

# Regional Bureau for **West Africa (ODD)**

Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Côte d'Ivoire  
the Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
São Tomé & Príncipe  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Togo



# Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

The regional bureau for West Africa (ODD) covers 19 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2012

The West Africa region is the region with the highest food insecurity levels and malnutrition rates in a context characterized by chronic poverty, often compounded by political instability, commodity price volatility and natural disasters including recurrent droughts and floods. Even in the post-harvest period, approximately half of all ODD countries have acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 that exceed the 10-percent threshold, thus classified as serious; these figures generally rise to a critical level during the annual lean season when food stocks are depleted and survival strategies are exhausted. Global high food prices are particularly affecting import-dependent coastal countries from Mauritania to Liberia.

Given the region's fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, insecurity and conflicts, WFP's major commitment for 2012 in ODD is to mitigate the impact of shocks on the most vulnerable. High priority is placed on nutrition and asset preservation, the promotion of community-level resilience and the development of safety nets and social protection mechanisms alongside immediate life-saving assistance.

The use of existing WFP advance financing mechanisms such as the Working Capital Fund and the Forward Purchase Facility is being promoted for a timely and optimal utilization of resources when possible, and new initiatives are being implemented where most appropriate. In order to increase local production capacity and reduce lead times, WFP is planning to increase the bulk of food purchased in the region whenever possible. This has proven successful in quickly dispatching commodities in emergencies.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The Côte d'Ivoire post-electoral crisis has triggered complex needs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, modifying the scope and type of intervention in countries where activities were focused on recovery and development. WFP has responded to increased needs with an EMOP in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, and more recently also in Ghana. In addition, the high food prices mainly affecting coastal countries call for assistance towards the development of safety nets, particularly in urban areas.

The central African sub-region including Chad, the Central African Republic and Cameroon continues to pose a humanitarian challenge due to ongoing conflicts in Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and neighbouring Sudan. These conflicts have triggered complex humanitarian needs for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities located at sites which are often difficult to access, particularly during the rainy season when roads become impassable.

In Liberia, Mali and Benin, WFP is actively involved in the process of moving towards One

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United Nations and is closely collaborating with governments at all levels, including local governments. In all countries WFP is ensuring that sustainability components are integrated to facilitate the take-over and ownership by governments at all levels and communities; national ownership is particularly advanced in the area of school meals.

In emergency situations, WFP is closely working with sister agencies as the lead agency of the logistics cluster. In addition, WFP will build on achievements as the lead agency for emergency telecommunications in order to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in information and communications technology emergency preparedness and response as well as in One United Nations activities. Food assistance and food security clusters will also remain key areas where WFP will continue contributing or taking the lead when necessary for coordination and improved response.

Generally, WFP faces tremendous operational challenges when transporting food to remote sites in landlocked countries of the region, for example in Chad or Niger, including weak road and port infrastructure, high transport costs, long lead times and difficult climatic conditions. For land as well as sea transport, WFP relies on established access corridors; in case of conflict or instability that prompt the closure of existing routes or entry points, alternative routes need to be established, for example the Sudan corridor temporarily replaces the Libyan corridor awaiting the stabilization of Libya, or the Ghana corridor which opened during the closure of Abidjan port during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in March/April 2011.

Political instability and high fuel prices may also lead to an increase in transport costs, hinder access to populations in need, and require a shift in interventions. In addition, the rainy season renders access to beneficiary populations almost impossible in certain countries including, for example, Chad and the Central African Republic, calling for a pre-positioning of the required commodities.

## **New Initiatives**

Combined efforts in immediate emergency response to save lives as well as working with communities, governments and partners towards mid- and long-term strategies to address chronic problems are crucial for sustainable solutions. WFP is employing its specialized skills, expertise and strategic partnerships to elaborate long-term solutions preventing the occurrence of repeated food and nutrition emergencies in the Sahel as well as elsewhere. WFP is continuing to broaden its scope of intervention modalities in the context of transitioning from food aid to food assistance.

While the region faces short-term relief as well as long-term development needs that are being addressed by WFP and its partners, focus is increasingly put on WFP Strategic Objective 5 for the strengthening of government capacities to reduce hunger. The Cape Verde school meals programme hand-over is one of the success stories in this area. At the Government's request, WFP will be providing capacity development for the national institutions in charge of managing school meals in Cape Verde for the next two years.

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In line with WFP's mandate, tackling undernutrition is a priority for WFP in West Africa. An increasing number of countries are investing in the prevention of undernutrition, focusing on the critical 1,000-day period to ensure that all children are able to grow to their full physical and mental potential. This is being addressed through strategic partnerships (i.e. REACH, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)) and the use of locally produced improved nutrition products as required and feasible.

In view of recurrent crises, WFP is further strengthening its early warning systems, setting up regional disaster risk reduction mechanisms and is providing support in the management of inter-agency contingency plans. WFP continues to support government efforts in emergency preparedness and response through training, simulations and technical guidance.

In collaboration with partners, WFP is addressing challenges related to small-scale subsistence farming which represents a key sector for African countries through support to the country-led Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Project process. This process represents an excellent opportunity for countries to boost agricultural productivity and reduce hunger in the long-term, while the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative provides small farmers with the required skills as well as with access to markets. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone are among the ODD countries implementing P4P in 2012.

The use of cash and vouchers has proven successful in several countries of the region, starting with Burkina Faso in 2008 as a response to the high food prices and followed by several other countries since 2010. Learning from this experience and as part of a broader safety net scheme, the use of this type of transfers is being scaled up significantly within the region in the effort to increase the purchasing power of the poorest segments of the urban population and to reduce food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable.

Girls and boys participating in school meals activities represent a large part of the overall beneficiary numbers, as most countries face poor literacy and school attendance/enrolment rates. School meals activities, integrated in a broader framework that includes government policies, community involvement and support to families through take-home rations, therefore constitute key assets for the future.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODD	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	4,580,364	136,795	168,596,093
EMOP	425,000	40,519	46,320,790
PRRO	5,257,741	235,588	345,147,201
SO	n/a	n/a	29,048,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,263,105</b>	<b>412,902</b>	<b>589,112,844</b>

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012</b>	<b>5,286,897</b>	<b>4,976,208</b>	<b>10,263,105</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	68,476	52,019	120,495
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	38,370	40,130	78,500
Number of Refugees	204,916	166,384	371,300
Number of Returnees	140,087	150,087	290,174
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	692,385	622,868	1,315,253
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	267,339	272,605	539,944
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	182,242	62,976	245,218
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	192,652	211,667	404,319
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	139,836	0	139,836
Number of Children receiving School Meals	1,657,735	1,908,500	3,566,235
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	105,836	0	105,836
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	411,050	2,065,512	2,476,562

# Benin

## Country Background

Benin is located on the West African coast, bordering Nigeria and Niger in the east, Togo in the west and Burkina Faso in the north. It has a total population of 8 million, composed of 52 percent women and 17 percent children under 5. Classified as a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$1,312, Benin is ranked 134 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the Government of Benin's statistics from 2008, two out of five people in Benin, or 37.4 percent of the population, live beneath the national poverty line. Agriculture is the economy's key sector; however, structural problems in this sector persist, thus negatively affecting food security, nutrition and the trade balance. In addition, floods, droughts, the impact of the global financial crisis and increases in commodity prices have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable regions of the country.



A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 estimates that nearly 1 million people in the country, or 12 percent of the population, are food-insecure, more than one third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition, and the level of acute malnutrition is 4.7 percent. In addition, the HIV prevalence among adults is 2 percent. Despite the efforts of the Government and partners to ensure universal primary education by 2015, the national net enrolment rate remains at 89 percent (92 percent for boys and 86 percent for girls). However, several rural districts still have net enrolment rates below 50 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Benin

WFP has been present in Benin since 1964, providing assistance to children enrolled in primary schools, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV, and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as droughts, floods and the high food price crisis. In response to drastic flooding in late 2010, WFP will continue to provide relief assistance to affected vulnerable populations in the country through a PRRO. This programme will include food-for-assets (FFA) and cash transfer activities in order to focus more closely on long-term recovery and rebuilding as well as on preparedness measures for the future. These activities aim to enhance local communities' resilience and improve the nutritional status of the most affected people, thereby contributing to MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

WFP is contributing to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3 through its school meals programme together with its government counterparts. Through the establishment of school canteens, a daily hot meal is provided to increase enrolment and attendance rates in targeted districts and to increase the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in targeted public primary schools and reduce dropout rates. The overall activities under WFP's school meals project are contributing to the development of the educational sector in Benin, which is still struggling to reach universal primary education by 2015. Through the implementation of the home-grown school meals model, WFP Benin aims to contribute to the establishment of sustainable school canteens and emphasize the importance of community ownership by supporting the local

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purchase of food.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,989,043	
Development Operation							2,773,919	
<b>Total</b>							<b>8,762,963</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	5,670	810	324	0	81	6,885	144,630	0
DEV	2,279	444	148	0	44	2,915	0	115,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>144,630</b>	<b>115,410</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Benin PRRO 200320: "Assistance to Flood Affected People in Benin"

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

Total food/cash commitments: 6,885 mt/US\$144,630

In September and October 2010, Benin experienced some of the heaviest flooding in decades, significantly deteriorating the country's overall food security situation and causing considerable damage to community and individual assets. WFP responded with two emergency operations to meet beneficiaries' acute needs and protect their livelihoods following the crisis including general food distributions and FFA activities. WFP Benin is currently planning a PRRO to extend WFP's assistance and continue vital relief and rebuilding in Benin's most affected areas. The PRRO will include FFA and cash transfer activities during its 12-month duration to focus more closely on long-term recovery. The country office is currently conducting a food security survey within Benin to assess the on-going impact of last year's flooding and the final results of this exercise will be used in the elaboration of the PRRO. Current project details and numbers are based on estimates from recent missions and will be refined in conjunction with the survey's findings. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 3.



# Benin

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	22,500	22,500	45,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	6,750	6,750	13,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		11,250	11,250
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,025	1,025	2,050
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	5,000	5,000	10,000

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	10,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	100,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Benin DEV 200045: "Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food commitment: 9,006 mt

Primary education is a priority for the Government, which is committed to providing universal education by 2015, in-line with the “National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector” for 2006–2015. Progress has been made through the elimination of school costs in 2006 and the impact of education-related programmes conducted by WFP and other development partners. However, considerable disparities remain between urban and rural areas in terms of school enrolment, gender equality, retention, drop-out and repetition rates, schools with incomplete cycles, and the quality of education.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the specific goals of this project are to:

- contribute to increasing access to education and human capital development;
- strengthen capacities towards a sustainable national school meals programme; and
- stimulate local agricultural and economic development by linking school meals with local production.

The project is implemented in 22 districts located in six departments, with priority given to six of the 22 districts that show high levels of food insecurity and school enrolment rates below 50 percent. In these districts, all pre- and primary schools will be assisted. Beneficiaries will receive rations designed to satisfy a third of their daily nutritional needs. Specifically, pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive one mid-day meal based on a ration

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of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, 720 kcal per day, for the 165 school days per year.

The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of the national counterpart, will be vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long term. WFP's hand-over strategy will consist of gradually withdrawing from schools with well established school meals programmes so as to transfer the responsibility of the school canteens to the Government and help develop national capacity.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	41,275	48,454	89,729
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	41,275	48,454	89,729
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation		PTA member	290
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	364
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally		%	30
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	70

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Burkina Faso

## Country Background

Despite efforts made to meet MDG1, 43 percent of Burkina Faso's 14 million residents still live below the poverty line. A least developed country, it is classified 161 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. The economy remains largely dependent on the agriculture sector, which is highly vulnerable to weather hazards. The sector contributes to a third of GDP and generates 80 percent of export revenue. Annual population growth of 3 percent increases the pressure on natural resources and prevents poverty reduction policies from achieving results. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency of natural disasters compromising the food security of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



Infant and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest in the world, 142 per 1,000 and 307 per 100,000 respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. Gross primary enrolment increased to 77.6 percent in 2010/2011 but large regional and gender disparities still persist. Only four in ten children complete primary school. The nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of the work of the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, both acute and chronic malnutrition remain of concern, with an estimated one million children suffering from chronic malnutrition, of whom 400,000 are severely malnourished. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and half of the women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas; rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food. About 49 percent of the rural population is unable to produce or access enough food to meet their minimum energy requirements. Since 2008, the persistent rise in food prices has been one of the main causes of food insecurity in the country. In 2011, local cereals prices have increased again between an estimated 5 percent and 7 percent. During the same period, the prices increases of imported food, especially rice, vegetable oil and sugar have fluctuated between 15 percent and 28 percent. These high food prices are forcing people to reduce the quantities and/or quality of food purchased and to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burkina Faso

WFP's overall objective is to assist the Government to accelerate socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through the country programme (CP) WFP will work to address food security and nutrition needs in the country by enhancing the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. WFP will also help food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change, and assist in strengthening the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks. WFP will further provide assistance to reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). These activities assist in the achievement of MDGs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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WFP will also work to support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance aims to increase access to primary education, especially for girls. It also aims to reduce chronic malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups. These activities assist in the achievement of MDGs 2 through 6.

Strengthening small-scale producers' skills in marketing and processing agricultural products is another priority for WFP. WFP supports the increased domestic production of micronutrient-rich weaning flour as a long-term solution to acute and chronic malnutrition and uses its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder organizations in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							10,948,103	
<b>Total</b>							<b>10,948,103</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	4,130	913	449	3,602	54	9,148	1,044,600	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9,148</b>	<b>1,044,600</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Burkina Faso CP 200163: "Country Programme – Burkina Faso (2011–2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 42,813 mt/US\$6,018,750

The CP, which comprises four components, targets the most food-insecure regions of Burkina Faso, the Sahel, the North and the East, with the goal of reducing chronic malnutrition and food insecurity in a context of climate change and high household poverty. Targeting women, children and vulnerable groups living in food-insecure rural areas, as well as people living with HIV (PLHIV) and children orphaned by AIDS in urban areas, this project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. The planned outcomes include:

- increased access to primary education and human capital development;
- improved nutritional status of pupils in assisted primary schools, children under 5, PLW as well as anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients;

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- reduced risk of rural households falling into acute hunger through improved food consumption;
- strengthened agricultural sector through local procurement and support to food fortification and processing; and
- progress made towards nationally owned school meals nutrition, HIV/AIDS and rural development programmes.

## **Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 1: "Support for Primary Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 25,153 mt

This component of the CP will support the Government's goal to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education by providing school meals to children in the most food-insecure areas. In addition, technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and Literacy aims to enhance the Government's school meals programme. WFP will provide fortified meals to primary schoolchildren living in the Sahel region, where the current enrolment rate of 44.6 percent is significantly lower than the national average of 77.6 percent. Children will receive sweetened super cereal porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and let them complete the primary school cycle, girls enrolled in the last two grades with an attendance rate of at least 80 percent will receive a take-home ration of 10 kg of cereals per month.

WFP will undertake capacity-development activities to strengthen the national school feeding programme in the areas of food procurement, transport and food management, the calculation of rations, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Government involvement in the WFP school meals programme will be encouraged through in-kind or cash contributions. To the extent possible, a gradual transition to community school meals will also be developed. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 4.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	44,650	50,350	<b>95,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of children given school meals	44,650	50,350	95,000
Number of children given take-home rations	8,200		8,200
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	8,200		8,200

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	95,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	50,350
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	44,650
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700

## Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is faced with a large-scale nutritional crisis. According to WFP's nutritional monitoring data, the prevalence of wasting among children 0–35 months of age in 2009 and 2010 is still at critical levels. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is of concern, in particular the lack of iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres for preventive and curative care remain low. Overall HIV prevalence in the targeted regions is low. However, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, the prevalence of HIV is 4 percent, compared to the national average of 1.6 percent. These factors jeopardize the food security of thousands of urban families.

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and for PLW;
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age; and
- provide nutrition support to PLHIV and children orphaned by AIDS.

Through the supplementary feeding programme malnourished children 24–59 months of age and PLW will receive supplementary rations of super cereal and vegetable oil. Malnourished children 6–23 months of age will receive supplementary rations of super cereal plus. Furthermore, WFP will ensure the delivery of the health and nutrition package through its partners to prevent severe malnutrition and reduce the economic cost of undernutrition. It will also support nutrition education at the community level to promote good infant feeding practices and the use of locally produced fortified foods.

Under the blanket feeding programme, children 6–23 months of age in the Sahel region will receive supplementary rations of super cereal plus during the lean season (June to August) to prevent the seasonal increase of undernutrition prevailing in that area.

Under the HIV/AIDS activity individual rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and super cereal will be provided to malnourished ART patients for six months. Children from food-insecure households and those orphaned by AIDS will also be assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries will be reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a

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national programme that supports the development of income-generating activities to enhance the self-reliance of PLHIV.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	94,026	50,574	144,600
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	22,600	110,000	132,600
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,600	3,400	12,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	12,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/care	84,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	1,200
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	22,600

## Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 3: " Support for the Rural Economy in the Context of Climate Change"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 2,922 mt/US\$6,018,750

The limited availability of food and the lack of income-generating activities in risk-prone rural areas in the Sahel, the East and North regions of the country are pushing people to migrate to urban areas or gold-mining sites, often increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. This activity will therefore focus on the restoration and protection of natural resources, small-scale irrigation, land reclamation and erosion control to enable poor families to increase the availability of agricultural or grazing land, diversify their agricultural or livestock production and mitigate the effects of climatic hazards in areas affected by repeated natural disasters. WFP will provide a combination of food and cash transfers to food-insecure households participating in the creation of productive and disaster mitigation assets during the dry season from January to April.

Enhancing women's role and condition is a key programme objective. Dedicated activities such as a functional literacy course will be organized to ensure women can equally benefit from the assets created. Through this activity, WFP will also provide its expertise in disaster prevention and response management. Participants will receive a combination of individual food rations, cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and cash, US\$1.25 per working day, in return for their participation in community projects. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 2.



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## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	10,200	9,800	20,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	10,200	9,800	20,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	10,200	9,800	20,000

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,500
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,500
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	60
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	260

## Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 4: "Enhancing Agricultural Value Chain through Local Procurement, Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total cash commitment: US\$1,131,500

Agricultural production remains at a small-scale and subsistence level in Burkina Faso, and food processing and food fortification are still underdeveloped despite being among the priorities of the national economic development plan. Existing producers of fortified food still have limited technical and marketing capacities.

Under this capacity-development activity, WFP will continue to use its purchasing power through local purchases to boost employment, develop sustainable livelihoods and build-up the capacity of smallholders' organizations. The purchase for progress initiative will strengthen the capacities of its partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, as well as training and exchange of lessons learned among producers' organizations. WFP will also support projects to enhance the local production of fortified infant food and use ongoing nutrition programmes as a catalyst to promote the use and consumption of these foods. Over time, WFP programmes aim to proportionally reduce the volume of imported fortified foods and increase local procurement. Small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component through local food purchasing and training on access to credit and markets, negotiation, contracting, storage, packaging and transport. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.



# Burkina Faso

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	600	400	1,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	1,000

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Cameroon

## Country Background

Cameroon ranks 131 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite a per capita GDP of over US\$2,200, more than 40 percent of its 19.4 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent depend on agro-pastoral activities. Fragile political and security conditions in neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to the influx of refugees since 2005 from the Central African Republic and Chad, 85,000 of whom are currently living in the East and Adamaoua regions and in Langui Camp in the north.



The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high malnutrition rates, especially in the Sahelian north and far north regions, where a recent survey showed acute malnutrition rates of 14 percent and 11 percent respectively. The chronic malnutrition rate is classified as critical in the north region at 43 percent, and classified as serious in the far north, with a rate of 36 percent.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low crop production. A 2007 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis revealed poor agricultural production, low education and income levels as largely responsible for the vulnerability, with food accounting for more than 40 percent of households' total expenditures. In January 2010, an assessment conducted in the north and far north regions concluded that parts of Logone-Chari divisions were also affected by the drought which struck the Eastern Sahel, with 216,000 people needing immediate food assistance, and 124,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from malnutrition.

Education levels reveal significant disparities within the country and between genders. Fifteen percent of adults in rural areas in the northern regions have completed their primary school education, and only 5 percent of women have had access to basic education.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cameroon

In 2012 WFP will respond to challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition through relief as well as recovery and development operations in the east and the three northern regions of the country. In addition to life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP is supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities in line with its "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper", guided by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The refugee caseloads from Chad and the Central African Republic are in continuous need of food assistance, which is being provided through a PRRO. Being particularly vulnerable, malnourished children under 5 and PLW among the refugee and host populations are supported under the supplementary feeding programme, contributing to MDGs 1 and 4.

# Cameroon

In the effort to address low school enrolment rates, WFP is contributing to the achievement of MDGs 2 and 3 through its activities supporting basic education under the country programme (CP). Given the limited food availability at periodic times of the year, the food security and rural development component of this project aims to enhance food availability through improved management of cereal stocks, and thus contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. A third component will be added to the CP to improve the nutritional status of populations in the north and far north regions, contributing to MDGs 1, 4 and 5. In support of MDG 6, a development project will be implemented to provide nutritional support to people impacted by HIV and AIDS.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							8,980,897	
Development Operation							9,302,758	
<b>Total</b>							<b>18,283,654</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	4,911	1,005	401	543	126	6,986	686,819	155,400
DEV	3,362	313	472	3,651	112	7,910	0	204,830
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>686,819</b>	<b>360,230</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Cameroon PRRO 200053: "Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 19,025 mt/US\$686,819/US\$155,400

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to save lives and protect the livelihoods of food-insecure Central African and Chadian refugees as well as to restore and rebuild the lives and livelihoods of Central African refugees and host populations. The influx of Central Africans in eastern Cameroon has increased over time while refugees from Chad, accommodated in Langui Camp, have steadily decreased.

Specifically, the PRRO will improve the resilience of food-insecure refugees and local households with an emphasis on environmental protection and rehabilitation activities to enhance sustainability and foster self reliance and socio-economic integration. With regards to nutrition, the PRRO aims to stabilize GAM rates below 10 percent. Activities include general food distribution with a food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in order to provide a daily ration of 2,100 kcal. The PRRO will also improve the health and nutritional status of children under 5 and of PLW through the provision of super cereal,

# Cameroon

vegetable oil and sugar. In addition, food-for-assets and food-for-training programmes will be implemented and provide a daily family ration consisting of cereals and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year respectively.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	55,203	39,697	<b>94,900</b>
Number of refugee beneficiaries	7,436	6,864	14,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	7,436	6,864	14,300
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	8,800	3,800	<b>12,600</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	14,877	12,173	27,050
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,264	2,896	6,160

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	115
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	60
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	80
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	2,500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	2

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Cameroon CP 105300: "Country Programme – Cameroon (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 23,427 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 21,265 mt)/US\$158,000

Basic education, food security and malnutrition remain important challenges in the three northern regions targeted by the CP. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, WFP's intervention focuses on the following main objectives:

- the improvement in access to primary education by increasing school enrolment and attendance rates and the overall performance of children at schools with particular attention to young girls;
- the improvement of the food security situation of vulnerable communities through the establishment of cereal granaries as well as by reinforcing their capacities to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchases; and
- the improvement of the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and of PLW.

# Cameroon

Activities of the CP are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group, local NGOs and the Government. To ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school meals policy as well as preparing the hand-over strategy for the school meals programme.

## Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 1: "Education Support for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 14,765 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity contributes to the improvement of school enrolment, retention and learning capacity of children, with special attention to girls. WFP provides assistance to government primary schools located in the three northern regions where access to education is a problem due to cultural factors for the most underprivileged households, and where enrolment rates are lower than 30 percent and gender disparity is as high as 50 percent. Under this activity, a daily hot meal is provided to primary schoolchildren 165 days a year. The food basket contains rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for hot meals served at school. Girls receive a quarterly take-home ration of cereals as an incentive for their parents to allow them to complete their primary education.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	24,861	30,385	55,246
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	24,861	30,385	55,246
Number of children given take-home rations	7,758		7,758
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	7,758		7,758

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

### Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	270

## Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 2: "Food Security and Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,500 mt

Supporting WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity aims to:

- address village food deficits in the short-term by establishing community cereal granaries;
- encourage agricultural producers to contribute to school feeding activities; increase women's participation in community development activities;
- improve their capacity to manage assets; and
- improve national capacity for food security early warning, vulnerability assessments and emergency preparedness and response.

# Cameroon

This activity will be implemented in the north and far north regions. WFP supports communities in the building and management of 30 cereal granaries, which are mainly entrusted to women's groups. WFP provides a one-off stock supply of 20 mt of maize or sorghum for each group. The groups are expected to sustain the operation purely on business terms. Hence, the activity helps rural communities to improve agricultural production and to manage cereal stocks. Additionally, it helps to reduce vulnerability and enables people to assume greater responsibility for the future supply of food to schools. In fact, this activity can be viewed as part of the phase-out strategy from the school meals programme: by rural communities increasing their food contribution to school canteens.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,800	1,200	3,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	30
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	75

## Cameroon CP 105300, Activity 3: "Nutrition Support through Blanket and Supplementary Feeding"

Duration: 1 December 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 2,162 mt (New activity – subject to approval)

This activity of the CP will incorporate the nutrition activities previously implemented through an EMOP. Through the expansion of the CP activities WFP will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable groups in the North and Extreme North regions. Beneficiaries will receive WFP assistance through (i) blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age to prevent chronic malnutrition, and (ii) targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition and moderately malnourished PLW. The food basket will include vegetable oil, sugar, super cereal, super cereal plus and Plumpy'Sup.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, activities under this component aim to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and of PLW by reducing the prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition among these vulnerable groups, and to strengthen the capacities of Cameroon to reduce hunger including through hand-over strategies.

This intervention will enable WFP Cameroon to strengthen its ongoing capacity-development activities in nutrition with the Government at central and sub-national levels to enable them to better manage food assistance programmes. WFP will support the Ministry of Public Health and work with other nutrition stakeholders on advocacy efforts to raise awareness of the importance of nutrition for development and poverty reduction and to increase Government funding and leadership for nutrition using the results of the "Cost of Hunger

# Cameroon

Study".

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	90,860	33,040	123,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders		child	12,200
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	332
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	20,500

## Cameroon DEV 200329: "Nutritional Support to People Impacted by HIV/AIDS in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 1,485 mt/US\$140,490 (New project – subject to approval)

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, this project specifically aims at meeting the food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV and AIDS and at improving the nutrition and health status of clients under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and of beneficiaries in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes. This intervention is also aligned with the “National Strategic Plan” Annex 3. The rationale of these specific objectives is to enhance ART and adherence to it, as well as to reduce the mortality of ART patients and beneficiaries of the PMTCT programmes.

Activities include the provision of supplementary food rations for up to six months per patient which includes super cereal and vegetable oil as well as nutrition education sessions. The enrolment and discharge of participants from the programme will be done through a routine monthly assessment of the nutritional status of participants, using a body mass index cut-off of less than 18.5 and above 18.5 for two consecutive months for admission and discharge respectively. In order to ensure the sustainability of programme outcomes when beneficiaries are phased out, WFP will coordinate with the relevant NGO, government and United Nations partners to implement appropriate livelihood activities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	6,000	4,000	10,000

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



# Cameroon

## Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>				
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>				
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement			client	4,000
Number of PMTCT clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement			client	6,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance			beneficiary	20,000
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance			beneficiary	30,000

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Cape Verde

## Country Background

Cape Verde is classified as a food-deficit country and is ranked 118 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, placing the country above the regional average. Even in years of good rain, local cereal production (maize) meets less than 20 percent of the population's needs. In spite of the numerous vulnerability features and very limited natural resources, a combination of good governance, investment in human capital and international support has resulted in positive social and economic performance. Given this combination of success factors, the country is one of the few in Africa likely to achieve the MDGs. The first target of MDG1 to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day between 1990 and 2015 has almost been accomplished.



Indeed, the poverty rate decreased from 49 percent in 1990 to 26.6 percent in 2007. Many of the health, education and gender equality targets have in fact already been met; primary school enrolment for example is close to 100 percent for both girls and boys. Gross domestic product growth has averaged 5.7 percent between 2000 and 2005 and stood at 10.8 percent in 2006. An average yearly figure around 6 percent is expected to have been achieved between 2007 and 2010. This performance led to the graduation of Cape Verde from the list of Least Developed Countries (LDC) in 2008. However, the transition from LDC to Middle Income Country presents some challenges to the country due to its high dependence on official development assistance and concessional loans.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cape Verde

Launched in 1979, the WFP-assisted School Canteen Programme has played a key role in achieving the positive results in the field of education. It contributed to an increase in enrolment and attendance rates as well as children's capacity to learn at school, being a key policy for poverty reduction and social equality and thus contributing to MDG 1 and 2. In short, WFP support to school meals in Cape Verde has helped the country to achieve universal primary education. To achieve the sustainability of the project, WFP and the Government agreed on a road map focusing on the hand-over of management, planning and logistics activities to the Cape Verdean Foundation for Social School Action (FICASE), the national foundation in charge of programme implementation, as well as on a progressive phasing-in of the Government to finance management and food procurement costs. The phasing-in started in January 2007 and has moved gradually towards full government responsibility in the continuation of the programme.

That same year the Government established a National School Feeding Commission composed of the Ministries of Education, Environment and Agriculture, Health, Labour and Solidarity, Planning and Finance, Foreign Affairs, as well as the National Institute of Statistics. The planned coordination of mandates and resources of United Nations agencies strengthens the delivery of an Essential Learning Package at the school level and accomplishes the goals of the Sahel Alliance in promoting universal basic education. To further support this hand-over process, WFP has been enhancing its technical support to the

# Cape Verde

School Canteen Programme in Cape Verde at different levels since 2006. From September 2010, the Government has assumed entire responsibility of the programme, including fundraising and the management of all processes. In 2010, under the leadership of the United Nations Joint Office, a United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) was formulated and agreed with FICASE within which WFP will provide technical assistance to consolidate the past transfer of knowledge and ensure smooth transition of the programme.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012	
	Needs (US\$)
Development Operation	943,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>943,176</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Cape Verde DEV 200283: "Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: July 2011 – June 2013

Total food commitment: Not applicable

Total cost to WFP: US\$1,977,767

Through the One UN Joint Office, designed jointly with the Government in 2010 and officially approved in February 2011, WFP has been requested to continue providing capacity-development assistance to Cape Verde. The UNJP is a four-year programme which brings together WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF to support the transitional phase of the new government-managed national school meals programme. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide the following technical assistance and capacity-development advice, as agreed upon by the UNJP. The project will have the following objectives:

- supporting the implementation of policies and operational strategies to ensure good management and the sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme. These policies should incorporate the nutritional and health aspects of schools and link with the educational curriculum;
- strengthening the mechanisms and management capacities of the National School Feeding Programme and the definition of a legal and administrative framework;
- strengthening the skills of the central and municipal FICASE staff in terms of planning and managing the food supply. This will include the establishment of self-training tools to help overcome the problem of high staff turn-over;

# Cape Verde

- improvement and ownership of the monitoring system by the Government. This particularly includes allowing for monitoring of the access to the programme according to gender;
- support to FICASE for the development of a fundraising strategy at the national and the sub-national level; and
- building up and sharing of Cape Verde's experience with other countries in the region and in other regions; the sharing component shall also be applied among islands of the country.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	5
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	900,733

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Central African Republic

## Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country of four million inhabitants. Repeated political and economic crises since independence in 1960 have devastated the country causing widespread displacement and poverty. Basic social and economic infrastructure is in very poor condition. An estimated 176,000 Central Africans are internally displaced and some 140,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, mainly Chad and Cameroon. In addition, the country hosts 18,000 refugees from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Attacks in the south-east by the Ugandan rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army have added to insecurity.



The country ranks 159 of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, and is a low-income food-deficit country. The per capita GDP stands at US\$454 in 2009. The 2008/9 global financial and high food price crises and their legacy have had negative consequences due to job losses, loss of incomes and high prices. The 2009 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) indicates that 30 percent of the population are food-insecure. The GAM rate is 10 percent nationwide, with regional differences varying from 3 percent to 13 percent. Chronic malnutrition at the national level is estimated at 38 percent. While the national net primary school enrolment rate (NER) is 63 percent, only 36 percent of children complete primary school. National capacity to manage the development process and deliver basic social services is inadequate.

The peace process which started in 2008 has been slow. The security situation remains broadly under control in the capital. The rest of the country, especially the north and south-east, is largely under the influence of armed opposition groups and affected by sporadic clashes, banditry and inter-ethnic rivalry. A significant step forward was made when peaceful presidential and legislative elections were held in January 2011. However, insecurity could still pose a risk, especially in northern and south-eastern provinces, should the peace process be mismanaged.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Central African Republic

WFP activities, which are carried out through three projects, support the Government's "Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper" (2011–2015) and the intergovernmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's "Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding". Development activities are furthermore aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016) and relief interventions are consistent with the Consolidated Appeals Process.

In support of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, the PRRO will target the conflict-affected north and south-eastern areas. The objectives are to save lives, improve food security and nutrition, and rebuild livelihoods of the targeted population. WFP aims to meet immediate food needs of the most vulnerable whilst contributing to early recovery.

Contributing to MDGs 1 to 5, the country programme (CP) will intervene in the south of the

# Central African Republic

country where WFP will support primary schoolchildren to encourage school enrolment and attendance. WFP will also assist malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to improve their nutritional status.

In addition, WFP manages the UNHAS. This provides rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to areas which are inaccessible due to insecurity and poor infrastructure.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								28,598,577
Development Operation								4,624,028
Special Operation								6,240,383
<b>Total</b>								<b>39,462,988</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	9,738	2,277	1,172	3,474	909	17,570	1,452,124	0
DEV	1,571	390	195	320	40	2,516	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,309</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>20,086</b>	<b>1,452,124</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Central African Republic PRRO 200315: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflict in the Central African Republic and the Sub-Region"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval) Total food/cash commitment: 53,425 mt/US\$1,452,124

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the project aims to: (i) increase the food access for IDPs, refugees and returnees; (ii) reduce malnutrition below the critical threshold among children, women and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in conflict-affected areas; and (iii) contribute to restoring and protecting the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities.

WFP will target areas in the north and south-east which have been affected by armed conflict and displacement. Relief assistance will be provided through general food distributions to IDPs, returnees and refugees, nutritional support to malnourished children 6–59 months of age and underweight PLW and PLHIV. Recovery activities encompass emergency school meals to facilitate the return of children to school, food-for-asset (FFA) activities, which include seed protection rations to promote food production/asset creation (land rehabilitation, storage) and rehabilitate basic infrastructure (roads, schools); and food for training (FFT) through apprentice/literacy courses and support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration under the peace process.

# Central African Republic

Refugees, returnees, IDPs, mothers of severely malnourished children, primary schoolchildren and PLHIV receive the full food basket of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and super cereal. Those being provided nutritional support are provided with super cereal, oil and sugar. Cereals and oil are distributed to FFT and FFA participants, with the latter also receiving pulses and salt.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	149,687	164,113	313,800
Number of IDP beneficiaries	30,120	29,880	60,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	10,040	9,960	20,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	40,160	39,840	80,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	19,219	11,180	30,399
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	7,530	7,470	15,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	42,360	57,640	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,217	4,183	8,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	40,160	39,840	80,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,400
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	8,400
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	80
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	500

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Central African Republic CP 200331: "Country Programme – Central African Republic (2012–2016)"

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

Total food commitment: 13,254 mt

This CP will target eight prefectures in the south of the country, which are recovering from



# Central African Republic

conflict. This area has suffered unemployment and loss of incomes in the main export industries as well as the burden of population displacement from the north to the south.

The CP is comprised of two components which support educational and nutritional activities. WFP will provide school meals to support education in pre- and primary schools in four prefectures and support advocacy campaigns for education for girls and minorities. Nutritional activities aim at improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and of PLW in eight prefectures. To encourage sustainability and ownership of the CP, WFP will support capacity development for government institutions at national and local levels as well as for communities.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP's specific objectives are to:

- increase enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools, and reduce drop-outs;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- strengthen national capacities to manage food-assisted programmes.

## **Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 1: "Primary and Preschool Education in Rural Areas"**

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

Total food commitment: 11,564 mt

WFP will target rural areas of three southern prefectures (Basse Kotto, Ouaka and Lobaye) where the level of food insecurity is above 28 percent and the NER is below the national average of 63 percent. WFP will also target the rural areas of Nana Mambéré prefecture, which hosts most of the ethnic minority Fulani and Pygmy groups, given their low educational levels of only 5 percent as identified in the CFSVA 2009.

An estimated 4,258 pre-school and 75,800 primary schoolchildren will receive a daily hot meal for 165 school days per year. The food ration will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. WFP aims to contribute to increasing enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools, and reduce drop-outs.

The component will continue to be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education in the expectation that the Government will gradually increase its role in management and implementation. WFP will also advocate for community contributions to meet the minimum requirements to run the school meals activities. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	33,915	46,143	<b>80,058</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	33,915	46,143	<b>80,058</b>

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

# Central African Republic

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	50
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	250
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	610

## Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 2: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

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

Total food commitment: 1,690 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children and women through three activities. Through blanket supplementary feeding WFP will provide PLW and children 6–23 months of age with a monthly food ration of Plumpy'Doz for a period of four months during the lean season (April to September) to prevent chronic malnutrition. Blanket supplementary feeding will be provided at the community level to all PLW and children under 2 in areas with rates of chronic acute malnutrition above 40 percent among children under 5. The ration will be provided at the health centre or at community level by health agents or NGOs on a monthly basis. The BSF ration will be combined with other activities such as key nutrition, health, and hygiene lessons and growth monitoring.

Through targeted supplementary feeding WFP will provide children 6–59 months of age suffering from moderate acute malnutrition with a take-home ration of Plumpy'Sup twice a month for an average of 90 days. This activity will target areas where GAM among children under 5 exceeds 10 percent. During fortnightly health centre visits health agents will also monitor the child's growth and provide child nutritional counselling.

Under the support to treatment of SAM component of this activity WFP will provide mothers accompanying children under 5 suffering from SAM with medical complications at in-patient therapeutic feeding centres with a caretaker ration of cereals, pulses, super cereal, oil and salt. This is an incentive for caretakers to remain at the health centre for the duration of the child's treatment.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	28,168	16,832	45,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	10,200	33,802	44,002

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



# Central African Republic

Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		4
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		3
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		214
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member		1,284

## (d) Special Operations

### Central African Republic SO 105620: "Provision of Safe and Reliable Air Transport to the Humanitarian Community in the Central African Republic"

Duration: 1 November 2006 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$24,759,635

Insecurity, bad roads and poor infrastructure conditions in the country impede access to beneficiaries. In addition, roads become impassable during the rainy season from May to September. Consequently, air travel is crucial for the provision of an effective and timely humanitarian response for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable people. WFP is managing UNHAS to provide rapid and secure access for humanitarian agencies to these unreachable areas. The humanitarian air service also provides medical and security evacuations when required. UNHAS transports light non-food cargo, particularly during the rainy season, to ensure it reaches the field bases of humanitarian organizations in good condition. The UNHAS fleet provides this logistical support for WFP and humanitarian agencies and relies mainly on donor contributions as well as cost recovery. There are currently 44 United Nations agencies and NGOs in the Central African Republic.

At the moment UNHAS is operating two aircrafts, two 15-seater LET 410, which have a short take-off and landing capability. The Let 410 capacity can expand to accommodate increased users' requirements by adding additional flight hours. These airplanes serve 25 locations within the country. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	80
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	10
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,000

# Chad

## Country Background

Chad is a low-income, food-deficit country, listed 163 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. With a population of 11.2 million and an average annual growth rate of 2 percent, Chad's economy has been inhibited by its landlocked position, high energy costs and a history of instability. Almost half of the Chadian population lives under the poverty threshold, with the rural population being most disadvantaged. Malnutrition and food insecurity are the main issues affecting the local population. Recurrent droughts in the Sahelian belt affect the country's food security and nutrition situation; in 2009 and 2010, Chad was hit by a particularly severe drought, followed by flooding. This led to low agricultural yields and a reduction in livestock, exacerbating an already vulnerable food security and nutrition situation.



The results of an emergency food security assessment conducted in March 2010 revealed that 42 percent of households were severely food-insecure and 19 percent moderately food-insecure. During the Sahel crisis in 2010, the national GAM rate was estimated at 16.3 percent, with 15 of 22 regions over the 15 percent critical threshold. In terms of chronic malnutrition, the national rate is 39 percent, with 13 of 22 regions being over the 40 percent critical threshold. Poverty and food insecurity limit access to basic education in Chad, leading to a net enrolment rate of only 36.5 percent and adult literacy rates as low as 26 percent.

Access to basic education is very limited in many parts of Chad. The high prevalence of drop-outs, the quality of education and gender disparities in enrolment and attendance are the main challenges the country is facing. With around 80 percent of the population dependent on subsistence farming and herding, climatic shocks make the population's food security situation even more fragile.

Poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts during the country's 50 years of independence while tensions between ethnic groups have contributed to political instability. The escalation of violence among ethnic groups and rebel incursions in the east has further destabilized the country. Additionally, Chad is subject to the spill-over effects from crises in the neighbouring countries of the Sudan and the Central African Republic. During the past six years, Chad has hosted over 255,000 refugees from Sudan and 75,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees and relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Chad

In 2012, WFP will carry out a PRRO as well as a development programme to address the complex food security and nutrition situation, in support of seven of the eight MDGs. Geographically the PRRO will target the drought-prone Sahelian belt, the eastern and southern parts of Chad where Sudanese and Central African refugees are hosted. The development project will target schoolchildren in Barh-El-Ghazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-Fira.

# Chad

The development programme will provide assistance to local populations living in food-insecure areas by promoting primary education through a school meals programme which contributes to MDGs 1, 2, and 7. Aligned with MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, the PRRO will support refugees and the food-insecure local population through a variety of activities, including general food distribution (GFD), food for training (FFT), food for assets (FFA), adult literacy and nutritional programmes for children under 5 as well as for pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In support of the whole humanitarian community, WFP manages UNHAS providing a vital air link for more than 100 United Nations agencies and NGOs as well as donor representatives and journalists. It also provides medical and security evacuation services and transports light cargo to inaccessible areas.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							166,215,083	
Development Operation							9,625,946	
Special Operation							17,225,962	
<b>Total</b>							<b>193,066,992</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs In mt</b>								
PRRO	72,446	15,972	5,494	20,047	2,433	116,392	4,202,037	476,741
DEV	4,928	985	680	0	163	6,756	0	34,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,374</b>	<b>16,957</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>20,047</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>123,148</b>	<b>4,202,037</b>	<b>510,762</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Chad PRRO 200289: "Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises"**

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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 237,543 mt/US\$4,202,037/US\$476,741

WFP and its partners will implement this project to meet the specific needs of malnourished people, refugees and vulnerable households affected by the recurrent crises and food insecurity. The intervention will be aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5 to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW, providing adequate food consumption to households affected by food insecurity and targeted refugees, especially during the lean season.

# Chad

The main objectives of the project are:

- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- ensure adequate food consumption to food-insecure households and refugees targeted (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- strengthen the livelihoods of targeted communities to enhance their resilience to shock and adaptation to climatic hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- rebuild livelihoods and food security of communities and households by providing access to productive assets in post conflict situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- build the capacity of the Government to reduce food insecurity by supporting early warning and response to food crises, and to promote local purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5);

The project will target Sudanese and Central African refugees settled in eastern and southern Chad as well as vulnerable members of the local communities. Beneficiaries will be assisted through GFD, targeted supplementary and blanket supplementary feeding, FFT and/or FFA activities. In exchange for food rations received, beneficiaries will be involved in soil conservation, water management and construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructures (health centres, schools, roads). Women will receive basic literacy and functional training to gain skills in income-generating activities.

General food distribution rations will consist of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt; in addition to these commodities, Sudanese refugees will also receive super cereal and sugar. The ration for the targeted supplementary feeding programme will include super cereal with sugar, vegetable oil as well as Plumpy'Sup in remote areas. The pilot programme for the prevention of chronic malnutrition (includes super cereal with sugar for PLW and Plumpy'Doz for children 6–23 months of age to prevent anaemia in the camps.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	872,000	783,000	1,655,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	180,940	141,060	322,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	435,940	386,060	822,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	124,000	438,000	562,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,213	2,072	5,285
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	23,741	23,825	47,566

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

# Chad

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	75,000
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	250
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	49,000
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	2
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	50
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	3
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	150
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	50
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	150
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	200,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%	100
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	50
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	20
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	150
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	200,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	150

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Chad DEV 200288: "Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,851 mt/US\$34,021

The project is in line with WFP's priority to promote development through “investing in human capital through education and training”, and supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 4

# Chad

and 5. More specifically, the project aims to:

- improve education of children from rural vulnerable households;
- increase attendance of pupils;
- improve the success rate of the primary cycle, especially for girls; and
- strengthen government capacity to manage a school meals programme.

The areas of intervention are established based on the vulnerability to food insecurity and low gross enrolment rate of 65 percent in the Sahelian region and below the national average of 98 percent. A total of 790 schools are selected, based on the recommendations of a mission conducted by WFP, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in 2010. School meal rations will be composed of cereals, pulses, oil and iodized salt. Girls attending grade 5 will receive a take-home ration consisting of oil as an incentive for the family to send and retain girls in school.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	116,196	135,540	251,736
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	92,500	112,500	205,000
Number of children given take-home rations	11,684		11,684
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	11,684		11,684
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	773
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	112,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	92,500
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	790
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

## (d) Special Operations

### Chad SO 200058: "Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$ 49,848,063 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$32,622,101)

Through this special operation, safe and reliable air transport services will be provided to the humanitarian community in Chad. Given the poor road conditions, prevailing insecurity and

# Chad

remote location of beneficiary communities, travel by road is extremely risky and impracticable. WFP Humanitarian Air Service therefore remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad. This service, which has become a vital part of the humanitarian operations in Chad, provides humanitarian workers with easy and safe access to the remotest sites hosting refugees from Sudan and Central Africa as well as Chadian IDPs. In addition, the service is used for medical evacuation and lifting humanitarian cargo designated for the refugees and IDPs.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	420
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	5,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	100
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	200



# Côte d'Ivoire

## Country Background

As a consequence of the complex socio-political crisis which started in September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has been experiencing a period of extended instability with the country splitting into the rebel-held north and the Government-controlled south. The 2007 Ouagadougou Agreement started the new peace process that culminated in presidential elections in November 2010. The deeply contested elections caused violence resulting in widespread displacement with an estimated 500,000 to 700,000 people temporarily displaced within the country and in neighbouring countries. The WFP and FAO food security assessment in July 2011 highlighted food insecurity remains of concern in the western, southern and north-eastern regions due to the long stay of internally displaced people in host families and the loss of harvests. Rising prices of basic food commodities have also resulted in a decrease in household food security in the country.



The 2008 National Survey on households' standard of living showed an increase in the poverty level from 38 percent in 2002 to 49 percent in 2008; fifteen percent of the population live below the extreme poverty line of US\$1 per day. Côte d'Ivoire has shown a slow but steady increase in development since 1980 and is ranked 149 out of 169 nations on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate at 3.4 percent. A report from August 2010 reviewing the trend in achievements of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire showed that progress so far has been mixed. In particular, achievement of MDG1 has been slow as the country has suffered setbacks in the wake of several political conflicts.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

In response to the political crisis resulting from post-electoral violence, WFP will provide emergency assistance through an EMOP to people affected by the crisis in 2012. WFP aims to target the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the west. Nutrition activities will provide assistance to moderately malnourished children and to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and nutritional support to clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The EMOP is in line with MDGs 1, 2, 5 and 6.

At the same time, WFP will support the recovery from the crisis through a PRRO. In line with MDGs 2, 3 and 8, the main objective of the PRRO is to provide assistance to school meals in order to attract children and teachers back to school across the country, as well as to provide nutritional support and HIV education. The project supports national objectives on education and is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013).

# Côte d'Ivoire

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							46,320,790	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							22,888,379	
<b>Total</b>							<b>69,209,169</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	29,835	3,540	2,245	4,561	338	40,519	1,406,355	0
PRRO	14,597	2,188	870	1,193	764	19,612	703,178	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,432</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>60,131</b>	<b>2,109,533</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Côte D'Ivoire EMOP 200255: "Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire"

Duration: 15 March 2011 – 30 June 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 15 September 2011)

Total food/cash commitment: 40,519 mt/US\$1,406,355 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 26,862 mt)

The long-awaited presidential elections intended to unify Côte d'Ivoire after the 2002 civil crisis, instead resulted in political turmoil causing violence and massive population displacement. The western, central, northern and Abidjan regions have been affected by violence and displacement, and the whole country has felt the impact of the economic and political instability. The regions of Moyen Cavally and Montagnes in the west have been the worst affected, with ethnic violence sparked through the clash of the two military forces, causing mass displacement and a humanitarian crisis.

During 2011 the project had a beneficiary caseload of 628,000 beneficiaries (March – September 2011) who were supported through general food distributions (GFD) targeting displaced people, host communities, and returnees; supplementary nutrition programmes were provided for moderately malnourished children under 5, PLW, and patients on ART; cash transfers were given to vulnerable people in Abidjan; and primary schoolchildren were supported through school canteens. Since the impacts of the crisis are still being felt in Côte d'Ivoire as displaced persons and refugees are returning home, the EMOP will be extended into 2012.

General food distributions will support returnees, while a food-for-assets (FFA) activity will support those who are food-insecure and have missed the 2011 planting season. These beneficiaries will also be targeted with a cash-transfer activity. Nutrition activities are needed for treatment of acute malnutrition which includes support to PLW as well as to malnourished people under ART. The primary schoolchildren will be supported through the new PRRO in 2012. The project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

# Côte d'Ivoire

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	223,319	201,681	425,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	8,000	10,000	18,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	136,000	146,000	282,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	150,800	139,200	290,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	20,000	58,000	78,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,340	2,160	4,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	23,000	27,000	50,000
*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	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	50,000	
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	56,400	
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,500	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	20,000	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Côte D'Ivoire PRRO 200066: "Recovery from Post-Electoral Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 40,985 mt/US\$703,178

During the post-electoral crisis schools were closed from the beginning of the crisis in October 2010 until May 2011; the overall objective of this new project is to provide support to the recovery process. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, WFP plans to support the recovery process through assistance to school canteens to attract children throughout the country to primary schools by providing primary schoolchildren with a hot daily lunch consisting of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. In addition, monthly take-home family rations will be provided to teachers through FFA activities. WFP will also provide de-worming treatment for children in WFP-assisted primary schools as well as in other, non WFP-assisted schools.

In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP plans to provide training in management, procurement and logistics for the school canteen programme through capacity development at the national and regional level. WFP will work with the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNC) for the procurement and transport of commodities to schools, and WFP will continue to provide monitoring and evaluation support to the Government and will conduct a series of trainings for DNC staff on the monitoring and evaluation database.

The timing of the PRRO is relevant as the Government is still in transition and the strategy for the sustainable school canteen programme is not yet ready to be implemented. As the

# Côte d'Ivoire

situation evolves, additional activities will be integrated into this project to support displaced populations and vulnerable host communities affected by the crisis as appropriate.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	254,363	338,637	593,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	241,563	326,437	568,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	780	4,220	5,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		child	800,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	568,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	3,320
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# the Gambia

## Country Background

The Gambia has a population of over 1.7 million and remains one of the least developed, low income and food-deficit countries in the world. With a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and a low per capita GDP of US\$329, it is ranked 151 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Poverty levels remain high with 53 percent of the population living on less than US\$2 per day. The recurrent global financial crisis has exacerbated this situation with a decrease in development funds, a deteriorating fiscal situation, falling remittances, a decline in tourism and increases in import bills adversely affecting urban and rural populations. As a result, poor households have limited access to basic food commodities.



The country is highly dependent on food imports, which comprise more than half of its food needs. Due to the high incidence of poverty, food purchases constitute 58 percent of household expenditures. Agriculture is seasonal with at least 50 percent of Gambian households finding it difficult to access food in the lean season between June and September. This makes the country highly vulnerable to food price changes on the international market. According to the 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), which was conducted during a period when food availability was greatest and seasonal earnings were highest, 11 percent of the population are food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition in 2009, 20.3 percent of the children under 5 were reported as underweight, 6 percent were wasted and 22 percent were stunted and 19.9 percent of infants have low birth weight.

The quality of education, as well as the retention of children in schools located in disadvantaged regions of the country, are of concern; the primary education completion rate is only 74 percent. According to the 2010 “Country Status Report”, 29 percent of the children who do not attend school do not attend due in part to high education cost. Under current conditions, maintaining educational achievements is a challenge as well as a priority. Improvements in enrolment rates need to be maintained and protected while completion rates and the quality of education remains a critical challenge.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Gambia

WFP continues its commitment in supporting the most vulnerable people in deprived areas of the country and in assisting the Government in its efforts to meet the challenges of the MDGs. Through a development project WFP provides a nutritious meal to children in pre- and primary schools, as well as take-home rations to community cooks who prepare the daily school meals in all the WFP-supported schools. The project is widely recognized as a stimulus in boosting enrolment and attendance, reducing drop-out rates and encouraging the completion of primary school, contributing to MDGs 1 and 2. It also acts as the only country-wide safety net for poorer families who benefit from the income transfer it provides.

# the Gambia

To ensure the sustainable management of the school meals programme, WFP continues to build the institutional and human resource capacities of government counterparts and communities. In addition, complementary activities in nutrition and health education, school gardens and school infrastructure development are being implemented in collaboration with TNT, other United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP is also implementing a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) intervention which aims to identify and map vulnerabilities across the country, enhance sectoral coordination, develop national capacities and set up a comprehensive food security monitoring system which incorporates household-level food security information.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							4,627,706	
Total							4,627,706	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	3,737	1,051	350	0	105	5,243	185,786	75,000
Total	3,737	1,051	350	0	105	5,243	185,786	75,000

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Gambia DEV 105480: "Support to Basic Education in Rural & Urban Vulnerable Regions"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 July 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 22,580 mt/US\$185,786

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the goal of this project is to support the Government's efforts in meeting MDG2 by ensuring education for all by 2015 and to maintain the gains in education achieved over the years. The quality of education remains a challenge, while enrolment and completion rates need to be maintained. This project has the following objectives:

- increase gross enrolment in WFP-assisted primary schools to 98 percent by the end of the project;
- maintain attendance rates at 95 percent and increase the completion rate to 85 percent in WFP-assisted schools by the end of the project;
- increase enrolment rates in WFP-assisted early childhood development centres to



# the Gambia

- 20 percent;
- maintain attendance rate at 85 percent in WFP-assisted early childhood development centres;
- improve the learning environment in selected schools; and
- enhance government capacity to phase in sustainable school meals activities.

Children at selected primary schools and early childhood development centres in food-insecure regions with low enrolment rates will be provided with a daily nutritious meal consisting of rice, oil, peas and salt. Cooks will receive a monthly take-home ration of one bag of rice as an incentive for their full participation. Other activities under the project will include institutional and human resource capacity development of stakeholders, school infrastructure development and school gardens to enhance learning, promote a green environment in the schools and complement school meals. Information from the VAM activities, such as the CFSVA 2011, will inform targeting of beneficiaries for the development project in 2012.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	89,215	88,000	177,215
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	88,000	88,000	176,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,215		1,215
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	50	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	1,215	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	9,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	9,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	79,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	79,000	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	556	
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	10	
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	10	

## Gambia DEV 200327: "Support to Basic Education in Urban and Rural Vulnerable Regions in the Gambia (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 August 2012 – 31 July 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 22,176 mt (subject to approval)/US\$75,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, and the Government's sectoral priorities defined by the "Programme for Accelerated Growth and Empowerment" (PAGE) 2012–2015 and the UNDAF 2012–2016, WFP will continue to provide support to basic education in rural and



# the Gambia

urban vulnerable areas through its school meals programme”.

Based on WFP’s corporate strategy and policies, in addition to the recommendations of the 2010 impact evaluation, an important capacity-development component will be incorporated in the project in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. This is with a view to consolidating achievements from previous phases and to support the transition towards increased national ownership and sustainability of the programme. The objectives of this project are to increase enrolment, maintain attendance and enhance capacities of stakeholders for a sustainable school meals programme. Other activities will be added once further assessments and studies are available.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	90,381	89,750	180,131
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	88,000	88,000	176,000
*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	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	500	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	1,215	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	9,000	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	9,000	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	79,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	79,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	5	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	25	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	2,500	
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	50	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Ghana

## Country Background

Ghana is a food-deficit country, but positive economic developments in recent years have led the country to achieve a lower middle-income status. It is ranked 130 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, and has slipped into the "low human development" category. While the country is largely on track to achieve MDG1 of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, food security still remains a challenge, especially in the three northern regions of the country. Indeed, there are large disparities in poverty levels between the north and south of Ghana. Seventy percent of the poor live in the three regions in the north, the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. According to WHO, acute malnutrition rates in these regions are considered serious, with rates of 13 percent in the Northern, 11 percent in the Upper East and 14 percent in the Upper West Region. While the stunting rate is 28 percent nationally, it is serious at 32 and 36 percent respectively in the Northern and Upper East Regions. Recurrent droughts and floods increase these communities' vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition. The three northern regions also have the highest rates of out-of-school children, varying from 18 to 28 percent. Ghana's adult HIV prevalence rate is 3 percent, while food insecurity among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the most vulnerable regions ranges from 25 to 42 percent.



Agriculture remains the basis of the economy, accounting for 36 to 40 percent of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. However, post-harvest losses of 30 percent contribute to making food-crop farmers the poorest and most food-insecure population groups. The most recent comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted by WFP and partners in 2009 indicates that 3 percent of households in Ghana rely mainly on unskilled labour for their income. Five percent of households in this group have poor and border-line food consumption; 59 percent of this group are located in the three northern regions.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ghana

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967 providing life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks, droughts, floods, high food prices and displacement as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience. In 2012, activities will be implemented through a country programme (CP) and a protracted PRRO.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Government in assisting hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis. The programme contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5. Through the PRRO, WFP aims to contribute to improved food and nutritional security of households affected by economic and climatic shocks, increase the Government's and communities' capacity to carry out activities related to climate change and ensure affordable access to adequate nutrition, particularly in the face of persistent volatility of food prices. The PRRO will serve as a bridge to help acutely food-insecure people regain their livelihoods. Under this PRRO, assistance will be provided to food-insecure PLHIV and their households. The PRRO contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 8.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							7,149,866	
Development Operation							9,396,121	
<b>Total</b>							<b>16,545,987</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	4,807	659	319	1,389	158	7,333	637,685	47,000
DEV	7,490	617	1,113	1,218	479	10,916	0	203,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,296</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>18,249</b>	<b>637,685</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Ghana PRRO 200046: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Vulnerable to Droughts/Flood and High Food Prices"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,945 mt/US\$637,685/US\$47,000

The objective of the PRRO is to improve the food and nutrition security of food-insecure households affected by natural disasters (floods and drought), high food prices and the global economic crisis through relief and recovery components.

The relief component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1. It includes a contingency food stock for a minimum yearly number of expected flood and/or drought-affected people as well as a provision for a residual refugee caseload. Supplementary feeding will be provided through the Ghana Health Service to support malnourished children and reduce malnutrition for nutritionally at risk pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP is providing family food rations as a safety net to PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), safeguarding the household from worsening food insecurity and maintaining the household caring capacity until the household's members' health improves. Food and nutrition support for PLHIV is further expected to increase adherence to ART and improve the nutrition status of beneficiaries.

The recovery component, aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 3 and in support of the Government's "Northern Development Initiative", supports vulnerable food-insecure households through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities. These programmes support long-term responses to food insecurity, vulnerability and climate change adaptation in the northern regions of Ghana. Livelihood support activities, through FFT, will be primarily targeting the food-insecure groups most at risk of acute hunger, including shea-nut harvesters, small-scale food processors, agro-pastoralists, food and cash crop farmers and daily labourers. The effects of these interventions are expected to help reduce rural-urban migration by providing alternative work opportunities in rural areas.

# Ghana

People living with HIV will be provided with super cereals, pulses, cereals, vegetable oil and salt and their household members will receive salt, oil, pulses and cereal. Beneficiaries under supplementary feeding will be provided with cereals, vegetable oil and salt/sugar. Beneficiaries of FFA will receive cereals, pulses, palm oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	72,792	46,541	119,333
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,500	5,500	9,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	17,700	11,800	29,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,250	12,332	38,582
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	450		450
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,600	5,200	9,800
*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	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	120	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Ghana CP 200247: "Country Programme – Ghana (2012–2016)"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 52,317 mt/US\$203,000

The CP will support the “Country Strategy Document” whose goal it is to enhance the capacity of the Government and communities to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations. Capacity-development efforts aim at addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in these deprived regions. The CP will contribute to address low levels of education (particularly among poor girls), malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children under 5, PLW and PLHIV, reduce the loss of food crops and improve livelihoods amongst the rural poor, as well as mitigate impacts of natural disasters including floods and droughts. In addition, the CP aims to address low productivity and poor market access, physical and economic, for smallholder farmers.

The CP's strategic focus is aligned with the “Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda” and its “Human Development, Productivity and Employment Component”; focus areas of the “Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Initiative” and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

# Ghana

thematic areas 1, 2 and 3.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the objectives of the CP are:

- to increase access to education, improve school attendance and gender parity, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, and improve the capacity of the Ghana School Feeding Programme;
- to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among ART clients; and
- to increase physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation interventions, diversification of livelihood opportunities and reduction of poverty among communities in the three northern regions.

In order to provide these basic services, WFP will strengthen the Government's technical and operational capacity to replicate, sustain and expand successful hunger response projects on a national scale.

## **Ghana CP 200247, Activity 1: "Support for Primary Education and Girls' Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 22,900 mt

An evaluation report of the last CP indicated that WFP's intervention in the education sector need to be sustained in order to close the current 10 percent-gaps in access, completion and gender equality in basic education across the three northern regions, and particularly for the Northern Region. Support for primary education and girls' education consists of two components: targeting girls in the higher grades of junior high school, and supporting Ghana's school meals programme in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

WFP plans to continue supporting its flagship programme of take-home rations in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service to target northern districts that have the lowest gender parity indicators. Girls in grades 1 to 3 of junior high school with 80 percent attendance will receive a monthly take-home ration of 11 kg of cereals, vegetable oil and salt. This component will also support scholarship awards for girls that are in need and who have good grades from the Basic Education Certificate Examination after grade 9 so that they can continue at the senior high school level.

Under the school meals component, WFP will provide a daily hot and nutritionally balanced meal to boys and girls at primary school level, consisting of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, iodized salt and micronutrient powder. In addition, WFP will continue to provide institutional support and technical inputs to the Government's "School Feeding Policy Framework", focusing on WFP/World Bank quality standards for:

- support for development of the national policy on school feeding;
- demonstration of different nutritionally balanced, cost-effective menus;
- improved needs-based targeting; and
- linking school caterers to smallholder farmers.

# Ghana

WFP and the Partnership for Child Development are providing institutional and technical support to the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat through the placement of two consultants to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to support monitoring and evaluation, and create linkages between the school meals and local food production.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	105,000	75,000	180,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	75,000	75,000	150,000
Number of children given take-home rations	30,000		30,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	496

## Ghana CP 200247, Activity 2: "Nutritional and Food Support for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,665 mt

This activity will focus primarily on the three vulnerable northern regions of Ghana based on the geographical distribution of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and HIV indicators. The objectives of this activity include prioritizing interventions targeting children and PLW during the critical 1000-day window of opportunity from the womb to two years of age, as well as to improving government capacity to manage effective and sustainable nutrition safety nets. The activity aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among ART clients.

Targeted supplementary feeding will be carried out for children 6–23 months of age with moderate acute malnutrition. During the seven-month lean season, these beneficiaries will be provided with a take-home ration of super cereal plus, while children 24–59 months of age will receive a hot meal of fortified foods at Community Health Nutrition Education Centres for an average five days a week. To help prevent stunting during pregnancy, malnourished PLW in the five districts of the Northern and Upper East Regions with the highest chronic malnutrition rates will receive rations of cereals, salt and vegetable oil during the lean season.

To address poor nutrition among PLHIV on ART, these beneficiaries identified through a food security assessment questionnaire, as well as their family members will receive food assistance for up to six months through a monthly nutrition supplement of super cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, and a family ration in line with the "National HIV Nutrition Protocol". These activities are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

This activity will facilitate synergies with the "Food by Prescription Initiative" of the Ministry of Health. WFP, together with other United Nations agencies, will also support the



# Ghana

Ministry of Health's development of a national nutrition policy.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	74,616	63,384	138,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	12,000	96,000	108,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	3,480	2,520	6,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		6,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin		12,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		7

## Ghana CP 200247, Activity 3: "Resilience to Climatic Shocks and Support for Livelihoods"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,752 mt

Given the reliance on agriculture in northern Ghana, poverty and food insecurity is significantly influenced by the existing environmental conditions and ongoing climate change. Increasing levels of desertification, soil degradation, drought, wildfires, depletion of water resources, floods, rising temperatures, and erratic rainfall patterns all combine to make food production and rural income generation particularly challenging. The consequences of these changes are, i) a reduction in agriculture yields and consequently increased food and income insecurity; ii) a negative impact on migration and settlement; and iii) the loss of bio-diversity, soil fertility and land degradation.

The objective of this component is to increase physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation interventions, diversification of livelihood opportunities and reduction of poverty among communities in the three northern regions. Technical assistance will also be provided to strengthen the national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

The project activities will be identified through a participatory approach and implemented and managed by village development committees, government institutions and other partners such as the Savannah Accelerated Development Agency. The interventions will include water harvesting, de-silting of small dams for dry-season irrigation, rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure, flood mitigation works, tree planting, and seed multiplication for community reforestation. Activities will be supported through FFA, capacity development and the provision of tools, technical assistance and project management. Participants will be selected from vulnerable groups on a project-by-project basis and will receive a family food ration of



# Ghana

maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,646	7,379	15,025
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	669	336	1,005
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	666	1,334	2,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,000	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	200	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	10	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Guinea

## Country Background

Guinea is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country ranked 156 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite the country's agricultural potential and mineral wealth, decades of endemic corruption, weak governance and dictatorial rule have left the population impoverished and exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. After the period of transition which was marked by political and socio-economic instability, the country has had a democratically elected president since November 2010. The country is attempting to gradually break its diplomatic isolation and to integrate in the regional and international arena. The transition process will formally end once legislative and municipal elections are held.



The high food prices assessment conducted in April 2011 indicated that the prices of food commodities increased between 30 to 40 percent resulting in malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty. The high food prices have generally affected the quality of food consumption due to low levels of households' purchasing power. This has led to cyclic changes of expenditure patterns of the households' budgets. A WFP 2009 food security and vulnerability analysis found 32 percent of rural households to be food-insecure, with 8 percent being severely food-insecure and 53 percent living below the poverty line. For the Forest Guinea Region alone, 800,000 people or 52.7 percent of the region's total population are food-insecure, with 17.4 percent being severely food-insecure. Access to health, education, water and sanitation services is extremely limited.

According to the 2007 "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (PRSP), only 38 percent of the population have access to drinking water. This context has a direct negative effect on children; 163 out of 1000 children die before reaching the age of 5. The nutritional status of this age group is worrisome as the chronic malnutrition prevalence is above the critical threshold, at 41 percent. Acute malnutrition and underweight prevalence is above the serious threshold, at 12 and 21 percent respectively. Maternal mortality is 980 per 100,000 live births, and the national HIV prevalence is 1.6 percent. The gross primary school enrolment rate has moved from 79 in 2007–2008 to 77 percent in 2008–2009 against an objective of 83 percent, and only 28.3 percent of adults are literate. Additionally, Guinea's Forest Region has hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire over the past two decades, which has increased pressure on resources and impacted the living conditions of the local population.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea

The main objective of WFP's assistance is to support the Government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, including the PRSP through the implementation of the "Education for All" programme and the development of the "Agricultural Development Policy Paper" and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a

# Guinea

PRRO and a country programme (CP), with particular focus on the Middle, Upper and Forest regions.

In support of MDGs 2 and 3, the CP contributes to improve access to basic education, with a particular focus on reducing the gender gap. Particular nutritional needs of malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) will be addressed through nutritional programmes, hence contributing to MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Under the PRRO, WFP will provide food assistance to Ivorian refugees in Guinea's Forest Region to prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status, in line with MDG1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								1,211,086
Development Operation								7,097,924
<b>Total</b>								<b>8,309,010</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	929	130	54	108	11	1,232	0	0
DEV	4,243	644	414	455	72	5,828	696,122	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>696,122</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Guinea PRRO 200328: "Assistance to Ivorian Refugees in Guinea"

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

Total food commitment: 1,232 mt

The post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire following presidential elections held on 31 October 2010 has led to the influx of thousands of Ivorian refugees and returnees to Guinea in addition to the residual caseload in Forest Guinea. The presence of refugees and returnees hosted by local communities in the area has put great pressure on markets, thereby driving up food prices. In addition to an already precarious food security situation, the purchasing power of populations in the Forest Region has led to the impoverishment of families already hit by the protracted economic crisis. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO seeks to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of refugees through general food distributions. The food basket will be composed of rice, pulses, oil, salt, super cereal and sugar.

# Guinea

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	3,600	2,400	6,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Guinea CP 104530: "Country Programme – Guinea (2007–2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2011

Total food/cash commitment: 33,769 mt/US\$696,122

This project is implemented in the regions of upper and middle Guinea, as well as in some parts of Conakry, Lower Guinea, where families affected by HIV are provided with food and nutrition support. Through its activities, the CP aims to reduce poverty, improve food security and decrease gender disparity in schools by distributing take-home rations.

The school meals component contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, support for rural development is provided through activities aimed at increasing agricultural production and strengthening livelihoods. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the CP supports mother-and-child health and nutrition activities and trains and develops the capacity of the Government and partners to plan and carry out food assistance activities.

### Guinea CP 104530, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education and Education for Girls"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 21,556 mt

This activity promotes access to basic education, focusing on increasing girls' enrolment and attendance to reduce disparities between the number of boys and girls in schools. WFP primarily targets public primary schools in poor rural areas vulnerable to food insecurity, focusing on schools where school enrolment, particularly girls' enrolment, is below the national average. Hot meals served at the schools consist of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Dry take-home rations will be distributed to cooks and girls attending primary school. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

# Guinea

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	61,000	79,000	140,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	41,000	59,000	100,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	10,000		10,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	100,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	100

## Guinea CP 104530, Activity 2: "Support to Community Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2007– 31 December 2012 (New project – subject to approval)

Total commitment: 6,131 mt

WFP provides assistance to food-for-assets (FFA) beneficiaries working on community rural development in order to increase their responsibility for supplying products to school canteens on a continuous basis. Food assistance will be provided to groups in exchange for work which will require at least a year before yielding results. This food assistance will thus serve as an incentive and will contribute significantly to household food security, particularly during the lean season. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, this activity specifically aims to:

- increase and improve annual food production;
- encourage the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium term, even though they may be slower to produce;
- facilitate the marketing of produce by rehabilitating a number of rural feeder roads; and
- encourage producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources.

In certain cases, the activity includes training activities for producers. Beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with WFP partners based on household food-insecurity criteria such as households headed by women, limited farm access and an absence of small-scale commercial activities. A monthly family ration for five people composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt is distributed to beneficiaries participating in FFA and food-for-training activities.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	13,000	13,000	26,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,160	1,440	3,600
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	960	640	1,600

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

# Guinea

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	3
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	150

## Guinea CP 104530, Activity 3: "Improvement of Health and Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups (Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women and People Living with HIV/AIDS)"

Duration: 1 January 2007– 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,082 mt

This activity aims to reduce malnutrition rates among PLW in order to reduce low birth weight rates and prevent and reduce malnutrition in children under 5. It also seeks to provide nutritional support for PLHIV, increase adherence to anti-retroviral therapy and improve the food security of families affected by HIV in Conakry. The activity supports the efforts of the National Nutrition Service, which has set up a series of community-based nutritional interventions in collaboration with NGOs. Beneficiary rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, super cereal and sugar. The country office plans to procure locally, mainly salt and palm oil. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	10,800	6,450	17,250
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	3,000	5,250	8,250
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	5,400	3,600	9,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,900
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	104
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	3,000

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Guinea-Bissau

## Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a low-income food-deficit country and heavily indebted poor country. It ranks 164 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. In spite of a considerable economic potential, Guinea-Bissau has experienced several years of political and institutional instability since 1998 compounded by exogenous shocks such as the high food price and global economic crisis in 2008 and 2009 which distressed markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.



The poverty assessment survey carried out in 2010, estimated that 69.3 percent of the population live below the poverty line on less than US\$2 per day) with 33 percent living below the extreme poverty line on less than US\$1 per day. The 2010 Guinea-Bissau comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis estimated that 20 percent of rural households, 179,000 people, are food-insecure, 12 percent moderately food-insecure and 8 percent severely food-insecure. Food insecurity is mostly related to access and utilization of food rather than availability. Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficits. Twenty percent of newborns weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth, more than one in ten infants die in the first year and only 55 percent of children are enrolled in primary school. The chronic malnutrition rate for children under 5 is critical at 41 percent, while the level of acute malnutrition is considered poor at 7.2 percent.

Agriculture, dominated by cashew nut production, employs 95 percent of the population. Agricultural production also includes rice and other cereals, fruits, fishing, livestock, and forestry products. Despite the potential, national cereal production covered only 58 percent of the needs during the period 2000–2010. Despite progress reported in the education sector, particularly on gross and net enrolment rates, gender parity and illiteracy, almost a quarter of school-age children do not attend classes and the completion rate for the primary cycle is one of the lowest in West Africa at 48 percent. The quality of education is also very poor due to the lack/poor state of infrastructure and lack of public investment; only 12 percent of the national budget is allocated to education, mostly to cover salaries.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea-Bissau

WFP has been present in Guinea-Bissau since 1974, supporting the Government's efforts to support rural vulnerable groups struggling to fight poverty in a fragile environment, to reduce food insecurity and to improve access to education and health services, contributing to MDGs 1, 2 and 7 as well as the National Development Goals of Guinea-Bissau. More specifically, WFP will be implementing three development programmes in Guinea-Bissau. The development programme supporting education will continue to support the Government's strategy for universal primary education by 2015, in line with the "Triennial Education Plan" and the "National Poverty Reduction Paper", the main strategic document of the Government.



# Guinea-Bissau

WFP will equally assist malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition during the critical periods of prenatal care in food-insecure regions. It will also assist people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients in the targeted regions. WFP will also continue providing assistance to poor farmers to improve their agricultural production capacity. WFP food and nutritional assistance will further put specific emphasis on capacity development to assist the Government in laying the foundations for shifting from recovery to development.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,148,567	
<b>Total</b>							<b>7,148,567</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	1,625	0	1,046	2,000	282	4,953	274,268	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>274,268</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Guinea-Bissau DEV 200274: "Food Assistance for Basic Education in Guinea-Bissau"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 4,033 mt

WFP focuses its assistance through this development programme on vulnerable populations in the Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, Gabu, Bafatá, Tombali and Oio regions. Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the main objectives of the project are to:

- contribute to increase access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital development;
- strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school meals programme; and
- empower poor communities through better education and training.

The food basket consists of cereal, super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

# Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	51,500	53,500	105,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	51,500	53,500	105,000
Number of children given take-home rations	12,400		12,400
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	12,400		12,400
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	53,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	51,500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	600
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	25

## Guinea-Bissau DEV 200322: "Food and Nutrition Assistance to Malnourished Children and HIV and TB Affected People in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total food commitment: 1,290 mt

Under this project, WFP will target malnourished children under 5 and PLW in Biombo, Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Quinara with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition during the critical periods of prenatal care in these food-insecure regions. It will also assist PLHIV and TB patients in these regions. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 4.

A survey conducted in 2010 revealed that the HIV prevalence is 3.4 percent which corresponds to 54,000 people affected by the disease, of which 32,000 are women. There are 110,000 orphans of which 10 percent are affected by HIV. The HIV prevalence among the population between 15 and 49 years of age is estimated at 5.3 percent and nearly one third of the PLHIV and TB patients are in need of anti-retroviral therapy.

The "Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey" (MICS) conducted in 2010 indicates that the mortality rate of children under 5 is 155 per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is 405 per 100,000. Global acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates among children under 5 are 4.5 percent and 28.9 percent respectively, in Tombali, Quinara, Bolama regions, 5.7 percent and 29.4 percent in Oio and Cacheu regions and 8 percent and 32.3 percent in Bafata and Gabu regions. The food basket consists of cereal, vegetable oil, sugar and super cereal.

# Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	36,350	13,650	50,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		6,000	6,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	11,900	5,100	17,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	26,450		26,450
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	2,200
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	800
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	40
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	26,450

## Guinea-Bissau DEV 200323: "Food Support to Rural Development in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 625 mt/US\$274,268

This project will target poor farmers in Gabu, Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, and Oio regions to improve their agricultural production capacity by helping them rehabilitate their agricultural lands through FFA schemes during the most critical period. It will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Government and local NGOs to establish and manage food assistance and hunger reduction programmes. WFP food assistance will further put specific emphasis on capacity development to assist the Government in laying the foundations for shifting from recovery to development. The food basket will consist of cereal, vegetable oil and salt; participants will receive a household ration for seven people. This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	57,750	47,250	105,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,250	6,750	15,000

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

# Guinea-Bissau

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	250
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	25

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Liberia

## Country Background

Liberia has witnessed many brutal conflicts over the last 30 years, beginning with a coup d'état in 1980 that ousted the civilian Government and ushered in a military regime. Within 10 years, from 1980 to 1990, there was widespread discontent against the regime, sparking a rebellion that led to a prolonged conflict which finally ended in 2003.



The conflict was devastating for the country's economy. Nearly one million people were displaced, infrastructure was destroyed and health and education systems left in total devastation. The government-led 2010 comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) found net enrolment of primary schoolchildren to be 56 percent for boys and 55 percent for girls in rural Liberia. About 41 percent of households have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. While the most recent surveys have found a very low prevalence of acute malnutrition at 2.8 percent among children under 5, a significant improvement over past years, the level of stunting which is related to chronic malnutrition is considered critical with a national prevalence of 41.8 percent, and prevalence estimates above the 40-percent critical threshold in nine out of 15 counties.

Despite these challenges left behind by the 14-year conflict, the Government, with support from its development partners, has continued to demonstrate commitment to the national recovery efforts through the introduction of strong policy reforms to stimulate reconstruction and development.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

WFP's current operations in the country are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes and support the government development priorities as outlined in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (PRSP).

Supporting all MDGs, the objective of WFP assistance in Liberia is to support the Government's social and economic recovery efforts by implementing the following activities:

- food assistance to schoolchildren to support improving access to education and reducing disparity in access to education;
- food assistance to support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation;
- food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including people living with HIV (PLHIV), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children at risk of malnutrition; and
- strengthening the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase.

WFP channels its assistance in Liberia through a countrywide PRRO, a development school meals project covering five south-eastern counties and a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative in the high-potential agricultural production belt spanning the

# Liberia

north and central counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,488,428	
Development Operation							17,993,821	
<b>Total</b>							<b>27,482,250</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	3,040	775	298	929	44	5,085	1,003,848	199,968
DEV	12,189	2,492	831	0	285	14,642	0	258,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,229</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>19,727</b>	<b>1,003,848</b>	<b>458,168</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Liberia PRRO 108210: "Food Assistance in the Transition from Recovery to Sustainable Development in Liberia"**

Duration: 1 September 2009 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment 45,038 mt/US\$1,930,800/US\$199,968

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this PRRO seeks to:

- support the re-establishment of food security, livelihoods and the human capital of communities and families in their transition from 14 years of conflict;
- improve nutritional status and break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition targeting PLW and children under 2, and assist PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis clients on directly observed treatment short-course; and
- strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to monitor food security and reduce hunger.

The PRRO covers four categories of interventions, school meals, livelihood asset rehabilitation, nutrition interventions, and capacity-development activities. The food basket for activities under the PRRO includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, super cereal plus, sugar and salt. Based on the 2010 CFSNS and the 2011 emergency food security and market assessment, a budget revision was initiated to include:

- social and productive safety net related interventions through food for assets and cash for assets;
- supplementary and institutional feeding to mitigate impacts of the high food prices shock on the health and nutrition of children; and

# Liberia

- prioritization of government capacity-development activities in the areas of food emergency preparedness, response and coordination.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	50,188	59,512	109,700
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		23,000	23,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	2,700	3,300	6,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,550	10,450	19,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	5,000
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		trainee	300
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Ha	600
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	500
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	500
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART		beneficiary	2,500
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	30
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally		%	100
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		individual	19,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Liberia DEV 107330: "Support to Education in Liberia"

Duration: 1 September 2008 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 November 2011)

Total food commitment: 27,474 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 14,884 mt)

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the project aims to improve access to pre-school and primary education for boys and girls through school meals in counties characterized by high levels of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The project responds to outcome 4.1 in the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and is a priority in the Government's 2008–2011 PRSP.



# Liberia

This development project has four outcomes linked to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- increased attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- reduced drop-out rates especially for girls in WFP-assisted schools; and
- increased government capacity to manage the school meals programme.

The programme provides nutritious meals for primary schoolchildren in twelve counties and distributes take-home rations for girls in primary grades 4 to 6 in communities where the gender gap in school enrolment is 15 percent or more. The food basket for daily school meals will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, while the take-home rations will consist of cereals and vegetable oil.

This school meals programme is implemented jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Education. This arrangement forms part of the strategy to enhance government monitoring and management capacity and to increase community participation in the programme. WFP partners with United States Agency for International Development's Peace Corps volunteers to provide capacity-development training in school meals programme management and parent-teacher association/community mobilization skills for Ministry of Education staff. A budget revision was initiated to extend the project end-date to 31 December 2012 and to align the development project over this period with Liberia's PRSP and the UNDAF, both of which will begin new cycles in 2013.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	169,733	201,267	371,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	144,000	176,000	320,000
Number of children given take-home rations	9,000		9,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	9,000		9,000
<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	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	50	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	3,000	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	176,000	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	320,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	144,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,491	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,491	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	2,916	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Mali

## Country Background

Mali is a vast landlocked country in the heart of the Sahel region. Despite insecurity in the north of the country due to banditry, Mali is considered one of the most politically and socially stable countries in Africa. This has allowed the Government to develop strong national programmes and policies such as the “Programme for Social and Health Development” as well as a ten-year “Programme for Education” and the “Agricultural Orientation Law”. In addition, Mali has significant development potential in agriculture, forestry, fishery and pastoralist activities concentrated mainly around the 1,693 km long shores of the Niger river. Despite these efforts and opportunities, Mali's socio-economic indicators remain among the lowest in the world and the country is ranked 160 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-nine percent of the population live below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-age children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls.



In Mali, the impact of climate change has been felt strongly over the last 40 years, with increased desertification and flooding. Limited arable land, 14 percent of the surface, unpredictable weather, natural disasters including drought, locust infestations and floods, environmental degradation and fluctuating commodity prices have led to numerous food security and health challenges for the populations. According to the most recent comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2009, every fifth household (18 percent) is moderately food-insecure, of whom 8 percent are severely food-insecure. Children are the most affected by these challenges. The prevalence of GAM among children under 5 was reported as 15 percent according to the last Demographic and Health Survey (2006), hence classified as critical. A food security analysis conducted following drought in the north revealed that the percentage of pastoralist households who cannot afford more than two meals per day increased from 16 percent in a normal year to 58 percent in January 2010. In addition to these prevailing vulnerability features, Mali has an HIV prevalence of 1.5 percent, resulting in an estimated 100,000 adults and children living with HIV and 44,000 left orphaned due to AIDS as of 2008.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mali

Through its food and nutrition interventions in Mali, WFP assists poor, food-insecure households to take charge of their own development and cope with natural disasters in line with the Government's priorities as detailed in their “Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper” (PRSP). WFP contributes to achieving three of the five United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty and hunger reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners.

Activities implemented in Mali under the country programme (CP) aim to control malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels, particularly for girls. The assistance provided by

# Mali

WFP supports the Government in achieving MDGs 1 through 6.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot and the Japanese bilateral irrigation project pursue similar objectives and strive towards an increased means of subsistence for rural communities. The P4P uses WFP's comparative advantage in local food procurement, logistics and food quality to sustainably connect smallholder farmers to markets and aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and reduce rural poverty. The Japanese bilateral project aims to assist villagers in reclaiming swamps and small irrigated plots for rice production and to develop the management capacities of the local population, including government technicians, in good agricultural practices thus contributing to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							19,509,146	
<b>Total</b>							<b>19,509,146</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	8,337	1,596	1,313	5,029	0	16,275	731,243	616,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,275</b>	<b>731,243</b>	<b>616,500</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Mali CP 105830: "Country Programme – Mali (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 48,843 mt / US\$731,243/US\$616,500

The CP is aligned with the UNDAF and government policy instruments, including the PRSP, the "Strategic Framework", the "Agricultural Orientation Law" and the "National Food Security Programme". The "Strategic Framework", prepared in collaboration with the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the CP. In the area of basic education, WFP's interventions are in line with the Government's ten-year "Education Development Programme". With regards to rural development and food security, WFP's activities fall under the ten-year "Food Security Strategy" adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutrition insecurity. In 2012, the CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and

# Mali

reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor and food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

## **Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 29,885 mt

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to a child's education, especially in disadvantaged areas. To that end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, particularly for girls, through support for school meals in primary schools. The programme aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and reduce the gap between girls and boys. The country office is also implementing an "Essential Learning Package"; components of the package include fuel-efficient stoves, tree planting, and de-worming programmes. Milling machines will also be provided to support women's associations as a means to reduce the strenuous aspect of milling and generate incomes that will be used to enhance the quality of school meals.

This activity focuses on six regions with targeting based on the 2009 CFSVA survey that identifies the regions where the most vulnerable population groups are located. Other criteria considered are the gross enrolment rates, which should be under the national average, location of schools in rural areas and strong community involvement.

The daily ration for each child beneficiary is made up of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. To encourage girls' continued enrolment during the last two years of primary school, dry rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls with a minimum attendance rate of 80 percent. Voluntary community cooks receive five daily rations of cereals, pluses and vegetable oil. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

### **Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\***

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	126,863	171,637	298,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	78,400	117,600	196,000
Number of children given take-home rations	22,000		22,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	22,000		22,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,900		2,900

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

# Mali

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	196,000
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	2,900
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	78,400
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	724
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	75

## Mali CP 105830, Activity 2: "Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 8,744 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and in support of the Government's "Agricultural Steering Law" and the "Blueprint for Rural Development", this activity aims to enable communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability caused by the negative effects of climate change. Its immediate objectives are to mitigate soil degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through food for assets and food for training. Furthermore, dam construction, tree planting and community training in asset management, and gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes. Activities under this component target communities living in chronically food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals for 90 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	16,154	15,521	31,675
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	250	85	335
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,800	4,200	6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	850
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	180
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	18
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	335

## Mali CP 105830, Activity 3: "Food Security"

*This activity will not be active in 2012.*

# Mali

## Mali CP 105830, Activity 4: "Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 9,214 mt

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity seeks to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW). With the participation of the Ministry of Health, WFP will also provide technical training to community health workers, women associations and NGOs to enable them to transfer knowledge and skills on good nutritional practices to beneficiaries.

Target areas for nutritional activities are selected through joint evaluations, as well as the 2009 CFSVA, conducted by the Government and WFP. This component is implemented in seven regions. Children will receive a daily individual ration of super cereal and vegetable oil. PLW will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereals and pulses. In partnership with UNICEF and the WHO, all health and nutrition activities will be implemented at community health centres managed by the Ministry of Health.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	128,551	86,309	214,860
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,000	155,900	181,900
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	61,200	6,800	68,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/care	48,000
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		demonstration	4,800
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	400
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	61,040
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	200

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Mauritania

## Country Background

Located in the arid Sahel region of West Africa, Mauritania is one of the world's least developed food-deficit countries, ranked 136 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, with 42 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The poorest people live in rural areas; 59 percent of the people in the agro-pastoral east and south live below the national poverty line. The June 2011 nutrition assessment found a GAM prevalence rate of 11 percent of which 1 percent is classified as severe. The international acceptance of elections has promoted official development assistance, however, political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continues to contribute to the country's insecurity.



The effects of climate change such as coastal erosion, desertification, silting and the rising sea level accentuate the already vulnerable food security in the country. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly reduced the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists. Presently, Mauritania is able to produce only 30 percent of its food consumption needs and during the 2011 lean season the overall prevalence of food insecurity reached 21 percent in July 2011. Water resources both the quality and quantity of water are deteriorating due to declining rainfall and increased evaporation, thus farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. Every year the lean season strains vulnerable populations' scarce resources, reducing food security and leading to increased malnutrition rates. The low agricultural output, meeting only 25 percent of the national food consumption needs, has led to a high dependency on imports and made the country more vulnerable to market volatility. The elevated prices of basic food products have increasingly led to difficulties in accessibility and elevated the risks of food insecurity.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mauritania

WFP aims to support Mauritania's most vulnerable and food-insecure population through development activities striving towards increased community resilience and assets. In order to address the multifaceted challenges, WFP operates through a country programme (CP) in the southern half of the country. The interventions are in line with the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework under which both food security and protecting the environment are key objectives. The Government, assisted by WFP and FAO, is also formulating a "National Food Security Strategy"; WFP activities will remain in line with this strategy.

The CP contributes to MDGs 1 to 5 and 7 and aims to support:

- malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through supplementary feeding;
- rural households with limited resources in the effort to increase children's school enrolment by providing meals under the school meals programme, with a major



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- focus on girls' enrolment; and
- an increase in community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as promoting environmental conservation through disaster risk reduction activities.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							15,238,465	
<b>Total</b>							<b>15,238,465</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	4,892	1,081	636	3,706	473	10,787	834,952	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>10,787</b>	<b>834,952</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Mauritania CP 200251: "Country Programme Mauritania (2012–2016)"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 58,482 mt/US\$834,952 (Expected requirements for 2012–2014)

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, this CP will continue to assist the Government in reducing hunger while addressing the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable people, targeting children under 5, PLW, and children enrolled in primary schools in vulnerable areas and food-insecure households, particularly agro-pastoralists. The CP fits into the Government's "Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation", which establishes the guidelines for development policies to be followed.

Activity 1 of this operation will provide nutrition support to vulnerable mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight and acute malnutrition in vulnerable areas through targeted supplementary feeding and awareness activities. Through school canteens, Activity 2 will reinforce education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance rates, placing special emphasis on girls' attendance at school. Activity 3 consists of reducing risks and building resilience of vulnerable, food-insecure groups affected by recurrent climate shocks through productive environmental rehabilitation activities and cereal banks. Rural development and food-for-assets activities create community infrastructures (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improve agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and

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encourage the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences and reforestation). Additionally, cereal banks are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season. Capacity reinforcement will be carried out through all three components, leading to increased Government responsibility for activities.

## **Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 1: "Reduce the Prevalence of Underweight among Children and Acute Malnutrition in Vulnerable Areas through Targeted Supplementary Feeding and Awareness Activities"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food: 10,688 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the aim of this activity is to assist the Government in meeting the nutritional needs of malnourished children and PLW. Activities under this component target malnourished children 6–59 months of age and PLW. For malnourished children and PLW, assistance targets the most vulnerable as determined through a joint “Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions” survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

This activity seeks to:

- to reduce the rate of malnutrition of malnourished children or of children at risk of becoming malnourished;
- to promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education; and
- to improve the management of nutrition support.

This activity will provide micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket will consist of super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil. Additionally, capacity development will be provided for the supplementary feeding centre health assistants who will be trained in basic accounting, hygiene and nutrition by regional health workers and will receive an individual ration of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil as an incentive. This food and nutrition support will be supplied for nine months of the year, from March to November.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	18,330	10,066	28,396
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	7,056	20,060	27,116
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,280		1,280

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	640
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	7,056
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100

## Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 2: "Improve Access to Primary Education in Vulnerable Areas through School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 36,609 mt

The long-term objective of this activity is to support the national initiative to improve the quality and scope of primary education. This project seeks to do so through the creation of school canteens in areas most severely impacted by poverty to increase attendance rates in those regions and improve accessibility to primary schooling.

The specific objectives of the activity are to:

- improve the balance between the enrolment and attendance of children, with an emphasis on girls;
- reduce educational attrition among schoolchildren (absenteeism, abandonment, repeated years);
- increase the learning capacity and attention span of pupils during the school day by reducing short-term hunger;
- ensure a better daily diet for schoolchildren; and
- relieve food-insecure households of the expense of providing breakfast and lunch for primary schoolchildren.

WFP, the World Bank and other partners will assist the Government in formulating a national school meals policy, expected to be approved in 2012. The policy will establish the processes and milestones for the gradual transfer of school meals planning, implementing and funding responsibilities to the Government beginning in October 2016.

The food basket for breakfast consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while for lunch a mix of cereals, pulses, salt, vegetable oil and micronutrient powder are used. These meals will be supplied for the 160 school days of the year. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	72,554	73,079	145,633
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	72,554	73,079	145,633

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	145,633
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,700
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1

## Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 3: "Reduce Risks and Build Resilience among Vulnerable Groups Affected by Recurrent Climate Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,185 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, this activity of the CP strengthens national capacity for responding to emergencies and supports communities in mitigating the impact of climate shocks through activities such as food for assets (FFA), cereal banks, and capacity reinforcement. The most vulnerable households to food insecurity are largely depending on agricultural and herding activities. These activities are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability.

Target areas for this activity will be determined through geographical targeting based on the Food Security Monitoring System results and through steering committees at the local level. The FFA activities supported by WFP will contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities to recurrent climate shocks by creating or rehabilitating micro-gardening areas, dykes and small dams, pastoral wells, and watersheds. FFA activities will also include planting trees for fodder, fixing dunes, reforestation, controlling erosion, promoting local products through workshops and collecting gum arabic. Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will increase the level of household incomes. Community facilities, upgraded access roads, improved environment, water supply and new employment opportunities are expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of living conditions among rural populations.

WFP will also support training with a view to ensuring the sustainability of FFA activities, with technical assistance from FAO if required. School meals and FFA activities will be coupled in villages where both components are implemented in order to improve school buildings and sanitation and contribute to reforestation schoolyards.

The household rations consisting of cereals, pulses and oil will be provided for 20 days per month for three months. Additionally, cereal banks will provide a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural/livestock production. Cereal banks support two different ecological areas: the production areas where cereal banks are transformed into cooperatives and the pastoral areas where food needs are faced during the lean season by restocking the banks and avoiding negative strategies such as the sale of animals.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	17,719	17,846	35,565
Number of returnee beneficiaries	4,087	4,087	8,174
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	285	287	572
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,408	5,447	10,855
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget		tool	2
Number of food security monitoring systems in place		system	1
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	500
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	1

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Niger

## Country Background

Niger is a least developed and low-income food-deficient country ranked amongst the last three out of 169 countries in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Over the past ten years, Niger faced three major agricultural shocks linked to the progress of desertification, drought, floods and crop infestations, in 2000/2001, 2004/2005 and 2009/2010. The cyclical shocks resulted in a drastic decrease in cereal production and, agricultural and herding revenues, engendering a food and nutritional crisis among the most vulnerable households, predominantly in rural areas.



Niger's estimated 15 million inhabitants are concentrated in the arable southern and western areas. The economy is dominated by rain-fed agriculture including rearing livestock, informal trading activities and mining. The country has been evolving in a context of restored democracy since March 2011. The GDP per capita is estimated at US\$677, with 65.9 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day; 52 percent of the population do not have access to improved drinking water and 44 percent of children under 5 are underweight. The average fertility rate is seven births per woman and the annual population growth of 3.3 percent is one of the world's highest, with the population and food needs doubling every 20 years. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to the country's 71 percent illiteracy rate.

In 2011, Niger has been recovering from the 2009/2010 production shocks followed by an excellent agricultural harvest in 2010 and combined efforts from Government and the humanitarian community in mitigating lean season negative impact on households' food security. Nevertheless, follow-up surveys on households' vulnerability by the Niger Early Warning System conducted in May still reported over 2.3 million food-insecure people, of whom 1.2 million were severely affected. Moreover, over 200,000 people depending on remittances from family members who have emigrated to neighbouring countries for seasonal work were compromised by the troubled situation in those countries, mainly Libya and Côte d'Ivoire. The early return of these emigrants, most of whom return to food-deficit and highly vulnerable areas, further aggravated the situation. The yearly nationwide survey on child nutrition and survival conducted in June 2011 by technical government authorities and their partners revealed a 12.3 percent rate of national GAM prevalence (classified as serious), with children 6–23 months of age being most affected, with a GAM rate of 20.2 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP assistance in Niger is designed to address short-, medium- and long-term challenges resulting from the combination of recurrent natural hazards and structural weaknesses. Persisting high prevalence rates of GAM among children under 5 continue to require immediate and substantial preventive and curative nutritional assistance for children under 2, malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Meanwhile, the seasonal implementation of cash for assets (CFA), unconditional cash transfers as well as of food-for-assets (FFA) activities aims at reinforcing access to food to the most vulnerable

# Niger

households while protecting their livelihoods and their environment.

Long-term objectives consist of preventing and managing crises and natural disasters as well as improving social services through the provision of social safety nets and constitute the second major component of WFP's assistance in the country. It aims at increasing education rates, promoting rural development, and supporting government efforts in the response to HIV and tuberculosis (TB). WFP activities will be implemented through a PRRO and a country programme (CP) aiming at contributing to the Government's efforts to reach MDGs 1 through 7. Logistics support will continue to be provided in the air service sector through a new special operation starting on 1 January 2012 for a one-year period. WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and has sub-offices in Diffa, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							63,851,372	
Development Operation							9,931,994	
Special Operation							5,582,415	
Total							79,365,781	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	9,792	1,953	845	19,415	0	32,005	9,884,373	0
DEV	7,848	810	482	1,611	278	11,029	0	0
Total	17,640	2,763	1,327	21,026	278	43,034	9,884,373	0

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Niger PRRO 200051: "Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 50,766 mt/US\$13,260,537

The overall food and nutritional situation in the country is still far from satisfactory and a large percentage of the population remains extremely vulnerable to shocks. Levels of acute and chronic malnutrition remain at critical levels and treatment capacity needs to be strengthened in tandem with malnutrition prevention activities. This PRRO will replace the EMOP and will address the medium-term structural challenges in the food and nutrition sectors which continue to pose a risk for vulnerable groups in Niger.



# Niger

The project has the following objectives:

- reduce the level of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in targeted emergency-affected populations, focusing on the 1,000-day window of opportunity from the womb to 2 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- improve food consumption among populations whose food and nutrition security has been affected by drought or floods (WFP Strategic Objective 1); and
- restore and rebuild livelihoods in post-disaster situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

The operation will give priority to the first 1,000 days of a child from the womb to two years of age, a window of opportunity to address inadequate nutrition to prevent life-long negative consequences. WFP will provide targeted supplementary feeding for moderately acutely malnourished children 6–59 months of age and for PLW, and will also continue blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age and lactating women to prevent malnutrition. Activities also include unconditional targeted food assistance for the most vulnerable households during the lean season. Vulnerable households in remote food-insecure areas with inadequate markets will benefit from FFA schemes; CFA schemes will be implemented in areas with functioning markets.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	795,406	679,135	<b>1,474,541</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	23,749	23,704	<b>47,453</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	100,000	856,193	<b>956,193</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,833	20,119	<b>30,952</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	172,639	172,305	<b>344,944</b>

\*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.

# Niger

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Planned
Unit of Measure		
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	172,121
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	3,688,350
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,262
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Number of days rations were provided	day	150
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,171
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	172,823
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	4,802,187
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	8,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Niger CP 106140: "Country Programme – Niger (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 52,569 mt

The CP is entirely development-oriented and provides the Government of Niger with support in the area of basic education, rural development and health, response to HIV and TB. The CP supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 and the main goals of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Niger's "Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy".

### Niger CP 106140, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: 28,907 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. The specific objectives of this activity are to increase the enrolment and attendance of children in WFP-assisted schools and encourage girls to complete primary education. Two hot meals, breakfast and lunch, will be served for 180 days per school year as an incentive for pupils to attend school. In addition, 100 kg of dry family rations will be distributed to girls enrolled in the last two years of the first cycle of primary education in schools where there are gender disparities.

WFP will continue targeting rural schools with particular focus on areas where the Essential Package is being jointly implemented. The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

# Niger

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	79,343	86,657	166,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	58,411	65,868	124,279
Number of children given take-home rations	10,419		10,419
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	10,419		10,419
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education		child	9,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	124,279
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	702
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking		school	80
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities		school	314

## Niger CP 106140, Activity 2: "Assistance Lean Season"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to help improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the targeted areas through the prevention and mitigation of food insecurity during the lean season. Specific objectives are to improve food availability and access for the most vulnerable rural populations through the creation of cereal banks and to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to improve their food security on a sustainable basis through training. The activities, with particular emphasis on women, work as social safety nets aimed at protecting the livelihoods of poor families and helping them become self-sufficient. Food-for-training activities will benefit mainly women and will focus on basic literacy training, developing income-generating skills, including training people in new agricultural techniques and sustainable natural resources management.

The two activities will give priority to geographical departments with a high proportion of food-insecure households. Targeting for these social safety nets will also take into account those most affected by high food prices, such as urban populations and those dependent on daily labour or small business. The food basket will include family rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	88,782	86,218	175,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000

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

# Niger

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	300
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	participant	5,000

## Niger CP 106140, Activity 3: "Support to Fight HIV/AIDS and TB"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 6,532 mt

This activity will support government objectives to mitigate the negative impacts of both HIV and TB on vulnerable groups. WFP provides food support to people living with HIV that are undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Geographical targeting will be based on the HIV prevalence and on local partnership opportunities. The activity in support of TB patients will target people in Niamey and Tahoua along with four members of their families. This assistance has helped patients in the past regain their biological equilibrium so that they respond better to treatment, thus improving recovery rates. WFP assistance will focus on the 2004–2008 CP fifteen intervention sites in order to maintain continuity with the same level of quality and assurance of increased impact on beneficiaries. These activities are contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 4 with the goal to meet the food and nutritional needs of ART and TB clients. The provided household rations are comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, mixed and blended foods, sugar and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	8,436	8,379	16,815
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,436	8,379	16,815
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	3,363

## (d) Special Operations

### Niger SO 200316: "United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Niger"

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

Total cash commitment: US\$5,582,415

The new project will replace the ongoing operation which has been implemented since March 2008. It will continue to respond to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region that restrict relief workers' movement and activities. The objectives of the project, in line with

# Niger

WFP Strategic Objective 5, are to facilitate the movement of United Nations, NGOs, government counterparts and donor representatives in Niger in order to improve access to targeted populations in areas affected by insecurity and to ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	134
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,520
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	79
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	95

# São Tomé & Príncipe

## Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its 2010 GDP of US\$1,133 per capita. The country is prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, which is negatively affecting crops and road access as well as destroying houses and household assets. According to the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis carried out by WFP in 2007, 23 percent of the population (36,000 people) suffer from food insecurity. The “Poverty Profile Report of São Tomé & Príncipe” study, funded by the African Development Bank and UNDP in 2001, revealed that 54 percent of the country's estimated population of 154,000 people live below the poverty threshold; 15 percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, basic sanitation, health facilities, and drinking water.



Every eighth child dies before the age of 5, and life expectancy is 65 years. The chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 34 percent while the GAM rate is 9 percent. As these figures are from 2006, it is likely they have increased in the face of higher food prices which the country experienced over the past years. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, as the combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools is only 68.1 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are locally produced. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, but its annual output has slumped sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, especially in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure, specifically, the lack of a deep-sea port and a short airstrip. Fishing activities are limited due to the small size of boats and a lack of navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers from stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in São Tomé & Príncipe

In light of the steady improvement of education indicators in São Tomé and Príncipe, WFP's goal in 2012 is to provide substantial and sustained support to the Government as it transitions to a nationally-owned school meals programme by 2016. WFP will carry out the necessary activities for this transition process and at the same time contribute to maintaining current education indicators, improve the quality of education and ensure sound and sustainable management of school meals in the long term. This project contributes to MDGs 2 and 3.

# São Tomé & Príncipe

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,691,067	
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,691,067</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	946	202	35	0	27	1,209	61,293	33,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>61,293</b>	<b>33,206</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **São Tomé and Príncipe DEV 200295: "Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012–2016)"**

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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 4,069 mt/US\$61,239/US\$33,206

This development project has three objectives: i) to maintain the high level of access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and kindergartens; ii) to strengthen the capacity of government ministries, particularly the Coordination Unit of the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), in school meals management, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation as well as other critical areas; and, iii) to transfer school meals management responsibilities from WFP to PNASE and provide continued technical assistance over the five-year project period in order to lay the groundwork for a sustainable, nationally owned school meals programme.

Beneficiaries of this project will be children enrolled in kindergartens and elementary schools (grades 1 to 6) and cooks recruited by the Ministry of Education to prepare hot meals in the school canteens. The food basket for the children is composed of a balanced ration of rice, beans, oil and salt. The cooks will be provided with a food basket composed of rice, beans and oil. This project supports outcome 3 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2012–2016, priority 4 of the “National Poverty Reduction Strategy” 2003–2015 and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.



# São Tomé & Príncipe

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	19,880	20,380	<b>40,260</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	19,581	20,380	<b>39,961</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	299		<b>299</b>

\*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
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	39,961
Deworming: Number of teachers trained in deworming	teacher	250
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	270
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	10,814
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	83
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	29,147
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	81
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	10
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	10
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Senegal

## Country Background

Despite a renewed increase in economic growth observed in 2010, Senegal only ranks 144 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. WFP's comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) of 2009/10 indicates that 56 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Senegal's rate of economic growth has risen to 4.2 percent in 2010 following a downturn over the last two years when figures decreased to 2.2 percent in 2009. This rebound has not translated into a significant decrease in poverty rates yet, which continue to stagnate around the 50 percent mark nationally, with a slight increase in rural areas. The country is the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer. At the same time, the country faces a structural food deficit for its main staples, in particular cereals. Roughly half of Senegal's food requirements are imported, including 660,000 mt of rice and 100,000 mt of maize in 2010.



The majority of the rural population is dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. Weather variations due to climate change and environmental degradation limit the potential of local food production and household food availability. Senegal is subject to recurrent shocks such as drought and floods. In 25 years, the country has experienced six years of extreme shortage of rainfall. The overall rainfall quantity has decreased by 35 percent, with a shorter duration of the rainy period and lower frequency of rainy days. The decrease of rainfall has also aggravated the salinization of soils with a noticeable decrease of the groundwater tables. At the same time floods occur almost every year during the rainy season, having affected more than 600,000 people over the last 30 years.

At the same time, market food prices have remained persistently high since 2008. Sporadic acts of violence and the wide spread of landmines remain a challenge in the Casamance Naturelle, Senegal's southern region which has been affected by conflict since 1982. The volatile security situation limits the local potential for agricultural rehabilitation and trade. It also hampers the return process and places a heavy burden on the local population.

These factors have led to high food insecurity prevalence in five out of fourteen regions, namely Kaolack, Kolda, Sedhiou, Kedougou and Ziguinchor, particularly so in the most isolated areas. There is also a serious impact on nutrition. According to the preliminary results of the 2010/2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS/MICS) five out of 14 regions show GAM rates above 10 percent for children under 5, hence classified as serious by WHO. The study also shows stunting levels over 40 percent in two regions of the Casamance Naturelle. Micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent throughout the country, affecting three out of four children and 50 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Senegal

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP implements a PRRO and a country programme (CP) as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. The CP covers activities in all regions of Senegal, except those in the Casamance Naturelle which

# Senegal

are captured in the PRRO. WFP interventions are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement the MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 within the framework of the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper".

Following the 2007–2008 high food price crisis, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, FAO and UNICEF, initiated a capacity-development project to strengthen the national Early Warning System (EWS) which focuses on food security and nutrition monitoring. WFP will continue to consolidate and refine the EWS with a view to capture the different aspects of urban and rural food insecurity and to establish links with national and international disaster response tools and safety net mechanisms.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,358,827	
Development Operation							24,774,272	
<b>Total</b>							<b>40,133,099</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	7,322	1,357	681	889	144	10,393	3,926,205	0
DEV	8,535	1,714	954	2,672	177	14,052	7,948,979	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,857</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>24,445</b>	<b>11,875,184</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Senegal PRRO 200138: "Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Naturelle"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 30,830 mt/US\$11,778,614

The Casamance Naturelle region has been affected by conflict since 1982. According to UNHCR estimates, 20,000 people had to flee to neighbouring countries and tens of thousands of people have been displaced. Thus, the agricultural potential is not fully realized and return movements have been limited. Aggravated by environmental degradation, the impact of climate change and high food prices, the Casamance Naturelle shows the highest food insecurity in Senegal, with rates exceeding 30 percent in five out of the nine departments. Stunting rates are over 40 percent in most of Casamance Naturelle regions; 75 percent of children under 5 suffer from anaemia.

The overall objective of the PRRO is to contribute to stability and recovery in the region, to re-build livelihoods and restore self-reliance among the conflict-affected population, to strengthen food security and to address high stunting levels and micronutrient deficiencies

# Senegal

among children. PRRO activities support the Government's "Social Emergency Programme" (PSU) and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4. Activities are grouped in five main pillars:

- targeted supplementary feeding to support children 6–59 months of age suffering stunting and micronutrient deficiencies coupled with food for nutritional awareness campaigns that will benefit PLW during the lean season to promote the screening of children and disseminate information on growth promotion, health/hygiene education, as well as antenatal care;
- daily school meals for pre-school and elementary children 2–12 years of age to increase enrolment, attendance, educational performance and iron intake as well as to support the return of displaced populations;
- food-for-assets (FFA) activities to strengthen agricultural production in rural communities affected by high rates of food insecurity and to counter environmental degradation;
- cash and vouchers to provide a safety net for vulnerable urban populations affected by shocks such as conflict and persistent high food prices; and
- general food distributions to support returnee populations and people affected by natural disasters.

Cereals, pulses, oil and salt are the standard commodities for most activities. Enriched blended foods are added to the standard food basket for the school meals programme. The same enriched blended food (super cereal, Senmix) is the key commodity in the supplementary feeding activity.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	242,023	234,744	<b>476,767</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	250	250	<b>500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	6,250	6,250	<b>12,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>		6,000	<b>6,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	94,209	94,208	<b>188,417</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	32,500	22,500	<b>55,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	17,904	17,904	<b>35,808</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	22,500	22,500	<b>45,000</b>

\*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.

# Senegal

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	45
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	500
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,478,418
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	43
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,300
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	20,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	5
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	17
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	5,000,000
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	10,000
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	175
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	743

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Senegal CP 200249: “Country Programme Senegal (2012–2016)”

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

Total food/cash commitment: 42,938 mt/US\$23,846,937 (Expected requirements for 2012–2014)

Through the CP WFP aims to ensure adequate household food security and reduce the impacts of disasters through productive safety nets in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5 and to improve the nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys through supplementary feeding, nutrition education activities, and by supporting the production of iodized salt and fortified local flour in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. WFP also plans to promote access to education and develop human capital through school meals in the four CP components. At the same time and in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, WFP seeks to improve the capacities of the Government and national stakeholders to develop and manage a national school meals programme.

In addition, WFP will continue to support the strengthening of the national EWS and assist in forging links with national safety net policies and mechanisms. Taking advantage of the gradual increase of agricultural production in Senegal, WFP will explore the potential for increased local purchases.

# Senegal

## Senegal CP 200249, Activity 1: "Strengthening Household Food Security and Improving Rural Communities' Ability to Cope With Climate Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 17,914 mt

The natural fragility of the eco-systems in the Sudano-Sahelian region increases the vulnerability to climate shocks. The main risks are soil impoverishment and salinization, with consequent loss of agricultural productivity. Under this component, WFP's objective is to give vulnerable communities the means to sustain local agricultural production and to increase access to food, by rehabilitating productive infrastructure and natural resources in partnership with the Government, United Nations, NGOs and targeted communities through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities.

Village Grain Banks (VGBs) will ensure that cereals are available to deter speculation and reduce the vulnerability of rural populations to seasonal price fluctuations of their crops. Households will be provided with 133 kg of maize in exchange for 100 kg of their grain harvest, which will be stored in the VGB for sale when prices are higher.

A lowland development project will support the creation and repair of dykes preventing the salinization of soils; improve mangrove and wooded areas of community forests and will strengthen community capacities for land development, rice cultivation and market gardening. Support for the sub-regional "Great Green Wall" project will be pursued in areas where the project is implemented. A food basket of maize, pulses, oil and salt will be provided to participants.

WFP and Oxfam America will pilot an innovative approach to reducing disaster risk through FFA or FFT schemes. Beneficiaries will be connected to the VGBs in order to facilitate access to credit, savings and work contracts. Areas where the prevalence of food insecurity exceeds 15 percent will be specifically targeted. Communities will select the beneficiaries ensuring fairness and inclusion of marginalized populations. Women's participation in the work will be facilitated through the construction of childcare facilities at project sites.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	95,000	95,000	190,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,500	2,500	5,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,417	15,417	30,834

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



# Senegal

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	660
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	10,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	30
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	20
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	400
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I/GA)	participant	5,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5

## Senegal CP 200249, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Individuals"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,049 mt

Activity 2 of the CP is designed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups by helping to reduce the prevalence of GAM. It will be implemented through the following sub-components: treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and PLW, nutritional education, support for the production of iodized salt and support for the local production of fortified flour.

The treatment of GAM among children 6–59 months of age and PLW will initially be done in Matam, Tambacounda and Kédougou regions where the GAM rate exceeds 11 percent. Geographical targeting will be periodically reviewed using nutritional data from the 2010 CFSVA as well as the national EWS and the 2010/11 “Demographic and Health Survey”. Entry and exit criteria will follow the “National Protocol for the Treatment of Malnutrition”. Supplementary food rations of super cereal and super cereal plus will be provided through nutritional recovery units. WFP and NGO partners will train health workers and community facilitators in order to progressively prepare for a transfer of responsibility to the national counterpart.

Nutrition education activities will be conducted where the prevalence of GAM and stunting is high. During the lean season, WFP will provide beneficiaries with vegetable oil to encourage participation in the sessions. Finally, WFP will also support the local production of flour and iodized salt through provision of equipment, pre-mixes and training on processing, nutrition and hygiene education.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	54,486	31,872	86,358
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	1,742	63,745	65,487
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	20,871		20,871

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



# Senegal

Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	1	
Mt of iodized salt produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	100,000	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	20,871	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	1,742	

## Senegal CP 200249, Activity 3: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 40,904 mt

The education component of the CP aims at increasing enrolment, attendance and retention, with a special emphasis on girls. It is designed to enhance schoolchildren's ability to concentrate and learn, while also addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The geographical targeting will be based on food insecurity, enrolment and retention rates, as well as community engagement. School meals will cover nine of the 11 regions of the CP. It will target public pre- and primary schools in rural and urban areas. WFP will also cover some pre- and primary schools supported by NGOs, as well as *daaras* (traditional schools), with the cooperation from concerned ministries, United Nations agencies and other partners. The food basket provided will include cereals, pulses, vegetable oil fortified with vitamins A and D, iodized salt and super cereal. Pre- and primary school children will be given breakfast twice a week and lunch Monday through Friday in order to help provide the recommended iron intake.

WFP will seek to achieve synergy between school meals and other CP components such as FFA by establishing community gardens. WFP will also mobilize partnerships with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and local communities to provide additional services such as deworming, nutrition education and the provision of cooking equipment.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	145,831	145,831	291,662
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	145,831	145,831	291,662
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child		180,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school		450
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		1,987

# Senegal

## Senegal CP 200249, Activity 4: “Safety Nets”

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total cash commitment: US\$20,870,506

The urban population in Senegal is highly dependent on markets for the bulk of their food and non-food needs. The urban poor use diverse but unstable livelihood strategies to earn income; the majority are heavily reliant on the cash economy in the informal sector. They are especially vulnerable to fluctuations in income and prices.

The cash voucher intervention targets urban communities to meet their food needs. The activity will enable targeted households to free up income. Where applicable, it will also support the creation of productive assets and/or training in income-generating activities. Targeted households will receive a monthly cash voucher with a monetary value of US\$6.65 for each member of the household. The cash vouchers will be restricted to five main food commodities, for example rice, millet, maize, oil and sugar.

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 3, the objective of this activity is to mitigate the impact of shocks, such as high food prices. The introduction of a cash transfer programme in Senegal has been recommended in the “National Social Protection Strategy 2005–2015” as a mechanism for mitigating the risks faced by vulnerable groups. WFP will work in collaboration with the Government to fine-tune the “National Safety Net Policy” on the basis of the lessons learned under the cash voucher intervention.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	44,550	45,450	90,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	7,500	7,500	15,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	45,000	45,000	90,000

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	90,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	6,956,835

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Sierra Leone

## Country Background

Since the end of a decade-long conflict in 2002, significant progress has been made towards peace building, the resettlement of displaced populations, the reconstruction of war-affected communities and the rehabilitation of productive household and community assets. Despite these efforts, socio-economic indicators have remained deplorable.



The country ranks 79 out of 84 countries on the 2010 global hunger index and 158 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 70 percent of the population live below the national poverty line of US\$1 per day. According to the 2008 “Demographic and Health Survey”, the acute child malnutrition rate is 10 percent, and 36 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. The prevalence rate of anaemia remains very high among women and children. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain very high; one in seven children die before reaching their fifth birthday and one in eight women will die during childbirth. In order to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates, the Government has introduced free health care for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5. An estimated 55,000 adults and children are living with HIV and 6,000 remain orphans. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults is 1.7 percent. Furthermore, according to the 2004/2005 census, illiteracy is 60 percent overall; 40 percent of the children enrolled in primary school do not reach grade six.

The local production of rice, the main staple, remains inadequate to satisfy national requirements. The country relies on commercial imports and food assistance and the poorest segments of the population lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food. According to the 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, 45 percent of households or 2.5 million people are classified as food-insecure during the lean season.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sierra Leone

WFP assistance in Sierra Leone, focusing on poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural, peri-urban and urban areas, supports the Government in accelerating the transition from recovery to longer-term development. More specifically, WFP's programme portfolio aligns with the “United Nations Joint Vision” and supports the Government in the implementation of its “Agenda for Change”, which is the “Poverty Reduction Strategy” (2008–2012). Agriculture was clearly identified as one of four strategic priorities in the “Agenda for Change” which WFP supports through component 5 of the “Smallholder Commercialization Programme”.

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through two projects, the PRRO and the redesigned country programme (CP) which aim to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and PLW and support the poorest segments through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities. These programmes contribute to MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of

# Sierra Leone

smallholder farmers to access reliable markets so that they can sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, thus bolstering their income. Commodities purchased through P4P are utilized in ongoing WFP food assistance activities, moving increasingly towards home-grown school meals and nutrition programmes.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,415,642	
Development Operation							9,203,566	
<b>Total</b>							<b>24,619,208</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	4,969	994	767	5,024	342	12,095	1,191,426	0
DEV	6,010	1,955	638	281	200	9,083	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>21,178</b>	<b>1,191,426</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Sierra Leone PRRO 200062: "Protection of Livelihoods and Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Recovering from Conflict"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 30,468 mt/US\$2,205,000

The primary objective of the PRRO is to save lives and protect livelihoods by addressing high malnutrition rates and supporting recovery from conflict and economic shocks. WFP assistance aims to facilitate the transition from recovery to development. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the operation supports communities in the targeted districts to reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted populations and rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure households by increasing their access to food, markets and social services. Targeted supplementary feeding aims to reduce acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age. Blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age during the hunger season and the treatment of malnourished PLW will help to prevent an increase in malnutrition and will be a strong incentive for women to use health services, reducing the risk of maternal and infant mortality.

Food-for-assets and FFT activities focus on supporting livelihood recovery through the rehabilitation of roads, inland valley swamps for small-holder cultivation and rehabilitation of overgrown cocoa and coffee plantations as well as providing youths with relevant and marketable business and skills training. Under the supplementary feeding activity, pre-mixed blended food will be given to malnourished children and mothers, and a family ration of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil will be given under FFA. Under the CFA programme, a

# Sierra Leone

combination of food and cash transfers will be used. Depending on beneficiary preferences, seasonal price fluctuations and distances to markets, 75 percent of beneficiaries will receive cash only and 25 percent will receive both cash and family food rations.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	194,600	175,100	369,700
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	51,500	155,000	206,500
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,600	1,600	3,200
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,400	15,600	26,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	12,000	18,000	30,000

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	22,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	884,250
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	3,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	1,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Sierra Leone CP 105840: "Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2008-2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 35,606 mt

This recently re-designed CP aims to support safety nets for food-insecure households in order to meet education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender imbalances. This approach, in line with the country strategy, is based on reciprocal causal relationships between livelihoods, education and nutrition. In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP aims to increase access to basic education and improve enrolment and retention, particularly among vulnerable children, to improve the nutrition and health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients; and enhance government capacity to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households. The

# Sierra Leone

projects will target the most vulnerable areas in the country.

People living with HIV and TB clients will receive a family ration including cereals, pulses, pre-mixed food, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, whereas schoolchildren will be provided with a daily hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

## Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 24,898 mt

A major challenge identified in the “National Educational Policy” is to increase enrolment and retention in primary education, particularly among children from vulnerable and food-insecure communities who are often kept out of school as a result of high costs. WFP will continue to support national efforts to expand access to basic education in order to increase enrolment and completion, particularly for vulnerable children. This activity, built on the lessons learned from the previous CP, will provide the Government with models for replication and expansion.

The purpose of this activity is to provide a safety net programme to assist hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutritional needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender disparity. WFP targets rural households, addressing the immediate and underlying causes contributing to poor education. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity is designed to increase access to basic education, particularly for vulnerable children. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the capacities of the Government will be reinforced to enable them to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households.

During the school year, a daily meal of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be served. Girls in grades 4 through 6 are expected to benefit from a monthly take-home ration of pulses for nine months per year; eligibility will be based on a minimum 80-percent attendance during the month.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	128,000	128,000	256,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	125,000	125,000	250,000
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	6,000		6,000

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

### Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	948
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	26



# Sierra Leone

## Sierra Leone CP 105840, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to People Living with HIV and Tuberculosis"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 10,708 mt

The programme re-orientation will include nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, where the prevalence rates of HIV and TB are high. Through this activity, WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and their households, TB clients on directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) and their households, and women enrolled in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes and their households.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLHIV and TB clients and increase adherence to the treatment. Supporting WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV programmes, including local procurement of food. Nutritional support and food assistance for PLHIV on ART and TB patients on DOTS will last for nine months, while assistance for women in PMTCT programmes will be provided for one year. Each family ration will include cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and fats, salt, blended foods and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	12,090	7,410	19,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	12,090	12,090	24,180
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	12,500
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	4,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	50

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Togo

## Country Background

Togo is a low-income and a least-developed food-deficit country in West Africa. Over the past 20 years, Togo has experienced several periods of socio-political and economic turmoil. Development aid sanctions placed on Togo in 1993 discouraged traditional aid donors and led to economic devastation. This has had a calamitous impact on poverty levels over the last decade. Due to widespread precarious living conditions including a lack of food security and little access to social services, over 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Togo is ranked 139 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. In 2010 the GDP per capita was US\$847.



Togo's economy relies on subsistence agriculture. In addition to major structural difficulties constraining Togolese agriculture, the country is also prone to severe and rapid food insecurity caused by natural disasters (major floods), in both the southern and northern regions, as well as to international crises such as high food prices. This year's floods significantly affected the population, displacing people, damaging infrastructure, and negatively affecting livelihoods.

Nutrition data from a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey conducted in December 2010 confirms high rates of severe malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country, with 7.4 percent acute malnutrition nationwide and 8.4 percent for the Savanes region in the north. The January 2010 WFP rapid assessment in Savanes and Kara regions revealed that 11.4 percent and 10.5 percent of the population respectively, 76,000 and 77,000 people, are severely food-insecure.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Togo

WFP has been active in Togo since 1968, and after a ten year interruption, resumed its activities in 2005, re-establishing representation in Togo in 2008. Since then, WFP has intervened through various operations in the most vulnerable regions of Togo to help improve the population's food security and nutritional status. Through its operations in Togo, WFP has provided assistance to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods and the high food price crisis.

Through the new proposed school meals project, WFP will focus its efforts on the two most vulnerable regions of the country (Savanes and Kara) and on rural areas where poverty rates are among the highest. This project will contribute to improved sensitization on the importance of school enrolment, with a special emphasis on girls through the provision of take-home rations, and will contribute to the reduction of malnutrition rates among children. WFP's development intervention aims to create an education safety net that will increase levels of education and basic nutrition as well as promote human capital development. The intervention will also contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

# Togo

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,765,514	
Total							3,765,514	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,507	546	424	0	55	3,532	141,446	150,953
Total	2,507	546	424	0	55	3,532	141,446	150,953

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Togo DEV 200194: "Promotion of Social Development through Support to Basic Education in the Northern Regions of Togo"**

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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 3,532 mt/US\$141,446/US\$150,953

This development project will focus on education as a key area that requires prolonged intervention to support the strengthening of human resources in the country. School meals interventions, particularly in the rural northern areas, are crucial since the education sector has been particularly affected by the lack of development and successive crises that have affected Togo. The 2007 floods destroyed or damaged 67 schools in the Savanes region, affecting over 18,000 students. Furthermore, traditional attitudes preventing girls' school attendance are most prevalent in rural areas. This targeted school meals activity will be concentrated in the two regions with the highest levels of acute malnutrition, and poverty rates higher than the national average, as well as low primary school completion rates, namely Kara and Savanes in northern Togo. The school meals programme will increase access to education and promote human capital development in assisted schools (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Through this school meals programme, WFP will contribute to halting the decline of primary school enrolment, improving the attendance rate as well as addressing gender imbalance in enrolment. The programme will also create a nutritional safety net for children and an income transfer (valued in terms of food transfers) to their households. Emphasis will be placed on groups whose enrolment rates are the weakest and continue to decline, in particular young girls in rural areas. The two daily hot meals provided in targeted primary schools will be supplemented by a quarterly take-home ration for schoolgirls. The food basket for these activities will consist of maize, beans, super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil.

# Togo

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	55,125	55,125	110,250
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	55,125	55,125	110,250
Number of children given take-home rations	18,375		18,375
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	18,375		18,375
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	55,125
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	55,125

## (d) Special Operations

None

