

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

Algeria

Armenia

Egypt

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraq

Kyrgyzstan

Libya

Occupied Palestinian Territory
the Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Tunisia

Yemen

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

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

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

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

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

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

In 2012, WFP estimates that slightly over 4 million food-insecure people in Sudan will require food assistance. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, and targeted food-for-assets activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible and relevant, WFP will also provide support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals.

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New Initiatives

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

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

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

Algeria

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

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

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

Algeria

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Algeria PRRO 200034: "Assistance to Western Saharan Refugees"

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

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

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, WFP provides support to Western Saharan refugees within the framework of the global WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding and the tripartite agreement signed locally between WFP, UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent. The PRRO covers the refugees' basic food needs through the monthly provision of general food rations plus supplementary general rations to the most vulnerable refugee households, fortified rations to PLW and malnourished children under 5, and fortified biscuits to primary schoolchildren.

The food basket for GFD contains wheat flour, barley, rice, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. This is occasionally complemented by commodities such as cheese, pasta and other commodities from bilateral donors. The nutritional feeding activity provides super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil through health dispensaries to address anaemia and micronutrient deficiency among women of child-bearing age and malnutrition among children under 5. Children in primary schools receive a daily ration of high-energy biscuits to help alleviate short-term hunger and strengthen the participation of school-age children in education.

Apart from the food distribution, WFP monitors activities and works with the various

Algeria

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

Forecasted Rations in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP rations in 2012	75,806	49,154	124,960
Number of refugee rations	75,806	49,154	124,960
Number of rations for general food distribution	75,806	49,154	124,960
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	4,000	6,000	10,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	19,131	18,220	37,351
*Rations may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of rations.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided		day	121
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions		%	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	4
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	4,000
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		trainee	300
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	8
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	27
Strategic Objective 3			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		child	36,964
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	66
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	417
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works		school	30

Algeria PRRO 200301: "Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees"

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

Total food commitment: 76,631 mt

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

Algeria

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

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

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Armenia

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

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

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

Armenia

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

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

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

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

The long-term objective of the project is to improve the design of a sustainable and affordable national school meals policy along with an implementation strategy that will serve as a productive safety net contributing to the economic development of the country. The capacity-development component of the project is therefore crucial to the overall success of the project, and will continue to be provided both by WFP's own school meals support unit in headquarters and through a new partnership with the Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Services Institute.

Armenia

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	25,000	25,000	50,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	25,000	25,000	50,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	550
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP		boy	2,500
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP		girl	2,500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	25,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	25,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	700
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)		%	3
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities		school	160
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	150,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	6

(d) Special Operations

None

Egypt

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

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

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

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

Egypt

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Egypt

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

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$8 million

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

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

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

Egypt

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

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

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

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

Currently approved: 19,022 mt)

This activity aims to enable poor households to invest in human capital and improve their living conditions through increased access to and participation in schools and non-formal education centres for the most vulnerable groups of children, with a special attention on reducing the gender gap. WFP provides food support for girl-friendly single-classroom community schools, pre- and primary schools, and to children who would otherwise engage in child labour in selected vulnerable governorates as an incentive for poor families to send children to school.

Subject to donor support, a daily light meal (fortified date bars) is given to children at the first morning break to help alleviate short-term hunger. This meal improves their capacity to concentrate and assimilate information, and also provides them with over half of the recommended daily intake of micronutrients (iron and folic acid) to support growth and intellectual development. Monthly take-home rations of rice are also distributed to children who regularly attend girl-friendly and community single-classroom schools, to further encourage poor households to send their girls to school and keep them enrolled.

Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

Egypt

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

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

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

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

Egypt

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	28
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	25

Egypt CP 104500, Activity 4: "Infant Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – December 2012

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

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

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

Egypt

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Islamic Republic of Iran

Country Background

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



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

The illiteracy rate, especially among Afghan women, was considerably high in the past decade and there was a disparity of 30 percent between the absolute primary school enrolment rates for girls and boys. Although primary schools are available in settlements, families are reluctant to send their girls to school, and prefer to teach them a craft such as *kilim* weaving and embroidery, which could result later in income generation for the family.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP and UNHCR have been assisting Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1987, and Iraqi refugees since 1988. WFP is providing general food distributions (GFD) and an oil incentive to support girls' education to Afghan and Iraqi refugees in settlements. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs, which is in charge of all refugee-related matters in the country. These activities are in support of MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Islamic Republic of Iran

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	20,124	19,876	40,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	20,124	19,876	40,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	20,124	19,876	40,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	5,000		5,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		1,900
Number of days rations were provided	day		365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		12
Strategic Objective 3			
School Feeding			
Number of months THRs were distributed	month		9
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl		3,500
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl		1,500

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Iraq

Country Background

Nearly 30 years of economic decline and conflict have had serious humanitarian consequences on Iraq. The situation in the country remains volatile and there has been continuous social unrest during 2011, with the population demanding improvements in basic service delivery and access to jobs in order to afford basic services such as food, health care, education, electricity and clean water.



Although the food security situation in Iraq is improving, the latest WFP/Government of Iraq comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), published in November 2008, showed that there were 930,000 people in need of food assistance. An additional 6.4 million were at risk of being food-insecure without the Public Distribution System (PDS). The survey also showed that households headed by women and those in rural areas were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, the Government of Iraq has decided to reform the PDS, which supplies a monthly food basket to all Iraqi citizens at highly subsidized prices. This reform will decrease the coverage of the PDS from universal to targeted, and the food basket will be decreased to include fewer items.

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Iraq

In response to the findings of the November 2008 CFSVA, WFP and the Government of Iraq developed a country strategy for WFP in Iraq for 2010–2014 with a strategic shift in focus from food aid to food assistance, supporting the Government to find long-term solutions to hunger. This is in line with the Government of Iraq's "National Development Plan for 2010–2014" and its "Poverty Reduction Strategy". WFP's activities directly support MDGs 1 through 5.

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Iraq PRRO 200035: "Support for Vulnerable Groups"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Special Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	80
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	800
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	16

Kyrgyzstan

Country Background

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



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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kyrgyzstan

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Kyrgyzstan PRRO 200036: "Support to Food Insecure Households"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2013

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Libya

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Libya

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

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

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

Libya

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 28 February 2012

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

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

Libya

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

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	250,000	250,000	500,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	250,000	250,000	500,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	250,000	250,000	500,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	500,000	
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	12,613,371	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,923	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	15	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Country Background

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



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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Occupied Palestinian Territory

In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, WFP strives to meet the food needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugees in urban and rural areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. To address food insecurity, WFP is implementing an EMOP in the Gaza Strip and a PRRO in the West Bank. WFP operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory support the Palestinian Authority social safety net, enhance government capacity, and support domestic production through local purchase.

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

**Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.*
***Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.*

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

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

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

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

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

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

the Sudan

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Sudan

The combination of conflict, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes the Sudan one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. The main objectives of WFP's EMOP are to save lives, reduce food insecurity and restore livelihoods of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations. WFP interventions also reduce chronic hunger and malnutrition and promote education goals. WFP's food assistance programmes support MDGs 1 through 6.

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

the Sudan

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

WFP Projects and Operations foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

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

WFP's EMOP will assist an estimated 4.1 million food- insecure people with 331,745 mt of mixed food commodities. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and PLW, school meals and targeted FFA activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. These objectives correspond primarily to WFP Strategic Objective 1. The core objectives of this operation are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and help restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations.

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

the Sudan

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

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

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.
 **Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

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

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

the Sudan

(d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012

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

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

In 2012, UNHAS will continue to support and facilitate the immense humanitarian effort in the Sudan, including WFP's EMOP. It provides safe, reliable, efficient and cost-effective air transport for the humanitarian community in areas where surface transport is limited or unavailable. The absence of safe and viable domestic air transport services means that about 200 humanitarian organizations, donor communities, embassies and government counterparts rely on WFP's air service to access 70 locations in North Sudan per week. The UNHAS fleet is also utilized to provide essential medical and security evacuation service to humanitarian aid workers in the country along with the normal scheduled service provided on a regular basis.

The need for this special operation remains critical throughout the country, particularly in the Darfur region, given prevailing insecurity. Attacks on the humanitarian community have prompted severe restrictions on movement on the ground for agencies working to save lives and deliver basic assistance to vulnerable populations, thus making the air operation the only way of transporting aid workers and humanitarian cargo. This special operation contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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

Syrian Arab Republic

Country Background

The Syrian Arab Republic is a lower-middle-income country ranked 111 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, even though it has a per capita income of US\$4,867. Its economy is largely dependent on agriculture, trade and oil production, an industry now in decline. The agricultural sector remains underdeveloped, with 70 percent of cultivated land dependent on rainfall and 26 percent of the Syrian labour force depending directly on agriculture. Syria's macroeconomic performance has been affected by ongoing external and domestic shocks, particularly the impact of the global financial crisis and a prolonged drought that has been affecting agricultural output. The mass demonstrations that have been rocking the country since March 2011 have further complicated the situation.



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

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

Syria also continues to host the largest population of refugees from Iraq who fled to the country since the onset of the Iraqi crisis. After a prolonged period of displacement, the economic situation of these refugees has deteriorated due to a continued depletion of resources and savings, reduced remittances and the absence of legal options for income generation. Their food security is primarily related to inadequate economic access, as most of them live in urban areas where markets are well supplied over the entire year. In addition to Iraqis, smaller groups of Somali, Sudanese and Afghanis who found asylum in Syria are among the most vulnerable refugees living in the country. As refugees in Syria are not permitted to work, own property, or obtain licenses to operate businesses, they are fully dependent on external support including remittances and humanitarian assistance.

Syrian Arab Republic

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 100,169 mt

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

Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

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

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

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

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5, the EMOP aims to save lives and protect the livelihoods of Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees, by providing adequate and appropriate food assistance to the most vulnerable refugee groups. Accordingly, WFP provides food assistance to include all refugee groups identified as vulnerable, including previously excluded groups such as Iraqi refugees who arrived before 2003, single and able-bodied Iraqi males between 18 and 50 years of age, Palestinians formerly hosted in Iraq, and a small group of non-Iraqi refugees.

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

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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	39,000	36,000	75,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	39,113	35,887	75,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	39,113	35,887	75,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	39,113	35,887	75,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.
 **Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.

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

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: December 2008 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 35,940 mt

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Special Operations

None

Tajikistan

Country Background

Tajikistan is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million, three-quarters of whom live in rural areas with only 7 percent of the land being arable. The rugged, mountainous terrain poses enormous challenges for the people, especially during the winter when bad weather and natural disasters impede movement and routinely trigger energy shortages. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 53 percent of the population living on less than US\$1.33 a day and 17 percent subsisting on less than US\$0.85 a day. Tajikistan is ranked 115 out of 182 countries listed in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index.



When Tajikistan gained independence in 1991, civil war broke out and lasted until 1997. Economic recovery during the subsequent period relied on cotton and aluminium as the key export commodities. In recent years, income from remittances from migrants working abroad has increased to more than 50 percent of GDP; fifty-five percent of rural households depend on remittances as their main source of income. While the direct impact of the global financial crisis has been limited because Tajikistan is not integrated into global markets, the indirect consequences have been reflected in higher import costs across the board, including those for food and fuel. However, remittance income is expected to increase in 2011 according to the National Bank of Tajikistan.

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

WFP in Tajikistan seeks to protect livelihoods and preserve assets, improve rural household food security, increase food production and promote investment in human capital, while also providing timely and adequate humanitarian assistance at times of crisis. The specific objectives of WFP in Tajikistan are to prevent acute hunger, reduce chronic hunger and malnutrition, and to help build the country's capacity to address hunger. This is accomplished through a combination of development activities such as school meals, support to TB clients and their families, and recovery activities such as food-for-assets (FFA) and relief assistance. WFP activities under the PRRO and the development programmes represent an important part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and contribute to the Government's efforts to achieve MDGs 1 through 5, as reflected in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan" and the "National Development Strategy".

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 September 2013

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

This PRRO seeks to improve food access for food-insecure people affected by natural disasters, high food prices and the global financial crisis. This will be done through relief assistance and recovery activities that focus on restoring and improving sustainable livelihoods. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the immediate goals of the PRRO are to:

- meet the immediate food needs of victims of recurrent natural disasters;
- protect the livelihoods of food-insecure households affected by recurrent shocks through vulnerable group feeding; reduce acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted areas by giving support to the Ministry of Health's therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes; and
- rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure families through the restoration and creation of sustainable community assets.

WFP provides a basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt to vulnerable groups, disaster victims and FFA beneficiaries. Blended food is provided to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will support, through FFA, vital improvements to schools such as school gardens and the construction of latrines for girls.

WFP will identify partners with the technical capacity and resources to support larger-scale FFA projects, creating durable and sustainable assets that contribute to disaster mitigation and natural resource management. WFP has started a tree-planting project designed to improve climate resilience, raise awareness of environmental protection among

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schoolchildren and increase food security among vulnerable families. Under this project WFP is working with partners such as the World Bank, FAO and IFAD on projects to rehabilitate irrigation systems and thereby improve agricultural production.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	64,853	64,487	129,340
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	74,220	74,180	148,400
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	595	19,386	19,981
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	750	750	1,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,667	
Number of days rations were provided	day	60	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	30	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	30	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100	
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	300	
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	100	
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	3	
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	100	
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	30	
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	30	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	40	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Tajikistan DEV Project 200120: "Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2015

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

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project aims to support access to education for primary schoolchildren from the poorest and most vulnerable families by giving them a

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hot meal while attending school. It builds on past successes and the partnerships forged over the years with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs). These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy for a sustainable and nationally-owned school meals programme under the Government of Tajikistan. The intended outcomes for the project are: (i) continued access to education and nutritious meals for children of vulnerable and food-insecure families; and (ii) progress made towards a nationally-owned school meals programme.

Through the school meals programme, cooked meals are served in shifts at midday and consist of a soup made from pulses, salt and vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the PTAs, and traditional bread baked with WFP wheat flour. WFP will continue to partner with UNICEF for de-worming activities at WFP-assisted schools. WFP envisions purchasing wheat flour and pulses used in making the meals from local farmers. Moreover, WFP will seek to increase the number of fruit and vegetable gardens among the schools it covers and to find local partners to help with the construction of kitchens, food storage rooms and latrines for girls.

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013

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

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

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food is also an incentive for clients to complete their treatment, thereby avoiding the risk of developing multiple-drug-resistant strains of the disease.

WFP's support under this project will be provided to all TB clients registered in the DOTS programme in all 64 districts of the country. Forty percent of the clients are expected to be assisted in the south-western Khatlon region, which has the highest population density, some of the worst food security indicators and the highest TB rates. With the overall goal of stemming the alarming growth of multiple-drug-resistant strains of TB, the intended outcomes of this development project are to: (i) achieve higher completion and success of treatment for TB clients; and (ii) provide an effective safety net to the clients' families during the course of the treatment period.

WFP provides the basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, which is well accepted by the clients. The multi-drug-resistant clients will receive super cereal and vegetable oil. A pilot project for a cash payment to clients is being implemented in 2011 in 11 districts; if the results of the pilot project show a comparative advantage of cash over food commodities, the system will be expanded to other districts of the country.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	25,789	25,812	51,601
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	25,789	25,812	51,601
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	51,601
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	5

(d) Special Operations

None

Tunisia

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tunisia

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

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 28 February 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.*
***Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.*

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

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Yemen

Country Background

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



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

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

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

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

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

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

Yemen

With five operations in country, WFP plays a vital role in reaching those in desperate need of food assistance for survival and those who would otherwise be deprived of adequate nutrition, including refugees and IDPs. These projects reflect the increasingly complex context of Yemen and are directly linked to the “National Food Security Strategy”, the “National Nutrition Security Strategy” and the “Nutrition Protocol for Moderately Acute Malnutrition”. Operations directly contribute to increased stability in the country and to decreased mortality and malnutrition rates.

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

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

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

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

Yemen

(a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

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

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

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

Yemen

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Yemen PRRO 200038: "Emergency Nutritional and Food Security Support to Vulnerable Groups in Yemen"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 104,638 mt/US\$3,085,714

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

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

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

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

Yemen

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

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

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

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

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

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

A voucher project designed to reinforce human capacity (vouchers for education and vouchers for vocational training) is being developed for 2012 for refugees in the urban areas of Al-Basateen and Sana'a. Through this voucher project, WFP plans to increase its assistance to refugees in urban centres who have been severely impacted by ongoing political and economic volatility in Yemen. This PRRO is implemented in close partnership with UNHCR and several international and national NGOs. It directly contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

Yemen

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	48,804	49,196	98,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	48,804	49,196	98,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	46,563	46,937	93,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	970	1,030	2,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	3,060	3,440	6,500
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,138	
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
Number of food distributions in which more than one food commodity was substituted with another food commodity, as % of total food distributions	%	75	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Strategic Objective 3			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	449	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Yemen CP 104350: "Country Programme – Yemen"

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

Total food commitment: 92,913 mt (Including expected budget revision)

The overall goal of the CP is to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households in rural areas to meet their food and nutritional needs and reduce their poverty in a sustainable manner, while contributing to the Government's goals in development fields. The CP focuses exclusively on girls, with projects geared towards supporting increased enrolment in schools, and women's empowerment. Geographic targeting for activities is based on poverty levels, food consumption, and the gender gap in basic education.

Yemen CP 104350, Activity 1: "Nutritional Support to Mother and Child Health and Nutrition and Vulnerable Groups"

This activity will not be active in 2012.

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Yemen CP 104350, Activity 2: "Food for Girls' Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 92,913 mt

WFP currently distributes take-home food rations on a quarterly basis to 700 rural schools in 15 of Yemen's 20 governorates. The ration which is collected by attendant schoolgirls and consists of wheat, vegetable oil and in-kind contributions of dates encourages parents to send their daughters to school while helping families to meet their daily food requirements. The ration also constitutes an appreciable income transfer for beneficiary households, especially for the average targeted household with more than one daughter enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.

The country office is currently drafting a budget revision to extend this operation until the end of 2012. Concomitant with this extension, however, will be a reduction in the overall targeted beneficiary caseload to match historical funding levels. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	184,758	186,242	371,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	46,110		46,110
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure
Strategic Objective 4			Planned
School Feeding			
Number of months THRs were distributed			month
			9
Number of schools assisted by WFP			school
			700

(d) Special Operations

Yemen SO 200130: "Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'adah"

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

Total project commitment: US\$5,769,106 (Including expected budget revision)

WFP, in its capacity as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and custodian of the UNHAS, will support the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis in Yemen. This SO will ensure the uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items within Yemen, as well as the movement of staff and goods. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the objectives of the operation are:

- to support the humanitarian community by facilitating efficient logistics coordination and emergency response under the cluster approach;

Yemen

- to provide the humanitarian community with sufficient and adequate air passenger service to facilitate the access of humanitarian personnel and light cargo to affected areas; and
- to provide sufficient quantities of fuel to the humanitarian community to ensure operational continuity.

Under the current SO, WFP contracts flights (principally from Sana'a to Sa'adah city) from Yemen's sole air charter service provider. Flight services have been suspended since April 2011 due to lack of government clearances for northern Yemen. WFP is negotiating the resumption of services; however, given the deteriorating situation in the country, WFP's scenario for 2012 forecasts that rather than continuing with chartered flights, WFP may potentially need to establish a proper UNHAS in Yemen, with regular rotations of flights nationwide. In such a scenario, WFP plans for two hubs in Sana'a and Aden to provide air support to the humanitarian community. To ensure efficient provision of fuel, WFP will continue to operate three fuel storage facilities in WFP warehouse compounds: one in the capital Sana'a with a 180,000 litre capacity, one in northern Yemen (Haradh) with a 100,000 litre capacity and one in southern Yemen (Aden) with a 100,000 litre capacity. Additional fuel facilities may be developed as required.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	42
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	40
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	15
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	25
Special Operations (Logs)		
Number of logistics hubs established	number	2