

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.

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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

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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	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

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(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.

Bangladesh

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.

Bangladesh

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.

Bangladesh

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.

Bangladesh

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.

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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		
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.

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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			
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

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(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

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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

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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.

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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 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

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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.

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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

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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

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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:

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- 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
Strategic Objective 2		Planned
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

Indonesia

(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

the Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

the Lao People's Democratic Republic

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.

Myanmar

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/IIGA)	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

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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;

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- 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

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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.

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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