.

General food distribution rations will consist of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt; in addition to these commodities, Sudanese refugees will also receive super cereal and sugar. The ration for the targeted supplementary feeding programme will include super cereal with sugar, vegetable oil as well as Plumpy'Sup in remote areas. The pilot programme for the prevention of chronic malnutrition (includes super cereal with sugar for PLW and Plumpy'Doz for children 6–23 months of age to prevent anaemia in the camps.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	872,000	783,000	1,655,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	180,940	141,060	322,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	435,940	386,060	822,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	124,000	438,000	562,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,213	2,072	5,285
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	23,741	23,825	47,566

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

Chad

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	75,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	250
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	49,000
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	2
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	50
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	tool	3
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	150
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	50
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	150
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	200,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%	100
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	50
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	20
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	150
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	200,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	150

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Chad DEV 200288: "Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment"

Duration: 1 Jan 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,851 mt/US\$34,021

The project is in line with WFP's priority to promote development through “investing in human capital through education and training”, and supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 4

Chad

and 5. More specifically, the project aims to:

- improve education of children from rural vulnerable households;
- increase attendance of pupils;
- improve the success rate of the primary cycle, especially for girls; and
- strengthen government capacity to manage a school meals programme.

The areas of intervention are established based on the vulnerability to food insecurity and low gross enrolment rate of 65 percent in the Sahelian region and below the national average of 98 percent. A total of 790 schools are selected, based on the recommendations of a mission conducted by WFP, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in 2010. School meal rations will be composed of cereals, pulses, oil and iodized salt. Girls attending grade 5 will receive a take-home ration consisting of oil as an incentive for the family to send and retain girls in school.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	116,196	135,540	251,736
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	92,500	112,500	205,000
Number of children given take-home rations	11,684		11,684
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	11,684		11,684
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	773
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	112,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	92,500
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	790
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

(d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$ 49,848,063 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$32,622,101)

Through this special operation, safe and reliable air transport services will be provided to the humanitarian community in Chad. Given the poor road conditions, prevailing insecurity and

Chad

remote location of beneficiary communities, travel by road is extremely risky and impracticable. WFP Humanitarian Air Service therefore remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad. This service, which has become a vital part of the humanitarian operations in Chad, provides humanitarian workers with easy and safe access to the remotest sites hosting refugees from Sudan and Central Africa as well as Chadian IDPs. In addition, the service is used for medical evacuation and lifting humanitarian cargo designated for the refugees and IDPs.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	420
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	5,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	100
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	200

Côte d'Ivoire

Country Background

As a consequence of the complex socio-political crisis which started in September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has been experiencing a period of extended instability with the country splitting into the rebel-held north and the Government-controlled south. The 2007 Ouagadougou Agreement started the new peace process that culminated in presidential elections in November 2010. The deeply contested elections caused violence resulting in widespread displacement with an estimated 500,000 to 700,000 people temporarily displaced within the country and in neighbouring countries. The WFP and FAO food security assessment in July 2011 highlighted food insecurity remains of concern in the western, southern and north-eastern regions due to the long stay of internally displaced people in host families and the loss of harvests. Rising prices of basic food commodities have also resulted in a decrease in household food security in the country.



The 2008 National Survey on households' standard of living showed an increase in the poverty level from 38 percent in 2002 to 49 percent in 2008; fifteen percent of the population live below the extreme poverty line of US\$1 per day. Côte d'Ivoire has shown a slow but steady increase in development since 1980 and is ranked 149 out of 169 nations on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate at 3.4 percent. A report from August 2010 reviewing the trend in achievements of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire showed that progress so far has been mixed. In particular, achievement of MDG1 has been slow as the country has suffered setbacks in the wake of several political conflicts.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

In response to the political crisis resulting from post-electoral violence, WFP will provide emergency assistance through an EMOP to people affected by the crisis in 2012. WFP aims to target the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the west. Nutrition activities will provide assistance to moderately malnourished children and to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and nutritional support to clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The EMOP is in line with MDGs 1, 2, 5 and 6.

At the same time, WFP will support the recovery from the crisis through a PRRO. In line with MDGs 2, 3 and 8, the main objective of the PRRO is to provide assistance to school meals in order to attract children and teachers back to school across the country, as well as to provide nutritional support and HIV education. The project supports national objectives on education and is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013).

Côte d'Ivoire

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							46,320,790	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							22,888,379	
Total							69,209,169	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	29,835	3,540	2,245	4,561	338	40,519	1,406,355	0
PRRO	14,597	2,188	870	1,193	764	19,612	703,178	0
Total	44,432	5,728	3,115	5,754	1,102	60,131	2,109,533	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Côte D'Ivoire EMOP 200255: "Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire"

Duration: 15 March 2011 – 30 June 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 15 September 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 40,519 mt/US\$1,406,355 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 26,862 mt)

The long-awaited presidential elections intended to unify Côte d'Ivoire after the 2002 civil crisis, instead resulted in political turmoil causing violence and massive population displacement. The western, central, northern and Abidjan regions have been affected by violence and displacement, and the whole country has felt the impact of the economic and political instability. The regions of Moyen Cavally and Montagnes in the west have been the worst affected, with ethnic violence sparked through the clash of the two military forces, causing mass displacement and a humanitarian crisis.

During 2011 the project had a beneficiary caseload of 628,000 beneficiaries (March – September 2011) who were supported through general food distributions (GFD) targeting displaced people, host communities, and returnees; supplementary nutrition programmes were provided for moderately malnourished children under 5, PLW, and patients on ART; cash transfers were given to vulnerable people in Abidjan; and primary schoolchildren were supported through school canteens. Since the impacts of the crisis are still being felt in Côte d'Ivoire as displaced persons and refugees are returning home, the EMOP will be extended into 2012.

General food distributions will support returnees, while a food-for-assets (FFA) activity will support those who are food-insecure and have missed the 2011 planting season. These beneficiaries will also be targeted with a cash-transfer activity. Nutrition activities are needed for treatment of acute malnutrition which includes support to PLW as well as to malnourished people under ART. The primary schoolchildren will be supported through the new PRRO in 2012. The project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Côte d'Ivoire

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	223,319	201,681	425,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	8,000	10,000	18,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	136,000	146,000	282,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	150,800	139,200	290,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	20,000	58,000	78,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,340	2,160	4,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	23,000	27,000	50,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	50,000	
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	56,400	
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,500	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	20,000	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Côte D'Ivoire PRRO 200066: "Recovery from Post-Electoral Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 40,985 mt/US\$703,178

During the post-electoral crisis schools were closed from the beginning of the crisis in October 2010 until May 2011; the overall objective of this new project is to provide support to the recovery process. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, WFP plans to support the recovery process through assistance to school canteens to attract children throughout the country to primary schools by providing primary schoolchildren with a hot daily lunch consisting of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. In addition, monthly take-home family rations will be provided to teachers through FFA activities. WFP will also provide de-worming treatment for children in WFP-assisted primary schools as well as in other, non WFP-assisted schools.

In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP plans to provide training in management, procurement and logistics for the school canteen programme through capacity development at the national and regional level. WFP will work with the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNC) for the procurement and transport of commodities to schools, and WFP will continue to provide monitoring and evaluation support to the Government and will conduct a series of trainings for DNC staff on the monitoring and evaluation database.

The timing of the PRRO is relevant as the Government is still in transition and the strategy for the sustainable school canteen programme is not yet ready to be implemented. As the

Côte d'Ivoire

situation evolves, additional activities will be integrated into this project to support displaced populations and vulnerable host communities affected by the crisis as appropriate.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	254,363	338,637	593,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	241,563	326,437	568,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	780	4,220	5,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		child	800,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	568,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	3,320
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

the Gambia

Country Background

The Gambia has a population of over 1.7 million and remains one of the least developed, low income and food-deficit countries in the world. With a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and a low per capita GDP of US\$329, it is ranked 151 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Poverty levels remain high with 53 percent of the population living on less than US\$2 per day. The recurrent global financial crisis has exacerbated this situation with a decrease in development funds, a deteriorating fiscal situation, falling remittances, a decline in tourism and increases in import bills adversely affecting urban and rural populations. As a result, poor households have limited access to basic food commodities.



The country is highly dependent on food imports, which comprise more than half of its food needs. Due to the high incidence of poverty, food purchases constitute 58 percent of household expenditures. Agriculture is seasonal with at least 50 percent of Gambian households finding it difficult to access food in the lean season between June and September. This makes the country highly vulnerable to food price changes on the international market. According to the 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), which was conducted during a period when food availability was greatest and seasonal earnings were highest, 11 percent of the population are food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition in 2009, 20.3 percent of the children under 5 were reported as underweight, 6 percent were wasted and 22 percent were stunted and 19.9 percent of infants have low birth weight.

The quality of education, as well as the retention of children in schools located in disadvantaged regions of the country, are of concern; the primary education completion rate is only 74 percent. According to the 2010 “Country Status Report”, 29 percent of the children who do not attend school do not attend due in part to high education cost. Under current conditions, maintaining educational achievements is a challenge as well as a priority. Improvements in enrolment rates need to be maintained and protected while completion rates and the quality of education remains a critical challenge.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Gambia

WFP continues its commitment in supporting the most vulnerable people in deprived areas of the country and in assisting the Government in its efforts to meet 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 who 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 the completion of primary school, contributing to MDGs 1 and 2. It also acts as the only country-wide safety net for poorer families who benefit from the income transfer it provides.

the Gambia

To ensure the sustainable management of the school meals programme, WFP continues to build the 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 TNT, other United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP is also implementing a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) intervention which aims to identify and map vulnerabilities across the country, enhance sectoral coordination, develop national capacities and set up a comprehensive food security monitoring system which incorporates household-level food security information.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							4,627,706	
Total							4,627,706	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	3,737	1,051	350	0	105	5,243	185,786	75,000
Total	3,737	1,051	350	0	105	5,243	185,786	75,000

(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/cash commitment: 22,580 mt/US\$185,786

In line with WFP 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. This project has the following objectives:

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

the Gambia

- 20 percent;
- 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 school meals 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 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 development of stakeholders, school infrastructure development and school gardens to enhance learning, promote a green environment in the schools and complement school meals. Information from the VAM activities, such as the CFSVA 2011, will inform targeting of beneficiaries for the development project in 2012.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	50	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	1,215	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	9,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	9,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	79,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	79,000	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	556	
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	10	
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	10	

Gambia DEV 200327: "Support to Basic Education in Urban and Rural Vulnerable Regions in the Gambia (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 August 2012 – 31 July 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 22,176 mt (subject to approval)/US\$75,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, and the Government's sectoral priorities defined by the "Programme for Accelerated Growth and Empowerment" (PAGE) 2012–2015 and the UNDAF 2012–2016, WFP will continue to provide support to basic education in rural and

the Gambia

urban vulnerable areas through its school meals programme”.

Based on WFP’s corporate strategy and policies, in addition to the recommendations of the 2010 impact evaluation, an important capacity-development component will be incorporated in the project in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. This is with a view to consolidating achievements from previous phases and to support the transition towards increased national ownership and sustainability of the programme. The objectives of this project are to increase enrolment, maintain attendance and enhance capacities of stakeholders for a sustainable school meals programme. Other activities will be added once further assessments and studies are available.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	90,381	89,750	180,131
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	88,000	88,000	176,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	500	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	1,215	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	9,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	9,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	79,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	79,000	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	5	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	25	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	2,500	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	50	

(d) Special Operations

None

Ghana

Country Background

Ghana is a food-deficit country, but positive economic developments in recent years have led the country to achieve a lower middle-income status. It is ranked 130 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, and has slipped into the "low human development" category. While the country is largely on track to achieve MDG1 of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, food security still remains a challenge, especially in the three northern regions of the country. Indeed, there are large disparities in poverty levels between the north and south of Ghana. Seventy percent of the poor live in the three regions in the north, the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. According to WHO, acute malnutrition rates in these regions are considered serious, with rates of 13 percent in the Northern, 11 percent in the Upper East and 14 percent in the Upper West Region. While the stunting rate is 28 percent nationally, it is serious at 32 and 36 percent respectively in the Northern and Upper East Regions. Recurrent droughts and floods increase these communities' vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition. The three northern regions also have the highest rates of out-of-school children, varying from 18 to 28 percent. Ghana's adult HIV prevalence rate is 3 percent, while food insecurity among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the most vulnerable regions ranges from 25 to 42 percent.



Agriculture remains the basis of the economy, accounting for 36 to 40 percent of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. However, post-harvest losses of 30 percent contribute to making food-crop farmers the poorest and most food-insecure population groups. The most recent comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted by WFP and partners in 2009 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 border-line food consumption; 59 percent of this group are located in the three northern regions.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ghana

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967 providing life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks, droughts, floods, high food prices and displacement as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience. In 2012, activities will be implemented through a country programme (CP) and a protracted PRRO.

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 MDGs 1, 4 and 5. Through the PRRO, WFP aims to contribute to improved food and nutritional security of households affected by economic and climatic shocks, increase the Government's 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 PRRO will serve as a bridge to help acutely food-insecure people regain their livelihoods. Under this PRRO, assistance will be provided to food-insecure PLHIV and their households. The PRRO contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							7,149,866	
Development Operation							9,396,121	
Total							16,545,987	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	4,807	659	319	1,389	158	7,333	637,685	47,000
DEV	7,490	617	1,113	1,218	479	10,916	0	203,000
Total	12,296	1,276	1,432	2,607	638	18,249	637,685	250,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,945 mt/US\$637,685/US\$47,000

The objective of the PRRO is to improve the food and nutrition security of food-insecure households affected by natural disasters (floods and drought), high food prices and the global economic crisis through relief and recovery components.

The relief component contributes to WFP 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 to support malnourished children and reduce malnutrition for nutritionally at risk pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP is providing family food rations as a safety net to PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), safeguarding the household from worsening food insecurity and maintaining the household caring capacity until the household's members' 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 WFP Strategic Objective 3 and in support of the Government's "Northern Development Initiative", supports vulnerable food-insecure households through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities. These programmes support 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 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.

Ghana

People living with HIV will be provided with super cereals, pulses, cereals, vegetable oil and salt and their household members will receive salt, oil, pulses and cereal. Beneficiaries under supplementary feeding will be provided with cereals, vegetable oil and salt/sugar. Beneficiaries of FFA will receive cereals, pulses, palm oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	72,792	46,541	119,333
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,500	5,500	9,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	17,700	11,800	29,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,250	12,332	38,582
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	450		450
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,600	5,200	9,800
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	6
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	100
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		participant	120

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ghana CP 200247: "Country Programme – Ghana (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 52,317 mt/US\$203,000

The CP will support the “Country Strategy Document” whose goal it is to enhance the capacity of the Government and communities to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations. Capacity-development efforts aim at addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in these deprived regions. The CP will contribute to address low levels of education (particularly among poor girls), malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children under 5, PLW and PLHIV, reduce the loss of food crops and improve livelihoods amongst the rural poor, as well as mitigate impacts of natural disasters including floods and droughts. In addition, the CP aims to address low productivity and poor market access, physical and economic, for smallholder farmers.

The CP's strategic focus is aligned with the “Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda” and its “Human Development, Productivity and Employment Component”; focus areas of the “Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Initiative” and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Ghana

thematic areas 1, 2 and 3.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the objectives of the CP are:

- to increase access to education, improve school attendance and gender parity, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, and improve the capacity of the Ghana School Feeding Programme;
- to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among ART clients; and
- to increase physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation interventions, diversification of livelihood opportunities and reduction of poverty among communities in the three northern regions.

In order to provide these basic services, WFP will strengthen the Government's technical and operational capacity to replicate, sustain and expand successful hunger response projects on a national scale.

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 1: "Support for Primary Education and Girls' Education"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 22,900 mt

An evaluation report of the last CP indicated that WFP's intervention in the education sector need to be sustained in order to close the current 10 percent-gaps in access, completion and gender equality in basic education across the three northern regions, and particularly for the Northern Region. Support for primary education and girls' education consists of two components: targeting girls in the higher grades of junior high school, and supporting Ghana's school meals programme in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

WFP plans to continue supporting its flagship programme of take-home rations in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service to target northern districts that have the lowest gender parity indicators. Girls in grades 1 to 3 of junior high school with 80 percent attendance will receive a monthly take-home ration of 11 kg of cereals, vegetable oil and salt. This component will also support scholarship awards for girls that are in need and who have good grades from the Basic Education Certificate Examination after grade 9 so that they can continue at the senior high school level.

Under the school meals component, WFP will provide a daily hot and nutritionally balanced meal to boys and girls at primary school level, consisting of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, iodized salt and micronutrient powder. In addition, WFP will continue to provide institutional support and technical inputs to the Government's "School Feeding Policy Framework", focusing on WFP/World Bank quality standards for:

- support for development of the national policy on school feeding;
- demonstration of different nutritionally balanced, cost-effective menus;
- improved needs-based targeting; and
- linking school caterers to smallholder farmers.

Ghana

WFP and the Partnership for Child Development are providing institutional and technical support to the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat through the placement of two consultants to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to support monitoring and evaluation, and create linkages between the school meals and local food production.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	105,000	75,000	180,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	75,000	75,000	150,000
Number of children given take-home rations	30,000		30,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	496

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 2: "Nutritional and Food Support for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,665 mt

This activity will focus primarily on the three vulnerable northern regions of Ghana based on the geographical distribution of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and HIV indicators. The objectives of this activity include prioritizing interventions targeting children and PLW during the critical 1000-day window of opportunity from the womb to two years of age, as well as to improving government capacity to manage effective and sustainable nutrition safety nets. The activity aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among ART clients.

Targeted supplementary feeding will be carried out for children 6–23 months of age with moderate acute malnutrition. During the seven-month lean season, these beneficiaries will be provided with a take-home ration of super cereal plus, while children 24–59 months of age will receive a hot meal of fortified foods at Community Health Nutrition Education Centres for an average of five days a week. To help prevent stunting during pregnancy, malnourished PLW in the five districts of the Northern and Upper East Regions with the highest chronic malnutrition rates will receive rations of cereals, salt and vegetable oil during the lean season.

To address poor nutrition among PLHIV on ART, these beneficiaries identified through a food security assessment questionnaire, as well as their family members will receive food assistance for up to six months through a monthly nutrition supplement of super cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, and a family ration in line with the "National HIV Nutrition Protocol". These activities are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

This activity will facilitate synergies with the "Food by Prescription Initiative" of the Ministry of Health. WFP, together with other United Nations agencies, will also support the

Ghana

Ministry of Health's development of a national nutrition policy.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	74,616	63,384	138,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	12,000	96,000	108,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,480	2,520	6,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	6,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	12,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	7

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 3: "Resilience to Climatic Shocks and Support for Livelihoods"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,752 mt

Given the reliance on agriculture in northern Ghana, poverty and food insecurity is significantly influenced by the existing environmental conditions and ongoing climate change. Increasing levels of desertification, soil degradation, drought, wildfires, depletion of water resources, floods, rising temperatures, and erratic rainfall patterns all combine to make food production and rural income generation particularly challenging. The consequences of these changes are, i) a reduction in agriculture yields and consequently increased food and income insecurity; ii) a negative impact on migration and settlement; and iii) the loss of bio-diversity, soil fertility and land degradation.

The objective of this component is to increase physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation interventions, diversification of livelihood opportunities and reduction of poverty among communities in the three northern regions. Technical assistance will also be provided to strengthen the national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

The project activities will be identified through a participatory approach and implemented and managed by village development committees, government institutions and other partners such as the Savannah Accelerated Development Agency. The interventions will include water harvesting, de-silting of small dams for dry-season irrigation, rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure, flood mitigation works, tree planting, and seed multiplication for community reforestation. Activities will be supported through FFA, capacity development and the provision of tools, technical assistance and project management. Participants will be selected from vulnerable groups on a project-by-project basis and will receive a family food ration of

Ghana

maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,646	7,379	15,025
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	669	336	1,005
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	666	1,334	2,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,000	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	200	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	10	

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea

Country Background

Guinea is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country ranked 156 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. 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. After the period of transition which was marked by political and socio-economic instability, the country has had a democratically elected president since November 2010. The country is attempting to gradually break its diplomatic isolation and to integrate in the regional and international arena. The transition process will formally end once legislative and municipal elections are held.



The high food prices assessment conducted in April 2011 indicated that the prices of food commodities increased between 30 to 40 percent resulting in malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty. The high food prices have generally affected the quality of food consumption due to low levels of households' purchasing power. This has led to cyclic changes of expenditure patterns of the households' budgets. A WFP 2009 food security and vulnerability analysis found 32 percent of rural households to be food-insecure, with 8 percent being severely food-insecure and 53 percent living below the poverty line. For the Forest Guinea Region alone, 800,000 people or 52.7 percent of the region's total population are food-insecure, with 17.4 percent being severely food-insecure. Access to health, education, water and sanitation services is extremely limited.

According to the 2007 "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (PRSP), only 38 percent of the population have access to drinking water. This context has a direct negative effect on children; 163 out of 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. The gross primary school enrolment rate has moved from 79 in 2007–2008 to 77 percent in 2008–2009 against an objective of 83 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 the living conditions of the local population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea

The main 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 and the development of the "Agricultural Development Policy Paper" and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a

Guinea

PRRO and a country programme (CP), with particular focus on the Middle, Upper and Forest regions.

In support of MDGs 2 and 3, the CP contributes to improve 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 (PLW) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) will be addressed through nutritional programmes, hence contributing to MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Under the PRRO, WFP will provide food assistance to Ivorian refugees in Guinea's Forest Region to prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status, in line with MDG1.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								1,211,086
Development Operation								7,097,924
Total								8,309,010
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	929	130	54	108	11	1,232	0	0
DEV	4,243	644	414	455	72	5,828	696,122	0
Total	5,172	774	468	563	83	7,060	696,122	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea PRRO 200328: "Assistance to Ivorian Refugees in Guinea"

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

Total food commitment: 1,232 mt

The post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire following presidential elections held on 31 October 2010 has led to the influx of thousands of Ivorian refugees and returnees to Guinea in addition to the residual caseload in Forest Guinea. The presence of refugees and returnees hosted by local communities in the area has put great pressure on markets, thereby driving up food prices. In addition to an already precarious food security situation, the purchasing power of populations in the Forest Region has led to the impoverishment of families already hit by the protracted economic crisis. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO seeks to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of refugees through general food distributions. The food basket will be composed of rice, pulses, oil, salt, super cereal and sugar.

Guinea

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	3,600	2,400	6,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 33,769 mt/US\$696,122

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 are provided with food and nutrition support. 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 meals component contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, support for rural development is provided through activities aimed at increasing agricultural production and strengthening livelihoods. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the CP supports mother-and-child health and nutrition activities and trains and develops 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 2012 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,556 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 schools consist of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Dry take-home rations will be distributed to cooks and girls attending primary school. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Guinea

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	61,000	79,000	140,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	41,000	59,000	100,000
Number of children given take-home rations	10,000		10,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	100,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	600
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	100

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

Duration: 1 January 2007– 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total commitment: 6,131 mt

WFP provides assistance to food-for-assets (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. This food assistance will thus serve as an incentive and will contribute significantly to household food security, particularly during the lean season. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, this activity specifically 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 the 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 an 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 food-for-training activities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	13,000	13,000	26,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,160	1,440	3,600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	960	640	1,600

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

Guinea

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	3
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	150

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 2012

Total food commitment: 6,082 mt

This activity aims to reduce malnutrition rates among PLW in order to reduce low birth weight rates and prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5. It also seeks to provide nutritional support for PLHIV, increase adherence to anti-retroviral therapy and improve the food security of families affected by HIV 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, super cereal and sugar. The country office plans to procure locally, mainly salt and palm oil. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	10,800	6,450	17,250
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	3,000	5,250	8,250
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	5,400	3,600	9,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,900
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	104
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	3,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea-Bissau

Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a low-income food-deficit country and heavily indebted poor country. It ranks 164 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. In spite of a considerable economic potential, Guinea-Bissau has experienced several years of political and institutional instability since 1998 compounded by exogenous shocks such as the high food price and global economic crisis in 2008 and 2009 which distressed markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.



The poverty assessment survey carried out in 2010, estimated that 69.3 percent of the population live below the poverty line on less than US\$2 per day) with 33 percent living below the extreme poverty line on less than US\$1 per day. The 2010 Guinea-Bissau comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis estimated that 20 percent of rural households, 179,000 people, are food-insecure, 12 percent moderately food-insecure and 8 percent severely food-insecure. Food insecurity is mostly related to access and utilization of food rather than availability. Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficits. Twenty percent of newborns weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth, more than one in ten 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.

Agriculture, dominated by cashew nut production, employs 95 percent of the population. Agricultural production also includes rice and other cereals, fruits, fishing, livestock, and forestry products. Despite the potential, national cereal production covered only 58 percent of the needs during the period 2000–2010. Despite progress reported in the education sector, particularly on gross and net enrolment rates, gender parity and illiteracy, almost a quarter of school-age children do not attend classes and the completion rate for the primary cycle is one of the lowest in West Africa at 48 percent. The quality of education is also very poor due to the lack/poor state of infrastructure and lack of public investment; only 12 percent of the national budget is allocated to education, mostly to cover salaries.

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, to reduce food insecurity and to improve access to education and health services, contributing to MDGs 1, 2 and 7 as well as the National Development Goals of Guinea-Bissau. More specifically, WFP will be implementing three development programmes in Guinea-Bissau. The development programme supporting education will continue to support the Government's strategy for universal primary education by 2015, in line with the "Triennial Education Plan" and the "National Poverty Reduction Paper", the main strategic document of the Government.

Guinea-Bissau

WFP will equally assist malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition during the critical periods of prenatal care in food-insecure regions. It will also assist people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients in the targeted regions. WFP will also continue providing assistance to poor farmers to improve their agricultural production capacity. WFP food and nutritional assistance will further put specific emphasis on capacity development to assist the Government in laying the foundations for shifting from recovery to development.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,148,567	
Total							7,148,567	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	1,625	0	1,046	2,000	282	4,953	274,268	0
Total	1,625	0	1,046	2,000	282	4,953	274,268	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guinea-Bissau DEV 200274: "Food Assistance for Basic Education in Guinea-Bissau"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 4,033 mt

WFP focuses its assistance through this development programme on vulnerable populations in the Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, Gabu, Bafatá, Tombali and Oio regions. Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the main objectives of the project are to:

- contribute to increase access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital development;
- strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school meals programme; and
- empower poor communities through better education and training.

The food basket consists of cereal, super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	51,500	53,500	105,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	51,500	53,500	105,000
Number of children given take-home rations	12,400		12,400
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	12,400		12,400
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	53,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	51,500
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	600
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	25

Guinea-Bissau DEV 200322: "Food and Nutrition Assistance to Malnourished Children and HIV and TB Affected People in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total food commitment: 1,290 mt

Under this project, WFP will target malnourished children under 5 and PLW in Biombo, Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Quinara with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition during the critical periods of prenatal care in these food-insecure regions. It will also assist PLHIV and TB patients in these regions. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 4.

A survey conducted in 2010 revealed that the HIV prevalence is 3.4 percent which corresponds to 54,000 people affected by the disease, of which 32,000 are women. There are 110,000 orphans of which 10 percent are affected by HIV. The HIV prevalence among the population between 15 and 49 years of age is estimated at 5.3 percent and nearly one third of the PLHIV and TB patients are in need of anti-retroviral therapy.

The "Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey" (MICS) conducted in 2010 indicates that the mortality rate of children under 5 is 155 per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is 405 per 100,000. Global acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates among children under 5 are 4.5 percent and 28.9 percent respectively, in Tombali, Quinara, Bolama regions, 5.7 percent and 29.4 percent in Oio and Cacheu regions and 8 percent and 32.3 percent in Bafata and Gabu regions. The food basket consists of cereal, vegetable oil, sugar and super cereal.

Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	36,350	13,650	50,000
	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	11,900	5,100	17,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	26,450		26,450
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,200	
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	800	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	26,450	

Guinea-Bissau DEV 200323: "Food Support to Rural Development in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 625 mt/US\$274,268

This project will target poor farmers in Gabu, Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, and Oio regions to improve their agricultural production capacity by helping them rehabilitate their agricultural lands through FFA schemes during the most critical period. It will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Government and local NGOs to establish and manage food assistance and hunger reduction programmes. WFP food assistance will further put specific emphasis on capacity development to assist the Government in laying the foundations for shifting from recovery to development. The food basket will consist of cereal, vegetable oil and salt; participants will receive a household ration for seven people. This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	57,750	47,250	105,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,250	6,750	15,000

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

Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	250
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	25

(d) Special Operations

None

Liberia

Country Background

Liberia has witnessed many brutal conflicts over the last 30 years, beginning with a coup d'état in 1980 that ousted the civilian Government and ushered in a military regime. Within 10 years, from 1980 to 1990, there was widespread discontent against the regime, sparking a rebellion that led to a prolonged conflict which finally ended in 2003.



The conflict was devastating for the country's economy. Nearly one million people were displaced, infrastructure was destroyed and health and education systems left in total devastation. The government-led 2010 comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) found net enrolment of primary schoolchildren to be 56 percent for boys and 55 percent for girls in rural Liberia. About 41 percent of households have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. While the most recent surveys have found a very low prevalence of acute malnutrition at 2.8 percent among children under 5, a significant improvement over past years, the level of stunting which is related to chronic malnutrition is considered critical with a national prevalence of 41.8 percent, and prevalence estimates above the 40-percent critical threshold in nine out of 15 counties.

Despite these challenges left behind by the 14-year conflict, the Government, with support from its development partners, has continued to demonstrate commitment to the national recovery efforts through the introduction of strong policy reforms to stimulate reconstruction and development.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

WFP's current operations in the country are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes and support the government development priorities as outlined in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (PRSP).

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

- food assistance to schoolchildren to support improving access to education and reducing disparity in access to education;
- food assistance to support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation;
- food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including people living with HIV (PLHIV), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children at risk of malnutrition; and
- strengthening the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase.

WFP channels its assistance in Liberia through a countrywide PRRO, a development school meals project covering five south-eastern counties and a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative in the high-potential agricultural production belt spanning the

Liberia

north and central counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,488,428	
Development Operation							17,993,821	
Total							27,482,250	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	3,040	775	298	929	44	5,085	1,003,848	199,968
DEV	12,189	2,492	831	0	285	14,642	0	258,200
Total	15,229	3,267	1,128	929	329	19,727	1,003,848	458,168

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 September 2009 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment 45,038 mt/US\$1,930,800/US\$199,968

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this PRRO seeks to:

- support the re-establishment of food security, livelihoods and the human capital of communities and families in their transition from 14 years of conflict;
- improve nutritional status and break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition targeting PLW and children under 2, and assist PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis clients on directly observed treatment short-course; and
- strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to monitor food security and reduce hunger.

The PRRO covers four categories of interventions, school meals, livelihood asset rehabilitation, nutrition interventions, and capacity-development activities. The food basket for activities under the PRRO includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, super cereal plus, sugar and salt. Based on the 2010 CFSNS and the 2011 emergency food security and market assessment, a budget revision was initiated to include:

- social and productive safety net related interventions through food for assets and cash for assets;
- supplementary and institutional feeding to mitigate impacts of the high food prices shock on the health and nutrition of children; and

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- prioritization of government capacity-development activities in the areas of food emergency preparedness, response and coordination.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	50,188	59,512	109,700
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		23,000	23,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,700	3,300	6,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,550	10,450	19,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	5,000	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	300	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	600	
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	500	
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	500	
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	2,500	
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	30	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	100	
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	19,000	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Liberia DEV 107330: "Support to Education in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2008 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 November 2011)

Total food commitment: 27,474 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 14,884 mt)

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the project aims to improve access to pre-school and primary education for boys and girls through school meals in counties characterized by high levels of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The project responds to outcome 4.1 in the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and is a priority in the Government's 2008–2011 PRSP.

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This development project has four outcomes linked to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- increased attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- reduced drop-out rates especially for girls in WFP-assisted schools; and
- increased government capacity to manage the school meals programme.

The programme provides nutritious meals for primary schoolchildren in twelve counties and distributes 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.

This school meals programme is implemented jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Education. This arrangement forms part of the strategy to enhance government monitoring and management capacity and to increase community participation in the programme. WFP partners with United States Agency for International Development's Peace Corps volunteers to provide capacity-development training in school meals programme management and parent-teacher association/community mobilization skills for Ministry of Education staff. A budget revision was initiated to extend the project end-date to 31 December 2012 and to align the development project over this period with Liberia's PRSP and the UNDAF, both of which will begin new cycles in 2013.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	169,733	201,267	371,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	144,000	176,000	320,000
Number of children given take-home rations	9,000		9,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	9,000		9,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	50
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	3,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	176,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	320,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	144,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,491
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,491
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	2,916

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

Mali is a vast landlocked country in the heart of the Sahel region. Despite insecurity in the north of the country due to banditry, Mali is considered one of the most politically and socially stable countries in Africa. This has allowed the Government to develop strong national programmes and policies such as the “Programme for Social and Health Development” as well as a ten-year “Programme for Education” and the “Agricultural Orientation Law”. In addition, Mali has significant development potential in agriculture, forestry, fishery and pastoralist activities concentrated mainly around the 1,693 km long shores of the Niger river. Despite these efforts and opportunities, Mali's socio-economic indicators remain among the lowest in the world and the country is ranked 160 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-nine percent of the population live below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-age children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls.



In Mali, the impact of climate change has been felt strongly over the last 40 years, with increased desertification and flooding. Limited arable land, 14 percent of the surface, 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 the populations. According to the most recent comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2009, every fifth household (18 percent) is moderately food-insecure, of whom 8 percent are severely food-insecure. Children are the most affected by these challenges. The prevalence of GAM among children under 5 was reported as 15 percent according to the last Demographic and Health Survey (2006), hence classified as critical. A food security analysis conducted following drought in the north revealed that the percentage of pastoralist households who cannot afford more than two meals per day 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, resulting in an estimated 100,000 adults and children living with HIV and 44,000 left orphaned due to AIDS as of 2008.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mali

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 line with the Government's priorities as detailed in their “Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper” (PRSP). WFP contributes to achieving three of the five United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty and hunger reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners.

Activities implemented in Mali under the country programme (CP) aim to control malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels, particularly for girls. The assistance provided by

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WFP supports the Government in achieving MDGs 1 through 6.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot and the Japanese bilateral irrigation project pursue similar objectives and strive towards an increased means of subsistence for rural communities. The P4P uses WFP's comparative advantage in local food procurement, logistics and food quality to sustainably connect smallholder farmers to markets and aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and reduce rural poverty. The Japanese bilateral project aims to assist villagers in reclaiming swamps and small irrigated plots for rice production and to develop the management capacities of the local population, including government technicians, in good agricultural practices thus contributing to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							19,509,146	
Total							19,509,146	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	8,337	1,596	1,313	5,029	0	16,275	731,243	616,500
Total	8,337	1,596	1,313	5,029	0	16,275	731,243	616,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 48,843 mt / US\$731,243/US\$616,500

The CP is aligned with the UNDAF and government policy instruments, including the PRSP, the "Strategic Framework", the "Agricultural Orientation 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 nutrition insecurity. In 2012, the CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and

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reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor and food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 29,885 mt

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to a child's education, especially in disadvantaged areas. To that end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, particularly for girls, through support for school meals in primary schools. The programme aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and reduce the gap between girls and boys. The country office is also implementing an "Essential Learning Package"; components of the package include fuel-efficient stoves, tree planting, and de-worming programmes. Milling machines will also be provided to support women's associations as a means to reduce the strenuous aspect of milling and generate incomes that will be used to enhance the quality of school meals.

This activity focuses on six regions with targeting based on the 2009 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 the national average, location of schools in rural areas and strong community involvement.

The daily ration for each child beneficiary is made up of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. To encourage girls' continued enrolment during the last two years of primary school, dry rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls with a minimum attendance rate of 80 percent. Voluntary community cooks receive five daily rations of cereals, pluses and vegetable oil. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	126,863	171,637	298,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	78,400	117,600	196,000
Number of children given take-home rations	22,000		22,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	22,000		22,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,900		2,900

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	196,000
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	2,900
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	78,400
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	724
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	75

Mali CP 105830, Activity 2: "Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 8,744 mt

In line with WFP 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 degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through food for assets and food for training. Furthermore, dam construction, tree planting and community training in asset management, and gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes. Activities under this component target communities living in chronically food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals for 90 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	16,154	15,521	31,675
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	250	85	335
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,800	4,200	6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	850
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	180
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	18
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	335

Mali CP 105830, Activity 3: "Food Security"

This activity will not be active in 2012.

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Mali CP 105830, Activity 4: "Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 9,214 mt

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity seeks to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW). With the participation of the Ministry of Health, WFP will also provide technical training to community health workers, women associations and NGOs to enable them to transfer knowledge and skills on good nutritional practices to beneficiaries.

Target areas for nutritional activities are selected through joint evaluations, as well as the 2009 CFSVA, conducted by the Government and WFP. This component is implemented in seven regions. Children will receive a daily individual ration of super cereal and vegetable oil. PLW will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereals and pulses. In partnership with UNICEF and the WHO, all health and nutrition activities will be implemented at community health centres managed by the Ministry of Health.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	128,551	86,309	214,860
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,000	155,900	181,900
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	61,200	6,800	68,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/care	48,000
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		demonstration	4,800
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	400
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	61,040
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	200

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

Located in the arid Sahel region of West Africa, Mauritania is one of the world's least developed food-deficit countries, ranked 136 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, with 42 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The poorest people live in rural areas; 59 percent of the people in the agro-pastoral east and south live below the national poverty line. The June 2011 nutrition assessment found a GAM prevalence rate of 11 percent of which 1 percent is classified as severe. The international acceptance of elections has promoted official development assistance, however, political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continues to contribute to the country's insecurity.



The effects of climate change such as coastal erosion, desertification, silting and the rising sea level accentuate the already vulnerable food security in the country. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly reduced the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists. Presently, Mauritania is able to produce only 30 percent of its food consumption needs and during the 2011 lean season the overall prevalence of food insecurity reached 21 percent in July 2011. Water resources both the quality and quantity of water are deteriorating due to declining rainfall and increased evaporation, thus farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. Every year the lean season strains vulnerable populations' scarce resources, reducing food security and leading to increased malnutrition rates. The low agricultural output, meeting only 25 percent of the national food consumption needs, has led to a high dependency on imports and made the country more vulnerable to market volatility. The elevated prices of basic food products have increasingly led to difficulties in accessibility and elevated the risks of food insecurity.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mauritania

WFP aims to support Mauritania's most vulnerable and food-insecure population through development activities striving towards increased community resilience and assets. In order to address the multifaceted challenges, WFP operates through a country programme (CP) in the southern half of the country. The interventions are in line with the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework under which both food security and protecting the environment are key objectives. The Government, assisted by WFP and FAO, is also formulating a "National Food Security Strategy"; WFP activities will remain in line with this strategy.

The CP contributes to MDGs 1 to 5 and 7 and aims to support:

- malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through supplementary feeding;
- rural households with limited resources in the effort to increase children's school enrolment by providing meals under the school meals programme, with a major

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- focus on girls' enrolment; and
- an increase in community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as promoting environmental conservation through disaster risk reduction activities.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							15,238,465	
Total							15,238,465	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	4,892	1,081	636	3,706	473	10,787	834,952	0
Total	4,892	1,081	636	3,706	473	10,787	834,952	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mauritania CP 200251: "Country Programme Mauritania (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 58,482 mt/US\$834,952 (Expected requirements for 2012–2014)

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, this CP will continue to assist the Government in reducing hunger while addressing the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable people, targeting children under 5, PLW, and children enrolled in primary schools in vulnerable areas and food-insecure households, particularly agro-pastoralists. The CP fits into the Government's "Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation", which establishes the guidelines for development policies to be followed.

Activity 1 of this operation will provide nutrition support to vulnerable mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight and acute malnutrition in vulnerable areas through targeted supplementary feeding and awareness activities. Through school canteens, Activity 2 will reinforce education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance rates, placing special emphasis on girls' attendance at school. Activity 3 consists of reducing risks and building resilience of vulnerable, food-insecure groups affected by recurrent climate shocks through productive environmental rehabilitation activities and cereal banks. Rural development and food-for-assets activities create community infrastructures (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improve agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and

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encourage the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences and reforestation). Additionally, cereal banks are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season. Capacity reinforcement will be carried out through all three components, leading to increased Government responsibility for activities.

Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 1: "Reduce the Prevalence of Underweight among Children and Acute Malnutrition in Vulnerable Areas through Targeted Supplementary Feeding and Awareness Activities"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food: 10,688 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the aim of this activity is to assist the Government in meeting the nutritional needs of malnourished children and PLW. Activities under this component target malnourished children 6–59 months of age and PLW. For malnourished children and PLW, assistance targets the most vulnerable as determined through a joint “Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions” survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

This activity seeks to:

- to reduce the rate of malnutrition of malnourished children or of children at risk of becoming malnourished;
- to promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education; and
- to improve the management of nutrition support.

This activity will provide micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket will consist of super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil. Additionally, capacity development will be provided for the supplementary feeding centre health assistants who will be trained in basic accounting, hygiene and nutrition by regional health workers and will receive an individual ration of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil as an incentive. This food and nutrition support will be supplied for nine months of the year, from March to November.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,330	10,066	28,396
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	7,056	20,060	27,116
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,280		1,280

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	640
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	7,056
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100

Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 2: "Improve Access to Primary Education in Vulnerable Areas through School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 36,609 mt

The long-term objective of this activity is to support the national initiative to improve the quality and scope of primary education. This project seeks to do so through the creation of school canteens in areas most severely impacted by poverty to increase attendance rates in those regions and improve accessibility to primary schooling.

The specific objectives of the activity are to:

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

WFP, the World Bank and other partners will assist the Government in formulating a national school meals policy, expected to be approved in 2012. The policy will establish the processes and milestones for the gradual transfer of school meals planning, implementing and funding responsibilities to the Government beginning in October 2016.

The food basket for breakfast consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while for lunch a mix of cereals, pulses, salt, vegetable oil and micronutrient powder are used. These meals will be supplied for the 160 school days of the year. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	72,554	73,079	145,633
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	72,554	73,079	145,633

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	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	child	145,633
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,700
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1

Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 3: "Reduce Risks and Build Resilience among Vulnerable Groups Affected by Recurrent Climate Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,185 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity of the CP strengthens national capacity for responding to emergencies and supports communities in mitigating the impact of climate shocks through activities such as food for assets (FFA), cereal banks, and capacity reinforcement. The most vulnerable households to food insecurity are largely depending on agricultural and herding activities. These activities are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability.

Target areas for this activity will be determined through geographical targeting based on the Food Security Monitoring System results and through steering committees at the local level. The FFA activities supported by WFP will contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities to recurrent climate shocks by creating or rehabilitating micro-gardening areas, dykes and small dams, pastoral wells, and watersheds. FFA activities will also include planting trees for fodder, fixing dunes, reforestation, controlling erosion, promoting local products through workshops and collecting gum arabic. Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will 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.

WFP will also support training with a view to ensuring the sustainability of FFA activities, with technical assistance from FAO if required. School meals and FFA activities will be coupled in villages where both components are implemented in order to improve school buildings and sanitation and contribute to reforestation schoolyards.

The household rations consisting of cereals, pulses and oil will be provided for 20 days per month for three months. Additionally, cereal banks will provide a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural/livestock production. Cereal banks support two different ecological areas: the production areas where cereal banks are transformed into cooperatives and the pastoral areas where food needs are faced during the lean season by restocking the banks and avoiding negative strategies such as the sale of animals.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	17,719	17,846	35,565
Number of returnee beneficiaries	4,087	4,087	8,174
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	285	287	572
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,408	5,447	10,855
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
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		tool	2
Number of food security monitoring systems in place		system	1
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	500
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Niger

Country Background

Niger is a least developed and low-income food-deficient country ranked amongst the last three out of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Over the past ten years, Niger faced three major agricultural shocks linked to the progress of desertification, drought, floods and crop infestations, in 2000/2001, 2004/2005 and 2009/2010. The cyclical shocks resulted in a drastic decrease in cereal production and, agricultural and herding revenues, engendering a food and nutritional crisis among the most vulnerable households, predominantly in rural areas.



Niger's estimated 15 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. The country has been evolving in a context of restored democracy since March 2011. The GDP per capita is estimated at US\$677, with 65.9 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day; 52 percent of the population do not have access to improved drinking water and 44 percent of children under 5 are underweight. The average fertility rate is seven 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.

In 2011, Niger has been recovering from the 2009/2010 production shocks followed by an excellent agricultural harvest in 2010 and combined efforts from Government and the humanitarian community in mitigating lean season negative impact on households' food security. Nevertheless, follow-up surveys on households' vulnerability by the Niger Early Warning System conducted in May still reported over 2.3 million food-insecure people, of whom 1.2 million were severely affected. Moreover, over 200,000 people depending on remittances from family members who have emigrated to neighbouring countries for seasonal work were compromised by the troubled situation in those countries, mainly Libya and Côte d'Ivoire. The early return of these emigrants, most of whom return to food-deficit and highly vulnerable areas, further aggravated the situation. The yearly nationwide survey on child nutrition and survival conducted in June 2011 by technical government authorities and their partners revealed a 12.3 percent rate of national GAM prevalence (classified as serious), with children 6–23 months of age being most affected, with a GAM rate of 20.2 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP assistance in Niger is designed to address short-, medium- and long-term challenges resulting from the combination of recurrent natural hazards and structural weaknesses. Persisting high prevalence rates of GAM among children under 5 continue to require immediate and substantial preventive and curative nutritional assistance for children under 2, malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Meanwhile, the seasonal implementation of cash for assets (CFA), unconditional cash transfers as well as of food-for-assets (FFA) activities aims at reinforcing access to food to the most vulnerable

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households while protecting their livelihoods and their environment.

Long-term objectives consist of preventing and managing crises and natural disasters as well as improving social services through the provision of social safety nets and constitute the second major component of WFP's assistance in the country. It aims at increasing education rates, promoting rural development, and supporting government efforts in the response to HIV and tuberculosis (TB). WFP activities will be implemented through a PRRO and a country programme (CP) aiming at contributing to the Government's efforts to reach MDGs 1 through 7. Logistics support will continue to be provided in the air service sector through a new special operation starting on 1 January 2012 for a one-year period. WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and has sub-offices in Diffa, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							63,851,372	
Development Operation							9,931,994	
Special Operation							5,582,415	
Total							79,365,781	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	9,792	1,953	845	19,415	0	32,005	9,884,373	0
DEV	7,848	810	482	1,611	278	11,029	0	0
Total	17,640	2,763	1,327	21,026	278	43,034	9,884,373	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Niger PRRO 200051: "Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 50,766 mt/US\$13,260,537

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 and chronic malnutrition remain at critical levels and treatment capacity needs to be strengthened in tandem with malnutrition prevention activities. This PRRO will replace the EMOP and will address the medium-term structural challenges in the food and nutrition sectors which continue to pose a risk for vulnerable groups in Niger.

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The project has the following objectives:

- reduce the level of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in targeted emergency-affected populations, focusing on the 1,000-day window of opportunity from the womb to 2 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- improve food consumption among populations whose food and nutrition security has been affected by drought or floods (WFP Strategic Objective 1); and
- restore and rebuild livelihoods in post-disaster situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

The operation will give priority to the first 1,000 days of a child from the womb to two years of age, a window of opportunity to address inadequate nutrition to prevent life-long negative consequences. WFP will provide targeted supplementary feeding for moderately acutely malnourished children 6–59 months of age and for PLW, and will also continue blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age and lactating women to prevent malnutrition. Activities also include unconditional targeted food assistance for the most vulnerable households during the lean season. Vulnerable households in remote food-insecure areas with inadequate markets will benefit from FFA schemes; CFA schemes will be implemented in areas with functioning markets.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	795,406	679,135	1,474,541
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	23,749	23,704	47,453
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	100,000	856,193	956,193
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	10,833	20,119	30,952
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	172,639	172,305	344,944

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Planned
Unit of Measure		
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	172,121
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	3,688,350
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,262
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Number of days rations were provided	day	150
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,171
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,000
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	172,823
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	4,802,187
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	8,000

(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 of Niger with support in the area of basic education, rural development and health, response to HIV and TB. The CP supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 and the main goals of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Niger's "Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy".

Niger CP 106140, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: 28,907 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. The specific objectives of this activity are to increase the 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 are gender disparities.

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.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	79,343	86,657	166,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	58,411	65,868	124,279
Number of children given take-home rations	10,419		10,419
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	10,419		10,419
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education		child	9,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	124,279
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	702
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking		school	80
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities		school	314

Niger CP 106140, Activity 2: "Assistance Lean Season"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 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 to 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 helping them become self-sufficient. Food-for-training 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	88,782	86,218	175,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	300
Strategic Objective 4			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		participant	5,000

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

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 and TB on vulnerable groups. WFP provides food support to people living with HIV that are undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Geographical targeting will be based on the HIV 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 fifteen 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 WFP Strategic Objective 4 with the goal to meet the food and nutritional needs of ART and TB clients. The provided household rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	8,436	8,379	16,815
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,436	8,379	16,815
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	3,363

(d) Special Operations

Niger SO 200316: "United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Niger"

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

Total cash commitment: US\$5,582,415

The new project will replace the ongoing operation which has been implemented since March 2008. It will continue 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 restrict relief workers' movement and activities. The objectives of the project, in line with

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WFP Strategic Objective 5, are to facilitate the 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 to ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	134
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,520
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	79
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	95

São Tomé & Príncipe

Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its 2010 GDP of US\$1,133 per capita. The country is prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, which is negatively affecting crops and road access as well as destroying houses and household assets. According to the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis carried out by WFP in 2007, 23 percent of the population (36,000 people) suffer from food insecurity. The “Poverty Profile Report of São Tomé & Príncipe” study, funded by the African Development Bank and UNDP in 2001, revealed that 54 percent of the country's estimated population of 154,000 people live below the poverty threshold; 15 percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, basic sanitation, 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 percent 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 which the country experienced over the past years. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, as the combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools is only 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, but its 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, specifically, the 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 in São Tomé & Príncipe

In light of the steady improvement of education indicators in São Tomé and Príncipe, WFP's goal in 2012 is to provide substantial and sustained support to the Government as it transitions to a nationally-owned school meals programme by 2016. WFP will carry out the necessary activities for this transition process and at the same time contribute to maintaining current education indicators, improve the quality of education and ensure sound and sustainable management of school meals in the long term. This project contributes to MDGs 2 and 3.

São Tomé & Príncipe

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,691,067	
Total							1,691,067	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	946	202	35	0	27	1,209	61,293	33,206
Total	946	202	35	0	27	1,209	61,293	33,206

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

São Tomé and Príncipe DEV 200295: "Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 4,069 mt/US\$61,239/US\$33,206

This development project has three objectives: i) to maintain the high level of access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and kindergartens; ii) to strengthen the capacity of government ministries, particularly the Coordination Unit of the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), in school meals management, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation as well as other critical areas; and, iii) to transfer school meals management responsibilities from WFP to PNASE and provide continued technical assistance over the five-year project period in order to lay the groundwork for a sustainable, nationally owned school meals programme.

Beneficiaries of this project will be children enrolled in kindergartens and elementary schools (grades 1 to 6) and cooks recruited by the Ministry of Education to prepare hot meals in the school canteens. The food basket for the children is composed of a balanced ration of rice, beans, oil and salt. The cooks will be provided with a food basket composed of rice, beans and oil. This project supports outcome 3 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2012–2016, priority 4 of the “National Poverty Reduction Strategy” 2003–2015 and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

São Tomé & Príncipe

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	19,880	20,380	40,260
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	19,581	20,380	39,961
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	299		299
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	39,961	
Deworming: Number of teachers trained in deworming	teacher	250	
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	270	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	10,814	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	83	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	29,147	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	81	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	10	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	10	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10	

(d) Special Operations

None

Senegal

Country Background

Despite a renewed increase in economic growth observed in 2010, Senegal only ranks 144 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. WFP's comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) of 2009/10 indicates that 56 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Senegal's rate of economic growth has risen to 4.2 percent in 2010 following a downturn over the last two years when figures decreased to 2.2 percent in 2009. This rebound has not translated into a significant decrease in poverty rates yet, which continue to stagnate around the 50 percent mark nationally, with a slight increase in rural areas. The country is the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer. At the same time, the country faces a structural food deficit for its main staples, in particular cereals. Roughly half of Senegal's food requirements are imported, including 660,000 mt of rice and 100,000 mt of maize in 2010.



The majority of the rural population is dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. Weather variations due to climate change and environmental degradation limit the potential of local food production and household food availability. Senegal is subject to recurrent shocks such as drought and floods. In 25 years, the country has experienced six years of extreme shortage of rainfall. The overall rainfall quantity has decreased by 35 percent, with a shorter duration of the rainy period and lower frequency of rainy days. The decrease of rainfall has also aggravated the salinization of soils with a noticeable decrease of the groundwater tables. At the same time floods occur almost every year during the rainy season, having affected more than 600,000 people over the last 30 years.

At the same time, market food prices have remained persistently high since 2008. Sporadic acts of violence and the wide spread of landmines remain a challenge in the Casamance Naturelle, Senegal's southern region which has been affected by conflict since 1982. The volatile security situation limits the local potential for agricultural rehabilitation and trade. It also hampers the return process and places a heavy burden on the local population.

These factors have led to high food insecurity prevalence in five out of fourteen regions, namely Kaolack, Kolda, Sedhiou, Kedougou and Ziguinchor, particularly so in the most isolated areas. There is also a serious impact on nutrition. According to the preliminary results of the 2010/2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS/MICS) five out of 14 regions show GAM rates above 10 percent for children under 5, hence classified as serious by WHO. The study also shows stunting levels over 40 percent in two regions of the Casamance Naturelle. Micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent throughout the country, affecting three out of four children and 50 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Senegal

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP implements a PRRO and a country programme (CP) as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. The CP covers activities in all regions of Senegal, except those in the Casamance Naturelle which

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are captured in the PRRO. WFP interventions are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement the MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 within the framework of the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper".

Following the 2007–2008 high food price crisis, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, FAO and UNICEF, initiated a capacity-development project to strengthen the national Early Warning System (EWS) which focuses on food security and nutrition monitoring. WFP will continue to consolidate and refine the EWS with a view to capture the different aspects of urban and rural food insecurity and to establish links with national and international disaster response tools and safety net mechanisms.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,358,827	
Development Operation							24,774,272	
Total							40,133,099	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,322	1,357	681	889	144	10,393	3,926,205	0
DEV	8,535	1,714	954	2,672	177	14,052	7,948,979	0
Total	15,857	3,071	1,635	3,561	321	24,445	11,875,184	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Senegal PRRO 200138: "Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Naturelle"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 30,830 mt/US\$11,778,614

The Casamance Naturelle region has been affected by conflict since 1982. According to UNHCR estimates, 20,000 people had to flee to neighbouring countries and tens of thousands of people have been displaced. Thus, the agricultural potential is not fully realized and return movements have been limited. Aggravated by environmental degradation, the impact of climate change and high food prices, the Casamance Naturelle shows the highest food insecurity in Senegal, with rates exceeding 30 percent in five out of the nine departments. Stunting rates are over 40 percent in most of Casamance Naturelle regions; 75 percent of children under 5 suffer from anaemia.

The overall objective of the PRRO is to contribute to stability and recovery in the region, to re-build livelihoods and restore self-reliance among the conflict-affected population, to strengthen food security and to address high stunting levels and micronutrient deficiencies

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among children. PRRO activities support the Government's "Social Emergency Programme" (PSU) and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4. Activities are grouped in five main pillars:

- targeted supplementary feeding to support children 6–59 months of age suffering stunting and micronutrient deficiencies coupled with food for nutritional awareness campaigns that will benefit PLW during the lean season to promote the screening of children and disseminate information on growth promotion, health/hygiene education, as well as antenatal care;
- daily school meals for pre-school and elementary children 2–12 years of age to increase enrolment, attendance, educational performance and iron intake as well as to support the return of displaced populations;
- food-for-assets (FFA) activities to strengthen agricultural production in rural communities affected by high rates of food insecurity and to counter environmental degradation;
- cash and vouchers to provide a safety net for vulnerable urban populations affected by shocks such as conflict and persistent high food prices; and
- general food distributions to support returnee populations and people affected by natural disasters.

Cereals, pulses, oil and salt are the standard commodities for most activities. Enriched blended foods are added to the standard food basket for the school meals programme. The same enriched blended food (super cereal, Senmix) is the key commodity in the supplementary feeding activity.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	242,023	234,744	476,767
Number of IDP beneficiaries	250	250	500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	6,250	6,250	12,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		6,000	6,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	94,209	94,208	188,417
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	32,500	22,500	55,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	17,904	17,904	35,808
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	22,500	22,500	45,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of days rations were provided	day	45
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	500
Strategic Objective 2		
FFT		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,478,418
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	43
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,300
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	20,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	5
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	17
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	5,000,000
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	10,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
School Feeding		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	175
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	743

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Senegal CP 200249: “Country Programme Senegal (2012–2016)”

Duration: January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 42,938 mt/US\$23,846,937 (Expected requirements for 2012–2014)

Through the CP WFP aims to ensure adequate household food security and reduce the impacts of disasters through productive safety nets in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5 and to improve the nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys through supplementary feeding, nutrition education activities, and by supporting the production of iodized salt and fortified local flour in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. WFP also plans to promote access to education and develop human capital through school meals in the four CP components. At the same time and in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, WFP seeks to improve the capacities of the Government and national stakeholders to develop and manage a national school meals programme.

In addition, WFP will continue to support the strengthening of the national EWS and assist in forging links with national safety net policies and mechanisms. Taking advantage of the gradual increase of agricultural production in Senegal, WFP will explore the potential for increased local purchases.

Senegal

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 1: "Strengthening Household Food Security and Improving Rural Communities' Ability to Cope With Climate Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 17,914 mt

The natural fragility of the eco-systems in the Sudano-Sahelian region increases the vulnerability to climate shocks. The main risks are soil impoverishment and salinization, with consequent loss of agricultural productivity. Under this component, WFP's objective is to give vulnerable communities the means to sustain local agricultural production and to increase access to food, by rehabilitating productive infrastructure and natural resources in partnership with the Government, United Nations, NGOs and targeted communities through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities.

Village Grain Banks (VGBs) will ensure that cereals are available to deter speculation and reduce the vulnerability of rural populations to seasonal price fluctuations of their crops. Households will be provided with 133 kg of maize in exchange for 100 kg of their grain harvest, which will be stored in the VGB for sale when prices are higher.

A lowland development project will support the creation and repair of dykes preventing the salinization of soils; improve mangrove and wooded areas of community forests and will strengthen community capacities for land development, rice cultivation and market gardening. Support for the sub-regional "Great Green Wall" project will be pursued in areas where the project is implemented. A food basket of maize, pulses, oil and salt will be provided to participants.

WFP and Oxfam America will pilot an innovative approach to reducing disaster risk through FFA or FFT schemes. Beneficiaries will be connected to the VGBs in order to facilitate access to credit, savings and work contracts. Areas where the prevalence of food insecurity exceeds 15 percent will be specifically targeted. Communities will select the beneficiaries ensuring fairness and inclusion of marginalized populations. Women's participation in the work will be facilitated through the construction of childcare facilities at project sites.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	95,000	95,000	190,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,500	2,500	5,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,417	15,417	30,834

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

Senegal

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	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)	Ha	660
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	10,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	30
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	20
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	400
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I/GA)	participant	5,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Individuals"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,049 mt

Activity 2 of the CP is designed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups by helping to reduce the prevalence of GAM. It will be implemented through the following sub-components: treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and PLW, nutritional education, support for the production of iodized salt and support for the local production of fortified flour.

The treatment of GAM among children 6–59 months of age and PLW will initially be done in Matam, Tambacounda and Kédougou regions where the GAM rate exceeds 11 percent. Geographical targeting will be periodically reviewed using nutritional data from the 2010 CFSVA as well as the national EWS and the 2010/11 “Demographic and Health Survey”. Entry and exit criteria will follow the “National Protocol for the Treatment of Malnutrition”. Supplementary food rations of super cereal and super cereal plus will be provided through nutritional recovery units. WFP and NGO partners will train health workers and community facilitators in order to progressively prepare for a transfer of responsibility to the national counterpart.

Nutrition education activities will be conducted where the prevalence of GAM and stunting is high. During the lean season, WFP will provide beneficiaries with vegetable oil to encourage participation in the sessions. Finally, WFP will also support the local production of flour and iodized salt through provision of equipment, pre-mixes and training on processing, nutrition and hygiene education.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	54,486	31,872	86,358
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,742	63,745	65,487
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	20,871		20,871

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

Senegal

Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	1	
Mt of iodized salt produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	100,000	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	20,871	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	1,742	

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 3: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 40,904 mt

The education component of the CP aims at increasing enrolment, attendance and retention, with a special emphasis on girls. It is designed to enhance schoolchildren's ability to concentrate and learn, while also addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The geographical targeting will be based on food insecurity, enrolment and retention rates, as well as community engagement. School meals will cover nine of the 11 regions of the CP. It will target public pre- and primary schools in rural and urban areas. WFP will also cover some pre- and primary schools supported by NGOs, as well as *daaras* (traditional schools), with the cooperation from concerned ministries, United Nations agencies and other partners. The food basket provided will include cereals, pulses, vegetable oil fortified with vitamins A and D, iodized salt and super cereal. Pre- and primary school children will be given breakfast twice a week and lunch Monday through Friday in order to help provide the recommended iron intake.

WFP will seek to achieve synergy between school meals and other CP components such as FFA by establishing community gardens. WFP will also mobilize partnerships with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and local communities to provide additional services such as deworming, nutrition education and the provision of cooking equipment.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	145,831	145,831	291,662
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	145,831	145,831	291,662
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child		180,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school		450
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		1,987

Senegal

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 4: “Safety Nets”

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total cash commitment: US\$20,870,506

The urban population in Senegal is highly dependent on markets for the bulk of their food and non-food needs. The urban poor use diverse but unstable livelihood strategies to earn income; the majority are heavily reliant on the cash economy in the informal sector. They are especially vulnerable to fluctuations in income and prices.

The cash voucher intervention targets urban communities to meet their food needs. The activity will enable targeted households to free up income. Where applicable, it will also support the creation of productive assets and/or training in income-generating activities. Targeted households will receive a monthly cash voucher with a monetary value of US\$6.65 for each member of the household. The cash vouchers will be restricted to five main food commodities, for example rice, millet, maize, oil and sugar.

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 3, the objective of this activity is to mitigate the impact of shocks, such as high food prices. The introduction of a cash transfer programme in Senegal has been recommended in the “National Social Protection Strategy 2005–2015” as a mechanism for mitigating the risks faced by vulnerable groups. WFP will work in collaboration with the Government to fine-tune the “National Safety Net Policy” on the basis of the lessons learned under the cash voucher intervention.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	44,550	45,450	90,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	7,500	7,500	15,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	45,000	45,000	90,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	90,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	6,956,835

(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 79 out of 84 countries on the 2010 global hunger index and 158 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 70 percent of the population live 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. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain very high; one in seven children die before reaching their fifth birthday and one in eight women will die during childbirth. In order to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates, the Government has introduced free health care for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5. An estimated 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 2004/2005 census, illiteracy is 60 percent overall; 40 percent of the children enrolled in primary school do not reach grade six.

The local production of rice, the main staple, remains inadequate to satisfy national requirements. The country relies on commercial imports and food assistance and the poorest segments of the population lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food. According to the 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, 45 percent of households or 2.5 million people are classified as food-insecure during the lean season.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sierra Leone

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). Agriculture was clearly identified as one of four strategic priorities in the “Agenda for Change” which WFP supports through component 5 of the “Smallholder Commercialization Programme”.

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through two projects, the PRRO and the redesigned country programme (CP) which aim to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and PLW and support the poorest segments through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities. These programmes contribute to MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of

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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 meals and nutrition programmes.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								15,415,642
Development Operation								9,203,566
Total								24,619,208
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	4,969	994	767	5,024	342	12,095	1,191,426	0
DEV	6,010	1,955	638	281	200	9,083	0	0
Total	10,979	2,949	1,404	5,305	542	21,178	1,191,426	0

(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 – 31 December 2012

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

The primary objective 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 WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, 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 by increasing their access to food, markets and social services. Targeted supplementary feeding aims to reduce acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age. Blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age during the hunger season and the treatment of malnourished PLW 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.

Food-for-assets and FFT activities focus on supporting livelihood recovery through the rehabilitation of roads, inland valley swamps for small-holder 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, pre-mixed blended food will be given to malnourished children and mothers, and a family ration of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil will be given under FFA. Under the CFA programme, a

Sierra Leone

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.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	194,600	175,100	369,700
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	51,500	155,000	206,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,600	1,600	3,200
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	10,400	15,600	26,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	12,000	18,000	30,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	22,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	884,250
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	3,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	1,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 35,606 mt

This recently re-designed 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 Objectives 4 and 5, the CP aims to increase access to basic education and improve enrolment and retention, particularly among vulnerable children, to improve the nutrition and health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients; and enhance government capacity to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households. The

Sierra Leone

projects will target the most vulnerable areas in the country.

People living with HIV and TB clients will receive a family ration including cereals, pulses, pre-mixed 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 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. This 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 WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity is designed to increase access to basic education, particularly for vulnerable children. In support of WFP 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, a daily meal of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be served. Girls in grades 4 through 6 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 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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	6,000		6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	948
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	26

Sierra Leone

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 programme re-orientation will include nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, where the prevalence rates of HIV and TB are high. Through this activity, WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and their households, TB clients on directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) and their households, and women enrolled in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes and their households.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB clients and increase adherence to the treatment. Supporting WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV 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 be provided for one year. Each family ration will include cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and fats, salt, blended foods and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	12,090	7,410	19,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	12,090	12,090	24,180
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	12,500
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	4,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

(d) Special Operations

None

Togo

Country Background

Togo is a low-income and a least-developed food-deficit country in West Africa. Over the past 20 years, Togo has experienced several periods of 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. Due to widespread precarious living conditions including a lack of food security and little access to social services, over 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Togo is ranked 139 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. In 2010 the GDP per capita was US\$847.



Togo's economy relies on subsistence agriculture. In addition to major structural difficulties constraining Togolese agriculture, the country is also prone to severe and rapid food insecurity caused by natural disasters (major floods), in both the southern and northern regions, as well as to international crises such as high food prices. This year's floods significantly affected the population, displacing people, damaging infrastructure, and negatively affecting livelihoods.

Nutrition data from a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey conducted in December 2010 confirms high rates of severe malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country, with 7.4 percent acute malnutrition nationwide and 8.4 percent for the Savanes region in the north. The January 2010 WFP rapid assessment in Savanes and Kara regions revealed that 11.4 percent and 10.5 percent of the population respectively, 76,000 and 77,000 people, are severely food-insecure.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Togo

WFP has been active in Togo since 1968, and after a ten year interruption, resumed its activities in 2005, re-establishing representation in Togo in 2008. Since then, WFP has intervened through various operations in the most vulnerable regions of Togo to help improve the population's food security and nutritional status. Through its operations in Togo, WFP has provided assistance to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods and the high food price crisis.

Through the new proposed school meals project, WFP will focus its efforts on the two most vulnerable regions of the country (Savanes and Kara) and on rural areas where poverty rates are among the highest. This project will contribute to improved sensitization on the importance of school enrolment, with a special emphasis on girls through the provision of take-home rations, and will contribute to the reduction of malnutrition rates among children. WFP's development intervention aims to create an education safety net that will increase levels of education and basic nutrition as well as promote human capital development. The intervention will also contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

Togo

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,765,514	
Total							3,765,514	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,507	546	424	0	55	3,532	141,446	150,953
Total	2,507	546	424	0	55	3,532	141,446	150,953

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(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 January 2012 – 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 3,532 mt/US\$141,446/US\$150,953

This development project will focus on education as a key area that requires prolonged intervention to support the strengthening of human resources in the country. School meals interventions, particularly in the rural northern areas, are crucial since the education sector has been particularly affected by the lack of development and successive crises that have affected Togo. The 2007 floods destroyed or damaged 67 schools in the Savanes region, affecting over 18,000 students. Furthermore, traditional attitudes preventing girls' school attendance are most prevalent in rural areas. This targeted school meals activity will be concentrated in the two regions with the highest levels of acute malnutrition, and poverty rates higher than the national average, as well as low primary school completion rates, namely Kara and Savanes in northern Togo. The school meals programme will increase access to education and promote human capital development in assisted schools (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Through this school meals programme, WFP will contribute to halting the decline of primary school enrolment, improving the attendance rate as well as addressing gender imbalance in enrolment. The programme will also create a nutritional safety net for children and an income transfer (valued in terms of food transfers) to their households. Emphasis will be placed on groups whose enrolment rates are the weakest and continue to decline, in particular young girls in rural areas. The two daily hot meals provided in targeted primary schools will be supplemented by a quarterly take-home ration for schoolgirls. The food basket for these activities will consist of maize, beans, super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil.

Togo

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	55,125	55,125	110,250
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	55,125	55,125	110,250
Number of children given take-home rations	18,375		18,375
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	18,375		18,375
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		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		boy	55,125
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	55,125

(d) Special Operations

None

Regional Bureau for **Southern Africa** **(ODJ)**

Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ) covers eight countries: Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

The challenges WFP faces in this region include the effect of rising food and fuel prices, weather-related emergencies, the scourge of HIV and periodic socio-economic and political instability. Each of these undermines the well-being of specific vulnerable groups, many of whom suffer from chronic malnutrition and generally poor health, sometimes referred to as a 'silent emergency'. Left unaddressed, the region will undoubtedly see increases in food insecurity.

In light of the above, in 2012 WFP will expand its role in several critical areas of work, including emergency response, disaster risk reduction, post-emergency recovery, social protection, food fortification, HIV, and the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. WFP will also continue to enhance strategic partnerships with other United Nations agencies, host governments, regional socio-economic entities, the private sector and civil society.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum has forecasted that much of the southern half of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region will experience below normal rainfall during the last quarter of 2011, while persistent conditions linked to la Niña phenomenon also project above normal rainfall for a large part of the region in the first quarter of 2012. This suggests that the region may face drought followed by floods, or a combination of both in the same season. Above normal rainfall is likely to aggravate the impact of cyclones, which regularly take place in Madagascar from February to April. Madagascar, Mozambique and the entire Zambezi basin including parts of Zimbabwe and Zambia require close monitoring.

WFP's emergency response strategy will continue to prioritize the strengthening of governments' preparedness capacities. This will include the provision of technical support, disaster risk reduction activities, and support to early warning systems. Additional activities include post-disaster relief and food-for-assets projects in support of early recovery. Coordination with OCHA, development partners, governments and SADC is an integral part of this process.

Globally, southern Africa is the region hardest hit by the HIV pandemic, with a total of 5.4 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the eight countries where WFP works. Swaziland, Lesotho and Namibia are represented as hyper pandemic countries, while Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the 17 high burden countries. Nutrition and food security are critical components of care and support for many PLHIV, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and WFP was one of the first agencies to provide food to expand access to anti-retroviral treatment in resource-poor settings. Food by prescription is a nutrition intervention focused on the client as an integral part of the HIV treatment package and WFP is expanding this intervention for PLHIV, and is advocating for the integration of food and

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nutrition in national AIDS strategies. From 2012, WFP will emphasize the expansion of capacity development in target countries and participation in regional research partnerships.

In southern Africa, both chronic and acute malnutrition continues to be a significant concern. Both Malawi and Madagascar rank among countries with the ten highest stunting rates in the world, and Zambia and Mozambique are among the top twenty. All nine countries are ranked within the 60 highest out of 193 countries for child mortality.

WFP plays a key role in responding to malnutrition through innovative nutritional interventions. Activities in 2012 will include blanket supplementary feeding and micronutrient interventions for infants, pregnant women and lactating mothers; with heightened interventions for children 9–24 months of age as part of the Scaling Up Nutrition framework. WFP will provide material and technical support for promoting food fortification, as well as institutional and supplementary feeding, with special emphasis on the critical 1,000 days of life.

WFP will also increase the promotion and development of national food-based safety net activities. For example in Malawi, supplementary feeding services will eventually be taken over by the Government in 50 percent of districts where WFP operates, as well as school meals activities in 36 percent of WFP-assisted schools. Both WFP Zambia and Mozambique have commenced home-grown school feeding - and within this context an interesting example of South–South cooperation is specifically found in Mozambique, where WFP will work with the governments of Brazil and Mozambique to develop local procurement and management models for school meals activities. Home-grown school meals is a school meals programme that provides food produced and purchased within a country to the extent possible. As well as providing vital nourishment, school meals act as a safety net for poor families and help keep children in school.

Socio-political uncertainties have taken their toll on the region, such as in Madagascar and Zimbabwe, where upcoming elections could lead to further political unrest. In Malawi, civil society protests against governance and economic issues have caused disruption and security threats, and in Swaziland the fiscal challenges of the country have deteriorated to a point where government cash reserves are insufficient to cover the running costs of some basic social services leading to protests by trade unions, teachers and students.

New Initiatives

WFP will continue to adopt the Cash for Change, cash and vouchers, modality to a wide array of situations as appropriate. The use of vouchers to facilitate access to household staples for PLHIV has now been replicated in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The use of vouchers in Food-by-Prescription based activities will also be explored for the purchase of nutritional food supplements such as blended foods in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Overall, six out of the nine countries are at various stages of piloting the use of Cash for Change, and this trend is expected to continue in 2012.

Through P4P, WFP will continue to seek ways to facilitate the purchasing of food commodities through smallholder farmers, and to encourage other buyers of staple

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commodities including governments and the private sector to do the same. In this context, WFP is working to further consolidate and expand best practices in post-harvest activities that benefit smallholder farmers, including the use of commodity exchanges, direct purchases and linking farmers to processors which have seen significant success in Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi.

Innovative new partnerships are also paving the way for WFP to transform the architecture of its food assistance strategy. Greater synergy will be realised through enhanced partnerships with regional entities such as SADC, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and New Partnership with Africa's Development, as well as through research institutions, universities and sister United Nations agencies.

WFP will continue to advocate for the advancement of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme agenda in order to ensure emphasis on food security and recognition of a role for WFP. Dialogue at the country level will further intensify, and WFP will provide support to governments in defining their National Investment Plans, which is currently being drafted.

Lastly, programmatic and operational coherence will be further enhanced through the Regional Directors Team and the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office. Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia are already "Delivering as One" countries. In Lesotho, WFP is leading the implementation of the first Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme, a development project that focuses exclusively on combating chronic malnutrition.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODJ	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	3,034,586	95,284	97,885,957
PRRO	2,313,200	135,578	156,707,812
Total	5,347,786	230,862	254,593,770

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	2,843,302	2,504,484	5,347,786
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	291,462	267,701	559,163
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of Refugees	13,758	14,242	28,000
Number of Returnees	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	947,872	884,328	1,832,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	94,778	87,685	182,463
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	7,975	4,325	12,300
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	142,612	131,732	274,344
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	79,158	26,386	105,544
Number of Children receiving School Meals	1,095,917	1,063,263	2,159,180
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	185,119	216,993	402,112

Lesotho

Country Background

Lesotho is a lower middle-income, food-deficit and landlocked country that occupies an area of 30,000 square kilometres and is ranked 114 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. One quarter of the country's 1.8 million people live in mountainous districts, and 67 percent are living below the poverty line. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) of children under 5 remains one of the most serious long-term problems in the country, with rates varying between 32 and 52 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia range from 39 to 65 percent, with a country average of 44 percent. Both stunting and anaemia are considered well above emergency thresholds. Adding to this, the HIV prevalence in Lesotho is extremely high ranging from 24 percent in rural areas to 33 percent in urban areas, mainly affecting individuals in their economically productive and family-bearing years.



Lesotho is also subject to cyclic climate shocks; according to the June 2011 Lesotho vulnerability analysis, the latest heavy rains and floods have resulted in more than 514,000 people requiring humanitarian assistance up to the next harvest in March 2012. The Government of Lesotho is planning a three year recovery plan.

Agriculture and informal sector activities in rural areas engage 82 percent of the population, but only contribute 10 percent of the GDP, down from over 25 percent in the 1980s. Maize remains the country's staple diet, but 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. Services, which contribute to 40 percent of GDP, and the manufacturing industry, 44 percent of GDP, are the most important sectors of the economy. The textile industry in particular plays a critical role in generating employment and exports. Lesotho also exports diamonds, wool and mohair. The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenue contributes significantly to the country's overall revenue, however, SACU receipts fell from a share of 60 percent of total in March 2010 to 40 percent in June 2010.

Lesotho's "Education Sector Strategic Plan 2005–2015" aims to expand access to basic education for all and improve the quality and efficiency of the education system by providing free school meals. Enrolment and attendance in lower grades increased significantly in the wake of the Government's introduction of free primary education, however, drop-out rates increase at higher grades. Even with free education, many poor households cannot meet associated education costs.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

In response to high levels of malnutrition, WFP, through its development project "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho" adopts a comprehensive food-based approach, including curative and preventive interventions, to prevent and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition. The project contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6 and is in line with the Government's "Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding".

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Through the "School Meals Programme", WFP provides food assistance to students in pre- and primary schools located in the remote and economically disadvantaged highlands region of the country. This project contributes towards Lesotho's efforts to meet MDGs 1 and 2. It also contributes to the second outcome of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008–2012 "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 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,958,052	
Total							7,958,052	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	5,384	1,363	613	1,865	135	9,360	323,887	0
Total	5,384	1,363	613	1,865	135	9,360	323,887	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 12,515 mt/US\$323,887

This is WFP's first development project in Lesotho that focuses exclusively on combating chronic malnutrition. It contributes to the first Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme through outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the UNDAF. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project addresses malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, in districts with high levels of stunting among children under 5, and the nutritional vulnerabilities of groups including pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The project adopts a comprehensive food-based approach, including curative and preventive interventions to address the nutritional challenges facing children and adults, while mobilizing households and communities around healthy nutrition practices. Given the profound impact of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) on maternal, child and adult nutritional well-being, the activities are linked to general disease awareness, testing and positive living education, where possible.

The following four activities are implemented among vulnerable groups in four districts of Lesotho:

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- improving the management of acute malnutrition: a monthly ration of super cereal is provided to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB clients, whereas children under 5 and PLW also receive oil and sugar;
- improving child growth and development, with particular attention to reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Under the blanket feeding component, a monthly ration of oil, super cereal and sugar is provided to children under 2, and to PLW during the lean season, whereas children between the ages of 2 and 5 will also receive maize meal and pulses in early childhood care and development centres run by the Ministry of Education and Training;
- improving nutrition and health practices: maize meal, pulses and oil are provided under the form of food-for-assets and food-for-training activities. The first ensure sustainable access to food at the household level after nutrition rehabilitation, while the second supports village health workers, ultimately boosting the implementation quality of the nutrition project; and
- enhancing capacity to inform and manage national nutrition improvement programmes.

The intended outcomes are:

- improved nutritional well-being of the targeted population;
- increased survival of adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of ART;
- improved success rate of TB treatment for targeted cases; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	54,560	36,720	91,280
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		27,400	27,400
	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		6,400
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		55
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		27,200
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		3,200
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		1,600
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin		30,000
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin		30,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		55
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee		2,800
School Feeding			
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy		8,330
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl		8,670
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$		15,000

Lesotho DEV 200199: "Schools Meals Programme"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,524 mt

This project is for the continued provision of food assistance to pre- and primary schoolchildren living in remote and economically-disadvantaged mountainous regions. This project supports the Government's priorities as defined in its long-term "Vision 2020" and more specifically the "Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2005–2015". The Government of Lesotho is committed, as part of its long-term education strategy, to provide free and compulsory primary education, and has therefore introduced a school meals programme in its education programme. The Government provides school meals to two-thirds of the schools in the country, while WFP covers the remaining one-third, exclusively located in the remote mountainous regions. Schoolchildren are provided with maize meal as a mid-morning snack and a combination of maize meal, pulses and oil for a midday meal.

Lesotho has been deeply affected by the global financial crisis, and consequently the Government has requested WFP to continue providing assistance to these schools for two years from January 2011 to December 2012. The Government plans to take over the entire school meals programme by the end of December 2012. This two-year period will also be used to fine-tune the national school feeding approach that will cover all primary schools in the country. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The intended outcomes of this project are: increased enrolment, stabilized attendance, and reduced drop-out rates; and improved government capacity to manage the school meals programme.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	56,100	53,900	110,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	56,100	53,900	110,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	125
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	school	170
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary psychosocial support	school	41
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	30,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	80,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,541
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	652,397

(d) Special Operations

None

Madagascar

Country Background

Madagascar ranks 135 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index with three quarters of its population of 20 million living below the national poverty line. In the last four decades, over 50 natural disasters have affected Madagascar; while the east is affected by cyclones and floods, the south suffers from chronic drought. The increasing fragility of entire ecosystems, caused by deforestation and poor land management, is another major cause of increased susceptibility to shocks and related food insecurity.



Although net enrolment rates in primary schools reached 88 percent for the 2009–2010 school year, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education, estimated at a mere 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. Enrolment and attendance of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) also remains a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of children, mostly OVCs, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children aged 5 to 14 can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of all marriages.

Madagascar is also one of the 36 countries where 90 percent of the world's stunted children live; the prevalence of stunting and undernutrition in children under 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children while anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the ages of 6–14, and 46 percent of pregnant women.

The 2010 comprehensive food and nutrition security and vulnerability analysis revealed that 35 percent of households are food insecure and 48 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. The south remains the most affected area, with 68 percent of households categorized as food insecure, and where the school enrolment rate of 55 percent is well below the national average of 76 percent. Since 2009, the country has experienced an unresolved political crisis. Insecurity and unemployment have risen and there has been an increase in informal activities, especially in urban areas. Most donors have cut off non-humanitarian aid, while the Government's capacity to deliver basic social services remains limited. The preliminary report of a mission conducted by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in July 2011 states that due to the suspension of aid and the "immobility" of the Government, food insecurity may affect 50 percent of the population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the country's poverty reduction priorities, and in line with the 2008–2013 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), WFP addresses hunger challenges through two main programmes: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). These focus on reducing chronic and seasonal food insecurity, on supporting primary education and nutrition, and on enhancing natural disaster prevention and mitigation. Through the PRRO,

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WFP provides assistance to vulnerable populations affected by cyclones and flooding nationwide, and to those experiencing the consequences of recurrent droughts in the south.

In addition, the CP has three components: i) support of basic education through school meals; ii) reduction of food insecurity by means of mitigating effects of natural disasters and improving environmental protection through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities; and iii) combating malnutrition, tuberculosis (TB) as well as HIV. School meals play a pivotal role in reducing the drop-out rate and in increasing school attendance of children in food insecure areas, including OVCs. School canteens are acknowledged at the national level as one of the most effective strategies to keep children in school, therefore steadily moving the country towards the achievement of MDG2. The FFA and FFT activities aim to increase the communities' adaptation to climate change by strengthening their assets and farming land, and to maintain households' food consumption at an acceptable level. By doing so, these activities directly contribute towards MDG1. Nutrition activities provide supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under the age of 2 and tuberculosis (TB) and HIV clients, thus contributing to MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,704,578	
Development Operation							17,847,422	
Total							34,552,000	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,191	2,268	515	585	0	14,559	1,387,034	0
DEV	13,371	1,989	733	2,142	0	18,234	0	437,762
Total	24,562	4,257	1,248	2,727	0	32,793	1,387,034	437,762

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date 30 June 2012)

Total food/cash commitment: 48,700 mt/US\$1,387,034 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 32,795 mt)

The PRRO consists of both relief and recovery components, the latter focusing on strengthening the recovery of affected communities. The pre-positioning of food stocks in disaster-prone areas ensures timely assistance at the onset of a natural disaster and helps to protect the most affected communities from facing severe food insecurity.

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In cyclone-prone areas, where storms usually strike between December and April, WFP pre-positions food commodities such as cereals, oil, pulses and high energy biscuits in strategic hubs at the onset of the cyclone season, November. This will enable rapid mobilization even if storms cut off road infrastructures and communications in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. When no cyclone occurs, or if the response does not require the distribution of all pre-positioned commodities, these will be used for FFA activities to increase vulnerable communities' disaster preparedness and mitigation, ahead of the next cyclone season.

In the drought-prone south, WFP assists vulnerable municipalities identified by the early warning system (EWS) as experiencing food insecurity during the lean season, starting in October. To maintain an acceptable food consumption level, both FFA activities (cereal and pulses) and general food distributions (GFD) composed of cereal, pulses and oil are implemented. The objectives of FFA are to construct or rehabilitate community assets, thus restoring communities' livelihoods while improving their food security in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Initiatives include the rehabilitation of roads and small scale agricultural infrastructures and the development of micro-water catchment areas. FFA also contributes to improve the agricultural potential of the land. GFD targets disabled, chronically ill, the elderly and households headed by women who are unable to participate in FFA.

Furthermore, the PRRO implements nutritional assistance through a supplementary feeding programme (super cereal and oil) targeting malnourished children under 5 and PLW in the south, whenever the GAM levels exceed 10 percent. Supplementary feeding aims to reduce and stabilize malnutrition levels below this emergency threshold.

WFP also manages the EWS, which monitors the food security situation in vulnerable southern municipalities and supports the food security and livelihoods cluster members in decision making concerning intervention zones and appropriate support modalities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	258,917	257,083	516,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	172,314	166,886	339,200
	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	24,282	29,678	53,960

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,242
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	90
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	112
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	269
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	123
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Ha	330
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	69
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	Ha	342

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 115,643 mt/US\$437,762 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 78,527 mt)

The CP was approved by the Executive Board in 2004 and more recently, an extension of two years has been presented and is subject to approval. The objective of the CP is to support Madagascar's 2003 Poverty Reduction Strategy, in line with UNDAF, while directly tackling WFP 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. These activities are concentrated in the arid southern and south-eastern regions repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions as well as urban areas, where there is increasing poverty.

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 61,735 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 37,852 mt)

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 meals as a main contributing pillar to the increase of the level of education in Madagascar. The school meals activity is also aligned with the UNDAF strategy, ensuring equitable and quality education for the most vulnerable. WFP's support for education involves the implementation of a school meals programme whereby a cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. Super cereal is provided to OVCs only. This support provides a safety net

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for the community, reduces short-term hunger and contributes to improved enrolment, attendance and a higher completion rate. WFP works with district school authorities and local parent-teacher associations, who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP also implements bi-annual de-worming activities for pupils of the school meals programme.

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, thus addressing WFP Strategic Objective 4. WFP-supported centres also facilitate the birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVCs. The main expected outcome of this activity is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	132,082	110,918	243,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	122,334	108,484	230,818
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,748	2,434	12,182
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child		202,818
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school		1,200
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook		12,182
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		1,200

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 34,444 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 26,722 mt)

Vulnerable communities receive support in order to increase their capacities to cope with natural disasters and other seasonal shocks, a major cause of food insecurity. Food assistance and training is provided as an incentive for the creation of assets in selected cluster areas of the south, thereby reducing the risk to shocks. The FFA and FFT 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. The FFT activities were added to the second component of the CP in order to support local communities in the implementation of preventive actions, strengthen

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their capacities to cope with shocks and increase their resilience. Food is provided to the most vulnerable households in selected communities as an incentive to create assets and to develop skills through training. Soil preparation, the 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 the form of food baskets composed of cereals and pulses in return for five hours of work per day. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	31,396	28,604	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,850	3,150	7,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,600	5,400	12,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha		106
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha		48
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		116
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		185
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		18
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3		169
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session		1,120

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 3: "Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 19,464 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 13,953 mt)

WFP supports blanket supplementary feeding of super cereal and oil for children under the age of 2 as well as PLW in food-insecure municipalities of the south, to improve their nutritional status. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal is given to TB and HIV outpatients at health centres to increase the effectiveness of their treatments. Its main outcome is to improve the nutritional status of 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), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Under this programme, nutritional support is also provided to TB, HIV and AIDS outpatients. Although the number of reported HIV clients remains small in Madagascar, the scale of TB is

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a major public health concern, with 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas. Nutritional support of TB patients has also proven to be extremely effective, with rates at WFP-assisted centres ranging between 0 and 1.2 percent compared to the 11 percent national rate. Young men in their productive ages represent the single largest caseload. To increase the success rate of treatments for both TB and HIV clients, food assistance consisting of a basket containing cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal is provided through health centres and hospitals.

Lastly, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for people living with HIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area. All nutritional interventions fall under WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	60,065	32,935	93,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,250	43,750	70,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	11,876	11,124	23,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		number	4,000
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of clients who received household food assistance for TB treatment		number	19,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,021
Number of health centres/sites assisted		number	33

(d) Special Operations

None

Malawi

Country Background

Malawi is a small landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, bordering with Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique covering an area of 118,500 km² with a population of 14 million. The country is defined as low income and ranks 153 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Forty percent of the population live on less than US\$1 per day.

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 11 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity. According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2010 the stunting rate is high for children under 5, at 47 percent, while the wasting rate is at 4 percent. Furthermore, an estimated 27,000 people in the country are infected with tuberculosis (TB).



Malawi needs support to address a host of food-related challenges. These comprise of chronic food insecurity for poor and vulnerable households, including refugees; the recurrence of natural disasters such as drought and floods; the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and widespread micronutrient deficiencies; high rates of school dropouts, repetition and absenteeism for primary schoolchildren from food-insecure households; low income for smallholder farmers due to poor agricultural market structures and policies; and weather related factors. The 2009–2010 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, at risk of food insecurity for the period of April 2010 to March 2011, with communities located in the southern districts especially affected. About 65 percent of households, predominantly rural, do not acquire sufficient food to meet their annual requirements. The number of food-insecure people increased significantly from 2009 to 2011.

Malawi has also hosted a substantial refugee caseload since 1990. These are primarily from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Rwanda. Currently, Malawi hosts 13,000 refugees who are residents at Dzaleka Refugee Camp in the central region.

Since early 2011, there have been tensions between the Government and civil society organizations over governance and economic issues affecting the country, leading to countrywide protests. The United Nations mediated dialogue between the two sides has since collapsed, allegedly due to threats and attacks from the Government to civil society, alongside the Government's failure to address their demands. So far, civil unrests have not had significant impact on WFP operations apart from minor disruptions.

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Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Despite achieving and maintaining reasonably good levels nationally, household food security remains precarious with the Government requesting 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.

WFP assistance in Malawi supports the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDGs 1 through 6, through a PRRO and country programme (CP). Under the PRRO, WFP helps the Government in the provision of food assistance to refugees residing in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp. Under the CP WFP will support pre- and primary schoolchildren through on-site meals; provide nutrition interventions for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and TB clients; and build the resilience of chronically food-insecure households through food-for-assets activities.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							2,974,665	
Development Operation							17,790,505	
Total							20,765,170	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	189	327	126	252	101	995	1,078,433	0
DEV	2,577	150	312	13,272	0	16,311	0	0
Total	2,766	477	438	13,524	101	17,306	1,078,433	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Malawi PRRO 200087: "Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 9,186 mt/US\$1,078,433

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees through general food distribution and also addresses the massive deforestation taking place around refugee camps due to excessive cooking fuel demands of the camp population. If funding permits, food-for-assets (FFA) activities will be carried out in the surrounding communities. All refugees receive a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and super cereal. This plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition, facilitating the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

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The expected outcomes of this programme include adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees in support of WFP Strategic Objective 3; and restored, maintained and, wherever possible, improved natural environment and physical and social infrastructure of host communities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided	day		5
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		12

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Malawi CP 200287: "Country Programme – Malawi (2012 – 2016)"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New Project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 122,948 mt

With an overall objective to support the development of sustained, quality national programmes the country programme has three activities and is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The school meals programme will target pre- and primary schoolchildren in selected schools in chronically food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. The nutrition interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and management of acute malnutrition.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) for food security will contribute to increased and sustained food security as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness as well as prevention and mitigation measures. Disaster risk reduction for food security will target the seven most disaster-prone districts determined by using a combination of food security indicators and the frequency and scale of past shocks. Household rations comprising maize, pulses and vegetable oil will be distributed to the targeted beneficiaries.

The CP will include capacity development for the Government and NGO partners through technical assistance in project management and food procurement. This will form part of the exit strategy that will focus on a progressive hand-over of responsibility to the Government for the management of school meals and nutrition projects.

Malawi

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 1: "Support to Education"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 76,132 mt

This activity of the CP will provide support to the Government to implement the “National School Meals Programme” in the country. The school meals programme aims to reduce short-term hunger, increase enrolment, reduce dropouts and improve attention span in classes. The project is in line with the “National Development Plans”, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. This activity aims to contribute to increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.

The school meals programme will be implemented in selected primary schools in 13 food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. Support will also target the Government's “Early Childhood Development Programme” through community-based childcare centres (CBCCs) in two chronically food-insecure districts. Prepared by the communities surrounding the schools, super cereal porridge will be served to primary school pupils and children 3–5 years of age in CBCCs on every school day. This will help improve attendance rates and reduce early enrolment in primary schools caused by the school meals pull effect on children under school enrolment age. Furthermore, to reduce dropouts, take-home rations consisting of maize will be provided to girls and orphan boys in grades 5–8 during lean season.

A centralized school meals programme model will be applied to 93 percent of the targeted schools, while the remaining 7 percent will use a “Home Grown School Meals” (HGSM) model. The HGSM aims at providing schoolchildren with foods produced and managed by the local communities. In addition to benefiting children's education, this model will promote local agricultural production and development by providing an ongoing market for local community smallholder farmers.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the local communities, school officials and other partners including assistance in project management and food procurement. This forms part of the exit strategy which focuses on a progressive hand-over of the responsibility for the management of the schools meals project to the Government.

WFP will partner with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF, and NGOs such as Plan International, World Vision and others, to provide complementary services such as nutritional education, school gardens, de-worming, learning materials, water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of school infrastructure.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	364,831	364,831	729,662
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	364,831	364,831	729,662
Number of children given take-home rations	79,158	26,386	105,544
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	90
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	3
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP		boy	7,213
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP		girl	7,213
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		school	169
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	356,984
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	356,984
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	681
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	205

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 25,734 mt

The nutrition interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the management of acute malnutrition. The intended outcome is the improved nutritional status of the beneficiaries as well as contributing to the prevention and reduction of chronic and acute malnutrition in the country. The activity is in line with the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy", the UNDAF, WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, and the "National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan".

Also in line with the "Scaling Up Nutrition" and "1000 Days Movement", the project will contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition through the provision of complementary feeding to children 6–23 months of age, and lactating mothers in the first six months after giving birth. The project will be implemented in one district in the southern region with high prevalence rates of stunting and anaemia, offering a replicable model for scale up. Children will receive a ration of super cereal plus, while lactating mothers will receive a ration comprising super cereal premixed with vegetable oil.

This project will also contribute to the Government's comprehensive programme on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through the provision of supplementary feeding to acutely malnourished children under 5, PLW and TB clients. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will continue in all districts in the first year, with a gradual hand-over of responsibility to the Government envisaged in districts with the greatest improvement in

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acute malnutrition indicators. Support to malnourished TB clients will be provided in four districts that have the highest prevalence of TB infection. Moderately acutely malnourished children, PLW and TB clients will receive a ration of super cereal pre-mixed with vegetable oil, whereas severely malnourished TB clients will receive ready-to-use therapeutic food.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	76,430	36,576	113,006
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	38,361	73,052	111,413
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	812	781	1,593
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	1,593
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	24
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	350
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	38,361
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	350

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 3: "Disaster Risk Reduction for Food Security"

Duration: 1 October 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,082 mt (Depending on the outcome of market assessments, cash transfers may be provided in lieu of food)

Disaster risk reduction for food security interventions under this activity will build on the successes of the previous PRRO and WFP's longstanding experience in working with communities in Malawi to build their resilience against shocks including floods, prolonged dry spells and drought. In line with UNDAF, the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy" and WFP Strategic Objective 2, this activity supports the "National Adaptation Programmes of Action" and aims to contribute to increased and sustained food security, as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation measures. This will be achieved through the implementation, capacity development and hand-over to government and NGO partners of asset creation activities including small scale irrigation, reforestation, land management as well as complementary schemes such as village savings and loans, and through the introduction of fuel efficient stoves.

WFP's project activities will be designed to respond to the needs of vulnerable communities in an integrated and flexible manner within the CP, as well as with other complementary partners' activities. Activities will increase geographical coverage and also complement ongoing partners' efforts, while taking full advantage of other United Nations agencies'

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comparative advantages through joint programming; for instance, with FAO, UNDP and IFAD to enhance synergies and maximize project impacts, based on UNDAF outcomes.

Food for assets will be implemented in the most chronically food insecure and disaster-prone districts in the country. These include: Chikhwawa, Phalombe, Nsanje, Zomba in the south, Salima in the central region and Karonga in the southern region. Selection of target districts was completed using a combination of chronic food insecurity indicators and the frequency and magnitude of disasters over the past five years. Participatory rural appraisal will guide identification of community assets needed, and national targeting guidelines will be used to reach the most vulnerable households.

Participants and their household members will receive a ration of cereal, pulses, and vegetable oil for each day worked, over a period of seven months each year. However, market assessments and other considerations, including programme operational studies, will guide the choice of using cash transfer or food aid, or a combination of the two. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,411	27,297	55,708
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,794	5,348	11,142
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of contingency plans created		contingency pla	1
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning		staff member	14
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (Including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	245
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		fish pond	5
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves		household	3,600
Number of tree seedlings produced		tree seedling	1,000,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households		%	40
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization		%	60
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	28
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	54
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	35

(d) Special Operations

None

Mozambique

Country Background

Mozambique is a vast country with a total population of 20.7 million. Though it emerged from the civil war eighteen years ago and has made impressive economic progress, poverty levels have not significantly improved. In fact, poverty has increased over the years: 54 percent of the population continues to live below the national poverty line.

Half a million children 6 to 23 months of age are undernourished and chronic malnutrition affects almost half of the population. Undernutrition among children under 5 is alarmingly high at 44 percent. Further aggravating this is a high national HIV incidence rate and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards. While the southern and central regions are drought-prone, floods occur every 2–3 years along the major river basins and in poorly-drained urban settlements. Also, more than 60 percent of the population lives in coastal areas, and these are highly vulnerable to rapid on-set disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Climatic shocks result in loss of life and livelihoods, damage of infrastructure and restrict economic growth.

HIV in Mozambique has posed a development challenge: the national HIV prevalence is 11.5 percent among people 15 to 49 years of age. This has further affected the ability of individuals, households and communities to attain food security in a context of recurring natural disasters and reduced income opportunities.

Agriculture is one of the main pillars of the economy and contributed significantly to the GDP. Agricultural production is a major source of household food access; however, it is highly susceptible to changes in climate and chronic food insecurity stands at 34 percent.

The education sector also has a number of challenges with high numbers of adolescents not attending school, high drop-out rates and a low overall literacy rate of 49.6 percent in 2007. This has been further compounded by the high number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) with low access to education. At present, the average national net completion rate for primary school is 15 percent and as low as 7 percent in rural areas.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

By providing support in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions, WFP's vision for the period from 2012–2015 is to assist the Government to achieve its goal of maintaining rapid economic growth while guaranteeing social inclusiveness and poverty reduction for sustainable food and nutrition security.

WFP activities form an integrated United Nations approach to achieving the MDGs in Mozambique with particular focus on MDG1. Food assistance also plays an important role in meeting all seven MDGs, through: empowering women, reducing child and maternal mortality, improving maternal health, combating AIDS, contributing to universal primary education, developing global partnerships for development and ensuring environmental sustainability.



Mozambique

WFP's "Country Strategy Document (CSD) 2012–2015" is aligned with the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2011–2014" and is integrated into the outcomes of the draft United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2015, as well as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme. The CSD prioritizes three areas: human and social development, market access, and disaster risk management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes towards sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity through prevention, protection and promotion. The CSD is focused primarily on:

- improving the nutritional status of the population at risk and enhancing access to and use of basic services protecting and promoting food security amongst the poorest;
- increasing production and productivity in the agriculture sector, particularly by increasing smallholder's cash revenues and food security by means of strengthening their capacity to produce and trade; and
- strengthening national capacity to manage risks and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change adaptation.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,889,131	
Development Operation							25,581,038	
Total							35,470,169	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,000	1,440	0	0	0	13,440	0	0
DEV	12,532	1,975	145	5,437	58	20,147	1,326,560	597,640
Total	24,532	3,415	145	5,437	58	33,587	1,326,560	597,640

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mozambique PRRO 200355: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 40,320 mt

Despite progress made by the National Institute for Disaster Management in responding to recurrent emergencies, the Government is still unable to handle the transitory beneficiary caseload caused by natural disasters alone and needs WFP support for a further three years. Historical analysis of the vulnerability assessments undertaken by the Government and partners demonstrates that the number of people in need of assistance every year following

Mozambique

droughts and floods - although decreasing as a result of improved prevention and mitigation measures - remains unpredictable and still exceeds current national capacity.

The PRRO is designed to enable WFP and its partners to ensure a rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery, while building national emergency preparedness and response. Capacity-development interventions will take place within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and will focus on the National Institute for Disaster Management for a future hand-over.

The programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5 targets vulnerable households that are affected by localized natural disasters and require short-term support. The caseload also includes support to asylum seekers arriving in Mozambique due to conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa, and which exceed the Government and UNHCR's capacity to respond. Activities will include:

- capacity-development interventions for the National Institute for Disaster Management together with partners, with a special focus on the institute at the provincial level;
- mainstreaming emergency preparedness and response into the development planning process; and
- support to a transitory caseload while the capacity-development programme for the National Institute for Disaster Management continues.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	131,560	121,440	253,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	4,160	3,840	8,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	131,560	121,440	253,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	25,480	23,520	49,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,301
Number of days rations were provided		day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	6
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		community	23

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mozambique CP 200286: "Country Programme – Mozambique (2012–2015)"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 78,241 mt/US\$6,750,530/US\$597,640

Mozambique

Despite impressive growth rates in the economy registered in the last ten years, more than one third of the population is food insecure and almost half of all children are chronically malnourished. Natural disasters and low agricultural productivity have contributed to the persistence of poverty. To address food insecurity, this new country programme (CP) will focus on:

- improving basic nutrition;
- scaling up social protection; and
- transitioning towards a home-grown school meals programme.

Activities will converge to create an integrated safety-net system, strengthening existing government programmes and laying the foundation for national solutions to food insecurity. They will be aligned with provincial and district-level development plans to ensure sustainability and support the transition to government-owned programmes. Activities are underpinned by capacity development in risk and vulnerability analysis and by providing support to smallholders to strengthen market linkages.

The programme will address geographical areas identified as the most vulnerable, disaster-prone and food-insecure. Target areas have been streamlined to ensure an integrated approach. The programme complements the national poverty reduction strategy and aligns with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, aiming to i) support human and social development, through improved basic nutrition, scaling up of social action and home-grown school meals; and ii) strengthen livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and by improving food-security information for disaster risk reduction.

The outcomes of the CP will form an integral part of the UNDAF 2012–2015 and will directly contribute to UNDAF economic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (increased agricultural production and risk reduction for improved food security) and UNDAF social outcomes 4 and 5 (enhanced delivery of and access to basic services by the most vulnerable).

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 1: "Education and Child Development"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment/cash commitment: 23,010 mt/US\$540,000

At the request of the Government, WFP will support the Ministry of Education through a four-year transition period towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school meals programme. This is embedded in the social protection framework as a key safety net for children in vulnerable households in the most food-insecure areas. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

During this transition, assistance will cover a selected number of districts in which all schools will be targeted in order to achieve a higher impact. Children will receive one school meal a day throughout the duration of the school term. WFP will provide technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national structures to manage the programme. At the same time, WFP will provide implementation support. The food basket will consist of 150 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt per beneficiary per day. Furthermore, a tripartite agreement with Brazil and the Ministry of Education combined

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with technical support from the World Bank will provide the framework for testing the efficiency and effectiveness of alternative school meals delivery models that include cash transfers, with linkages to small farmers. Expected outcomes are: i) increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools; and ii) integration of hunger solutions into the broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	35,414	39,286	74,700
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	33,914	37,786	71,700
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,500	1,500	3,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of cooks assisted by WFP		cook	750
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	37,786
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	33,914
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	180
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	2,250
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	40
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	20

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 2: "Social Protection"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 35,048 mt/US\$6,210,530

This activity underpins the implementation of the “National Strategy for Basic Social Security” and focuses on two of its four elements: direct social action and productive social action, both under the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

In targeted districts, food-insecure families with labour capacity will receive transfers of either food or cash in return for their participation in labour-intensive activities. Assistance will address food gaps at specific times of the year, enabling the creation of productive disaster-mitigating assets, such as small water reservoirs, drainage systems, tree and seedling nurseries, and wind breaks. The choice of activities will be based on the communities' livelihoods and priorities identified in the “District Development Plans”.

Supervision and technical assistance at the field level will be carried out by the Government

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administration services. Where there are gaps in the Government's capacity to perform this role, WFP's partner NGOs will mobilise complementary resources and technical staff to carry out these services. Vulnerable people who are not able to engage in productive work will receive assistance through direct food distribution or cash transfers. This includes OVC, for whom food assistance will complement other essential services delivered by civil society associations and food-insecure people living with HIV identified through health centre referral mechanisms. The food basket will consist of 267 g of cereals and 40 g of pulses per beneficiary per day. Expected outcomes are:

- hazard risks reduced at the community level in targeted communities;
- adequate food consumption reached over assistance period for targeted households;
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	79,505	74,894	154,399
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	42,066	40,334	82,400
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,488	6,912	14,400
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	23	
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,000	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	77,000	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	20	
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	50	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	50	

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 20,183 mt

Under this activity, WFP will support the Ministry of Health to develop sustainable systems for the integration of nutritional services within the national health system. WFP will provide blanket feeding for children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as part of the initial roll-out of the “Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic

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Undernutrition". This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Pregnant and lactating women will receive micronutrient capsules, while children will receive micronutrient powders or alternatively, super cereal. Information will be provided on the effectiveness of alternative specialized nutritional products; delivery models will be studied for future scale-up.

WFP will also support the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the recently approved "National Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme" (PRN) that provides treatment for acutely malnourished children, PLW, and HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients in selected strategic health centres and clinics. WFP, together with the Provincial Health Directorates and in coordination with technical clinical partners, will support supplementary feeding of moderately acute malnourished HIV and TB clients, PLW, and children. The food basket will consist of 333 g of super cereal.

Coordination for the PRN interventions will be maintained by the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Department and by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Capacity development in nutrition will be delivered through in-service training and formal sessions for health personnel in health centres and clinics; and will be framed within the national plan for the development and strengthening of the health system. Expected outcomes are:

- improved nutritional status of targeted groups of women, girls and boys;
- increased adherence adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy; progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	139,971	45,129	185,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	93,000	44,100	137,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	23,520	24,480	48,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	42,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	33,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	15,600
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin	60,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	19
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 4: "Risk Reduction"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

WFP will strengthen the capacity in risk analysis and mapping, early warning, and food and nutrition security analysis of the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Both institutions are being decentralized, which is critical in ensuring effective vulnerability analysis and risk management of vulnerable populations. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

The objective of this activity is to build a solid knowledge base and local capacity to identify threats and prioritize prevention and mitigation activities to be incorporated into "District Development Plans". Implementation will be supported by productive social action interventions. Capacity development will take place through on-the-job training and secondment of national staff. Specialized equipment and software will be provided and a collaborative agreement with academic and research institutions such as the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo and the Institute for Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action in Italy will be agreed upon. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes are: i) early-warning systems, contingency plans and food-security monitoring systems set in place and enhanced with WFP capacity-development support; and ii) hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	60
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	tool	1
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 5: “Market Access”

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

This activity will build the capacity of smallholder producers and processors, and will facilitate access to markets by addressing limited marketing infrastructure, poor commodity quality and inadequate market information. WFP's innovative local procurement models will be used to consolidate the marketing environment throughout the value chain, by engaging supply-side partners such as FAO and IFAD as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The food procured will be used for programmes such as school meals. Activities will be undertaken in the central and northern districts, with the potential to produce surplus commodities in areas not traditionally considered 'highly productive', if direct linkages with school meals can be facilitated. Some 30,000 rural smallholders, the majority being women involved in small-scale subsistence farming or market-oriented production, as well as small and medium rural traders and entrepreneurs, will benefit from this activity.

Through WFP's comparative advantage in local procurement, partnerships with institutions such as the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, and key private sector actors that will provide technical support to increase production and monitor pricing, WFP will enhance smallholder capacity to engage in and respond to the markets. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes are:

- increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products in Mozambique;
 - increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases; and
- hunger solutions are integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of factories supported	factory	7
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	14
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	3
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30

(d) Special Operations

None

Namibia

Country Background

Since gaining independence in 1990, Namibia has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered an upper middle-income country, it ranks 105 out of 169 countries, according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.1 million, as indicated by the high Gini index value of 0.74. Additionally, Namibia has one of the highest HIV and AIDS rates in the world, at 17.8 percent, and has been hit by the triple threat of HIV, tuberculosis and malnutrition.



Although progress towards achieving the MDGs has been made, the previous gains in achieving MDG4 (child mortality) have declined, as the under-5 mortality rate has increased from the 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/2007. The maternal mortality rate has also increased from 271 deaths per 100,000 live births during 2000 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.

Food availability at the national level is adequate, however, it is the access to food that is of concern; as many as 29 percent of children under 5 are stunted. This is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locust infestations and floods. In 2011, the northern and northeastern parts of the country have again suffered from floods, prompting the Government to declare a national emergency and request international assistance.

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. After the cessation of active conflict in Angola, joint UNHCR–IOM repatriation efforts facilitated the return of the majority of Angolan refugees back to their homes. However, 6,500 people currently remain in the Osire settlement in central Namibia, which hosts primarily Angolans who chose not to repatriate, as well as a small number of new asylum seekers from the Great Lakes Region. Plans are underway by UNHCR to invoke a cessation clause for Angolan refugees by the end of 2011; and durable solutions for their integration or resettlement are under discussion.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

WFP has provided food assistance to Angolan refugees and asylum seekers since 2000, and more recently, to those seeking refuge from insecurity in the Great Lakes region. WFP's food assistance to refugees is an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Namibia and contributes towards the achievement of MDG 1 and 4. The current WFP refugee operation extends assistance to these refugees and asylum seekers providing them with general food rations to meet their basic needs. While this operation is due to end in December 2011, an extension until June 2012 is foreseen and is subject to approval. The operation also aims to support durable solutions for beneficiaries, principally by providing a three-month food package upon their repatriation or local integration. 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

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status.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							1,056,054	
Total							1,056,054	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	759	116	49	99	51	1,074	0	0
Total	759	116	49	99	51	1,074	0	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 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 2,561mt

This PRRO provides refugees and asylum seekers residing in Osire settlement with food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, supporting WFP Strategic Objective 1. It also supports their return to their country of origin or choice, or their local integration within Namibia; in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in 2009 recommended the continuation of food assistance to refugees until the end of 2011 as well as the enhancement of efforts to support the Government of Namibia in identifying and implementing durable solutions. However, a new JAM planned for October 2011 will review the possible extension of food assistance, and will determine the nature of WFP's future support. WFP currently provides general food distributions consisting of maize meal, super cereal, pulses, sugar, salt and vegetable oil. A supplementary ration of super cereal, pulses, oil and salt is also provided to a small number of moderately malnourished children under 5, and a three month repatriation food package is provided to individuals being locally integrated or voluntarily repatriated. Through food assistance refugees maintain their health and nutritional status.

A nutrition survey was conducted in the refugee settlement in November 2010, addressing children between 6–59 months of age. Results indicated a GAM rate of 4.5 percent and a SAM rate of 0.5 percent. These acceptable levels are attributed to the highly nutritious food commodities being provided to the refugees, complemented by good immunization coverage, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming activities.

WFP is committed to continue working with the Government of Namibia and UNHCR to

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identify and implement durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary repatriation. Plans are underway by UNHCR to invoke a cessation clause for Angolan refugees by the end of 2011. In the event that the cessation clause is applied, WFP will gradually phase out food assistance. The hand-over strategy will be guided by the JAM planned for October 2011, which will look at the food security and nutritional status of the refugees.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,738	3,262	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	2,738	3,262	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	2,738	3,262	6,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		80	80
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	12
Strategic Objective 3			
GFD			
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed		package	4,500

(d) Special Operations

None

Swaziland

Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million living on 17,400 km² of land. It is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 121 out of 169 in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, compared to 142 in 2008. Sixty-three percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1.25 a day. According to the World Bank, economic growth in 2010 was 2 percent and is projected to further decline with a negative growth rate in 2011. The 2010 GDP per capita was US\$5,058. However, the country has been facing a financial crisis that has continued to worsen in 2011, impacting Swaziland widely from governmental operations to food prices. The fiscal challenge in the country has deteriorated to the point where government cash reserves are insufficient to cover the running costs of some social services in the short term; the Government is seeking external financial assistance.



Swaziland also has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate, affecting 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15–49, and 42 percent of pregnant women attending antenatal care centres. Life expectancy is only 47 years, and it is estimated that there are currently over 200,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in the country, a figure which is expected to rise. According to the 2008 National Nutrition Survey, 40 percent of Swazi children under 5 show signs of stunting, 7 percent are underweight and 1 percent is wasted. The under-5 mortality rate is 167 per 1000 live births, up by 37 percent since 1997.

Swaziland is vulnerable to natural disasters. Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc upon crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the annual “Vulnerability Assessment 2011” indicate that a total of 221,000 people are vulnerable to food insecurity. Additionally, 132,000 people are faced with chronic food insecurity or a cash deficit, as they lack the financial means to provide for themselves. Factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, weakened capacity for governance, abject poverty, high levels of unemployment, rising food prices and a very high prevalence of HIV.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

WFP assistance in Swaziland focuses on the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in the remote areas of the Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau, where socio-economic indicators are much worse than in the rest of the country. WFP's food assistance primarily targets OVC, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients, and complementing the Government's efforts. All activities support MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and are also in-line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2015. In addition, WFP activities are cognizant of the priorities of the Government as enshrined in the Government's “Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme”.

In 2012, WFP is expecting to implement two development projects that will succeed the

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current PRRO, ending in December 2011, with a focus on: i) providing food assistance to OVC and youth, and ii) nutritional support to people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB treatment, as well as the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,878,253	
Total							3,878,253	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,604	467	166	605	0	3,842	124,979	0
Total	2,604	467	166	605	0	3,842	124,979	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Swaziland DEV 200352: "Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 6,454 mt/US\$124,979

One of the most visible signs of the HIV pandemic in the country is the growing number of OVC, estimated to reach 250,000 by 2015. Households and communities are struggling to meet the most basic needs of these children, with the extended family structures being eroded by poverty, urbanization and HIV. The result is a weakened protective environment for children at the family and community levels, and increasing neglect, vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation.

This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, and targets the following:

- OVC under 8 years of age at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs); NCPs are safe havens set up by communities where OVC receive an elementary school education and psycho-social support. Volunteer caregivers will also receive a monthly take-home ration to support their families through the food-for-assets (FFA) project; and
- OVC and youth up to 18 years of age attending the "Children and Youth Development Programme (CYDP)" through a food-for-training (FFT) project. CYDP is a joint project between the Government and other United Nations

Swaziland

agencies, whereby OVC and youth are trained on agricultural, business and life skills. Trainers of CYDP will also receive a monthly take-home ration to support their families.

OVC attending NCPs will receive two hot meals for each weekday; a breakfast of super cereal and a lunch including cereal, pulses and vegetable oil. Neighbourhood Care Points' caregivers will receive a monthly take-home ration comprised of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil; the amount is based on 22 days per month and a household size of six. Lastly, OVC, youth and trainers attending CYDP will receive a monthly take-home ration comprised of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil; amounts are based on 12 days per month and a household size of six. Project outcomes include: i) improved food consumption for targeted households over the assistance period; ii) increased access to education and human capital development for OVC and youth; and iii) the increased participation of care providers in FFA/FFT activities that provide knowledge and skills in the care, support and protection of PLHIV, OVC and youth.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,317	16,243	34,560
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	18,317	16,243	34,560
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,325	1,175	2,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	795	465	1,260
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of OVC participating in food assisted vocational and skills training	OVC	2,500	
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and/or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities	beneficiary	34,560	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1	
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	7	

Swaziland DEV 200353: "Food by Prescription"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 6,877 mt

In Swaziland, 80,000 PLHIV require ART and 9,300 are estimated to need PMTCT. Of these, 59 percent and 88 percent respectively are currently receiving medication. A malnutrition baseline survey, undertaken in October 2010, found 24 percent of ART clients and 57 percent of those initiating TB treatments were acutely malnourished. Wasting is strongly associated with poor treatment outcomes and is a reliable predictor of mortality. Under the leadership of the Swaziland National Nutrition Council through the Ministry of Health, WFP will implement a nutritional support programme for PLHIV and TB, in support

Swaziland

of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The target beneficiary groups include adults, children and adolescents. Adults will include moderately acute malnourished ART and TB clients and their households, and moderately acute malnourished PMTCT/antenatal care clients and their households. Children 6–59 months of age and adolescents will include moderately acute malnourished referred from the “Integrated Management and Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Programme” or with low weight/height ratios as outlined in the IMAM guidelines. Project outcomes include:

- increased survival rate of ART clients, 6 months after the initiation of ART;
- improved TB treatment success rate; increase nutritional recovery of clients;
- greater food consumption for targeted households over the assistance period;
- enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide nutritional support; and
- improved awareness of nutrition issues among community health workers, including an increased ability to provide nutrition education and nutrition-related referrals to the health system and other service providers.

The food basket for the project is as follows: i) an individual daily client ration of super cereal; and ii) monthly household ration of maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil. The amount corresponds to half of the daily energy requirements for a household size of six for a month.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,979	16,831	35,810
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	592	379	971
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	18,979	16,831	35,810
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		2,200
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		768
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		3,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution		1
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		7

(d) Special Operations

None

Zambia

Country Background

Zambia is ranked 150 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index and has recently been reclassified by the World Bank as a lower middle income country. Zambia's population stands at 13 million with 61 percent and 39 percent living in urban and rural areas respectively. The country is faced with a mature and generalized HIV epidemic, accounting for one of the highest adult prevalence in the world, above 20 percent in urban areas and 14 percent nationally. In addition, there is widespread poverty and food insecurity in rural and urban areas; an estimated 68 percent of Zambia's population are poor. Poverty in urban areas is exacerbated by the devastating impact of HIV while also remaining extremely vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



The overall food security situation remains stable largely due to the surplus production the country has experienced during the 2009/10 and 2010/11 agriculture seasons. However, over dependency on maize as the main staple still remains a problem with most small to medium scale farmers reducing areas under cultivation for other important crops such as beans, sorghum, potatoes and pulses. This has to a larger extent been the main cause of poor dietary diversity among households, especially those in the rural areas. The problem is exacerbated by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and an absence of market incentives which would encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming. All these combined, make access to food challenging, especially for the vulnerable.

The effects of rising food prices and high unemployment due to the recent global financial crisis have worsened the plight of the vulnerable in Zambia. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is the major nutrition problem being faced today, accounting for 45 percent of children. In addition, 53 percent of Zambian children have vitamin A deficiencies and 46 percent have iron deficiencies compromising their long term development. The high rates of child malnutrition have resulted in nearly half of Zambia's future population being negatively impacted in terms of their capacity to learn, physical development and susceptibility to chronic diseases.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

WFP programme activities in Zambia operate within the framework of a country programme (CP) and a PRRO. WFP aims to assist people in an effort to preserve livelihoods, safeguard the nutritional status of children and those living with HIV, assist refugees, respond to drought and floods, and assist those affected by the general economic crisis and sustained high food prices.

In line with MDGs 1 to 8, the objective of the CP is to provide social protection to vulnerable households addressing three core strategic priorities: i) improved human capital through food-based safety nets; ii) market-based sustainable hunger solutions (expand market opportunities for smallholders by leveraging local food procurement for social protection programmes); and iii) improved risk management and disaster response by strengthening the

Zambia

Government's capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation.

As Zambia has recently become a "Delivering As One" self starter country, WFP conducts its work in collaboration with other United Nations agencies within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							24,830,688	
Total							24,830,688	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	22,056	4,497	659	177	0	27,389	1,037,492	0
Total	22,056	4,497	659	177	0	27,389	1,037,492	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 67,117 mt/ US\$2,880,000 (Including expected budget revision.

Currently approved: 44,882 mt)

The goal of the CP is to assist vulnerable households and provide support to the national social protection strategy and the Government's Home Grown School Feeding programme. WFP will target highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 24 months of age, HIV and tuberculosis clients, primary schoolchildren in food insecure areas, and small-scale farmers. Also, to reduce vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, WFP will strengthen the Government's early warning systems to protect livelihoods while promoting reforestation. The CP supports the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2011–2015) outcomes and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. The CP will serve as a platform to strengthen the capacities of the Government to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

Through the Ministry of Health, United Nations agencies including WFP have also submitted a proposal to the European Union which will focus on nutritional support for PLW and

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children under 5 through e-vouchers. This will significantly increase the requirements and budget for activity 2 of the CP and a budget revision will be undertaken to reflect this.

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 1: "School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 41,285 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 35,010 mt)

While continuing to boost enrolment as well as attendance and retention rates, the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme provides a ready market for small-scale farmers as the ingredients for school meals are bought in the locality of each school. The activity's vision is local production for local consumption. The activity is implemented in 31 of 74 districts, and aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates, decrease dropouts, improve attention span, and contribute to the nutritional intake of the schoolchildren as well as to stimulate parents' participation in education.

Under this activity a daily ration of maize meal and pulses are provided to children attending classes from grades 1 to 9 in participating schools. The ration consists of 100 g of maize meal, 20 g of pulses and 10 g of vegetable oil per child. This equates to 516 kcal and 13 g of protein per pupil per day. Under the HGSF, WFP in collaboration with government line ministries has also piloted the Milk for Schools (MFS) programme in Nyimba district. The MFS aims to promote smallholder dairy development and improve the nutritional status and academic well-being of targeted learners by providing the pupils with 250 ml of milk twice weekly. The activity will also provide de-worming treatment for schoolchildren in areas with a high prevalence of parasitic worm infections. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

WFP has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to identify the various priority districts for the HGSF programme. To determine this, WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping as well as national statistics criteria were used, and they include districts with more than 3 percent drop-out rates; less than 90 percent net enrolment rates; high under-nutrition; and high oilseeds and beans production.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	510,000	490,000	1,000,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	510,000	490,000	1,000,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	417,504
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	240
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)	%	80
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,859
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	80
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,400

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

The activity supports the expansion of a national social protection strategy. 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 targeted areas will be identified through the Government's social protection strategy, and food-insecure households will be identified on the basis of their participation in anti-retroviral or TB treatment or through the mother-and-child health nutrition (MCHN) centres, which cover pregnant and lactating women and children under 24 months of age. Part of this activity is implemented in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and UNDP to work towards building the Government's institutional capacity, whereas collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF emphasizes 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 WFP 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. 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.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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	16,162	15,638	31,800
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	18,511	17,285	35,796

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,966
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	562,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	9,540
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	22,260
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	8
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	96
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	1,128
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	192
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	8

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P) WFP enables smallholder farmers to increase food production and empowers them to secure markets for any surpluses. WFP works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Zambia Agriculture Marketing and Commodity Exchange to strengthen food supply and market infrastructure in food surplus areas adjacent to food insecure areas.

Through this activity and in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will develop a market at the macro level by using a central private driven marketplace such as an exchange. Such a market will provide many benefits for the long term development of the agricultural industry and specifically smallholder farmers who are currently disconnected. WFP will also ensure a market environment that is conducive for agriculture development. Through policy advocacy, P4P in conjunction with other agriculture market players within and outside the United Nations systems will support an environment and legal framework conducive for agriculture market development. The activity will also improve the group marketing capacity of farmers through the development of community sheds/warehouses with new commodities as well as increase productivity among smallholder farmers through the expansion of mechanised service provision. P4P will also continue supporting smallholder farmers with tractor services by procuring and providing additional tractors.

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Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5				
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%		10
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)		US\$		280,000
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		farmer group		30
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		individual		5,500

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit which coordinates and manages disaster risk reduction and response through trainings at the provincial, district and sub-district levels. Capacity development will cover areas such as hazard profiling and mapping, integrated early warning analysis of climate related hazards such as floods and droughts, and the contingency planning process, thus complementing UNDAF Disaster Risk Reduction activities on disaster risk reduction and climate change outcome group. The expected outcomes of the planned activities are:

- strengthen the Government's capacity to prevent, prepare and alert relevant stakeholders in view of an imminent disaster occurring;
- support the Government to develop and/or adopt common data standards and metadata definitions to enhance sharing of sector based data critical for designing disaster risk reduction programmes;
- strengthen the Government's capacity in undertaking integrated early warning monitoring and analysis through increased community participation; and
- support communities in building their resilience to potential shocks caused by identified hazards through incorporation of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2				
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness				
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning		staff member		150
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management		staff member		150
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems		staff member		150
Number of local early warning systems in place		system		50

(d) Special Operations

None

Zimbabwe

Country Background

Zimbabwe is a landlocked low income, food-deficit country. Its population of 12 million has a life expectancy of 44 years, and the country ranks last on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, at 169 out of 169 countries. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee “Urban Livelihoods Assessment” indicates that a high proportion, 70 percent, of households still subsist below the total consumption line. Of these, 15 percent are living below the food poverty line and are unable to meet the minimum food basket of 2,100 kcal. Since 2000, the country's former status as the breadbasket of Africa has been devastated by a series of economic and political crises and natural disasters, including the land reform programme and recurrent droughts. The country has been affected by unprecedented hyperinflation and the consequent economic collapse has virtually halted service delivery, causing chronic shortages of basic commodities. The country is also severely affected by the HIV pandemic, with a current prevalence of 14 percent and an average of 1,000 lives lost each week. The number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) continues to increase, with 1.6 million orphans counted at present.



In 2008, a protracted election period occurred against a background of politically motivated violence further exacerbated Zimbabwe's challenges. In February 2009 the formation of the new unity government brought political and economic changes, and legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. This brought an end to hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability in the market. However, due to the longer-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, estimated at 80 percent. Even the short-term recovery programme aimed at revitalizing the economy, has not yielded major changes.

The 2011 government-led “Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report” estimated the national cereal production at 1.6 million tons against a national requirement of 2.1 million tons. The Government of Zimbabwe estimates that, due to the impact of the dry spell early in 2011, areas in 42 of the 60 rural districts will be food insecure and unable to meet their cereal requirements for the 2011/12 consumption year, the time between harvest and the next harvesting season. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal Mid-Year Review indicated that Zimbabwe needs US\$488 million in humanitarian aid for programmes in food (the bulk of the needs at– 56 percent), health, nutrition and sanitation among other sectors.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

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

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To this end, WFP and its cooperating partners have identified a three-tier strategy prioritizing food assistance interventions. The first promotes universal access to care and treatment of diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB); these are termed health-based safety-net activities, such as home-based care and food assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients. The second strategy addresses chronic poverty and the needs of food insecure households, including vulnerable urban households, households affected by displacement, and children in the most food-insecure areas of the country. These social based safety-net activities include institutional feeding, the mobile and vulnerable populations programme, and food assistance to highly vulnerable households. The third strategy addresses seasonally shock affected food-insecure households, by providing relief through seasonal targeted assistance, which comprises the largest portion of the programme.

WFP assistance to Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing all MDGs, with a particular focus on eradicating poverty and hunger in support of MDG1 and combating HIV, malaria and other diseases to address MDG6. Seasonal targeted food assistance and social safety nets assist vulnerable groups in increasing resilience and managing shocks, supporting MDG1. Health and nutrition programmes help achieve MDG6, while gender equality, is mainstreamed as a crosscutting issue achieving MDG3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							126,083,384	
Total							126,083,384	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	79,441	14,292	4,764	7,013	0	105,510	13,713,420	1,756,562
Total	79,441	14,292	4,764	7,013	0	105,510	13,713,420	1,756,562

(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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 223,235 mt/

US\$22,190,000/US\$1,756,562

This PRRO envisages a well-targeted, flexible programme, with multifaceted interventions, combining relief and early recovery involving food assistance, 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 recovery of HIV and TB clients, thus

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contributing to the success of their care and treatment programmes. WFP recognizes 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, realizing human capacity as a prerequisite for household and community recovery.

Furthermore, social-based safety net activities provide socio-economic stability at the household level through the provision of food assistance to promote food access and consumption among the most vulnerable, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), households affected by displacement, and vulnerable urban households. 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.

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

- protect lives and livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages;
- improve the wellbeing of chronically ill adults in order to enhance recovery;
- safeguard 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.

The expected outcomes of targeted interventions are improved recovery of HIV and TB clients and improved household access to food; the latter will be measured twice a year through WFP's community and household surveillance system. The food basket for the health and nutrition programme will consist of super cereal for nutrition rehabilitation, while the seasonal targeted feeding activities and social safety nets food basket will consist of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Zimbabwe

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	782,880	717,120	1,500,000
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	634,400	585,600	1,220,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	143,280	126,720	270,000
	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; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	30,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,543
Strategic Objective 3		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	60,000
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	70,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,265
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	23

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Regional Bureau for **Central and East Africa (ODN)**

Burundi
Republic of Congo
Democratic Republic of the
Congo
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Somalia
Republic of South Sudan
United Republic of Tanzania
Uganda

Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

The regional bureau for Central and East Africa (ODN) covers 11 countries: Burundi, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

The east and central Africa regional bureau was created in April 2011. It will augment oversight in the region whilst aligning all country operations to corporate strategic priorities and frameworks. The move of the regional bureau to Nairobi from Kampala will ensure that coordination is strengthened with headquarters, regional offices and sub-regional offices of United Nations agencies, that involvement in regional working groups is increased and partnerships with the African Union, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, NGOs and research institutions are enhanced.

WFP will also continue to advocate for the advancement of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Horn of Africa Plan of Action by mainstreaming it in strategies and programming of the regional bureau and relevant country offices. This framework will help bridge the divide between humanitarian and development assistance following a three-pronged approach of providing relief, promoting early recovery and promoting livelihood resilience.

In east and central Africa, WFP has some of its largest and most complex operations, providing food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable in eleven countries. Emergency operations in the Horn of Africa have been scaled up due to the 2011 drought and acute crises in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. Operations in Djibouti, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and the Republic of Congo continue to support vulnerable populations in need. Continued conflict and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the nascent Republic of South Sudan are leading to displacements within the countries as well as across borders. Operations in Eritrea were suspended for the past years, but progress is being made to re-establish WFP's presence in the country.

In line with WFP's Strategic Plan, the regional bureau will support and promote national and international efforts to address hunger, food and nutrition insecurity in the region. The bureau and its country offices will pursue four strategic priorities through their operations, capacity-development efforts, advocacy and partnership activities: hunger risk management, undernutrition solutions, food supply and delivery systems improvements, and peace building and peace consolidation efforts.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

In 2011 the Horn of Africa saw one of the worst droughts in years. La Niña heavily contributed to the failure of the 2010–2011 (October to January) short rains and the main March to May 2011 long rains. This led to crop failure, livestock deaths and high food prices in large parts of the Horn. Malnutrition rates rose above emergency thresholds in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Famine conditions were declared in a number of districts in Somalia. The main challenges in 2012 will be rebuilding household resilience and assets.

Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

According to the September 2011 Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook, the October to December 2011 rains are expected to be normal to above normal in most of the eastern Horn, including in areas of high agricultural potential. If good rains materialize, food crop production, livestock conditions and production in the region will likely be enhanced which may lead to price declines for local staple foods. However, an increase in international rice prices would impact Djibouti and Somalia, where rice is a staple food. Ongoing security-related market access problems in the Somali region of Ethiopia and insecurity in southern Somalia will continue to affect the import and export of cereals and essential food items as well as humanitarian assistance. Overall, food security is likely to improve, mainly due to the expected rainfall, ongoing relief interventions and expected declines in staple food prices. However, in southern Somalia, extreme food insecurity is expected to persist due to insecurity, conflict, low presence of services and poor humanitarian access. Full recovery of livelihoods and assets will require several consecutive good rain seasons.

In east and central Africa, both chronic and acute malnutrition continue to be of concern. The Horn of Africa is experiencing alarming rates of malnutrition and associated mortality. Overall, it is estimated that more than 2.2 million children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition or are at high risk of acute malnutrition. However, millions of the hungry are being reached with life-saving interventions and lasting hunger solutions are being deployed. Particularly the use of enhanced nutritious products has turned out to be very successful.

The regional bureau will continue to ensure that emergency preparedness efforts prioritise the strengthening of national government readiness and disaster management capacities. Through support to early warning and food security monitoring systems, value will be added to national strategies on disaster risk reduction and resilience building. Coordination with partners, regarding food security, nutrition and disaster risk reduction and management will continue to be strengthened. WFP's regional collaboration with FAO on disaster risk reduction/management for food security focuses on complementing each other's strengths to ensure that optimal support is provided to national governments.

Chronic malnutrition is particularly high in sub-Saharan Africa. Out of 192 million children under 5 suffering from stunting in developing countries, 32 percent live in Africa. Child stunting stood at critical levels, over 40 percent, in 12 of the 20 countries in the region. Burundi, Ethiopia and Rwanda have stunting rates of 50 percent and above. The Scaling Up Nutrition Framework supports country efforts to reduce malnutrition. Uganda and Tanzania have already prepared their country progress reports which include government commitments to combat chronic malnutrition. Implementation programmes are underway and donor contributions are expected to facilitate the early stages of this process.

Socio-political uncertainties continue to take their toll. Upcoming elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo are a cause for concern as uncertainty and repression of democratic forces may create further insecurity, with possible spill-over into the Republic of Congo. Recent events in Burundi suggest that there may be unrest due to continued government repression. In Somalia, the fate of the Transitional Government is increasingly dependent on the support of the African Union peacekeepers, while southern Somalia remains an area where WFP has limited access.

Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

New Initiatives

Cash and voucher-based programmes are implemented in seven of the 12 countries in the region and are being explored in the remaining countries. The Cash for Change modality is adapted to a wide array of situations, like seasonal cash transfers in Kenya or vouchers stimulating local production in pastoralist areas in the Horn of Africa. Also, cash transfers are used as an emergency response in the region. The use of cash and voucher-based programming is expected to increase during 2012 and take up a higher proportion of the resources committed to the region.

Through Purchase for Progress it is envisioned that other buyers of staple commodities including governments and the private sector will also increasingly be able to buy from smallholders. WFP is working to further consolidate and expand best practices in post-harvest activities that benefit smallholder farmers, including the use of commodity exchanges, direct purchase and linking farmers to processors as in Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania.

WFP will also strongly advocate the advancement of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme agenda and will support governments in defining their National Investment Plans. Innovative new partnerships will contribute to paving the way for WFP to transform the architecture of food assistance and become the preferred partner for national governments regarding their food security and nutrition strategies.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODN	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	4,595,279	222,231	237,679,176
EMOP	4,023,238	251,568	371,638,928
PRRO	15,164,079	1,195,419	1,052,766,335
SO	n/a	n/a	174,049,281
Total	23,782,596	1,669,218	1,836,133,719

Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	12,480,017	11,302,579	23,782,596
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	291,634	262,161	553,795
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	587,970	563,870	1,151,840
Number of Refugees	711,567	693,683	1,405,250
Number of Returnees	56,700	40,300	97,000
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	5,654,852	5,128,248	10,783,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	1,027,739	828,604	1,856,343
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	124,499	119,435	243,934
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	693,871	617,550	1,311,421
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	234,608	24,314	258,922
Number of Children receiving School Meals	2,306,300	2,355,181	4,661,481
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	194,512	0	194,512
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	706,781	2,063,828	2,770,609

Burundi

Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security situation has significantly improved. The country however continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. With a population of eight million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, Burundi ranks 166 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index.



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 cereal equivalent and the annual food deficit at 401,000 mt cereal equivalent. A food security analysis conducted in 2008 recorded levels of wasting, stunting and underweight at 8 percent, 53 percent and 27 percent respectively. The analysis also indicated that 68 percent of the rural population are 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 prevalence of anaemia is as high as 56 percent. According to the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, food security affects more than half of all Burundian households. The correlation between mortality and morbidity rates, and undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), puts maternal mortality at 620 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality at 108 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality at 180 per 1,000 live births. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socioeconomic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact stemming from over a decade of ethnic conflict. Unfortunately, the 2010 elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of opposition parties from the electoral process created uncertainty regarding the country's political stability. Since then, signs of a possible rebellion are increasingly observed.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burundi

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi, and following the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer-term development objectives, WFP is implementing a PRRO and a country programme (CP).

The two-year PRRO aims to assist the residual beneficiary caseload from the preceding PRRO “Support to the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi: Protect and Create Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable”. Assistance is provided to refugees and returnees, food-insecure people and vulnerable people living in social institutions, thus supporting MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7.

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In addition, WFP in Burundi is implementing a CP which has four components contributing to MDGs 1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, supports 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 PLW and children 6–59 months of age suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It also contributes to improving the treatment for those undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and supports the capacity development of nutrition institutions. The third component, support for community recovery and development, strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, promotes national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitates the planned handover of these programmes to the Government.

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,710,598	
Development Operation							11,143,897	
Total							28,854,495	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,880	3,031	466	626	216	16,219	1,082,269	30,000
DEV	7,384	1,848	488	967	224	10,911	89,131	70,000
Total	19,264	4,879	954	1,593	440	27,130	1,171,400	100,000

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burundi PRRO 200164: "Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,542 mt/US\$1,082,269/US\$30,000

WFP is implementing this PRRO for a period of two years to focus on the residual beneficiary caseloads from the previous PRRO which terminated at the end of 2010. It includes relief and livelihood asset protection and rehabilitation interventions, which will continue in 2012. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to provide:

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- food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in three camps in Burundi, and to Burundian returnees arriving from the nearby United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The latter receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package. They also benefit from activities to help protect community and household assets;
- relief assistance to food-insecure people in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Food distributions are planned to cover the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups also benefit from food for assets (FFA)/food for training (FFT), where appropriate;
- relief food assistance to 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 in areas with the highest returnee populations. This is done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support.

The main expected outcomes are:

- stabilized acute malnutrition among the targeted population affected by conflict and natural disasters;
- 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 consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	221,469	198,781	420,250
Number of refugee beneficiaries	10,328	9,922	20,250
Number of returnee beneficiaries	11,700	11,300	23,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	56,100	45,900	102,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,800	2,200	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	26,600	26,600	53,200
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	2,600	2,400	5,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,835
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	702
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,092
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,857
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	115,500
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,900,956
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	11,550
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	participant	12,320
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	6,930

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$43.6 million/US\$70,000

Burundi continues to face food security challenges, mainly caused by a long civil war which has exacerbated poverty, the effects of climatic shocks and high food prices. With a view to supporting the progress of the country since the improvement in the political situation, WFP developed a CP which aims to improve food and nutrition security and promote programme ownership by local institutions.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5, the CP supports:

- women and children under 5 suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition through supplementary feeding activities;
- ART clients who will receive supplementary feeding to improve the effectiveness of their treatment;
- poor rural communities through FFA/ FFT and cash-and-vouchers activities, in order to improve agricultural productivity and access to markets; and
- the development of the Government's capacity to implement a transition strategy, outlining plans for a progressive handover 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;

Burundi

- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar.

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

This activity supports 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 2008/2009, but net enrolment rates for Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi provinces, the most food-insecure areas of Burundi, remain far below the national average. Though the national completion rate is 46 percent, completion in these areas stands at 36 percent, 34 percent and 35 percent respectively; therefore, school meals programmes are implemented in these three provinces.

In the same three provinces, WFP also assists UNICEF-supported early childhood development centres located near primary schools. A daily hot meal is provided for 180 days of the school year to pre- and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meal is an incentive to attend school regularly and aims to improve completion rates. 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. These activities support WFP Strategic Objective 4, and the expected outcomes are increased access to education and capacity development in assisted pre- and primary schools.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	99,000	101,000	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.*

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

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

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Burundi CP 200119, Activity 2: "Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 5,189 mt

To address these high mortality rates, activity 2 provides a supplementary feeding ration to acutely malnourished women and children attending health clinics. WFP works closely with UNICEF and WHO in this activity. In therapeutic feeding centres, UNICEF supplies food for the first phase of therapeutic feeding (milk or Plumpy'nut) and WHO provides drugs for deworming as well as vitamin supplements. WFP provides food in the form of super cereal for the second phase of the treatment as well as food assistance to the family members accompanying the sick child.

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

ART clients are assisted during six of their nine months of treatment, with activities implemented mainly in the Bujumbura, Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health, WFP and other national and international NGOs. It is expected that the Ministry of Public Health will gradually take over nutrition support and HIV programme activities.

Activity 2 contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 4. The intended outcomes are improved nutritional status of targeted women, including PLW and children 6–59 months of age and improved treatment success for ART clients. The food basket consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar for the supplementary feeding components, and cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar for the ART component.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	19,817	12,956	32,773
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,885	23,763	29,648
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,682	1,443	3,125

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	3,125
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	807
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	54
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	5,600

Burundi

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

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

This activity strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households benefit from FFA or FFT programmes.

Targeting is based on food consumption data from the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and other survey indicators; UNDAF joint programming, the availability of complementary resources and donor commitments are also considered. Priority is given to the north-eastern, central and western provinces of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces is based on data from the Food Security Monitoring System and other tools developed by the country office. Criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities are considered.

Food for assets concentrates on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. Food for training aims to enhance community organization and offers skills training in areas such as food storage, processing and conservation. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority is 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, cash for assets will replace FFA.

WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. This activity contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 3. The intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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	8,800	9,600	18,400
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	5,760	6,240	12,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Burundi

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,153
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,247
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	267
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	484
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	342
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	30,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	2,500

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is a gradually stabilizing country and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP will join forces with the Government, United Nations agencies and other actors to develop capacity for a gradual handover of WFP activities to government institutions and communities. Areas of capacity-development support are policy formulation for food security and related issues and programme implementation. Training will focus on monitoring and analysis of food security and livelihoods, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This will be critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. Technical assistance will be provided to mainstream school meals programmes into the national education policy, strategies and budgets. WFP will support the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification and will also 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 already training government staff in Food Security Monitoring System data collection and analysis, with the aim of handing over responsibility of these surveys, food security and vulnerability assessment methodologies as well as related tools 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 handover strategy. Logistics capacity and the training needs of national counterparts will be assessed, and a government structure will be identified and equipped to handle the logistics of WFP operations.

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

Burundi

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	2
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	171,200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	90
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10

(d) Special Operations

None

Republic of Congo

Country Background

The Republic of Congo is classified as a middle income country and ranks 126 out of 169 according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index with a GDP per capita of US\$1,262. Over half of the Congolese, 51 percent, live on less than one dollar per day and 60 percent of the population are micronutrient-deficient and do not have access to primary health care. Poverty in the Republic of Congo is multidimensional but is most pronounced in households' access to quality food, education and health services. Food production is below consumption requirements; the country imports 70 percent of its food requirement per year. Poor access to food is a problem because of the dependence of local markets on international market prices. Food commodity imports, particularly rice, continue to increase in a country that was a net food exporter before the civil war from 1993 to 2002.



The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) highlighted that the diet of most of the population is poor in quality and quantity. The 2008/2009 Ministry of Health and UNICEF nutritional assessment in the departments of Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Likouala and Plateaux measured SAM at 4 percent, GAM at 10 percent and stunting at 15 percent. A comparison of nutritional indicators from 2005 to 2009 indicates that stunting and underweight of children under 5 increased by 15 and 10 percent respectively. The Republic of Congo is one of the five countries in the world where under-5 mortality has increased dramatically; in 2009 it stood at 12.8 compared to 10.4 percent in 1990.

The UNICEF White Book on social protection of children in the Republic of Congo reveals that 52 percent of the children are deprived of education because it is unaffordable. While primary education in Congo is free and mandatory, 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. School enrolment rates have dropped from over 90 percent in the 1990s to below 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. According to the Ministry of Education, the primary school enrolment rate in 2009, including non-school-age children, was 111 percent: meaning that 100 percent of school age children were enrolled. The completion rate, however, did not exceed 77 percent, and the repetition rate remained stable at 25 percent. Parents in rural areas are more hesitant to enrol their children in primary school due to the distance between the school and their homes, the costs of schooling and traditional beliefs undervaluing primary education. Primary school attendance of indigenous communities is particularly poor, with 65 percent of the teenagers not attending school.

The country is also characterized by urbanization: 62 percent of the population live in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Urban areas make up for 51 percent of the country's poverty compared with 42 percent for rural areas. Brazzaville alone makes up for to 32 percent of the whole poverty in the country. HIV prevalence among the population 15–49 years of age is 3 percent, but the data masks the variance rates between urban and rural areas as the urban HIV rate is considered underestimated.

Republic of Congo

Since October 2009, a total of 115,100 refugees have fled armed clashes in Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and found refuge in the Republic of Congo. The signing of a tripartite agreement in June 2010 between UNHCR and the Governments of the Republic of Congo and DRC provided the opportunity for a gradual and voluntary repatriation of the refugees. Nevertheless, to date only 1,000 refugees have returned to their place of origin. As per joint assessment mission findings, 75 percent of DRC refugees in Likouala face inadequate food consumption and depend on coping strategies such as seasonal fishing, casual labour, petty trade and illegal practices. Currently, 84 percent of the displaced people are women and children under 5. There are potential risks of a new refugee influx in the future, given the presidential and parliamentary elections planned in DRC for November 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of Congo

WFP in the Republic of Congo is implementing a PRRO and two development projects. The PRRO aims at maintaining the food security of refugees through the distribution of partial rations and promoting repatriation. The success of the operation will depend on continued efforts and progress in DRC in ensuring reconciliation among the tribes and in enhancing security in return areas while at the same time increasing humanitarian presence and assistance in Equateur province. The project addresses MDG1.

The development project "Support to Basic Social Services in Congo", currently under approval, aims to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates while decreasing the drop-out rate by implementing a school meals programme in the four poorest regions of the country as identified by the CFSVA assessment carried out in June 2010. This operation contributes to MDG2.

The development project, "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire", aims to support the Government in implementing social protection programmes for inclusion of the most vulnerable in peri-urban areas affected by high market prices. This project will also augment access to health and education while reducing hunger. This development project was approved to enhance the capacities of the Ministry of Social Affairs in implementing an electronic voucher project. WFP will distribute vouchers to extremely vulnerable households, who can exchange them for basic food products in authorized shops. This project is in line with MDG1.

Republic of Congo

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,568,657	
Development Operation							4,712,522	
Total							21,281,180	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	8,676	2,926	585	0	146	12,332	111,379	0
DEV	1,350	360	135	775	126	2,746	771,940	0
Total	10,026	3,286	720	775	272	15,078	883,319	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 25,698 mt/US\$111,379

Through this PRRO, WFP provides a food basket composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to people affected by conflict and poverty, refugees and host communities. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this PRRO aims to save lives in crisis situations through general food distributions to prevent acute hunger. The expected project outcome is the improved food consumption of targeted households over the assistance period.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	64,668	30,432	95,100
Number of refugee beneficiaries	64,668	30,432	95,100
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	64,668	30,432	95,100
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,600	
Number of days rations were provided	day	300	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	10	

Republic of Congo

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 20 July 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 6,295 mt

In line with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, this development project aims to:

- increase primary education attendance, retention and completion;
- to improve retention and completion rates in primary schools in the most food-insecure regions of the Republic of Congo; and
- improve children's learning capacities and micronutrient status.

The food basket for children in primary school, consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, super cereal and sugar. The expected project outcomes are increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and the improved nutritional status of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	1,169
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,280
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	25,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	25,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	320
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	320

Republic of Congo DEV 200211: "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 109 mt/US\$1,202,880

This pilot project aims at strengthening capacities of the Government to reduce hunger by implementing a safety net programme in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. It is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Republic of Congo

This safety-net project will be operationalized through the distribution of electronic vouchers to extremely vulnerable households, who can exchange them for basic food products in authorized shops. Beneficiaries will be targeted according to pre-established criteria in order to include households with a monthly income of less than US\$60. WFP assistance will be subject to certain conditionality, such as the enrolment of children in school or apprenticeships; attendance at integrated health centres where women will be expected to follow pre-natal services, deliver their babies and access growth monitoring and vaccination for children under 2; and/or the attendance of scheduled clinic visits for people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis (TB) clients.

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Social Affairs with WFP assistance through implementing NGOs and in coordination with UNICEF and WHO. The objectives of the project are to:

- strengthen the capacity of the Government to reduce hunger by providing training and capacity-development support to government staff in implementing safety-net programmes in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (WFP Strategic Objective 5);
- support the Government in reducing undernutrition to below critical levels, and break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger;
- meet the food and nutrition needs of the population affected by HIV and/or TB (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and
- improve enrolment and school attendance in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire for children 6–12 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	9,461	7,375	16,836
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,432	3,168	6,600
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	9,461	7,375	16,836

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Republic of Congo

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	1,100
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,100
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	1,100
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	100
School Feeding		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	1,200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current yearhunger solution		3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	60

(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 second largest country. Due to its rich fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. However, DRC has a food production deficit estimated to be between 30 and 40 percent. Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of four million people and damaged the economy, devastated the infrastructure and aggravated an already precarious food security situation.



Preliminary results of the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in September 2010 indicate that 33 percent of the Congolese population have poor and borderline food consumption and almost half of all children under 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Additionally, the March 2011 Integrated Phase Classification estimates that the population of 40 territories in ten out of the 11 provinces of DRC faces an acute food crisis. Seventy percent of the population live below the poverty line and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle to maintain food security.

Roughly 1.7 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 modified the mandate and the name of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in the DRC, with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) now focusing on stabilization and peace consolidation. Nonetheless, insecurity and violations of human rights persist in the east, where various armed groups remain active, including the Lord's Resistance Army. Furthermore, the ethnic conflict in the western Equateur province in 2009, sparked massive displacements, both internally and to the neighbouring Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

DRC is rich in natural resources and endowed with the world's second largest rainforest. In the 1970s, mining and petroleum extraction accounted for 75 percent of total export revenues and 25 percent of GDP. However, conflict and mismanagement have left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations, ranking 168 out of the 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Life expectancy is 48 years and rates of maternal and child mortality are amongst the highest in the world. Seventeen years of armed conflict in DRC have undermined the economy, devastated its infrastructure and exacerbated its precarious food security situation.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

WFP's assistance covers relief and recovery operations through an EMOP and a PRRO, primarily using food as the mode of intervention but also expanding the existing cash-and-voucher pilot programmes. WFP has a stand-alone Purchase for Progress (P4P) project in Katanga and, building on its success, is expanding it to the Equateur Province. In a country

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with complex logistical challenges, WFP also continues to provide key support to United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors through the provision of UNHAS passenger and cargo services under an UNHAS special operation, as well as a series of other logistics services under the other special operation “Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services”.

Assistance is delivered through:

- general food distribution (GFD) for displaced people, vulnerable host families and returnees;
- curative nutrition interventions through supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by tuberculosis (TB), and mother-and-child health and nutrition in areas where the GAM rate proved higher than 10 percent;
- support to victims of violence and disaster; asset rehabilitation;
- school meals; and
- stand-alone P4P projects to improve small-scale farmers' agricultural and marketing practices and to increase the amount of food that WFP purchases locally.

Improving access to food for IDPs and returnees is 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 MDGs 4, 5 and 6 respectively. Finally, in line with MDG2, the school meals programme supports the goal of universal primary education, especially in conflict-affected areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							20,773,328	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							168,220,190	
Special Operation							19,550,205	
Total							208,543,724	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	9,268	2,709	720	291	12	13,000	0	0
PRRO	69,029	19,222	7,030	15,541	1,944	112,766	7,819,922	0
Total	78,297	21,931	7,750	15,832	1,956	125,766	7,819,922	0

(a) Emergency Operations

DRC EMOP 200362: "Emergency Support to the Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uele Districts in Orientale Province of the DRC"

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

Total food commitment: 16,187 mt

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In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this EMOP aims to provide emergency relief food assistance to save lives 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 as well as victims of sexual violence;
- targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition;
- emergency school feeding to reach children of IDPs, host communities, returnees and other vulnerable groups affected by unrest; and
- emergency food-for-assets (FFA) programmes as an alternative to GFD, particularly in the Bas Uele district.

Full rations of cereal (maize meal), pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be provided to GFD, emergency school meals and emergency FFA. Beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will receive vegetable oil, super cereal and sugar; pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will receive oil, super cereal and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	146,000	100,800	246,800
Number of IDP beneficiaries	72,000	48,000	120,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	900	600	1,500
Number of returnee beneficiaries	28,800	19,200	48,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	122,700	80,800	203,500
	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	25,000	25,000	50,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,500	5,000	12,500

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
FFA		
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	5
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,135
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,057
School Feeding		
Number of IDP boys assisted by WFP	IDP boy	25,000
Number of IDP girls assisted by WFP	IDP girl	25,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 220,819 mt/US\$10,306,445 (Including expected budget revision.

Currently approved: 233,490 mt/US\$913,803)

The objective of this PRRO will be to save lives and protect livelihoods, in provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity gradually stabilize. In the area targeted by this PRRO, the situation remains insecure and volatile and the activities of various armed groups have led to renewed displacement of people. Various food security monitoring exercises and surveys conducted by WFP, FAO and the Government indicate a deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation in many areas: households with a poor and limited food consumption in North Kivu have increased by 3 percent compared with September 2010, from 48 to 51 percent. In South Kivu, the population with poor food consumption score reaches 54 percent of the total population, compared with 37 percent in September 2010. In Katanga, the food security situation worsened between November 2009 and February 2011, with an increase of severely food-insecure people from 7.5 to 17.5 percent, resulting in negative coping strategies such as seed consumption, productive asset sales and withdrawal of children from school.

In light of the above situation, through PRRO 200167 WFP continues to provide relief assistance to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups among the host population characterized by instability and population movements through GFD, supplementary nutrition support for malnourished children under 5 and PLW mainly in Ituri district in Oriental province, North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur, as well as in areas with the highest rates of acute malnutrition particularly Katanga, Maniema, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental. Through the PRRO's recovery component, WFP supports returnees and other conflict-affected populations to resettle and helps them establish livelihoods through assets-creation activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training, as well as through a school meals programme. The existing cash-and-voucher pilot programmes support relief assistance to IDPs in North Kivu and an assets-creation activity in Katanga. Based on the success of the pilot phase, they will be further extended in North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, sugar, salt, and ready-to-use supplementary food. 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 WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,731,253	1,254,261	2,985,514
Number of IDP beneficiaries	88,200	74,100	162,300
Number of returnee beneficiaries	4,200	1,800	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	246,617	105,693	352,310
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	27,720	311,250	338,970
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,560	3,640	5,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	615,625	615,625	1,231,250
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	19,355	8,295	27,650
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	107,233	45,957	153,190
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	138,927	59,095	198,022

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,132
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,057
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	701
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	27,720
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	4,609
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	595
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

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(d) Special Operations

DRC SO 105560: "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services"

Duration: 13 October 2006 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$60,451,410 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$55,951,410)

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 WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation supports the coordination of the Logistics Cluster and provides logistical services to the humanitarian community in order to improve emergency response in the country. In 2011, the special operation was streamlined to focus on interagency truck fleet management and the provision of logistics services, Logistics Cluster management and emergency spot repairs to infrastructure such as roads, rail and barges. In 2011, a Special Account was established in order to enable partners seeking logistics services beyond the truck fleet from WFP to purchase them directly from WFP.

In 2012, through this new special operation, WFP will continue the management of the interagency truck fleet of 17 trucks, operated in collaboration with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. This fleet is utilized in strategic locations with no commercial trucking capacity and as an emergency response preparedness measure. Additional funds will be required to continue the Logistics Cluster activities, which will be reflected in the upcoming budget revision. Inter-Agency Logistics Services/WFP Service Provision, will still be available to partners on a full-cost recovery basis, through the Special Account established in 2011, which is outside the scope of this special operation.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	number	80
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	65
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of trucks made available	number	17
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	mt	2,000

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

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$58,030,480

Air travel is crucial for humanitarian actors and donors to reach beneficiaries and provide an effective and timely response. Although there are several commercial aviation operators in DRC, none of them meet international safety requirements as established by the International Air Transport Association. WFP re-started UNHAS in 2009 in order 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 country. Medical and security evacuations are also provided whenever required. This operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

UNHAS provides services from Kinshasa to the provincial capitals as well as from certain provincial capitals to the deep field, using a "hub-and-spoke" system. Assets comprise four aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNHCR under a Technical Service Agreement (TSA). UNHAS also facilitates another TSA between WFP and Aviation Sans Frontières-France, for the provision of services in the Equateur and Orientale Provinces. Furthermore, UNHAS has been approached by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) requesting its support in managing an additional aircraft. Thus, a third TSA, this time with BTC, will likely be established soon.

The special operation was revised in July 2011, extending the project to 31 December 2012. The operation is monitored closely and the fleet will be adjusted in accordance with real needs.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	2,800
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	14
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	33,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	230
Number of aircraft made available	number	4
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100

Djibouti

Country Background

Djibouti is located in the Horn of Africa and is classified as a least-developed, low-income and food-deficit country. Its population of 818,000 people have a life expectancy of 56 years. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Djibouti 147 out of 169 countries. The country has some of the poorest social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population live in absolute poverty, on less than US\$2 per day, with the highest incidence in rural areas at 83 percent.

Two-thirds of the population live in urban areas and 58 percent are in the capital. The remainder lives in small towns or as nomadic pastoral herders in the rural areas.



Djibouti's climate is hot and dry; most of the country receives less than 200 mm of rainfall per year and this hinders agricultural production, which accounts for 3 percent of GDP. The country compensates for the gap by importing 90 percent food of its requirements, the balance being provided in the form of donations. But high food prices have taken their toll on the most vulnerable groups with staple food prices at 72 percent above the five-year average. In addition, the country has been experiencing successive droughts over the last few years, the most recent shock is the 2011 Horn of Africa drought affecting over 11 million lives in the region, including close to 110,000 people in Djibouti. Traditional coping mechanisms of nomadic herders, such as migration to lower land of pasture and water, as well as the sale of assets, have been stretched to the limit by the current generalized drought.

The country is relatively peaceful compared to the instability of its neighbouring country Somalia and is consequently home to 17,000 refugees currently settled in the Ali Addeh camp. The influx of refugees into Djibouti has been increasing. All of these shocks continue to place the country in a situation requiring urgent and increased relief and early recovery support.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's efforts in saving lives and livelihoods, in improving access to education as well as the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and in enabling a sustainable food-secure environment. WFP Djibouti currently provides food assistance through a PRRO and a development project, both of which are designed to improve the living conditions and the nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable groups in food-insecure areas.

Through its PRRO, WFP will support the Government of Djibouti in addressing MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Its relief component consists of general food distribution (GFD) activities to households with compromised food security caused by drought and high food prices and to refugees as well as supplementary feeding for the moderately malnourished in the refugee camps and to the host population. Malnourished beneficiaries on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis (TB) treatment also benefit from food assistance. Under the early recovery component, food assistance supports communities in the creation of assets. These include feeder roads construction, which will improve access to markets, and a variety of soil and

Djibouti

water conservation activities that will strengthen resilience to shocks in targeted communities. With the PRRO, WFP also enhances the Government, partners and communities' capacity in disaster preparedness through training.

WFP's development project aims to improve access to basic education for all primary schoolchildren and small groups of pre-schoolchildren in rural areas by providing hot morning and mid-day meals. The objective is to increase enrolment, school attendance, retention and success in school for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. The project aims to motivate poor rural households to invest in more human capital. This project supports MDGs 2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,143,724	
Development Operation							2,508,158	
Total							18,651,882	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,040	1,921	910	1,250	622	15,743	1,747,800	0
DEV	1,399	297	364	837	158	3,055	0	0
Total	12,439	2,218	1,274	2,087	780	18,798	1,747,800	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Djibouti PRRO 200293: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 35,772 mt/US\$1,747,800

This PRRO aims to reduce short-term hunger among communities affected by recurrent drought emergencies and increasing food prices through targeted relief and early recovery interventions, while further building government and community development through training. Assistance will also be provided to the refugee and affected local populations. Specific objectives include:

- supporting the poorest and most food-insecure populations, including refugees, through improved food access (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhancing the Government, partners and communities' capacity in disaster preparedness through training (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- improving the nutritional status of refugees and other vulnerable groups through nutrition treatment programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- increasing enrolment of refugee girls in WFP-assisted refugee schools by

Djibouti

- providing take-home rations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- promoting resilience and self-reliance among households and communities affected by shocks through food-for-assets (FFA) activities.

Beneficiaries of GFD will include food-insecure households affected by drought, as well as refugees. Nutrition treatment programme beneficiaries will include moderately malnourished children under 5, malnourished pregnant and lactating women and malnourished HIV and TB clients. Beneficiaries of FFA activities will include moderately food-insecure people.

The general food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Under nutrition treatment programmes, children under 5 will receive super cereal plus, while adults will receive super cereal, oil and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	47,144	47,144	94,288
Number of refugee beneficiaries	11,446	10,854	22,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	42,146	40,854	83,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	3,676	4,800	8,476
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,050	2,450	5,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	550		550
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,160	2,740	4,900
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided	day	365	
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	30	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,650	
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	900	
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	500	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	37	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	2,750	
School Feeding			
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	10	

Djibouti

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Djibouti DEV 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 WFP Strategic Objective 4, is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2008–2012 and its activities are reflected in the Government's new "Master Plan for Education 2010–2019" and the national "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (National Social Development Initiative). The project provides on-site feeding and take-home rations to 80 primary schools in rural areas of all five districts of the country. This consists of a morning snack and a hot lunch for enrolled schoolchildren in all targeted primary schools. The food basket includes 150 g of cereals, 15 g of vegetable oil, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of sugar, 60 g of super cereal and 3 g of salt. Each student is provided an intake of 1,080 kilocalories per day, with the aim of encouraging parents to send their children to school and promoting school attendance. The project further provides take-home rations of vegetable oil for all girls in grades 3 to 5 who attend at least 80 percent of the school days.

Expected outcomes are increased enrolment, improved attendance and completion rates in primary schools, and a reduction in the gender gap. WFP's support also includes take-home rations to cooks and their families in assisted schools to ensure regular on-site feeding of pupils, which is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. The take-home rations will consist of 400 g cereals, 120 g pulses, 25 g vegetable oil and 20 g sugar per person per day.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,775	8,250	16,025
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	6,750	8,250	15,000
Number of children given take-home rations	4,500		4,500
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	4,500		4,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	205		205

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	205
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	8,250
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	6,750
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	80

(d) Special Operations

None

Ethiopia

Country Background

Over the past five years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent. Its economic growth has been largely driven by the agricultural sector, which contributes to 42 percent of GDP. 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-three percent of the population live in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded. Twenty million people, 31 percent of the rural population, live below the poverty line. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranks Ethiopia 157 out of 169 countries. Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food emergencies due to environmental degradation, high population density and low levels of rural investment. Among the countries affected by the Horn of Africa drought caused by the *La Niña* episode experienced since the end of 2010, the food security situation has deteriorated in Ethiopia, particularly in the south and south eastern parts of the country. At present, 4.5 million people are in need of emergency food assistance in the country. In addition, Ethiopia is currently hosting close to 170,000 refugees from Somalia (over 68 percent of the total refugee population in the country) the majority of whom arrived in 2011 fleeing the drought.



Population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV remain the main drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition. The most recent Nutrition Baseline Survey Report for the “National Nutrition Programme of Ethiopia” (2010) highlights the underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 38 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 34 percent are underweight, with the prevalence of wasting at 12 percent. There are over 1.1 million people living with HIV (PLHIV), mainly in urban areas. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 57 percent of deaths of children under 5. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in good years, and several millions are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity caused by drought, floods and other shocks.

The ongoing five-year “Growth and Transformation Plan” (GTP 2011–2015) is building on the existing “Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme” (CAADP) Ethiopia strategy, with a focus on accelerating economic growth and eradicating relief food assistance through massive social and infrastructure investment across the country. The GTP will serve as a platform to launch the nation's pursuit of attaining middle-income status.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance wherever 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

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more resilient livelihoods. All WFP activities contribute to the GTP. The focus is on disaster risk management, particularly supporting communities to manage their natural resource base and enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks. In addition, WFP supports access to nutrition, education and HIV services for food-insecure people. WFP's 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 support MDG 1;
- purchase for progress (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 feeding for malnourished children and women –supports MDGs 4 and 5.
- food support to people infected and affected by HIV in major urban centres as a part of the joint United Nations programme on AIDS and linked to other HIV and 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, contributes to MDG7;
- the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women which furthers MDG3 and the global partnership for development which supports MDG8 are overarching objectives of most WFP's activities in Ethiopia.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							407,693,296	
Development Operation							72,027,141	
Total							479,720,437	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	451,378	42,450	16,135	47,937	1,437	559,337	0	2,462,500
DEV	45,131	2,191	3,858	22,317	725	74,223	0	4,312,150
Total	496,509	44,642	19,993	70,254	2,163	633,560	0	6,774,650

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 March 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 143,050 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 while supplementary food is distributed to those identified as malnourished, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Refugee children also benefit from on-site school meals.

General rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Micronutrient additives 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 WFP 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 PLW, children under 5, people affected by HIV 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 2012, 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, the Sudanese refugees increased only recently due to the upsurge in fighting in the Blue Nile State. The Kenyan refugee numbers are not expected to increase in 2012. Additional budget revisions are under preparation to cover the period from April to December 2012. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	202,100	213,000	415,100
Number of refugee beneficiaries	202,100	213,000	415,100
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	202,100	213,000	415,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	24,900	22,100	47,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	50,950	53,850	104,800

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	12

Ethiopia PRRO 200290: "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 1,026,793 mt/US\$2,462,500

This PRRO aims to assist people identified as the most food-insecure and those vulnerable to acute food insecurity. The PRRO consists of three 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); and
- the targeted supplementary food (TSF) component which is carried out through a joint programme with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children and PLW.

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through general food distributions or household rations through food for assets 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. 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 WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 and overall expected outcomes are to:

- improve food security over the assistance period for targeted emergency affected households;
- improve access to emergency nutrition services for food-insecure people particularly women, children and vulnerable groups; and
- increase the ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,024,440	1,952,481	3,976,921
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,118,312	1,152,888	2,271,200
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	261,440	555,560	817,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	221,300	212,620	433,920

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of days rations were provided	day	270
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	555,560
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	261,440
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)	Ha	1,200
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	19,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	846
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,200
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	200
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	6,840
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	100
Number of water springs developed	water spring	210

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ethiopia CP 200253: "Country Programme – Ethiopia (2012–2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment/capacity augmentation: 319,020 mt/US\$4,312,150

The country programme (CP) focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and disaster risk with a greater emphasis on capacity development and eventual hand-over. Capacity development focuses on disaster risk management, natural resources management and food marketing capacities. The food assistance remains a relevant tool to support education outcomes and is most effective when linked to disaster risk reduction efforts. Similarly, the nutritious food provides value to HIV care, treatment and support programmes.

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The CP is made up of five components, related to WFP country strategy pillars:

- disaster risk management capacity;
- natural resource management capacity and resilience against weather shocks (MERET);
- food for education (FFE) in primary schools;
- access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas; and
- promoting food marketing and rural livelihoods, especially for women.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the expected outcomes of the CP are to:

- enhance the capacity of the country's disaster risk management system;
- enhance natural resource management efforts of food-insecure communities and their resilience to weather-related shocks;
- support the provision of equitable access to boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children;
- support access to HIV care, treatment and support services for food-insecure and malnourished PLHIV and their households including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); and
- support opportunities for livelihood diversification and improved access to food markets.

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 1: "Disaster Risk Management Capacity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: Not applicable

The overall aim of this component is to develop the ability to effectively manage disaster risks at federal, regional and community levels. Led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, partners are collectively working to strengthen the Government's disaster risk management system. Working towards an eventual hand-over, WFP is focusing its capacity-development efforts on analysis, preparedness and response. As a longer-term hand-over investment, WFP also actively engages in the National Social Protection Platform.

The investment in disaster risk analysis and preparedness capacities includes maintaining support to the ongoing *woreda* (district) Disaster Risk Profiling. It contributes to strengthening the early warning information system and assessment capacities at all levels. Support will continue to be given to the National Meteorological Agency to improve weather data collection and to the DRMFSS in using this data to prepare and mitigate weather shocks through risk financing. The support to improving contingency planning guidance and implementation, particularly at community level will also be maintained. WFP will build on its partnership with the Government's Central Statistics Agency to expand current collaboration on the welfare monitoring and household consumption and expenditure surveys to produce a joint comprehensive food security and vulnerability study.

WFP's investment in response capacities focuses on strengthening food management structures, practices and accountability at federal and regional levels. Technical guidance is

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provided to support effective management of strategic food reserves and humanitarian stocks. The main investments under food management will build on the current Food Management Improvement Project. The National Incident Management System is supported in the area of supply chain management including appropriate structures and processes for food management, improving guidelines and developing staff capacities in supply chain management at all levels. A route optimization model for Ethiopia is developed and advice on its strategic sourcing conducted. Effective coordination between Government entities and with the private sector in logistics planning and information-sharing is developed and promoted. To improve accountability, strengthening data collection, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of relief food assistance is supported.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of the disaster risk management capacity are:

- national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks and impacts and have improved food security;
- national and sub-national institutions recognise the importance of addressing food insecurity within a package of social protection measures; and
- capacities of national, local and community institutions are strengthened with regards to evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, leadership and decision-making.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	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	tool	3
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	8
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	20
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 2: "Natural Resource Management Capacity and Resilience against Weather Shocks (MERET)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 140,000 mt

MERET supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture as well as communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. In addition, capacity-development investments are made to the extension system. This activity is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure districts.

Communities are selected on the basis of levels of food insecurity and land degradation, diversity of the agro-ecological zone and proximity to the PSNP and school-feeding sites to enhance synergies. MERET targets the community as a whole, although community wealth-

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ranking and food-gap analysis are used to ensure the poorest households benefit the most from food assistance and assets created. Activities focus on asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, improved homestead production and promotion of income-generating activities.

Each year 600 food-insecure communities and households in fragile and degraded watersheds participate in FFA activities. They receive 3 kg of wheat per work day for a maximum of three months annually. This constitutes 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 is placed on the most vulnerable, including resource-poor women and households headed by the elderly. The food ration significantly reduces the food gap of food-insecure families and enables savings on food expenditures.

Capacity-development interventions focus on using best practices and incentives to enable the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve MERET results in all its programmes, especially through the PSNP. The synergy between MERET and schools is improved in order to increase community awareness of appropriate natural resource management and effects of climate change.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of MERET are to increase the ability to withstand impacts of disasters and improve food security and to promote a low carbon-resilient economy and society at all levels.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	317,590	330,560	648,150
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	51,850	77,780	129,630
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		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)	Ha		2,500
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha		25,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		25,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		150
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond		25
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery		368
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer		126,000
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond		85
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household		50,000
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling		100,000,000
Number of water springs developed	water spring		110
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3		79,000

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Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 3: "Food for Education in Primary Schools"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 110,799 mt

Through the FFE component of the CP WFP prioritises the pastoral areas where access to education and gender balance continue to lag behind the national average and works with the Ministry of Education to also include highly food-insecure highland areas, especially schools in the most food-insecure MERET and PSNP areas, in order to improve retention rates. Over the next four years the programme will be expanded.

Food for education targets primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas. In addition the programme supports the alternative basic education centres, which have been established in pastoral regions to respond to the urgent need for an education that suits the special needs and constraints of pastoral life. It further addresses gender disparities through the provision of take-home rations of vegetable oil for eight months during the school year, in exchange for regular primary school attendance of girls. Selected girls will be supported with take-home rations for the duration of the CP. To counter the high drop-out rates, enhance concentration in class and encourage regular attendance in the highland areas a daily meal at schools is provided. The ration consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, efforts are made to improve the learning environment of children by engaging communities to become involved in the school activities which address the nutrition, household food security and the environment.

Partnership with FAO, UNICEF and WHO is envisaged to work towards the sustainability of the programme through joint support for the implementation of the essential package and improvement of household food security. Inter-sectoral linkages with agriculture, health and water authorities both at federal and district levels will be strengthened through engagement at policy and strategic levels and creating synergy activities with MERET at the grass root level. WFP contributes to collective support to the Ministry of Education and the Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute to build government capacity on school health and nutrition, including evidence of micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children in the country. The "Home Grown School Feeding Programme" concept will be piloted in selected schools of two districts in the southern region.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcome of the FFE component is to support provision of equitable access to boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	316,696	371,773	688,469
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	371,773	316,696	688,469
Number of children given take-home rations	131,012		131,012
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	131,012		131,012

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	620
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	688,469
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,186

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 4: "Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 68,221 mt

The aim of this activity is to mitigate the impact of HIV on food-insecure PLHIV, their households and OVC. Malnourished PLHIV on anti-retroviral treatment or pre-treatment follow-up are provided with specialized foods following a nutrition assessment and counselling at the health institutions. Those identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition receive plumpy'nut while super cereal is provided to those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The same people are also referred to community-level partners for household food assistance. People living with HIV and their households receive assistance for a maximum of nine months. The ration consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt.

Each year, OVC under 18 are selected at the community level after their food security situation has been assessed. Food assistance to OVC is a social safety net conditional on school attendance for school-aged children. Assistance is implemented in urban and peri-urban areas with the highest prevalence of HIV and food insecurity.

Nutritional assistance to PLHIV focuses on the four developing regional states. The use of cash or vouchers will be analysed and piloted if appropriate. The capacity of all partners at all levels is developed in the areas of nutrition assessment, nutrition counselling, the initiation of economic strengthening activities, monitoring and evaluation, and the generation of strategic information. WFP assistance is part of the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of this component are to support access to HIV care, treatment and to support services for food-insecure and malnourished PLHIV and their households including OVCs, as well as to support access to education and human capital development of OVC.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	101,544	76,604	178,148
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	101,544	76,604	178,148
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	26,886	24,314	51,200

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure
Planned		
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	128,948
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance	OVC	49,200

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 5:"Promoting Food Marketing and Rural Livelihoods, especially for Women"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: Not applicable

The aim of this activity is to strengthen Ethiopia's ability to provide food to all communities and reduce rural poverty and food insecurity. Through a Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot, and building on strategic partnerships within the Government, WFP will work on increasing the local procurement of food utilised in WFP food assistance programmes. The main focus is to enhance smallholder farmers' marketing opportunities by strengthening the management and marketing capacities of the farmers' organizations and traders' associations through which many smallholders access markets. The P4P pilot will benefit smallholder farmers until the end of 2013. In addition, WFP supports one farmer organization in the Somali Region, where efforts are being made to increase food production. Capacity development for farmer organizations concentrates on commodity management, post-harvest quality control, business management and bidding processes. Capacity development also targets specialists of the Government's extension system. The introduction of quality standards at farmers' organizations familiarizes the communities with new agro-processing income-generating activities. Support is given to enhance the capacity for collecting market data and analysis.

Partnerships continue with a wide variety of actors which include the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange, Sasakawa Africa Association, United Nations agencies, donors, private companies, research centres and universities. Support to livelihood diversification involves promoting income-generating activities of MERET community members and P4P women farmers. MERET community members, especially women, receive extension support, including materials, to undertake income-generating activities such as bee-keeping, poultry and livestock rearing. A revolving fund administered by community cooperatives provides individual loans of approximately US\$300. Building on the Leave No Women Behind model, partnership is sought to provide complementary training and services in reproductive health, numeracy and literacy to enhance women's self-reliance and decision-making power. Over four years, MERET households in 24 districts will be assisted. Cash to establish community-revolving funds and to provide the additional extension support for income-generating activities are transferred through the government structure to agricultural extension agents. P4P provides similar support to female farmers.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the expected outcomes of this component are to:

- increase use of improved institutional services by agricultural producers, an efficient marketing system and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity; and

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- increase participation in advocacy, social mobilisation and decision-making as well as benefits from livelihood opportunities of women and young people.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	112
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	37,687

(d) Special Operations

None

Kenya

Country Background

Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 38.6 million people and is ranked 128 out of 169 countries on the 2010 Human Development Index. 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 effects of climate change that the country is experiencing are evident in the cycle of natural shocks which has become shorter and the increasing in frequency and intensity droughts. Households resort to severe coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families are becoming chronically food-insecure and increasingly vulnerable to shocks. Persistently high food prices further compromise poor households' ability to afford a nutritional diet.



Acute, chronic and micronutrient malnutrition in Kenya have persistently exceeded emergency thresholds over the last 15 years. The prevalence of acute malnutrition on a national level is 7 percent; however, the rates are over 20 percent in the northern districts. Thirty-five percent of children under 5 are stunted, and anaemia and vitamin A deficiency among vulnerable groups exceed emergency thresholds. The 2008–09 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey revealed that the national adult (15–49 years of age) HIV prevalence rate remained unchanged at 6.3 percent. An estimated 1.2 million children have been orphaned by AIDS.

The gross enrolment rate for primary education is reported at 110 percent and the net primary enrolment stands at an encouraging 83 percent, however rates only reach 23 percent in North Eastern Province. The cause of low enrolment is attributed to the nomadic lifestyle practised by pastoralists and their cultural practices such as early marriages and low priority for education.

In addition, Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are now home to more than half a million refugees, mostly Somalis. The camps are located in two of the country's most food-insecure districts: Turkana in the north-west and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities. Since June 2011, tens of thousands of Somalis, mostly women and children, have been arriving in Dadaab camps each month fleeing famine conditions and insecurity in southern Somalia. Acute malnutrition and mortality rates amongst the newly arrived are very high. The high influx of refugees is creating huge burdens and increasing tensions with the host communities living on a fragile eco-system that is also severely affected by the drought.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations aims to meet emergency needs and support social development, in line with the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya, through the implementation of two PRROs and a country programme (CP).

Through the PRRO, "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya" WFP will provide food

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assistance to refugees living in camps in Kenya and under the PRRO "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya" WFP will support those most affected by repeated cycles of drought in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country. The latter PRRO contributes to building resilience and providing medium to long-term solutions to combat the effects of climate change. All PRROs will provide assistance through general food distributions (GFD), food for assets (FFA), targeted supplementary feeding programmes and mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) to their respective beneficiaries. In addition, the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya" will implement school meals, food-for-training activities and nutrition support to hospitalized patients and tuberculosis (TB), HIV and AIDS clients. The PRROs contribute to MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 7.

Contributing to the achievement of MDGs 2 and 6, the CP provides nutritious school meals to children from food-insecure families, helping to keep their children in school. In addition, food-insecure people on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by AIDS will receive food and nutrition support in an attempt to improve treatment adherence and OVC's school attendance rates.

Through the Purchase for Progress (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, contributing to MDG1.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							357,334,974	
Development Operation							26,380,993	
Total							383,715,967	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	325,947	54,313	22,872	10,710	4,834	418,675	10,415,600	875,000
DEV	23,419	6,446	1,034	2,409	348	33,656	995,248	1,006,741
Total	349,366	60,759	23,905	13,119	5,182	452,330	11,410,848	1,881,741

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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: 720,435 mt/US\$28,517,614 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 609,127 mt/US\$6,581,374)

This PRRO provides support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal

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basis, through timely GFD and FFA/cash-for-assets (CFA). FFA/CFA activities are intended to strengthen the ability of households or communities to withstand future shocks. In order to provide drinking water for people and livestock, irrigate land, improve pasture and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation, WFP and its partners also use tested technologies for collecting rainwater.

The needs have increased significantly because of the current Horn of Africa crisis. A budget revision will be presented to the Executive Board in November to cater for the new needs between September 2011 and February 2012.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP works with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to implement supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the most drought-affected areas of Kenya. As a preventive measure, WFP also supports PLW, selected by medical partners as high risk cases under the urban MCHN programme. A pilot unconditional cash transfer in urban areas will also continue. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, the operation aims to:

- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW 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, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. The MCHN ration consists of oil and super cereal, while for targeted supplementary feeding Plumpy'Sup is provided.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,114,800	1,801,500	3,916,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,454,320	1,238,980	2,693,300
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	62,200	77,800	140,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	97,295	83,205	180,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	619,830	529,980	1,149,810

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	342,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,749
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	60
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,221
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	21,200
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	50
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	420,600
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	38,900
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	180,880
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	9,440,100
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	80
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	4,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	10
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	10
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	50,000
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	810
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	11,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	534,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	200

Kenya PRRO 200174: "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 391,543 mt/US\$31,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 344,179 mt)

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons, 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.

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All refugees receive a general food ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal and salt. Ready to eat supplementary foods (Plumpy'Sup) will be provided to all malnourished refugee children under 5 and to PLW through the targeted supplementary feeding programme. Super cereals plus will be given to all children 6–59 months of age in Dadaab, to address the high malnutrition rates. The programme will be reviewed after the situation stabilizes. Additionally, malnourished children 5–10 years of age arriving from Somalia will be provided with super cereal and oil.

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. To support caregivers that remain with children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment, WFP will provide them with cooked meals. Food for assets for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts whereas food for training is an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, the operation aims to:

- meet the food consumption needs and minimum nutritional requirements of refugees;
- manage moderate acute malnutrition and prevent severe acute malnutrition in PLW and children under 5 through supplementary;
- improve access to micronutrients among PLW and children 6–23 months;
- increase adherence to treatment and meet the nutritional needs of people living with HIV (PLHIV), TB clients and people with chronic diseases;
- maintain enrolment and attendance and reduce the gender disparity in primary schools in the camps;
- increase enrolment and attendance among disenfranchised young people in training centres and increase the capacity of host communities to meet their food needs; and
- connect farmers to markets through P4P.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	302,000	314,000	616,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	284,000	296,000	580,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	284,000	296,000	580,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	27,500	124,500	152,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,200	1,200	2,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	29,500	41,500	71,000
Number of children given take-home rations	25,000		25,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	25,000		25,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	750	750	1,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,400	2,800	7,200

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,178
Number of days rations were provided	day	366
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	48
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	880
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	48
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	26
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	26,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	48
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	15
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	5
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	445
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	44
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	6
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	20
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	800

Kenya PRRO 200294: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 30 April 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 352,131 mt/US\$73,637,500

This PRRO is proposed to supersede PRRO 106660 from May 2012 onwards. It will provide support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal basis, through timely GFD. To assist communities and households recovery, more emphasis will be placed on asset creation through FFA and CFA. Synergies for complementary programming will be created by establishing strategic partnerships with donors and United Nations partners for long-lasting solutions to food insecurity, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands. 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 use tested technologies for collecting rainwater. Cash transfers through CFA are also intended to stimulate markets. Issuance of vouchers will also be explored.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP together with the Ministry of Health

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and UNICEF, will implement supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and PLW in the most drought-prone areas of Kenya. Capacity-development activities related to disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response will be enhanced to communities and governments at national and county levels.

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

- assist emergency-affected households to reduce impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs;
- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in identified populations in crisis-affected areas;
- enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation and increase the capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes;
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security aftershocks; and
- strengthen the capacity of the national Government to reduce and respond to shocks.

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. The targeted and blanket supplementary feeding ration will consist of Plumpy'Sup and super cereal plus respectively.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,188,000	1,012,000	2,200,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	648,000	552,000	1,200,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	23,000	92,000	115,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	90,000	77,000	167,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	189,000	161,000	350,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	684,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,580
Number of days rations were provided	day	150
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	21,000
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	350,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	12,300
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	46,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	21,000,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	70
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	6,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	150
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	80
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	80
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	20
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	20
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	200,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	2
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	20
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	800
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	768,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	430

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 178,344 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

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2006–2010 Kenya National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan. Addressing WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme supports the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas to build human capital, gives food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV and AIDS, and strengthens the Government's capacity for eventual handover of both activities to the relevant ministries.

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: 130,915 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary schools in arid and semi-arid lands and in the 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. WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres in arid and semi-arid areas.

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 meals programme and support to local production through P4P.

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. Super cereal is provided as a mid-morning snack to children in selected early childhood development centres.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	285,400	341,800	627,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	285,400	341,800	627,200

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

Kenya

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	250
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	703
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	115,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,320
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	400
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	600

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 and AIDS. The focus of this activity is to improve nutrition and health status and coping abilities of people infected or affected by HIV and AIDS. WFP provides food and nutrition support to clients on anti-retroviral treatment and their family members as well as families hosting OVC. Partners provide other interventions such as counselling, drugs, life-skills training and income-generating activities for sustainability.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity supports national efforts in combating HIV and 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 comprises of cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal.

Kenya

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	47,000	37,000	84,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	47,000	37,000	84,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	10,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	41,000
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance		OVC	5,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC		beneficiary	33,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	20
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	100

(d) Special Operations

None

Rwanda

Country Background

Rwanda is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, and ranks 154 of 169 countries based on the 2010 Human Development Index. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 390 people living per square kilometre. Its population increases at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, currently standing at 11 million. The country has limited natural resources, and the main development component is agriculture which contributes to over 33 percent of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues. Agricultural transformation has been identified as the main pillar for achieving food security and attaining a per capita income of US\$900 by the year 2020. The actual per capita GDP is US\$520 and despite an impressive economic recovery with an annual GDP growth of 5.8 percent since 1998, household food insecurity continues to be a challenge. Twenty-two percent of Rwandan households or 2.2 million Rwandans are food-insecure, while another 24 percent are highly vulnerable to food insecurity.



Poverty remains largely rural-based. Levels of maternal and child malnutrition are high: the 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and nutrition survey shows that in rural Rwanda the levels of stunting, wasting and underweight are 52 percent, 5 percent and 16 percent respectively. HIV prevalence is at 3 percent. Life expectancy in the country is 51 years, and households headed by women or orphans account for 36 percent of the population.

Rwanda is home to 54,000 refugees, hosted in three camps and two transit centres. Security in the region remains precarious, particularly in some neighbouring countries, thus reducing the possibility of any repatriation in the near future. In addition, 70,000 Rwandans still live as refugees and asylum seekers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and other African countries.

Since the 1994 genocide and total collapse of Rwanda's economy and social services, the country has embarked on re-building itself and improving the quality of life of its population. Good governance, productive and market-oriented agriculture and regional and international economic integration are three of the six pillars of the Rwanda Vision 2020. Rwanda was the first country to sign the “Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme” compact, thus addressing malnutrition and food insecurity as one of the Government's key priorities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

In Rwanda, WFP provides food assistance through a PRRO and two development projects, all designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas.

The new PRRO will assist registered refugees who are completely dependent on WFP food assistance in the three refugee camps and two transit centres, including malnourished people under recovery. The operation contributes to achieving MDGs 4, 5 and 6.

Rwanda

The development project “Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda” aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. The project supports MDGs 2 and 3. A new development project “Food Assistance to Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in the Most Vulnerable Population” will aim to prevent and manage malnutrition in the most vulnerable population, in support of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,384,444	
Development Operation							23,016,852	
Total							39,401,296	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,088	2,151	242	222	108	9,811	500,000	0
DEV	5,494	1,620	1,059	6,060	342	14,575	1,046,079	0
Total	12,582	3,771	1,301	6,282	450	24,386	1,546,079	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Rwanda PRRO 200343: "Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 37,153 mt/US\$500,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5, this PRRO will focus exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning to and re-integrating in the country. Refugees in the three camps will be supported through a monthly general food distribution (GFD) formulated to meet 100 percent of their daily kilocalorie requirements. The most vulnerable segments of the population will receive additional rations under safety-net interventions. These include:

- blanket feeding of children 6–23 months of age;
- blanket supplementary feeding of pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
- provision of a mid-morning porridge meal to children attending the primary schools within the camp;
- curative supplementary feeding of moderately acute malnourished children 24–59 months of age; and
- nutritional support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

Rwanda

The overall outcome of the PRRO is to achieve basic food consumption and nutritional requirements by:

- reducing and stabilizing acute malnutrition in children under 5 living in refugee camps;
- improving food consumption and nutritional recovery of ART clients among refugee and returnee populations during the period of assistance;
- reducing chronic malnutrition in children 6–23 months of age living in refugee camps; and
- providing an incentive for school attendance while addressing short-term hunger of the students.

The food basket is composed of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar for children in refugee camps, HIV clients on ART and PLW, while beans, maize, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt are provided for refugees living in camps and Rwandan refugees returning home.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	41,000	33,000	74,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	30,000	24,000	54,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	12,000	8,000	20,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	41,000	33,000	74,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,000	4,000	5,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	100	100	200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	2,500	2,500	5,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	200
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	300
School Feeding		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	500

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: 53,676 mt

Under this development project, WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in food-insecure districts through a hot mid-day meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. A key element is the technical capacity development of government counterparts with the 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 contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5: improved school attendance and retention of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools, as well as the increased ability of the Government to manage school meals programmes at the national, regional and district levels. In addition, WFP provides non-food items such as school kits and school gardening tools to all of the schools assisted by this project.

Furthermore, WFP provides Ministry of Education staff with training on programme implementation procedures and practices as well as technical assistance in developing a national school feeding policy.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	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; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	350,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	300
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	356

Rwanda DEV 200351: "Food Assistance to Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in the Most Vulnerable Population"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,155 mt

This development project aims to prevent chronic malnutrition among children under 2 in the areas most affected by chronic malnutrition. Short-term food assistance will be provided on a blanket basis to PLW and to children 6–23 months of age. WFP will provide appropriate fortified foods to the target groups throughout the critical developmental window in a child's life, the first 1000 days. The project also involves curative supplementary feeding in the same areas which will target children under 5, PLW, as well as PLHIV on ART suffering from

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moderate acute malnutrition. The activities planned under this project contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The food basket will be composed of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. In addition to food assistance, WFP will develop the Government's capacity to fight chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations through training on programme implementation and management. This will also help in laying the foundation for an eventual handover to the Government.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,200	7,300	25,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	10,400	10,600	21,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,500	2,000	4,500
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	3,155
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	200

(d) Special Operations

None

Somalia

Country Background

Gripped by drought and affected by conflict for over two decades, Somalia is perhaps the most challenging environment in the world for humanitarian operations. Situated in the Horn of Africa and counting a population of over 7.5 million, Somalia has lacked a functioning government since 1991. Classified as a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country, Somalia is among the poorest and most food-insecure countries in the world.



Drought, coupled with conflict, continues to affect Somalia. Famine conditions continue to spread to more areas in southern Somalia. In addition to the Bakool agro-pastoral areas and the Lower Shabelle regions, that were declared famine areas in July 2011, the agro-pastoral areas of Balcad and Cadale in Middle Shabelle, the Afgoye corridor IDP settlement, the Bay region and the Mogadishu IDP community, have also been declared as famine zones by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network. According to their data, the number of people in crisis nationwide has risen to 4 million people. Out of this number, 3 million are in southern Somalia. About 750,000 people in southern parts of the country are currently at risk of starvation in the absence of immediate support.

With significant internal displacement, the conflict in Somalia has led to a near collapse of the health, education, and water and sanitation sectors, which together contribute to an overall malnutrition rate of 16 percent, a rate above the emergency threshold. One in seven children is acutely malnourished and 1 in 25 is severely malnourished. Recent nutrition surveys indicate a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 15.8 percent on average for sites in southern Somalia, while a GAM rate of 58.3 percent was registered in the southern Bay region. The FSNAU post-*Gu* interagency assessment also indicated that food security in other agro-pastoral and riverine areas of the South will likely deteriorate further in the coming four months. By December 2011, famine conditions are likely to spread to agro-pastoral and riverine areas of Gedo, Juba, and Hiran.

The levels of SAM warrant sustained humanitarian relief efforts. The operating environment however continues to be hostile and complicated. Humanitarian workers are increasingly targeted in Somalia and while the population is facing the worst catastrophe in decades. Hijacking of vessels and poor road infrastructure represent further challenges.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

Currently, WFP is providing a critical lifeline to one million vulnerable Somalis and plans to reach a further 900,000 in the coming months. Assistance is provided under the form of one EMOP and three special operations (SOs). Through the EMOP, general food distributions (GFD), supplementary feeding and nutrition programmes ensure adequate food consumption of vulnerable people; emergency school feeding provides an alternative distribution mechanism and increases the access to education of vulnerable children. Early recovery activities including institutional feeding, food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT)

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will support the re-establishment of basic livelihoods of targeted households. The EMOP contributes to all eight MDGs, with special focus on MDGs 1, 2 and 5.

In direct support of the provision of emergency humanitarian food assistance, WFP also implements a series of SOs. The SO "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" enhances WFP logistics in Somalia and facilitates the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation works at the Mogadishu and Bossaso sea ports, as well as road and bridge rehabilitation at targeted key corridors. The SO "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia" facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, by providing critical and safe air services. Following the declaration of famine, the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Clusters were activated and the SO "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Humanitarian Situation in Somalia" was launched to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) capabilities as well as coordination mechanisms to enable the delivery of relief aid.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							203,991,160	
Special Operation							29,795,504	
Total							233,786,664	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	92,441	38,130	10,326	15,926	1,304	158,127	3,027,512	0
Total	92,441	38,130	10,326	15,926	1,304	158,127	3,027,512	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Somalia EMOP 200281: "Tackling Hunger and Food Security"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 318,803 mt/US\$3,027,512 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 239,820 mt)

WFP revised the overall strategy for engagement in Somalia to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness through strengthened targeting, greater oversight and a shift in focus from GFD to nutritional interventions and livelihood approaches. The operation aims to address some of the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity by incorporating early recovery elements within life-saving interventions and establishing a flexible nutrition response allowing for preventive or curative approaches. The operation is in line with the "WFP Strategic Plan 2008–2013" and the "United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy". The

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overall goals of this EMOP support WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. The EMOP has the following objectives:

- improve food consumption for people affected by conflict and drought, IDPs and other vulnerable groups;
- reduce acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women, and prevent the short- and long-term consequences of malnutrition during the first 1,000 days of life;
- protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of households and communities affected by shocks through social safety nets including emergency school feeding and institutional feeding;
- support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through asset creation.

The expected outcomes are:

- reduced acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted areas (through relief and nutrition interventions);
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households (through relief assistance);
- stabilized enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping-out from target primary schools;
- maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis treatment through institutional feeding; and
- reduced hazard risk at community level in target communities through FFA.

Individual and family rations are composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, sugar and Plumpy'Sup. The rations vary according to the nature of interventions and beneficiary categories. WFP is finalizing a budget revision to scale up food and nutritional assistance to meet increased and urgent needs of the Somali population over the next six months.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	951,240	951,240	1,902,480
Number of IDP beneficiaries	259,770	259,770	519,540
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	702,080	702,080	1,404,160
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	82,660	330,641	413,301
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	36,131	36,131	72,262
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	34,000	47,000	81,000
Number of children given take-home rations	34,000		34,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	34,000		34,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,467	3,467	6,934
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	18,400	18,400	36,800

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	24,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	15,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	70
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	22,600
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	16,400
School Feeding		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	311
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	340
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	28,000
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	10

(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 – 30 June 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$43,070,684 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$32,599,720)

Transport and storage infrastructure have been severely damaged due to protracted civil war, lack of maintenance and severe weather conditions such as monsoons and floods adversely affecting the shipment and delivery of life-saving humanitarian supplies. The objective of this project is to enhance WFP logistics operations in Somalia and to facilitate the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation works at

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key ports, and also road and bridge rehabilitation of key supply routes. In consultation with local port authorities and in light of shifting operational priorities at Bossaso and Berbera ports in Puntland and Somaliland, a new budget revision and extension in time for this SO is underway in order to continue ongoing rehabilitation works and provide food storage infrastructure in Somaliland and Puntland in addition to the works underway in South Somalia. The project also seeks to reduce or contain associated delivery costs, and to enhance local capacity and economy. It will provide improved security in the ports including the safety of vessels, trucks and staff and in warehousing compounds for food storage. By expanding the geographical scope of the operation to Bossaso and Berbera ports, it is expected that a similar increase in capacity and cost efficiency will be achieved as was the case in Mogadishu. The operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1. The following activities will continue in the first half of 2012:

- Mogadishu: Construction of a new office and warehouse compound for WFP within the port of Mogadishu, and supply and installation of radar and communication equipment for the port Marine Tower as well as staff training in the use of the equipment;
- Bossaso: Completion of debris removal and dredging works for Bossaso Port, increasing the depth of the outer harbour and approach channel to 8.5 m and inner harbour to 5.5 m. Supply and installation of port fenders for safer ship berthing. These works will significantly increase port capacity. In addition, design and construction of a 15,000 mt warehouse is carried out for WFP; and
- Berbera: Design and construction of an additional 3,600 mt warehouse facility.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of staff trained	number	30
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	29,600
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Number of ports rehabilitated	number	2

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

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$83,144,238

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. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1. UNHAS oversees the operation and provides specific services, including air transport for humanitarian personnel within the country and from Kenya to Somalia, medical and security evacuation of humanitarian personnel from Somalia to approved locations within the region and airlift of essential non-food relief cargos, such as medical supplies, to locations inaccessible by road.

UNHAS provides secure air services to certain locations where humanitarian aid is needed and no other International Air Transport Association approved airline flies to. It also

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transports some essential cargo for humanitarian agencies. Since July 2011, due to the ongoing emergency operation, UNHAS has operated in five locations in the south-central region namely, Mogadishu, Dollow, Garbahare, Guriel and Elberde. In 2012, UNHAS plans to operate flights to fifteen locations in south-central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland. All destinations are subject to security reviews. Should the security situation improve and needs arise, UNHAS is ready to operate in other locations. Light humanitarian cargo - mainly medical supplies and telecommunication equipment - will continue to be delivered.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	420
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	14
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,860
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	95
Number of aircraft made available	number	5

Somalia SO 200344: "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Humanitarian Situation in Somalia"

Duration: 25 August 2011 – 25 February 2012

Total Project Commitment: US\$7,082,485

The main objective of this SO is to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and ICT capabilities as well as coordination mechanisms to deliver relief aid to the beneficiaries. The operation will be adapted and revised as the situation unfolds and further assessment results become available, including the possible provision of additional equipment and logistics common services as required. Due to worsening drought conditions in the Horn of Africa, the humanitarian community is scaling up its operations and mobilizing resources to respond to needs of the affected population inside Somalia. In order to accommodate this expanding relief effort, and ensure that the needs of those affected in southern Somalia are met, the humanitarian community needs logistics support and emergency security and data telecommunications. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the following key activities will be carried out by WFP in its role as the lead of the Logistics and ETC Clusters:

- Logistics coordination and information management including: reinforcement of the Logistics Cluster cell in Nairobi, deployment of additional Cluster Officers to viable transit hubs as required, regular Logistics Coordination Meetings and the production of information products to be shared via a dedicated web platform and mailing lists;
- Logistics common services including: sea transportation from Mombasa to Mogadishu, making space available on vessels travelling between the port in Djibouti and Bossaso and Berbera, tactical airlifts depending on access constraints, warehousing capacity in Mogadishu, pre-positioned mobile storage units to augment storage capacity as required and staging grounds to act as consolidation points for humanitarian cargo; and
- ETC coordination, information management and common services including:

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establishment of a local ETC coordination group, coordination of regulatory requirements with respective governments, collection/dissemination of updated information related to ICT capacity, establishment and operation of emergency telecommunications and data connectivity services in four common operational areas, deployment of a dedicated NGO coordinator, and training of UN/NGO staff.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	20
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	number	12
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	20
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	mt	2,000
Special Operations (ICT)		
Number of UN agency/NGO staff members trained in radio communications	number	75
Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	number	4
Percentage of UN agencies and NGOs provided access to the security telecom network	%	95
Special Operations (Logs)		
Total storage space made available (m3)	m3	20,000

Republic of South Sudan

Country Background

On 9 July 2011 the Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest country, after the January referendum resulted in a majority vote of 98.8 percent in favour of separation from Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan with a population of nine million was admitted as the 193rd member state of the United Nations and is the 54th member of the African Union.



In South Sudan, 51 percent of the population live below the poverty line. According to the 2009 National Baseline Household Survey, the average per capita consumption in South Sudan is 100 South Sudanese Pounds (US\$39) per person per month. This is compounded by the fact that although South Sudan is home to over 85 percent of the Sudanese oil production, vital pipelines and processing plants reside in North Sudan. South Sudanese started returning from northern Sudan in large numbers from late 2010 onwards, increasing the burden on already fragile communities and overstretched local resources. Humanitarian actors scaled up emergency assistance in response to the influx of returnees and the rise in violence and are now working to consolidate contingency planning and ensure preparedness for the first six months of independence. The relief effort faces a series of core operational challenges, including South Sudan's vast and often impassable terrain, a lack of specialised emergency response capacity on the ground and a recent contraction in humanitarian access.

South Sudan could become a grain exporter and lead the region in food production if the vast arable land mass was further developed for agricultural outputs. The total surface area of the country is about 650,000 km², the size of Kenya and Uganda combined. The cultivated area has increased compared to pre-war figures but still constitutes only 4 percent of the arable land. Despite being well-endowed with natural resources including arable land, livestock, fisheries, forestry and minerals, the South Sudanese economy depends heavily on oil revenues that account for 98 percent of the Government's budget. While significant improvements in the quality of life have been realized since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, South Sudan still experiences high poverty rates, lack of infrastructure and lack of economic diversification. These factors have contributed to precarious food security and livelihood conditions; decades of civil war have left the country with some of the worst human development indicators in the world, and the Government's capacity to deliver basic services and protection remains low. Prolonged and new outbreaks of conflict together with recurrent natural disasters throughout the country have continued to cause displacement and eroded the ability of large segments of the population to meet their immediate food needs.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in South Sudan

In South Sudan, the core objectives of WFP operations are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and help to restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations. Interventions 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

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(PLW), and targeted food-for-assets activities to improve urgent access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible, WFP also provides support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals.

WFP will further provide assistance to meet needs arising from possible conflicts, displacements and returns resulting from the referendum in January 2011, as well as stability through more targeted food assistance. The overall goal is to transition, where possible, from general food distribution (GFD) to more targeted safety net programmes.

Beneficiaries are identified through needs assessments carried out by WFP and its cooperating partners. These include annual assessments and rolling assessments such as the food security monitoring system. The bulk of food assistance is expected to benefit conflict-affected and displaced populations, particularly IDPs and returnees, and the majority of assistance will be provided through GFD. The EMOP will be supported by three special operations: a Feeder Roads project, a Strategic Grain Reserve project and WFP's Humanitarian Air Service. The WFP activities in South Sudan support MDGs 1 through 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation								146,874,439
Special Operation								124,703,572
Total								271,578,011
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	51,941	8,000	6,700	10,650	3,150	80,441	5,754,902	0
Total	51,941	8,000	6,700	10,650	3,150	80,441	5,754,902	0

(a) Emergency Operations

South Sudan EMOP 200338: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 85,500 mt/US\$5,754,902

This project aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, reduce food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through a variety of programmes, including general food rations and food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and PLW. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the project targets beneficiaries from all ages across the country, including refugees, IDPs, food-insecure residents, children in primary schools, moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and their caretakers as well as in- and out-patients suffering from tuberculosis (TB), HIV, *Kalazar* and leprosis.

While different categories of beneficiaries receive different ration sizes, the standard GFD

Republic of South Sudan

food basket consists of 450 g of cereals, 50 g of pulses, 30 g of oil and 10 g of salt per day. In addition, super cereal and sugar is included in the food basket for in- and out-patients suffering from TB, HIV, *Kalazar* and leprosis under targeted feeding programmes as well as for children 6–36 months of age under the blanket supplementary feeding programmes. Details regarding ration sizes and additional commodities are yet to be confirmed as the project document is under discussion and subject to approval.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	951,500	922,458	1,873,958
Number of IDP beneficiaries	168,000	182,000	350,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	9,840	10,660	20,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	505,924	467,006	972,930
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	100,000	350,000	450,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	92,160	99,840	192,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	192,000	208,000	400,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	96,000	104,000	200,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,941
Number of days rations were provided		day	30
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,057
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	535

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

South Sudan SO 200236: "Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in Southern Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$80,629,220

The primary objective of this special operation is to reduce the transportation costs of food

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and to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of food assistance in post-conflict South Sudan. A secondary objective is to increase access to and from agricultural production areas, thereby increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs and markets. Furthermore, the activities carried out under this operation will improve the infrastructure of South Sudan, which is in line with WFP's policy to improve food security and will benefit the general development of the country.

The operation will focus on the construction of approximately 500 km of feeder roads, and on the implementation of local maintenance and community capacity-development programmes. The feeder roads will be constructed based on assessments and criteria agreed on by WFP and the Government of South Sudan. The selected routes will link the existing trunk roads, thus reducing the cost of accessing beneficiaries and agricultural production areas. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the operation is to be implemented under the overall responsibility of WFP Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads built	kilometres	200

South Sudan SO 200267: "Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 1 May 2014

Total project commitment: US\$96,541,062

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this special operation aims to construct five warehouses that would serve as strategic grain reserves to be managed by the Government of South Sudan in the future. The project implementation involves building both hard infrastructure (warehousing facilities) and soft infrastructure (the institutional and human capacity to run the programme). A feasibility study has recommended linking these warehouses with strategically placed satellite/primary storage depots. These will serve as the primary hard infrastructure for a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) programme, which has the objectives of improving the operational efficacy of emergency and food security programmes and of accelerating the process of agricultural development in South Sudan. The SGR will be run with bilaterally-donated food from donor governments to the Government of South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of mobile storage tents made available	number	10
Number of staff trained	number	50
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	33,333

Republic of South Sudan

South Sudan SO 200341: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan"

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

Total project commitment: US\$58,806,548

In light of the separation of North and South Sudan, the UNHAS Steering Committee, comprised of main user organizations (including 180 humanitarian agencies) and donors, requested to split the existing UNHAS mission which had served the former unified Sudan, and to establish a separate mission for the Republic of South Sudan. In South Sudan, the UNHAS fleet of 13 aircraft (11 fixed-wing aircraft and two MI-8 helicopters) will be based in Juba, Wau, Rumbek and Malakal and will serve a total of 58 locations.

This new UNHAS special operation will be organized and managed by WFP South Sudan and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The objectives are:

- to provide a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective interagency air transport service to over 180 United Nations agencies, NGOs, diplomatic missions and donor organizations providing humanitarian assistance to, but not limited to, refugees, the host population and IDPs in the Republic of South Sudan;
- to transport light relief items and cargo such as medical supplies, high-energy foods and information and communications technology equipment; and
- to provide timely evacuations for medical and security reasons for the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	25
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	6,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	180
Number of incidents (air safety related)	number	
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

Tanzania

Country Background

Tanzania is a low-income and food-deficit country, ranking 151 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. One third of its population of 44 million lives below the national poverty line of US\$1.25 per day, and close to 80 percent depend on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. Although Tanzania's GDP has grown by 6 percent since 2000, this has not trickled down to the population in the form of improved welfare.



Nutritional problems in the country have resulted in a high prevalence of stunting along with micronutrient deficiencies, primarily iron deficiency anaemia. The 2010 Demographic and Health Survey indicates 42 percent of children under 5 as stunted, 5 percent as wasted and 21 percent as underweight. Anaemia contributes to serious health problems for women and children, 27 percent of children have mild, 29 percent have moderate, and 2 percent have severe anaemia.

Chronically food-insecure pastoral areas in the central and northern parts of the country are characterized by low school enrolment and attendance, high drop-out and low transition rates from primary to secondary schools. Even though the net enrolment rate for primary schools is at 96 percent in the mainland, the transition from basic to secondary education remains below 50 percent.

Political instability in the Great Lakes region has led to a refugee influx to Tanzania since 1972. While the majority of refugees have returned to their home countries, the repatriation rate in 2011 remained very low given the political uncertainty in countries of origin. As of July 2011, 100,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo are being hosted in two camps in north-western Tanzania. The limitations imposed by the Government of Tanzania to grant refugees access to sustainable livelihoods further expose them to food insecurity. According to the 2010 nutrition survey, the GAM was less than 2 percent in refugee camps, whereas stunting remains unacceptably high, 45 percent in Mtabila and 48 percent in Nyarugusu camp. The prevalence of anaemia in children 6–59 months of age has more than doubled between 2008 (21 percent) and 2010 (52 percent), while for pregnant women it declined from 14 percent to 10 percent. The 2011 community and household surveillance confirmed a continued heavy reliance on food aid at 83 percent; the same study concluded that food assistance at the current level should continue, but also recommended enabling greater access to other livelihood alternatives as well as on the social services including water and medical facilities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tanzania

In 2012, WFP will continue to support the Government to ensure universal access to food, to achieve the MDGs and to assist refugees and vulnerable host populations. WFP also collaborates with other United Nations agencies in “Delivering as One” under the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). WFP's support to Tanzania comes under the form of a PRRO and a country programme (CP).

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The objectives of the PRRO are to stabilize the mortality rate and acute malnutrition among children under 5 in refugee camps, ensure adequate food consumption of the targeted population and reduce stunting prevalence among refugee children. Activities of the PRRO contribute to MDGs 1 through 6. In addition, WFP is supporting government capacity development in disaster preparedness and periodic vulnerability assessments while also providing technical assistance for the development of a national school meals strategy and related guidelines. By piloting a Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP connects small-scale farmers to markets. WFP is also exploring different transfer mechanisms to achieve food security of the population by using combinations of food, cash and vouchers. Along with other stakeholders, WFP is providing technical support through the National Food Fortification Alliance with the aim of scaling up the Food Fortification Programme. At the same time, WFP will fortify maize meal through existing roller mills. Furthermore, the Dar es Salaam transport corridor (from the Dar es Salaam port) will continue to provide logistical support to Tanzania and neighbouring countries such as Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.

Through its CP, WFP is committed to provide assistance to populations living in chronically food-insecure areas and who face recurrent hunger periods. Assistance comes under the form of food-for-education (FFE) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities and nutrition support. Activities of the CP contribute to MDGs 1 through 7. The FFE programme supports primary schoolchildren in drought-prone and pastoralist areas. Food-for-assets activities for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation provide support at household level. The supplementary feeding programme aims to treat the moderately malnourished children and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities aim to improve health and reduce stunting through counselling, education and the provision of fortified food.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							21,840,433	
Development Operation							41,757,434	
Total							63,597,866	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,251	2,416	842	3,265	192	17,966	2,631,689	0
DEV	33,982	7,146	2,103	14,665	0	57,896	0	0
Total	45,233	9,562	2,945	17,930	192	75,862	2,631,689	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Tanzania PRRO 200325: "Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 60,928 mt/US\$2,631,689

The PRRO is an integral part of the UNDP and follows WFP's country strategy. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, it aims to improve food security of refugees and the host community through relief and nutrition activities. Activities will consist of:

- general food distribution consisting of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt;
- selective feeding programmes including supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children, of PLW/prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMCHT), of PLHIV and tuberculosis patients, as well as in-patient department feeding. The food basket will consist of super cereal and oil; and
- blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of undernutrition of all children 6–24 months of age and PLW, regardless of their nutritional status, consisting of super cereal.

WFP is introducing a phase-out strategy of current host community vulnerable group feeding (orphanages, home-based care and complementary basic education schools). WFP will work with partners to identify alternative financial support and will provide reduced rations to institutional partners to enable them to transition from WFP assistance with minimum hardship.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	54,864	52,183	107,047
Number of refugee beneficiaries	51,000	49,000	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	4,500	15,780	20,280
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,275	1,225	2,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,122	1,078	2,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	127	123	250

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,099
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	250
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,500
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	950
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	5,600
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	316

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Tanzania CP 200200: "Country Programme – Tanzania (2011–2015)"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 239,995 mt

The WFP activities are based on the WFP Country Strategy 2011–2015 and are aligned with Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II). The CP is focusing on food security and nutrition support and investments in community food and nutrition security and will therefore contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing its support to achieve the following outcomes:

- equitable access to quality education at primary level for boys and girls through FFE;
- environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation/mitigation through FFA; and
- improved survival, health, nutrition and well-being of children and PLW through supplementary feeding programme and MCHN.

In 2012, under the “Delivering as One” initiative, WFP will collaborate with other United Nations agencies under the UNDAF in the areas of economic growth, education, emergency, environment, health and nutrition and social protection.

Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 1: "Food for Education"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 109,233 mt

Household food insecurity contributes to low primary school enrolment in food deficit regions in the central and pastoral areas in the central and northern regions of Tanzania by

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forcing many children to work instead of attending school. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to increase enrolment, improve attendance, especially in pastoral areas, reduce drop-outs, reduce the gender disparity between girls and boys, and improve the concentration and learning capacities of boys and girls at assisted day and boarding schools. The FFE programme covers 1,167 schools in 16 chronically food-insecure districts and provides two daily hot meals to schoolchildren in both day and boarding primary schools. Meals are composed of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and super cereal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in developing a national school meals strategy and guidelines aimed at creating a sustainable national school meals programme. At the central and district level assistance is given to train education officials to manage school meals activities and to support the existing Education Sector Management Information System. WFP also strengthens capacities of local government authorities, schools and communities through the provision of training on commodity management, sanitation and hygiene and environment-friendly practices.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	348,330	334,670	683,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	348,330	334,670	683,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		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		child	683,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	1,167
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	1

Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 2: "Food for Assets"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 90,000 mt

The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment has highlighted the continuous need to implement FFA projects for populations that are unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks that cause poor or borderline consumption. Through a disaster risk reduction lens, this activity will strengthen community resilience, reduce vulnerability and enhance local food access and food availability. Food will be an incentive to participate in asset-creation activities and participants will receive take-home rations composed of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil; amounts are based on a household size of five.

Food-for-assets activities will be implemented in the most food-insecure districts of Tanzania

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and will include soil and water conservation measures, market road access, irrigation, homestead productivity intensification and tree nursery development. Community targeting and local-level participatory planning will ensure that the most vulnerable and food-insecure households are given priority to participate in FFA activities and be direct beneficiaries of the assets created or rehabilitated.

Food-for-assets activities aim at the realization of WFP Strategic Objective 2 by ensuring adequate food consumption of targeted households and by reducing hazard risks at community level. WFP is working with local government authorities to incorporate climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction programmes in their plans and budgets, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, and is strengthening the capacity of the Government in designing its social protection programme.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	127,500	122,500	250,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	25,500	24,500	50,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	38
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		fish pond	2

Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 3: "Supplementary Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

WFP's supplementary feeding programme aims to support government efforts to reduce GAM rates among children under 5 and PLW. Activities are aligned with the National Nutrition Strategy, which targets PLW as well as moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age through supplementary feeding programmes. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4 through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among targeted vulnerable groups.

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida in central Tanzania, one of the most drought-prone areas of the country. The supplementary feeding programme will provide super cereal and vegetable oil and will be complemented by nutrition counselling. Assistance to children under 5 and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition is delivered in health centres of Bahi, Chamwino and Singida rural districts.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	42,120	5,880	48,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	36,000	12,000	48,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,097
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	36,000

Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 4: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 33,381 mt

Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and stunting in Tanzania, WFP is committed to supporting the Government to attain nutrition-related goals as stated in Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The programme is focusing on interventions that target "the window of opportunity" (conception through two years old) to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. MCHN activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4 by tackling the causes of maternal and child undernutrition, namely food insecurity, poor health and inappropriate care.

The MCHN programme will help reduce stunting levels among children under 2 in food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida. A ration of super cereal will be given to all PLW for six months before and after delivery as well as to children 6–24 months of age who attend health centres. The MCHN programme will also contribute to improving mother and child health by encouraging beneficiaries to use health and nutrition services. WFP, NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide technical assistance in community-based approaches to counselling and education on nutrition and infant/young child feeding practices.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	69,261	34,839	104,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	33,000	71,100	104,100

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,000
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	33,000

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Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 5: "HIV and AIDS"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 3,061 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, WFP has been implementing the integrated support to food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS programme aimed at improving coping capacities, health and nutrition of vulnerable food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS since 2007, under its previous CP. Beneficiaries included patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART)/tuberculosis treatment and PMTCT, household caring orphans, and orphans on vocational training.

This activity has been supporting the national efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS and enhance the survival of people living with HIV (PLHIV). It is currently being implemented in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and eight NGOs and health facilities in the seven regions of Arusha, Coast, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga. WFP provides a take-home family ration to different groups of people affected by HIV/AIDS on the assumption that for each person receiving food, an entire household with an average of five members will benefit. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal and vegetable oil.

Following a review of WFP's comparative advantages and recommendations in 2010, WFP will shift focus to policy advocacy for inclusion of food and nutrition in the national HIV policy, and will integrate the current beneficiaries into other existing programmes as of January 2012.

(d) Special Operations

None

Uganda

Country Background

For more than two decades, Uganda has embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators, although considerable challenges remain. The nation ranks 143 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, with half the population living below the international poverty line. Two percent of women in Uganda are malnourished, 38 percent of children are underweight, 16 percent are stunted and six 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 inadequacy has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict in parts of the country.



Karamoja remains the most vulnerable region in the country. At least 140,000 of its inhabitants are extremely vulnerable and unable to provide for their immediate food needs. An additional 72,000 households remain moderately food-insecure. The situation is aggravated by severe environmental degradation, poor hygiene and ongoing violence related to cattle raiding and the Government's efforts to disarm the rustlers. Relatively small shocks can thus lead to acute malnutrition. The findings of an integrated food security and nutrition survey, undertaken in November 2010, revealed that the prevalence of acute malnutrition in Karamoja has remained above the alert threshold at 10 percent, reaching emergency levels of above 15 percent, in some areas.

Approximately 93,000 refugees, who had fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Sudan over the past two decades, continue to be hosted by the communities in the north-western and south-western regions of Uganda. The improvement in the security situation in the new Republic of South Sudan however has permitted the repatriation of over 3,000 Sudanese refugees from north-western Uganda during the course of the year.

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 a vast acreage of fertile land that had been fallow for decades. That notwithstanding, the population requires substantial support with various agricultural inputs as well as training in a number of critical value addition skills including post-harvest handling and agri-business.

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; tackling hunger through multifaceted approaches that address food availability, food access and food utilization problems. WFP responds to these challenges through two major operations: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). All activities under WFP's operations are consistent with the United Nations Development Framework of Uganda. The PRRO contributes directly to MDG1, while the CP contributes to achieving MDGs 2 through 7.

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The PRRO provides emergency humanitarian assistance, targeting individuals who cannot meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Beneficiaries include refugees in the western parts of Uganda; the extremely vulnerable individuals in the Karamoja region; and severely and moderately malnourished individuals. The key activities under this assistance include general food distributions, supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding.

The CP targets two categories of beneficiaries. The first consists of communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to disasters. These beneficiaries comprise the post-conflict communities in the sub-regions of Teso, Lango, Acholi as well as Karamoja. Key programmatic areas include rural livelihoods strengthening; disaster risk reduction and mitigation; and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including school meals and support to maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes. The second category is individuals who can meet their basic food and nutrition needs, but require increased incomes to become fully food-secure. The key target group supported under this project consists of surplus-producing smallholder farmers, mainly in the eastern and western parts of the country.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							30,870,018	
Development Operation							56,132,179	
Total							87,002,197	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	22,318	3,311	1,467	5,008	467	32,571	0	0
DEV	19,096	863	494	4,527	190	25,170	3,200,487	25,726,982
Total	41,414	4,174	1,961	9,535	657	57,740	3,200,487	25,726,982

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 March 2012)

Total food/cash commitment: 147,655 mt/US\$3,287,339 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 147,655 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 operation with a focus on only

Uganda

relief and nutrition interventions.

The relief support comprises general household food rations, consisting of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt, which will be provided to refugees in the West Nile and the south-western part of Uganda. While there was no longer a need to assist IDPs or returnees in 2011, they were included as the project was expanded to cover extremely vulnerable individuals and persons with acute malnutrition in the Karamoja region. These groups will continue to constitute part of the 2012 caseload. 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 super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil. In some cases Plumpy'nut is provided as an alternative.

The expected outcome of the PRRO is reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition; thereby reducing the risk of death among children under 5, among extremely vulnerable individuals in Karamoja and among refugees in the West Nile and the south-western parts of Uganda.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	135,842	127,717	263,559
Number of refugee beneficiaries	47,285	49,215	96,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	115,885	120,615	236,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	695	30,217	30,912
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	8,639	8,992	17,631

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	17,631
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	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/cash commitment: 120,341 mt /US\$8,415,687

Over the past two decades, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda based on its "Poverty Eradication Action Plan", with a view to improving welfare and hunger

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indicators. These improvements however, have not been achieved equitably across the various 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 some regions, particularly in parts northern and western Uganda. 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 three components and aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5.

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

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 120,341 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, this activity will target beneficiaries through the following the food and nutrition security interventions:

- the “Karamoja Productive Assets Programme”;
- school meals;
- MCHN programmes and hunger awareness;
- community-based early warning and preparedness;
- energy-saving stoves; and
- early childhood development under a pilot initiative.

Under the “Karamoja Productive Assets Programme”, focus will be on strengthening and diversifying livelihoods subsequently allowing parents to better provide for their children. The programme uses both food-for-assets/cash-for-assets activities centred on environment, enhancing nutrition, and water harvesting. The beneficiaries will receive a ration comprising maize grain.

Under the school meals programme, a mid-morning snack and lunch meal will be provided. The snack will consist of super cereal and sugar while the lunch meal will contain cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition, girl students 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 super cereal for the respective term. The beneficiaries under MCHN will receive super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

Uganda

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	219,778	219,778	439,556
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	605	22,734	23,339
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	44,350	58,212	102,562
Number of children given take-home rations	12,660		12,660
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	32,628	31,348	63,976
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	26,761	26,761	53,522

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	39
School Feeding		
Number of boarding school boys assisted by WFP	school	6,949
Number of boarding school girls assisted by WFP	school	4,455
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	967
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	50,672
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	39,241
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	7,539
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	5,109
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	2,341

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

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total capacity augmentation: US\$25,726,982

In 2012, the activities under this component will target beneficiaries through

- support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities;
- the construction of market infrastructure including access roads, warehouse and satellite collection points with the aim of improving vulnerable smallholder farmers' access to markets; and
- provision of post-harvest equipment and skills training in post-harvest handling, with a view to improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and local food purchase, through the Purchase for Progress initiative.

The activities under this component respond to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Uganda

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	160
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	56,500

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 3: "Cash and Voucher Transfers"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$8,415,687

Conditional cash transfers programme in Karamoja are implemented under two programmes that form part of Activity 1, namely the “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” and “Early Childhood Development”, which both contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Under the “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” (NUSAF 2), conditional cash transfers to target households that participate in the creation of productive assets, are aimed at improving their economic livelihoods as well as their food security. In addition, these households should be located in areas with functional markets that have readily available food and other essential commodities. Some of the major activities undertaken include:

- establishment of vegetable and traditional gardens;
- construction of access roads;
- traditional gardens, where a variety of high value food crops like grains, vegetable oil are grown for economic gains and household food security;
- afforestation projects;
- micro irrigation projects; and
- construction of green resource centres.

Increased incomes improve access to food through local markets as well as encouraging savings which could be used in times of drought and shortage of food. Participants work to build the assets and at the end of the cycle, those that have worked and fulfilled the minimum 13 days per cycle are paid the equivalent of US\$12.

Under “Early Childhood Development”, a cash transfer is made after the beneficiary child (between 3–5 years of age) has attained at least 80 percent attendance at the early childhood development centre during the cycle. Each eligible child receives the equivalent of US\$9, which is paid to the mother. The aim of the transfer is to increase enrolment and attendance at the centres.

The “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” project is implemented in Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripirit and Kaabong districts while the “Early Childhood Development” programme is implemented in Moroto, Kaabong and Kotido.

Uganda

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	26,761	26,761	53,522
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	26,761	26,761	53,522

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

*Planned beneficiary figures have also been reported under Activity 1.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	53,522

(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) covers ten countries: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

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 3 percent. The periodic fluctuations, combined with differences among countries and the high and persistent inequalities within them, have contributed to the continuous increase of vulnerability in segments of the population. The latest hunger statistics reveal that more than 52 million people are undernourished and 14 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition in LAC. Anaemia is the most widespread nutritional problem in the region affecting over 39 percent of pre-school children, 31 percent of pregnant women and over 23 percent of women of reproductive age the total number of affected women comes to 33 million.

The vulnerability of at-risk populations is aggravated by recurrent natural disasters and more recently by the high food price crisis and the global economic downturn that has led to a substantial reduction in the level of remittances. 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. WFP works to address three main issues in the region: i) chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; ii) vulnerability to natural disasters; and iii) increasing food insecurity. The programming priorities are organized around the thematic areas of nutrition and social protection, disaster cycle management and livelihood support.

Building on its work in evidence and analysis, WFP's response in LAC can be roughly distinguished into three complementary categories:

- capacity development, which focuses primarily on supporting governments and counterparts to implement effective hunger solutions, and involves activities such as advocacy, training, technical support, South-South and triangular cooperation, and knowledge management;
- service provision whereby WFP provides specific services to the governments, mostly through trust funds; and
- food assistance that is provided when necessary through WFP projects including EMOPs, PRROs and country programmes.

Capitalizing on WFP's reputation and experience in the region, several countries have signed innovative agreements with governments and the private sector to implement key programmes in their countries relying on WFP's capacity and comparative advantage. These agreements, many of them recorded as Trust Funds, support government social safety nets in El Salvador, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti.

Through its regional capacity-development projects, WFP has systematically been working in partnership with national governments, United Nations agencies, academic and technical

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

institutions, regional inter-governmental bodies and other international cooperation agencies. These efforts have been geared towards addressing child undernutrition and food and nutritional insecurity by strengthening government capacities to enhance national nutrition policies and programmes.

WFP stimulates local economies and supports market development in Central America with Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities by buying 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.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The global economic crisis has led to decreased investments in agriculture at the same time that households' income has been reduced due to the decline of remittances and activities related to export-oriented industries. This has had a significant effect on households' spending on education and health as well as on the quantity and quality of food consumption. The reduction of income from remittances is especially worrying since the LAC region receives the highest volume of remittances in the world. In 2007 they were estimated at US\$60 billion – representing 70 percent of all foreign direct investment – while in 2010 inflows were at US\$57.6 billion. Remittances represent the sole source of income for thousands of households in the region. Meanwhile households are also coping with decreased purchasing power due to the high prices of food, agricultural inputs and raw materials. As a result of the food and financial crises, the number of undernourished people in LAC region increased to 52 million – falling back to levels from the 1990s. The combined impact of the multiple crises is undermining the fragile food security situation of the most vulnerable.

The LAC region is also highly prone to recurrent natural disasters. Central America and the Caribbean are in the North Atlantic hurricane path and are under permanent threat every season between June and November. Countries on the Pacific Coast are prone to earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the East Pacific hurricane season. They also suffer the effects of El Niño, including droughts and/or excess rainfall. These phenomena generally damage agriculture and infrastructure, create food shortages and further increase inequitable access to food. The effects of recurrent natural disasters on poor livelihoods diminish the impact of national social programmes that aim to combat food insecurity and undernutrition.

WFP continues to assist the Government of Haiti to meet the needs of vulnerable populations and support their sustained recovery. WFP's overall objective is to support the Government's programme to assist people affected by recurrent natural disasters – including those affected by the devastating January 2010 earthquake that has left over 800,000 families living in tents – economic shocks, civil strife, high food prices and the recent cholera outbreak. Working within an integrated mission to contribute to the overall goal of stabilization, WFP is addressing the complex cycle of vulnerability and food insecurity through a PRRO and a development project aimed at providing school meals. A special operation is also under development to improve warehousing services for the humanitarian community.

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In Ecuador, WFP is undergoing a shift in its approach, moving from managing national Trust Funds to working in direct partnership with the Government to enhance capacity aimed at improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable people. WFP's strategy in Ecuador includes its support to the Government's integration efforts in the northern border areas and promotes innovative food and nutrition security assistance models that support environmental sustainability.

The Central America PRRO “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua” aims to strengthen preparedness tools and food assistance in these countries in order to support rapid response. The objective of the PRRO is to save lives; reduce acute malnutrition caused by climatic and economic shocks to below-emergency levels; and protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. Activities under the PRRO include preparedness, relief and recovery activities as well as capacity development. These activities can accommodate the scale of the needed response and become the framework to receive and record contributions while allowing for an immediate response through sharing of stocks between countries.

A three-year regional school meals capacity-development project is being implemented to promote the use of WFP's “Eight Quality Standards” to identify and address quality gaps in the existing national school meals programmes in the 12 WFP-assisted countries. WFP is providing South-South and triangular cooperation, technical support, knowledge management and training and actively integrates traditional partners such as FAO and UNICEF in the coordination of the Essential Package interventions and school gardens. The project also seeks to make vital links with the P4P initiative in order for school meals to provide a market for sustainable local production.

The regional bureau also provides active technical support to governments by promoting South-South and triangular cooperation to pursue hunger solutions in the region. South-South cooperation projects are ongoing with Chile and Mexico offering support to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Dominican Republic. Activities include exchange of government personnel to review lessons learned and best practices in nutrition interventions and social safety nets.

New Initiatives

Findings from the WFP-led study “Nutritional Dimension of the Social Safety Nets in Central America and the Dominican Republic” together with the global call for action on nutrition embodied in the “1,000 Days Movement”, have provided a critical opportunity to galvanize action at all levels to address undernutrition in the region, particularly among children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). As a result, WFP is currently formulating a regional integrated nutrition project to support eight governments (Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica and Belize). The formulation of this project is focused on the development of country-owned, government-led multi-sector approaches that integrate investment in nutrition with investment in social protection in order to ensure a comprehensive response to early childhood undernutrition, particularly among indigenous peoples and afro-descendants.

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In line with the recommendations of the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, the regional bureau is also addressing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity by integrating nutrition and social protection strategies with disaster cycle management. The regional bureau has adopted a two-pronged approach, incorporating complementary strategies under the umbrella of disaster cycle management including strengthening preparedness and capacities for rapid response; and disaster risk reduction (DRR)/climate change adaptation (CCA). WFP plans to engage governments and partners in the formulation of the new project to "Scale Up and Systematize Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Support of Improving Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes in Central America and the Andean Region". This initiative will be based on the needs of individual countries, in line with priorities and plans developed by national governments. WFP will implement a package of services including advocacy, partnership brokering, technical assistance, analysis, knowledge management, capacity development and facilitation of South-South cooperation. This package will be tailored to country contexts and will support the development of government-led, multi-sectoral approaches that integrate investment in DRR and CCA with investment in food security, nutrition and social protection. WFP will also build on its deep field presence to assure effective approaches at the community level.

WFP continues to explore the utilization of cash and vouchers as a mechanism to address underlying causes of undernutrition by improving livelihoods and/or strengthening resilience to recurrent shocks through cash-for-assets activities that support the management of risk at the community level. WFP promotes the strengthened use of cash and vouchers in its own programming as well as in that of governments and partners. These activities create strong linkages with both nutrition and DRR/CCA strategies.

Based on the work conducted under "Capacity Building and Technical Assistance in Support of Food-Based Social Protection Programmes" and the results of the social protection study of 2010, the regional bureau has developed a continuation of its "Regional Strategy on HIV and Nutrition" covering the period 2011–2012. Under this strategy, the regional bureau continues to implement advocacy, technical support, knowledge management and operational research to advance in the incorporation of multi-sector approaches including:

- ensuring the integration of food and nutrition components with HIV treatment and care in "National AIDS Strategic Plans" and resource mobilization process;
- developing and implementing operational norms and protocols pertaining to HIV and nutrition;
- establishing nutrition assessment and counselling as a standard element of HIV care and treatment programmes; and
- promoting access for vulnerable people with HIV to programmes that alleviate food and nutrition insecurity.

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODP	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	1,353,820	40,649	60,162,289
PRRO	2,657,432	92,379	146,603,049
SO	n/a	n/a	6,953,575
Total	4,011,252	133,028	213,718,913

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	2,096,106	1,915,146	4,011,252
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	25,694	37,641	63,335
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of Refugees	12,335	13,917	26,252
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	575,151	535,364	1,110,515
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	160,859	144,069	304,928
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	31,663	30,487	62,150
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	79,008	71,552	150,560
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	342,106	296,644	638,750
Number of Children receiving School Meals	796,034	752,150	1,548,184
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	342,106	296,644	638,750
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	82,690	420,650	503,340

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,218,769	
Development Operation							5,922,694	
Total							21,141,463	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,550	1,733	859	1,449	124	15,714	0	0
Total	11,550	1,733	859	1,449	124	15,714	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America 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

Total food commitment: 31,429 mt

Food insecurity in Central America – particularly in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala – is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The four countries are home to 34 million people, with more than half of them living in poverty. These countries also lie on the isthmus between North and South America. Their geographic location exposes them to hurricanes, floods, droughts and earthquakes. Changes in weather patterns over the past decade have resulted in more frequent droughts followed by increased hurricane activity. These events damage road infrastructure, soils and agricultural outputs, deteriorating the food security of affected populations.

Rural areas and poor populations are more vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts and flash flooding, because of the high percentage of households that depend on subsistence farming or daily agricultural wage labour for their food and income. Recurrent disasters cause crop losses, especially for maize, which is the main staple food in the four countries. Damage to infrastructure often cuts off access to major roads, limiting access to markets. As a result, affected populations obtain lower harvests and income while becoming more dependent on food purchases.

The four countries account for approximately 96 percent of undernourished individuals in Central America, of which 59 percent are in Guatemala. Undernutrition among children under 5 is significantly worse in rural and indigenous areas where rates are often more than double those in urban areas. Chronic undernutrition is also very high in these areas. Anaemia affects one out of three children under 5 and up to 40 and 55 percent of children under 2 in some areas of El Salvador and Guatemala respectively.

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A regional PRRO has proved to be an effective tool to respond promptly to a variety of shocks in the four countries, while enabling country offices to work with government counterparts to strengthen their capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies. This PRRO responds effectively to the many small and medium-sized emergencies in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations.

The regional nature and the two-pronged approach of the PRRO, relief and recovery, allows WFP to react in a coordinated and flexible manner to the needs of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent disasters such as hurricanes, which often have a transnational impact. Some communities may need immediate assistance due to a sudden crisis while elsewhere in the region other groups may require support to recover from a previous disaster. Assistance will be provided through emergency general food distribution and early recovery activities in the form of food for assets and food for training which are defined based on experiences of the countries and are adapted to each emergency situation. This PRRO contributes to MDG1 and its main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support to the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200141: "School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$3,929,650

The school feeding programmes act as a safety net in support of vulnerable schoolchildren and their families and contribute to breaking the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger through better access to education, better learning, and better nutrition and health. These programmes are recognized as powerful and effective social safety nets in response to the effects of the global financial crisis in the LAC region.

National governments require support to strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the quality and sustainability of their school feeding programmes to ensure that the full range of associated benefits reach all vulnerable students. Policy leaders and practitioners of school feeding programmes in the region have directly requested WFP to lead a regional initiative to improve the required national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes.

This three-year non-food based regional initiative enables WFP to organize and provide technical assistance to governments in all 12 countries in LAC where WFP operates. The

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project uses a new tool based on good practices for quality and sustainable school feeding programmes to assist governments in identifying and assess areas that affect the quality and sustainability of their national school feeding programmes.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project is being carried out through a three-phase implementation process. Phase 1 provides assistance to governments to analyze capacity gaps within their national school feeding programmes. Phase 2 will facilitate and provide technical assistance to elaborate on national multi-sector plans to tackle the prioritized capacity gaps. Phase 3 will focus on the implementation of these national plans in each of the 12 countries through South-South cooperation between participating WFP country offices and from exemplary national school feeding programmes implemented in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Successful outcomes in the Dominican Republic show the added value of strong participation and collaboration with sister United Nations agencies such as UNDP and UNICEF.

As a result of this regional project, WFP will validate its “Eight Quality Standards” for sustainable school feeding programmes; identify the main school feeding programme components that require improved quality and sustainability in the participating countries; strengthen the regional knowledge base of successful experiences, scientific knowledge, cost analysis, models, tools and guidelines; and support the implementation of 12 national plans to address and bridge capacity needs for school feeding programmes.

The preparation of national plans will also help to highlight the importance of including school feeding programmes within a country's social protection policy framework. The project is in line with WFP's priorities that recognize the importance of non-food projects as a mechanism for WFP to engage governments to strengthen national safety nets.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	150,000
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	300,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	20
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	20

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200271: "A Comprehensive Approach to Scaling Up Nutrition in Central America and Dominican Republic"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$20,000,000

The regional bureau is currently working with eight governments (Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica and Belize) and partners to elaborate on a new sub-regional capacity-development project to address undernutrition in the region among children under 2 and PLW. This effort builds on the experience that WFP has gained through implementing the regional initiative "Towards the Eradication of Child Undernutrition" and takes a preventive approach with special attention to vulnerable groups

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such as indigenous and afro-descendant populations.

The objective of the project is to strengthen commitments and national capacity to design and implement multi-sectoral policies and programmes in the area of nutrition and to achieve measurable effects in children under 2 and PLW. During the project formulation WFP seeks to work with partners to integrate the following components:

- advocacy and formalization of strategic alliances;
- scale up of provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) including strengthening local capacity to develop, produce, transport, store and distribute MNPs;
- scale up of provision of ready-to-use food supplements (RUFs) including strengthening local capacity to develop, produce, transport, store and distribute fortified RUFs; and
- social education, communication and counselling on adequate nutrition.

The project is in line with WFP's Strategic Plan 2008–2013, and WFP and United Nations operational guidance on capacity development. The project's capacity-development approach is needs-based, responding to specific governments' requests and is consistent with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. It supports governments' efforts to achieve MDG1. The national proposals and plans of action which are currently under development will serve as the basis for the development of WFP's regional project document. It will outline WFP's technical support role and define the indicators that address the aforementioned strategic objectives in particular as they relate to the prevention of stunting.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	200

(d) Special Operations

None

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Country Background

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has the second highest level of inequality in Latin America with a Gini coefficient of 0.6. Social and economic exclusion make rural and indigenous populations particularly vulnerable. The per capita gross national income is US\$1,790 and the country ranks 95 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Bolivia has a population of 10.4 million with 60 percent living under the poverty line and 76 percent living in rural areas. Lack of access to food due to low income levels is the main cause of food insecurity. Thirty-eight percent of the total population, and up to 62 percent in rural areas, have incomes that are insufficient to meet their basic food needs. Sixty-five percent of rural households cannot afford the minimum caloric intake and 90 percent have micronutrient deficiencies.



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. According to WFP's 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, stunting prevalence is more than 47 percent among the most food-insecure municipalities. In addition, micronutrient deficiencies are also concerning – anaemia among children under 5 is at 61 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.

Social exclusion is most clearly noted in educational disparities making the achievement of MDG2 in Bolivia 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 school-age girls do not attend school.

Recurrent natural disasters, coupled with the food crisis, have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in Bolivia, particularly in the most food-insecure areas. In the last six years, Bolivia has experienced five major natural disasters that have affected the livelihoods of more than 700,000 people. Those already struggling to meet their daily food and nutrient needs were faced with unprecedented increases in food prices. The most affected groups were subsistence farmers and indigenous people already suffering from food insecurity and whose crops have been continuously ravaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bolivia

In Bolivia, WFP works to reduce child undernutrition, increase access to education and build capacity in emergency preparedness and response. It continuously assists the Government in improving its main food-based assistance programmes while providing technical assistance to ensure sustainability.

WFP's five-year country programme (CP) that started in 2008 was developed in alignment with the “National Development Plan” and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to support the Government's efforts to eradicate malnutrition, increase

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access to education and emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Bolivian Government in its efforts to achieve MDGs 1 through 4. Activities through the CP directly contribute to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger to achieve MDG1. Through the CP, WFP supports the “National School Feeding Programme” to promote universal primary education in support of MDG2. By promoting access to education for girls, WFP activities support gender equality and the empowerment of women to achieve MDG3. Through its integrated programmes for children 2 to 6 years old, it works to reduce child mortality to achieve MDG4.

WFP Bolivia is implementing two United Nations joint projects to support the Government’s “Zero Malnutrition Multi-Sector Programme (ZMMP)” and the ecological productive sector under the MDG Achievement Fund.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							4,278,836	
Total							4,278,836	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,362	122	450	0	357	3,291	176,444	31,500
Total	2,362	122	450	0	357	3,291	176,444	31,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 17,533 mt/US\$176,444/US\$31,500

The CP was drafted following the “Common Country Assessment” and in line with 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. Both activities include capacity development, such as the support to the eradication of malnutrition in children and mothers in line with the Government's ZMMP, and the national “School Complementary Feeding Programme”. Activity 3 consists of technical assistance in emergency preparedness

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and response.

The intended CP outcomes are to enhance the Government's ability to quickly respond to natural disasters or conflict situations and to contribute to the reduction of child malnutrition through efforts aimed at improving enrolment, attendance and the capacity of schoolchildren to concentrate and learn.

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 children between 2 to 5 years of age that attend pre-schools in 52 of the most food-insecure municipalities targeted by the ZMMP through on-site food assistance and by enhancing the Government's technical capacity to implement nutrition programmes. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes are: i) increased nutritional knowledge and integrated care for children under 6, and for mothers of vulnerable children under 6; and ii) increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and implement the ZMMP. The food basket consists of vegetable oil and wheat flour, lentils, maize flour, rice and salt. The regional Government, municipalities and parents complement WFP rations with other products including fresh food.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	21,744	23,256	45,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	21,744	23,256	45,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,400

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 children 6 to 14 years of age 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. This supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 and the expected outcomes are: i) increased enrolment, improved attendance and the capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools; and ii) increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out school feeding programmes.

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 vegetable

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gardens and small livestock projects in schools. This programme provides two daily meals, breakfast and lunch, in selected schools. The food basket includes vegetable oil, wheat flour, maize flour, rice and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	41,246	44,520	85,766
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	38,400	41,600	80,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4				
School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days			%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP			school	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 support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, Activity 3 of the CP aims to enhance risk management capacities at 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 long-term solutions to undernutrition. The expected outcome is increased government capacities 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, impact evaluations, emergency needs assessments, project formulation and integrated programmes for early response.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2				
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness				
Number of contingency plans created			contingency pla	4
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			tool	4
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning			staff member	100
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management			staff member	100

Colombia

Country Background

Colombia is the third most populous country in Latin America, with an estimated population of 46.4 million, of which 75 percent live in urban areas. Despite its upper middle-income country status, Colombia has one of the highest levels of income inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean, ranking eighth world-wide. In 2010, 45 percent of the population, 21 million, lived in poverty and 16 percent, 7.3 million, in extreme poverty. Poverty rates are higher in specific regions, particularly among Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups, reaching up to 64 percent in rural areas.



Colombia's 50-year conflict hampers economic growth, threatens vital infrastructure, displaces populations, erodes social and cultural cohesion, and generates enormous fiscal costs. At the end of 2010, 3.6 million people had been displaced according to the Colombian Government, or 5.2 million according to the Independent Observatory on Human Rights and Displacement. While numbers have decreased over the past three years, there are still on average 150,000 new IDPs each year of which 75 percent are women and children. Indigenous people and Afro-Colombian groups are disproportionately affected by violence and displacement. In order to address social injustices that have risen during the country's civil conflict, Congress approved the "Victims and Land Restitution Law" in 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Colombia

WFP aims to protect and help restore the livelihoods of displaced people and other populations affected by violence in Colombia by increasing their ability to meet food needs and to manage shocks; provide immediate food assistance to recently displaced persons and other vulnerable groups; support the improvement of the nutritional status of targeted populations, and support access to education for the displaced and at risk populations.

Through a PRRO, WFP contributes to reducing chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia among IDPs and vulnerable people affected by violence who are not covered by government programmes. Operations also allow WFP to reduce gaps in assistance as well as identifying and transferring these beneficiaries to government programmes. The Government contributes complementary resources to support project activities.

WFP also works with the Government of Colombia and regional entities to assist in the development of their "Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Plans". WFP-focused advocacy and sensitization strategies have contributed towards the inclusion of FSN as a priority in Colombian public policy and legislation. Two trust funds, signed with the Government, support project activities through: the provision of super cereal; non-food items to complement food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFW/FFT) projects; resources for capacity-development activities with implementing partners, and resources for the PRRO information and monitoring systems.

WFP Colombia supports the achievement of MDG1 by providing food assistance to displaced

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persons and other vulnerable groups affected by violence; and by advocating for the positioning of food security and nutrition as priority themes in the national agendas. WFP works to achieve MDG2 by supporting access to education for displaced and at-risk populations and MDG3 by promoting gender equality. WFP is providing food assistance and facilitating access to health facilities of IDP children under 6 in line with MDG4. MDG5 is addressed by assisting and facilitating access to health facilities of pregnant and lactating IDP women. WFP's support of MDG6 is provided by working on the prevention of HIV.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,753,787	
Total							19,753,787	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,715	2,703	1,586	8	992	13,003	1,291,349	0
Total	7,715	2,703	1,586	8	992	13,003	1,291,349	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Colombia PRRO 200148: "Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total Food/Cash Commitment: 26,006 mt/US\$1,905,181

This PRRO targets new IDPs and other persons affected by violence facing severe food insecurity, particularly Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups; and moderately food-insecure IDPs who have been displaced for a longer time period and/or are in the process of returning to their places of origin.

The operation aims to create the conditions for a more sustainable process to recovery and rehabilitation by providing an integral package of assistance with a household focus ranging from relief to recovery for the same families over a one-year period. Initial emergency food distributions are accompanied by support to school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5. Vouchers ensure PLW have more access to a diversified food basket that includes animal protein and vegetables. In line with government programmes, households benefit from work and training opportunities that are made available at specific times during the 12-month cycle, allowing for income-generating activities. Extremely vulnerable indigenous households will benefit from a differentiated approach through community-based activities to meet their specific needs. Moderately food-insecure persons displaced for three or more years with high dependency ratios will participate in FFW/FFT activities as they move towards self-sufficiency. The food basket consists of rice,

Colombia

pulses, vegetable oil, wheat flour, and sugar for all modalities. In addition, bienestarina and micronutrient powder is provided to children.

This PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. It aims to improve access to food and dietary diversity of highly vulnerable population groups affected by displacement and violence, who face limited access to other types of programmes. Support of WFP Strategic Objective 1 will include:

- providing a comprehensive emergency assistance package, including linking them to government programmes;
- to address micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anaemia in children and prevent a further deterioration of their nutritional condition; and
- to support access to primary school education of IDP children and the return to school of violence-affected children in remote targeted areas through emergency school meals.

Support of WFP Strategic Objective 3 will include the recovery and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations affected by displacement and violence by strengthening livelihoods and asset base for self-sufficiency; and fostering their inclusion into national social protection programmes.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	144,878	140,122	285,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	114,642	110,358	225,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	14,000	34,300	48,300
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	15,774	16,226	32,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	14,488	14,012	28,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	14,488	14,012	28,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	7,000		7,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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.

Colombia

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,004
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4,608
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	490
Number of IDP children assisted by WFP	IDP child	26,591
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	77
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	134
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	10,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	200
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	7,400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	1,100
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	20,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	7,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	7,000
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	15,300
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	24,900

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

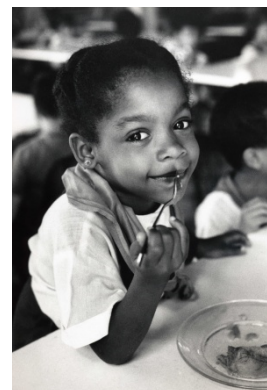
(d) Special Operations

None

Cuba

Country Background

Cuba imports 80 percent of its national food requirements. The basic food basket is subsidized by the Government and distributed equally to all Cubans. This basket 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, the Cuban population relies on access to a scarce number of 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 country's biggest public health issue. According to studies conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene in 2008, anaemia prevalence in the eastern region was 40 percent among children under 2 and 12 percent among children between 2 to 5 years of age. The Cuban Government considers the high rates of anaemia to be a major public health problem and has therefore designed a National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPCPA) focused on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutritional education; WFP is present in the five eastern provinces identified as most vulnerable to food insecurity where interventions support the NPCPA. In addition, the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cuba, indicates that children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the elderly and handicapped people remain vulnerable and in need of special support.



Cuba has yet to fully recover from the severe crisis of the nineties that dramatically reduced the population's average daily caloric intake. The combined effects of the global financial crisis, the losses caused by the 2008 hurricane season, the increase in global food prices as well as low productivity levels plunged the country into a new financial crisis affecting Cuba's social safety nets. In response, the Government approved a package of more than 300 reforms in 2011 to modify its economic model, including measures such as reducing the government-employed labour force by 20 percent and cutting social benefits and state subsidies. Increasing domestic production is a strategic priority under these reforms in order to substitute imports, mainly of food. Cuba spends more than US\$1.5 billion per year on food imports which is financially unsustainable.

The warm temperatures of the Caribbean Sea and Cuba's location make the country prone to frequent hurricanes between September and October. On the other hand, drought caused by almost three years of poor rains has limited national food production in the first half of 2011, thus production is below the planned figures. The country faces significant challenges to overcome the current crisis as well as challenges arising from structural causes; these will likely not be overcome within the next five years.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cuba

WFP's 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 works to support the Cuban Government's goal to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods.

Cuba

To address these food security challenges, WFP is implementing two projects: a development project and a joint programme with UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Through the development project, WFP provides nutritional support through the distribution of iron-rich food and seeks to enhance the capacity to locally produce these foods. The WFP capacity-development component has the following purposes: (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 of these activities to the Cuban Government. Through the joint programme, WFP supports the fight against anaemia in vulnerable groups to increase availability and the physical and economic accessibility of micronutrient-rich food for children under 5. The joint programme intends to strengthen the surveillance and monitoring mechanisms for food, nutrition and anaemia.

These activities support MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and are in line with the 2008–2012 UNDAF. By improving the nutritional habits of beneficiaries, the development project helps to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger supporting MDG1. By contributing to the reduction of anaemia prevalence amongst children, the joint programme directly addresses the reduction of child mortality to achieve MDG4; and by improving maternal health and contributing to improved feeding habits of PLW, WFP operations directly address MDG5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012									
								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation								1,727,007	
Total								1,727,007	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
DEV	0	0	0	2,461	0	2,461	0	18,000	
Total	0	0	0	2,461	0	2,461	0	18,000	

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

None

Cuba

(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/capacity augmentation commitment: 10,889 mt/US\$18,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project supports many of the 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 targeted girls and boys 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 2012, children as part of general food distribution for children under 5 will receive 50 g of super cereal per day. An estimated 49 percent of beneficiaries are female.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	69,303	72,133	141,436
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		141,436	141,436
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories		Mt	2,461
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification		individual	141,436
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/care	85
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	75

(d) Special Operations

None

Ecuador

Country Background

Ecuador is the fourth least populated country in South America with a population of 14 million people, of which 67 percent live in urban areas. According to the 2010 United Nations Human Development Report, the richest 10 percent of the population receives 43 percent of the total income while the poorest 10 percent receives 1 percent. Ecuador is categorized as an emerging and developing economy by the IMF. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Ecuador 77 out of 182 countries.



Malnutrition is a major public health issue, reflected in both the number of chronically malnourished children under 5 at 26 percent, as well as in adults and children under 5 with micronutrient deficiencies. The levels of anaemia in Ecuador are the highest in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region affecting 70 percent of the children among this group.

It is a country of great social, cultural and geographical diversity, with inequality and exclusion continuing to dominate social problems. This diversity is reflected in the demographics of the country with Spanish descendants, indigenous groups and Afro-Ecuadorians comprising the majority of the population. Increasing immigration and refugees from Colombia have added to the demographic mix, increasing social divisions and inequalities in the country.

Ecuador comprises 24 provinces and is divided into four main regions: coastal plain (costa), inter-Andean central highlands (sierra), eastern jungle (oriente) and the Galapagos Islands. Frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, floods and periodic droughts are common phenomena in Ecuador, severely affecting the poor and most vulnerable populations. Many of the most vulnerable in the rural sector earn their living through unstable agriculture, livestock or fishing activities; 14 percent of the total population is engaged in the agricultural sector. In the urban areas the poorest are involved in the informal sector, often as day labourers in informal commerce, construction and agriculture.

The negative spill-over effects from the prolonged internal armed conflict in Colombia continue to strain local and provincial resources, creating social tensions with host communities. The increasing influx of refugees is expected to continue. Refugee populations do not settle in refugee camps. Instead they live within local communities located in border provinces as well as in highland and coastal areas within other provinces. Their geographical location makes access difficult, challenging WFP's ability to reach those most in need of assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ecuador

Through a PRRO, WFP assistance in Ecuador focuses on improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations living in areas prone to chronic malnutrition and affected by natural disasters and climate change, as well as to refugees and asylum seekers. WFP supports seven provinces with high concentrations of refugees. Interventions are in line with

Ecuador

government social policies and the Ecuadorian constitution.

WFP also strengthens emergency preparedness and response activities within Ecuador and in the Andean region by helping to develop protocols for early response for the National Secretariat of Risk Management; and by maintaining response capacity through the WFP Humanitarian Assistance Logistics Centre in case Ecuador or different governments in the region require support.

WFP is in the process of developing a food security and nutrition project that would support local governments' efforts to link smallholder production with public and private sector markets and is also working with local governments to strengthen nutrition training capacities.

The Government of Ecuador is conscious of the effects of climate change on the country and is committed to climate change adaptation, including working with WFP to minimize the risks to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of climate variability. Through a trust fund, WFP is collaborating with the Government to implement a project where the main objective is to reduce the ecosystems' vulnerability and communities' food insecurity, related to the adverse effects of climate change, in the most vulnerable locations of Pichincha Province and the Jubones river basin. All WFP activities in the country contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,195,016	
Total							4,195,016	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	1,022	575	172	0	0	1,769	1,127,385	0
Total	1,022	575	172	0	0	1,769	1,127,385	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ecuador PRRO 200275: "Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 5,538 mt/US\$2,969,364

This PRRO integrates assistance models with an approach to diffuse tensions between Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian communities. It operates in the areas of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Orellana, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Azuay, and

Ecuador

Guayas, with special attention to the three provinces along the Northern border (Carchi, Esmeraldas, and Sucumbíos). In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO has the following specific objectives:

- to improve the food consumption of new asylum seekers and the most vulnerable and dependent Colombian refugees in Ecuador, without creating tensions between Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian populations; and
- to rebuild sustainable livelihoods and the food and nutrition security of Colombian refugees and Ecuadorians, with a special focus on women and those most affected by the conflict in Colombia.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project includes two components: relief and recovery. The relief component is based on general food distribution for newly arrived Colombian refugees and asylum seekers in order to ensure that their immediate food needs are adequately met. It also includes relief assistance in the form of protection and humanitarian support provided by partners, as well as conflict mitigation, which ensures that food assistance does not create tensions in Ecuadorian communities with high concentrations of recently-arrived Colombian refugees. WFP will support socially inclusive and short-term food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities in line with traditional communal cooperative works, *Mingas*, to involve all vulnerable members of the community regardless of nationality.

The recovery component includes neighbourhood and community integration activities. Examples of these activities are: community school-based activities, food and nutrition trainings, local production of nutritious foods and protection of watersheds and water resources. This operation will pay particular attention to the needs of women and refugees by systematically promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and actions that reduce tensions among all vulnerable groups. The project targets three main groups of beneficiaries:

- asylum seekers and persons in need of international assistance and protection;
- vulnerable refugee groups unable to re-establish their livelihoods in Ecuador; and
- Ecuadorian communities with a high concentration of refugees.

The food basket is composed of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and wheat flour. The food ration will be complemented with a US\$20 food voucher per family. The voucher can be exchanged for nutritious foods in preselected local markets and contributes the equivalent of 700 kcal per individual per day. Family food rations for FFA/FFT activities and for vulnerable groups will provide 720 kilocalories per day per person. The school feeding ration will cover a third of the kilocalorie needs of children on a daily basis for 220 days, complemented by fruits, vegetables and other nutritious foods, produced in family or school vegetable gardens.

Ecuador

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,555	19,877	38,432
Number of refugee beneficiaries	12,335	13,917	26,252
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	8,887	9,628	18,515
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,470	1,530	3,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,800	600	2,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,055	945	3,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	17,361	18,071	35,432

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the 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 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	35,432
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	1,005,450
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	38,432
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	community	80
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,000
School Feeding		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	12

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

El Salvador

Country Background

El Salvador is a low-medium income country with 5.7 million inhabitants. It is the most densely populated country in the Americas and is ranked 90 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. However, 35 percent of the population lives in poverty due to extreme inequality in the distribution of wealth. This widespread poverty threatens the food security situation of vulnerable populations. According to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Report, 17.2 percent of rural homes are deprived of food. Undernutrition rates for children under 5 stand at 19 percent nationally; this figure can double in the most vulnerable municipalities of El Salvador. The country is highly dependent on imports and remittances, making the poorest groups highly vulnerable to external shocks.



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 the total country area at risk. During the past ten 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, as well as tropical storm Ida in 2009. Excessive rains caused by La Niña phenomenon generated significant agricultural losses during 2010, with 30–60 percent of the maize and bean harvest affected.

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. Within the framework of WFP's operations and a number of innovative capacity-development initiatives, WFP 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, and the management of WFP's Regional Centre for Humanitarian Response for Central America, which provides assistance to El Salvador and other disaster-affected countries in the region.

WFP activities in the country also contribute directly to MDGs 3, 5 and 6 through trust fund initiatives and programmes in areas such as supplementary feeding, nutritional surveillance, micronutrient supplementation, HIV, nutrition and knowledge management. Since 2008, the national school feeding programme (NSFP) is under the responsibility of the Government of El Salvador through a trust fund. WFP provides procurement, logistics and other capacity-development services to the NSFP and contributes towards the achievement of universal primary education in line with MDG2. Through the Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP helps to link local agricultural productive capacities and procurement activities under its emergency response, nutrition and school meals related activities.

El Salvador

WFP in El Salvador also engages in emergency preparedness activities with its national counterparts, including the development of emergency response protocols and emergency needs assessment procedures and tools, as well as the establishment of a contingency stock in preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,106,479	
Total							3,106,479	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
Total	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America 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

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the El Salvador component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in El Salvador is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in the country.

In response to this situation of vulnerability, this PRRO assists in meeting the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur. This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

El Salvador

The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General-food-distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on emergency food security assessments (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic and nutritional status as well as impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside the GFD activities.

Food-for assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early-recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	46,075	41,425	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	46,075	41,425	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,375	2,000	4,375
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,375	2,000	4,375

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

El Salvador

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	200
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	150
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	60
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	40
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	12
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	120
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	100
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	50
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	50
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	2,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	30
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	60
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	60

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Guatemala

Country Background

Guatemala has a population of 14.4 million people and is ranked 116 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. While the gross national income per capita is US\$2,740 Guatemala is among the highest countries in the world in terms of unequal income distribution.

The chronic undernutrition rate for children under 5 is 50 percent, the highest in the region and the fourth highest in the world. Chronic undernutrition in indigenous areas reaches up to 70 percent. The March 2011 “Emergency Food Security Assessment” (EFSA) identified 80,200 families as being severely food insecure and 255,800 families at risk of falling into severe food insecurity in five of the country's 14 livelihood zones and the department of Santa Rosa. The Mesoamerican Food Security Warning System predicts food and nutritional security will continue to deteriorate due to seasonal low demand for labour, continuation of food price increases, and a decrease in the availability of maize in the market.



Fifty-one percent of the population lives in poverty, and 15 percent in extreme poverty. The most vulnerable groups are indigenous women, girls and boys living in the highlands and the "dry corridor" - a semi-arid zone with continuous periods of droughts, degraded soils and low agricultural yields. Illiteracy is 31 percent in women and reaches up to 59 percent among indigenous women.

Guatemala is also prone to recurrent disasters. The global economic crisis has reduced the influx of remittances, exports, foreign investment, tourism revenues, as well as access to credit, increasing the Government's budget deficit and unemployment and the affecting the overall economic situation. Due to these events, the continuously high food prices and crop failures, the Government of Guatemala declared a “National Nutritional Risk” on 14 April 2011 which refers to a situation that requires preventive action in order to avoid the further deterioration of the nutritional status into an emergency situation. The Government responded by approving the “*Plan Emergente 2011* (Emergent Plan)” composed of four actions: i) determine food availability in each province; ii) send food to the most needed areas; iii) promote nutrition recuperation; and iv) monitoring its evolution.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guatemala

WFP in Guatemala focuses on improving the nutritional status of mothers and children under 5, reducing food insecurity and improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups through increased agricultural productivity and enhanced marketing practices for farmers. This activity supports the “National Strategy to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition”. WFP contributes to MDG1 through the Central America PRRO of which a component is implemented in Guatemala. This PRRO responds effectively to the many small and medium-sized emergencies in the country and provides emergency assistance to vulnerable families affected by natural disasters and shocks. The country programme (CP) aims to reduce chronic undernutrition, improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers, support Purchase for Progress

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(P4P) activities, and strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions to improve food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable people in areas with the highest chronic undernutrition rates. The CP contributes to MDGs 1 through 7.

A P4P trust fund (2009–2013) supported by an international private donor, connects smallholder farmers to maize and bean markets through technical assistance, improved quality, access to credit and inputs, and development of organizational and leadership capacities. P4P provides assistance to smallholder farmers through training, capacity development and improved information systems.

Additionally, WFP is participating in a MDG-Fund joint programme with UNICEF, UNFPA, Pan American Health Organization and FAO to improve the situation of children, food security and nutrition in Totonicapán province. WFP is responsible for the development of plans at the municipal level and advocacy with community actors to develop productive activities to reduce stunting and food insecurity. In addition, WFP facilitates the development of a mother-to-mother support net to improve infant and young child feeding practices.

WFP is also preparing a project on climate change and disaster risk reduction to benefit families living in the dry corridor and who are food insecure. Acute malnutrition of children under 5 living in the dry corridor significantly increases during every lean season from May–September. The project aims to cover the drought areas classified as very high and extremely high, and to work with the indigenous population of the area. Technical approaches integrate watershed management techniques in micro-basins or concentrated areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,123,540	
Development Operation							12,472,220	
Total							16,595,760	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
DEV	7,630	1,024	464	1,784	0	10,902	526,954	0
Total	10,518	1,457	679	2,146	31	14,831	526,954	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America 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

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the Guatemala component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Guatemala is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, volcanic eruptions, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in the country.

In response to this situation of vulnerability, this PRRO contributes to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur through relief and recovery components.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status of beneficiaries and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventative measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions support WFP Strategic Objective 1.

The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General food distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on emergency food security assessment (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic and nutritional status, and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside the GFD activities.

Food-for-assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early-recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	48,125	39,375	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,750	2,625	4,375
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,750	2,625	4,375
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080	
Number of days rations were provided	day	60	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150	
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	5	
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	267	
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	6	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 21,160 mt/US\$526,954

The objective of this CP is to reduce the chronic undernutrition and food insecurity of the most vulnerable people in targeted areas. This CP supports government policies related to reducing undernutrition such as, 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 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2010–2014) that prioritizes food security and chronic undernutrition. This CP recognizes that undernutrition may arise from immediate and underlying causes. Immediate causes can include inadequate dietary intake and disease while underlying causes include food access, inadequate maternal and child care practices, and poor water and sanitation. Through its four activities this CP seeks to:

- reduce chronic undernutrition among children under 3 through GFD activities;

Guatemala

- improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers with FFA/FFT activities to increase their agricultural production;
- connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses to markets through P4P, increasing incomes and enhancing food security; and
- strengthen the capacities of government institutions to implement food-based assistance programmes, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, improve the nutrition of people living with HIV and enhance emergency preparedness and response.

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, Vitacereal, to children 6–36 months of age and pregnant and lactating women that attend health posts and community centres in rural areas. As a condition for receiving Vitacereal, beneficiaries must participate in nutrition, health and hygiene trainings. 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 in their communities.

The Ministry of Health, through its institutional services and non-governmental organizations 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 the reduction of chronic undernutrition. WFP is also exploring the feasibility of delivering fortified blended food through the commercial sector in selected areas where the government programme is operational. In support of WFP 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 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,814	16,741	45,555
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	11,390	34,165	45,555

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	380
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	34

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 2: "Improve Livelihoods of Subsistence Farmers"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 12,960 mt

Through this activity, WFP seeks to complement the Government's efforts by improving the livelihoods of subsistence farmer households by promoting sustainable livelihoods through FFA and FFT modalities. The targeting criteria for participants is as follows: households with less than one hectare of arable land, few natural assets, no irrigation, limited literacy levels, little knowledge of best agricultural practices, restricted or no access to physical or financial capital, and poor production of staple grains.

At the early stage of the activity, 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. Food-for-assets 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 fields and gardens/households), 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 super cereal. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	150
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields		farmer	5,000
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		training session	6

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 3: "Purchase for Progress"

Duration: 01 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$2,899,700

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

Project activities include the establishment of demonstration plots and technical assistance throughout the crop cycle, 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. The promotion of gender equality emphasizes the role of women in decision-making positions, gender-friendly planning of events and building on attitudes toward eradication of discrimination and violence. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project's outcomes are:

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	23
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	4,841
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	25
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	1,000

Guatemala

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$999,915

Through this activity WFP works with partners to enhance national capacities on gender, school meals, emergency preparedness and response, micronutrients and HIV. 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 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* (The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction), the Ministry of Agriculture, and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, in the area of risk management to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. WFP works with other United Nations agencies and several NGOs in carrying out this activity. WFP also continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education primarily on improving the quality and efficiency of the national school meals 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 WFP Strategic Objective 5, this activity's expected outcomes are:

- enhanced capacities of government institutions in the design, management and implementation of policies and programmes related to reducing chronic undernutrition;
- the provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net programmes;
- enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and
- early warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems, in place, in targeted communities, with WFP capacity-development support.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5				
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity			project	3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices			staff member	100
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices			staff member	30

Guatemala

Guatemala DEV 200348: "Building Capacities to Adapt and Overcome the Global Climate Change and Improve Food and Nutritional Security in the Degraded Areas in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 26,880 mt

The project aims to support disadvantaged farmers living in the dry corridor of Guatemala to develop their capacities to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, while improving their food security. The dry corridor affects eight of the 22 departments of Guatemala equivalent to 10 percent of the national territory. In coordination with government institutions, the project follows the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources policy in reducing the effects of extreme climate change and strengthening the capacity of the population in adapting to climate change. It also aims to achieve MDG7 and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. The project aims at benefiting families and individuals and has four components:

- strengthen the capacity in recovering natural resources and water availability;
- food production and diversification for household consumption and income generation;
- improving skills in management and conservation of soil and water for sustainable agriculture; and
- strengthen the ownership of appropriate management and conservation of natural resources by training local populations.

The project will also bring a high level of recognition and appreciation to women for their role in community development. The participants will learn how to best adapt to and mitigate climate change and its negative impacts. They will engage in new agricultural technologies that will increase crop yields. In turn, the surplus crops from their fields or kitchen gardens will become an income generating item. The five-year project will be implemented by WFP and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources starting in 2012.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	50,300	49,700	100,000
	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	5,000	5,000	10,000

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

Guatemala

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	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)	Ha	300
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	4,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,120
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	400
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	4,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	20,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Haiti

Country Background

Haiti is ranked 145 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Humanitarian Development Index. It is the poorest country in the western hemisphere with 55 percent of its population living below the poverty line, on less than US\$1.25 a day. More than 70 percent have no access to health care and only 50 percent to potable water. Between 3 and 6 percent of children under 5 suffer from global acute malnutrition and 18 to 32 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. In addition, 61 percent of children 6–59 months and 46 percent of women 15–49 years of age suffer from anaemia.



On 12 January 2010, an earthquake struck the capital Port-au-Prince, as well as the towns of Leogane and Jacmel. The catastrophe left an estimated 230,000 people dead and 2.3 million displaced. Over 600,000 people are still homeless and living in tented camps in Port-au-Prince. The earthquake destroyed infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and houses. The already poor road network was severely damaged, hampering access to markets, health and education services. Government institutions suffered enormous human and capital losses.

Situated in a corridor of major tropical storms and hurricanes with a topography made up of steep and deforested hillsides and flood-prone areas, Haiti is particularly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. The earthquake, extreme weather events and the steep rise in food and fuel prices has forced already vulnerable populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms which increase food insecurity and malnutrition. Based on the August 2010 “Emergency Food Security Assessment”, out of a population of 10 million people, an estimated 2.5 to 3.3 million people are food insecure. As the country works to recover from the earthquake, natural disasters including hurricanes, combined with the recent cholera outbreak continue to pose severe threats to the country.

Haiti is a fragile state historically affected by high insecurity and political instability. A peacemaking mission, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, has been deployed since 2004 and WFP activities are a key component of the integrated mission's efforts at stabilizing the country. High food prices in 2008 led to violent clashes and the ousting of the then Prime Minister. Confronted once again with high prices, compounded with the impact of the 2010 earthquake, and a protracted political vacuum, WFP action in 2012 builds on lessons learned from 2008 onwards to help maintain stability by strengthening food security.

Despite progress towards stabilized and sustained economic development since 2004, employment remains a major issue. Social protection programmes are key interventions for addressing vulnerability. In March 2010, the Government approved the “Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti” to focus on disaster preparedness, watershed management, improved agricultural production, implementation of labour-intensive activities, school meals and the creation of social protection networks. The United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (UNISF) supports these priorities to help Haiti achieve stability and reconstruction.

Haiti

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Haiti

WFP's activities in Haiti focus on strengthening the country's ability to prepare for, assess, and respond to food insecurity caused by natural disasters and other shocks through social safety nets and productive safety net programmes. They also support countrywide emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP invests in nutrition, school-based social protection measures, provides cash and food-based support to vulnerable groups, and emergency food assistance. At the same time, WFP works with the Government to build the necessary local capacity and reinforce local ownership within a number of social protection programmes. WFP's assistance in Haiti supports the recovery efforts in the framework of the Government's action plan and of UNISF.

WFP implements its social safety-net activities through a PRRO, absorbing the recovery components of the post-earthquake EMOP, and a development project that focuses on school meals in the areas not directly affected by the earthquake. WFP will continue to assist the Government in promoting a sustainable school meals project, with WFP's local purchases linking school meals to local agricultural production and processed commodities. Moreover, a two-year special operation seeks to increase the country's storage capacity and allow swift post-disaster response. WFP is also supporting local agricultural production and processed commodities. Through a trust fund, WFP is procuring milk for children during three school years from 2010 through to 2013, carrying out procurement functions on behalf of the Government and supervising the process.

WFP operations in Haiti address MDGs 1 through 5 and MDG8. By providing life saving emergency food rations in the immediate aftermath of a disaster WFP will achieve MDG1. WFP will address MDG2 by providing meals to school-aged children under the school meals programme, and MDG3 will be achieved by promoting gender equality and empowering women. The provision of nutritional supplements to children 6–59 months, and pregnant and lactating women will address MDG 4 and 5 respectively. MDG8 will be addressed by developing a global partnership for development.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								107,435,476
Development Operation								23,450,057
Special Operation								6,953,575
Total								137,839,108
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	40,317	9,339	4,529	6,256	1,452	61,893	15,181,858	0
DEV	11,057	2,765	922	0	507	15,251	0	986,070
Total	51,374	12,104	5,451	6,256	1,959	77,144	15,181,858	986,070

Haiti

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Haiti PRRO 108440: "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 143,956 mt/US\$32,611,968

The PRRO supports Haiti's sustained recovery from recurrent shocks, including the 2008 series of hurricanes and tropical storms, and the devastating earthquake in January 2010. With this operation, WFP supports and strengthens communities' resiliency to shocks through disaster preparedness activities designed to enhance the local capacity to address food insecurity. WFP supports the development of social protection programmes and universal access to primary education through school meals, cash for assets (CFA), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition activities. In addition, WFP will work with key partners to increase the local production of basic commodities and fortified complementary foods. Through the development and reinforcement of humanitarian warehousing, transport and the humanitarian response fleet, WFP continues to build capacity in emergency response. This operation addresses all of WFP Strategic Objectives, but with a primary of focus on Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

For the 2011–2012 school year, in conjunction with the Government's "Universal Access to Primary Education" plan, WFP will provide food assistance to schools and will continue to assist the Government in promoting sustainable school meals with WFP's local purchases, linking school meals to local agricultural production. School meals beneficiaries will receive a food basket of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Moreover, WFP plans to support reconstruction and local income levels through CFA 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. The food basket for these activities is composed of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

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-protection programmes. Nutrition interventions ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive adequate micronutrient support through fortified food and supplements. Pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLHIV) receive super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Children under 5 receive plumpy'sup and the family of HIV clients will receive rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

General food distribution will be implemented in case of sudden natural disasters, such as hurricanes or tropical storms, which are very frequent in Haiti. During the hurricane season

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WFP will preposition stocks of high-energy biscuits, rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to provide assistance to those directly affected in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

The main outcomes of WFP's assistance are:

- the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations are met in a timely manner;
- enhanced community and household resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, and livelihoods are built and restored; and
- 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 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,040,929	943,071	1,984,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	265,362	251,638	517,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	48,500	178,200	226,700
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	24,000	36,000	60,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	308,423	306,578	615,001
Number of children given take-home rations	77,106	76,644	153,750
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	77,106	76,644	153,750
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	40,810	36,190	77,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	136,498	125,998	262,496

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,469
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	17,579,804
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	1
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	120
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	369
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	515,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	1,011
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	1
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,853
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Haiti DEV 200150: "Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 45,753 mt/US\$986,070

This development project supports the Haitian Government's long term policy to ensure basic education for all children. Implemented in the five departments not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake (Artibonite, Centre, Nord, Nord-Est et Nord-Ouest) this project aims at keeping children in school at the primary education level and to improve their educational and nutritional status. WFP's food basket consisting of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder is designed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia. In addition, the project will include an important component of national capacity development with four complementary themes:

- assistance in formulating national policies on school feeding and local purchase;
- contribution to the establishment of a legal and institutional framework linking the "National School Feeding Program" (PNCS) and the Ministry of Education;
- support for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system of PNCS and its partners; and
- contribution to the expansion of opportunities to supply locally-produced food in schools.

This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and is in line with the "National Plan for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti", "*Vers la Refondation du Système Éducatif Haïtien Plan Opérationnel 2010-2015* (Operational Plan for the Re-Establishment of the

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Educational System)” and the “National Investment Plan” from the Ministry of Agriculture. It is also part of the new UNISF, with reference to the strategic objective on social and economic reconstruction.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	265,000	220,000	485,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	265,000	220,000	485,000
Number of children given take-home rations	265,000	220,000	485,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	265,000	220,000	485,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	1,011
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	1
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	1,750
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		farmer group	12

(d) Special Operations

Haiti SO 200349: "Logistics Capacity Building and Construction of Permanent Warehouses in Support of the Humanitarian Community"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$11,347,623

The main operational objective of this special operation is to increase the storage capacity in Haiti in order to ensure that WFP and the humanitarian community can respond effectively to emergencies, and that regular safety-net activities are supported by the unimpeded supply of food and non-food relief items. Stocks positioned in strategic locations will allow for a rapid, flexible response. The warehouse network will be one of the most important contingency preparedness assets available to the humanitarian community for disaster preparedness and at the same time will contribute to the long-term development of the country by supporting important social safety-net programs. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Safe, secure, weather resistant and earthquake proof warehousing facilities will be constructed in six strategic locations across the country: Cap Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel, Les Cayes, Hinche and Petit-Goave. The warehouse network will provide sufficient warehousing capacity for the humanitarian community for contingency assets to respond to sudden natural disasters under the cluster approach as well as provide storage space for WFP programmes such as school meals, nutrition, and FFA and CFA.

The network will also indirectly contribute to national capacity development by building critical warehousing capacity as the long-term goal is to hand over humanitarian storage

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facilities to the Government of Haiti. The warehouses may also be used to store food for Haiti's national school meals programme and to support the development of local purchase initiatives. The creation of the warehouse network will allow WFP to consolidate warehouse facilities used to store both food and non-food items for WFP logistics, logistics cluster and partners in sub-offices in one centralized warehouse location in each region, thus reducing overall costs. In addition, WFP is looking into the possibility of building the warehouses on land donated by the Haitian Government.

An outcome of building the warehouse network will be the knowledge sharing of good practices in construction. The project aims to make the latest cyclone and earthquake proof construction techniques public through a working group composed of engineering students from various universities in Haiti, Haitian construction companies and the WFP engineering team. Furthermore, this operation will provide employment opportunities to Haitian workers.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Logs)		
Total storage space made available (m3)	m3	60,000
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	35,000

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Country Background

Honduras has a population of eight million people and is ranked 106 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to ongoing droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the "dry corridor". Indeed, FAO estimates that 1.5 million Hondurans are malnourished. According to the 2005 "National Survey of Living Conditions", chronic malnutrition affects 27 percent of children under 5. The stunting rate is 25 percent overall while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in rural areas is 34 percent, three times greater than what is observed in urban areas. In June 2010, 9 percent of children under 5 were affected by acute malnutrition in the southern region.



There is considerable inequity in the education sector; the illiteracy rate is 27 percent in rural areas and 10 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, and most live in suburban marginal areas. The drop-out rate is attributed to poverty as families cannot afford to buy school supplies, clothing or shoes. The HIV epidemic is a serious and growing threat for the country. According to 2010 data from the Ministry of Health, it is estimated that 0.70 percent of the population lives with HIV.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Honduras

Through the regional PRRO, WFP Honduras provides emergency assistance to vulnerable families affected by natural disasters and shocks. WFP also implements a country programme (CP) which was developed in consultation with the Government. The CP is aligned with national development plans, the recent food security and nutrition strategy, and the Bonus 10,000 cash transfer social safety net programme which targets the most vulnerable population. The CP was designed to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, and to improve human development factors including health, nutrition and education.

WFP and the Government of Honduras have established trust funds to support the food-based programmes; the largest trust fund aims at increasing coverage to the National School Feeding Programme. WFP focuses on the most food-insecure areas, allowing the Government to expand the school meals programme in other parts of the country to cover 86 percent of primary schools. It is the largest safety-net programme in Honduras thus, WFP resources have contributed to leveraging contributions from the Government and the private sector. Transport related costs for this project are also managed through trust funds established to support and manage the logistic activities for each CP component.

In addition, WFP is working to link smallholder farmer organizations to markets through the Purchase for Progress initiative (P4P). P4P offers market opportunities to smallholder farmer organizations by purchasing maize and beans which will be used to supply the National School Feeding Programme managed by WFP and funded by the Government of Honduras.

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In Honduras, WFP activities contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Both the PRRO and CP work to eradicate poverty and hunger to achieve MDG1. The CP works to achieve universal primary education through the Government's school feeding programme to address MDG2. WFP will address MDG4 with activities that help to reduce child mortality by reducing chronic undernutrition rates and anaemia among children under 5. The CP addresses MDG5 by providing support to improve maternal health through interventions aimed at reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age. The CP supports activities that address HIV, malaria and other diseases through assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) in support of MDG6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,660,952	
Development Operation							5,209,289	
Total							8,870,241	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
DEV	2,763	780	293	1,165	26	5,026	224,426	0
Total	5,651	1,213	508	1,527	57	8,955	224,426	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America 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

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the Honduras component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Honduras is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in this country. In response, this PRRO contributes to meeting the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutrition status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur. This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket

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supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General-food-distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic, nutritional status and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside GFD activities.

Food-for-assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	48,529	38,971	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	48,529	38,971	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	250	250	500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,757	1,618	4,375

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	15
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	140
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	30
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	10,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Honduras CP 200240: "Country Programme - Honduras (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project/cash commitment: 27,134 mt/US\$224,426

An evaluation of the 2008–2011 CP recommended improvements such as enhancing the effectiveness of interventions targeting children during the critical “1,000-day window of opportunity” in support of “1,000 Days Movement”, and greater attention to capacity development with a view to the gradual hand-over of the joint school feeding programme.

Government support for school feeding has increased since 2004 to include more primary schoolchildren; WFP assists the Government by providing assistance to a portion of these children. The government-funded school feeding programme is administered through a trust fund and WFP provides technical support for procurement and logistics. This CP will target the most vulnerable populations in the southern and western regions, which are the poorest and most food-insecure. The CP’s objectives are to:

- enhance children's opportunities to complete primary education;
- prevent and reduce undernutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy; and
- build communities' resilience to climate-related disasters through diversification of livelihoods.

There are three components: i) school feeding; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; and iii) agro-forestry and watershed management for the adaptation to climate-related shocks. The CP will develop capacities among government counterparts to enable an eventual hand-over, particularly of the school feeding programme. The CP is also aligned with interventions

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on food security, nutrition, education, HIV and climate change in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012–2016 and supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 12,030 mt

School feeding will support the Government in increasing access to pre-school and primary education for children and improving the health of primary schoolchildren. The schools will be in areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity, low enrolment and attendance rates, and high drop-out rates. Children will receive a daily cooked meal throughout the school year in 2,190 schools. WFP's school feeding will focus on children in the dry corridor, complementing the Government's school feeding programme in most other parts of the country.

School feeding is aligned with WFP's 2009 "School Feeding Policy" and the 2008 "National Education Sector Policy". Complementary school-based activities with UNICEF support an Essential Package of improvements to school buildings, water and sanitation, and de-worming. WFP will measure progress according to its Eight Quality Standards. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Social Development is expected to contribute significant financial resources enhancing the sustainability of the national school feeding programme, a key part of the ownership and eventual hand-over process. Capacity development will be increased and linked with institutional and decentralization plans under the "National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2010–2022" (ENSAN). This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and it aims to accomplish the following outcomes:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- reduced gender gap between boys and girls in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools; and
- enhanced government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme.

The food basket consists of super cereal, vegetable oil, maize, rice, and beans.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	57,723	55,460	113,183
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	57,723	55,460	113,183

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	boy	57,723
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl	55,460
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	219
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	219
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	teacher	6,570
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	4,380
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,190
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	219
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	15

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 9,728 mt

This activity of the CP aims to ensure proper nutrition among children under 5, particularly in the “1,000-day window of opportunity”, and PLW. WFP will also support food-insecure children and adults affected by HIV and their households to improve survival rates and adherence to treatment. In accordance with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, five activities will be carried out.

Through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age in selected food-insecure areas, the project will work towards preventing stunting. The project will also undertake the treatment of underweight children by providing supplementary food for undernourished children 24–59 months of age on the basis of a weight-for-age indicator. Pregnant and lactating women will be treated for malnutrition based on mid-upper arm circumference by providing supplementary food for six months after delivery.

Safety-nets for the families of malnourished children and PLW will also be provided. In the lean season from April–July, the most food-insecure families reduce food consumption by 60 percent, therefore severely food-insecure families with undernourished children or PLW will receive a family ration to ensure nutritional recovery, minimize the sharing of individual rations and encourage attendance at nutrition centres.

Food-insecure or nutrition-insecure anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and their households in selected areas on the basis of nutritional assessments will also be targeted. ART clients will receive a family ration for six months and nutrition counselling that includes

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advice on becoming self-reliant. Rations will be delivered by health centre staff through HIV self-support groups; WFP has been collaborating with the Rand Corporation and the United States' National Institutes of Health on research into the impact of nutrition counselling and food support on ART adherence; the HIV intervention, which is in line with government protocols for ART, will build on lessons learned from this project.

This activity will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health at the departmental and municipal levels, NGOs and United Nations agencies working under the Food Security and Nutrition Coalition for early warning and nutritional surveillance. Capacity development in line with ENSAN will be carried out with the Ministry of Health, particularly measurement of the nutritional status and dissemination of good practices for nutrition interventions. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	22,229	17,851	40,080
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	800	6,549	7,349
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,694	1,641	3,335
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		3,335
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	child		5,043
Number of children under-5 who received deworming tablets	child		1,506
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration		8,830
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		60
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin		400
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee		400
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		5
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member		200

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 3: "Agro-Forestry and Watershed Management for Adaptation to Climate-Related Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 5,376 mt

This activity under the CP, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, focuses on: i) protecting the environment in vulnerable areas and reducing the environmental impact on communities; and ii) diversifying the livelihoods of vulnerable households through tree plantations and conservation. It will be implemented in 45 municipalities in the dry corridor provinces with

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the highest prevalence of food insecurity linked to droughts and floods.

Food-for-assets activities will include protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. They will take place mainly during the lean season. The FFA component was designed in accordance with the Government's "Bonus 10,000 safety net" and ENSAN; it will support the Government's work on enhancing food security through environmental protection schemes and increased food production. A capacity-development plan will be developed with government counterparts to facilitate its eventual hand-over. Activities under this component are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

The modalities of the "Bonus 10,000" programme will be applied; however, beneficiaries will receive food instead of cash because they live in areas where little grain is available during the lean season. WFP will work with the Government to determine the appropriate type of transfer. Participants will be selected in consultation with the Government and selection will use various food security criteria such as reliance on subsistence farming, risk of crop failure, households headed by women, land access and quality, and area farmed. The results will be monitored to inform future programming options.

This activity will be complemented by partners such as the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere and Oxfam. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, super cereal and vegetable oil.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,100	5,700	12,800
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,585	975	2,560

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	600
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	1,280
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	50

Nicaragua

Country Background

Nicaragua is a low income food-deficit country ranked 115 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Nicaragua's gross national income per capita is US\$1,080 while the GDP growth rate has contracted over the past several years. With Nicaragua's main export market linked to the United States, the 2009 recession has further impeded the country's economic growth. Food consumption patterns in Nicaragua have changed due to economic constraints. Nicaraguan families have reduced their meat and dairy consumption, invested less on health and education and in some cases removed their children from school.



Nicaragua's population is predominantly rural, 21 percent of the population are malnourished; 16 percent live on less than US\$1 a day and 42 percent on less than US\$2 a day. The national survey on demographic and health from 2006–2007 states 22 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition; 28 to 38 percent suffer from stunting in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) representing 12 percent of the total population under 5. Children 8 years of age and above work on farms during harvest, which coincides with the final two months of the academic year, and negatively impacts their ability to advance their education.

The country is characterized by recurrent natural disasters; droughts, hurricanes and floods further aggravating food security among the most vulnerable groups. Nicaragua is also prone to earthquakes. The nation's capital is crisscrossed by 18 seismic faults; 25 percent of the infrastructure is considered vulnerable. It is estimated that if an earthquake registering more than 6.9 on the Richter scale occurred in Managua, over 30,000 people would die, and some 120,000 would be injured, over 300,000 left homeless and more than 40,000 homes would be destroyed or severely damaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nicaragua

WFP assists the Government of Nicaragua to strengthen its main national programme "Zero Hunger" by supporting health, education and agricultural activities to food-insecure households. WFP assistance is implemented through a regional PRRO and a country programme (CP), which support food-insecure municipalities located in the rural north and in the RAAN. The CP seeks to break the inter-generational transfer of undernourishment and hunger among the population in this region.

The Central America regional PRRO addresses vulnerable and malnourished groups affected by recurrent natural disasters. WFP strengthens rural household capacities to build more sustainable livelihoods through mother-and-child health (MCH) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities. The CP supports MCH activities, access to education and enhances livelihoods to improve household food security and school meals activities. WFP also implements Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities reaching smallholder farmer's in 13 organizations. P4P's activities help to increase crop yields and improve product quality thus increasing smallholder farmers' revenue and income.

Nicaragua

WFP's activities contribute to MDGs 1 and 4 by providing food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, as well as vulnerable groups affected by natural disasters; MDGs 2 and 3 through school feeding to pre- and primary schoolchildren to support access to education; and MDGs 1 and 3 by improving livelihood skills enabling households to have a more sustainable income source in the future.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,055,185	
Development Operation							5,547,612	
Total							9,602,797	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
DEV	908	967	401	1,238	205	3,718	228,026	97,500
Total	3,796	1,400	616	1,600	236	7,647	228,026	97,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America 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

Total food commitment: 3,929 mt (for the Nicaragua component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Nicaragua is closely related to climate change, natural disasters and poverty; the country is predominately characterized by recurrent natural hazards. Given its geographical location, Nicaragua is prone to hurricanes and consequently more vulnerable to the rapid deterioration of food security among the most disadvantaged population. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by *El Niño* phenomenon, as well as excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security situation in Nicaragua. In response, the PRRO seeks to attend to the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by these recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutrition status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur.

This PRRO has two main components, relief and recovery. The relief component focuses on the immediate emergency response through a general food distribution (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic

Nicaragua

Objective 1. The recovery component which is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, focuses on early recovery activities which will be implemented to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) interventions. Cash interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General food distribution beneficiaries will be based on emergency food security assessments (EFSA) results. The selection criteria will consider the socio-economic, nutritional status and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lose their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. The BSF will benefit children under 2, in parallel to the GFD activities. Food-for-assets beneficiaries of early recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, considering the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; the number of highly vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	43,531	43,969	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,531	43,969	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,188	2,187	4,375
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure
Strategic Objective 1			Planned
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day		60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		2
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		1
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		1
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha		100
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha		100
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		5

Nicaragua

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 32,121 mt/US\$228,026/US\$97,500

This CP is WFP's vehicle to respond to chronic food insecurity and undernutrition among the most vulnerable groups. It is implemented through three main activities: MCH, school meals 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 develop household food security. The CP operates in areas identified by the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) as the most food-insecure. Targeted beneficiaries include pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 of the poorest families, school children, and poor households.

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 1: "Support for Improving the Nutrition and Health of Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 3,875 mt

Through this MCH activity, WFP aims at meeting the nutritional-related health requirements of PLW and children under 3 in extremely food-insecure areas. Food assistance is part of the health-and-nutrition package which is composed of nutrition education, breastfeeding and micronutrients and is an incentive for PLW to regularly visit their rural health posts to undertake pre- and postnatal care. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. 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 PLW. Food rations include super cereal and vegetable oil.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	14,000	6,000	20,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	8,000	12,000	20,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	8,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	48
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4

Nicaragua

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 2: "Support 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 and nutritious meals served once a day, 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 human capital development in targeted schools in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	87,500	87,500	175,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	87,500	87,500	175,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	505
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	70
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,100
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	5
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	5
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	5

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 3: "Enhance Livelihood Activities to Improve Household Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 4,829 mt

Through FFA/FFT activities, WFP seeks to help poor households who are dependent on degraded natural resources for their food security by providing them with livelihood skills to enable them to find a more sustainable source of income. 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 and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2. Expected outcomes are to increase the ability to meet food needs within targeted households through asset creation and risk prevention at the community level.

Nicaragua

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	14,900	15,100	30,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	50
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	5
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	5

(d) Special Operations

None

Peru

Country Background

During the last five years, Peru has been characterized by two outstanding features: a stable macro-economic growth of nearly 7 percent per year and a high degree of social exclusion. During the same period, poverty was reduced by only 2 percent per year, with inequality and social exclusion remaining high. Thirty-one percent of Peru's population of 10 million people live in poverty and 40 percent of this group in extreme poverty.



While food production has been steadily increasing, lack of access and inappropriate use of food remain major problems and prevent many Peruvians from achieving food and nutritional security. Forty-two percent of Peruvians do not receive the minimum required caloric intake and 18 percent of children under 5 are stunted. Food insecurity tends to be periodically aggravated by recurrent emergencies due to the effects of climate change. The larger proportions of the poor are indigenous at 41 percent in 2008 and are composed mainly of women and children. Their daily food consumption represents only 70 percent of the minimum nutritional requirements.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Peru

WFP's vision in Peru by the end of 2016 is to have contributed to the Government's efforts in (i) reducing vulnerability to chronic undernutrition amongst children under 5 from 18 to 14 percent; and (ii) reducing the prevalence of childhood anaemia amongst children under 3 from 50 percent to less than 25 percent.

WFP activities seek to improve the Peruvian state's management capacities for food and nutrition programmes by offering training to government staff and technical professionals who are decision-makers directly involved in the implementation of social programmes aimed at eliminating hunger, child undernutrition and anaemia.

Through a programme implemented jointly with FAO, the Pan-American Health Organization, UNICEF and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WFP also contributes to the sustainable socio-economic development of populations living in the Upper Andean areas and the most vulnerable populations from the Amazon Forest. WFP's primary responsibilities under this programme are South-South cooperation and strengthening institutional and human capacity development on food-security and nutritional issues.

WFP conducts advocacy activities in favour of the most vulnerable populations. It also promotes the transfer of knowledge from the different institutions to the national, regional and local governments. In 2010, a micronutrients powder (MNP) pilot project donated by WFP was introduced in three country regions through the Ministry of Health as a new product for anaemia treatment. In 2011, based on that successful experience, the Government decided to continue the distribution of MNP in 18 regions of the country with its own resources. This expansion has been possible due to information campaigns, training and the reproduction of technical educational material. The regional online platform "Nutrinet" has been an important tool to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and South-South

Peru

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.

In Peru, WFP contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3 by providing MNP to vulnerable groups and advocating for food security and nutrition, supporting nutritional education to mothers of children under 3 years of age.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012	
	Needs (US\$)
Development Operation	1,554,575
Total	1,554,575

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Peru DEV 200154: "Capacity Building for the Efficient Management of the Food and Nutritional Programmes"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$8,000,000

Despite the Government's efforts, food and nutritional programmes are affected by the lack of properly trained human resources at the regional and local levels, the large geographical dispersion of the population in certain regions of the country and weak management of programmes at the local level limiting the effectiveness of the programmes. These challenges can lead to high levels of filtration (food is consumed by non-targeted beneficiaries) as well as under-coverage and over-coverage mainly due to inadequate targeting, the lack of monitoring and evaluation systems, inefficiencies in food supply systems and the timing for the delivery of food items, and the lack of training on nutritional issues.

In response, a non-food development project is being developed. The project's main purpose is to strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions that are responsible for managing food and nutritional programmes with the aim of reducing or eliminating aforementioned challenges. This development project aims to generate new operating mechanisms based on the continuous monitoring of the coverage of services and results.

Peru

The objectives of the project are: i) strengthen the capacity of institutions that implement interventions to reduce chronic child malnutrition and anaemia, in line with government targets, and ii) strengthen the level of communication between different sectors and intergovernmental coordination for implementing interventions aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition and anaemia.

WFP will support capacity-development activities for the proper management of food resources, directed at strengthening the “Comprehensive Nutritional Program”, which includes integral care for children under 3 and their mothers, as well as pre-school children (2–5 years of age) attending the “*Cuna Más*” child day care programme. The capacity-development activities for staff from governmental institutions that are involved in the implementation of these programmes are classified into three thematic areas, which were identified by the study “Food Reform Programmes”, carried out by the University of the Pacific. The three areas are: targeting, management and monitoring and evaluation.

In order to generate positive incentives for the introduction and implementation of improvements in project management this operation will be implemented following the results-based agreements schemes. These agreements establish commitments and goals for all those institutions that are involved to achieve the objectives and expected outcomes. The activities will also be implemented based on the results of a set of nutritional indicators.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	2
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	250
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	500

(d) Special Operations

None

Annex

Acronyms

ARI – Acute Respiratory Infection
ART – Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BMI – Body Mass Index
CFA – Cash for Assets
CP – Country Programme
CSB – Super Cereal
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
LOU – Letter of Understanding
LSU – Logistics Support Unit

Acronyms

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
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
OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
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
PLW – Pregnant and lactating women
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRRO – Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
P4P – Purchase for Progress
PRSP – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAM – Severe Acute Malnutrition
SO – Special Operation
TB – Tuberculosis
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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