

Regional Bureau for **Southern Africa** **(ODJ)**

Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ) covers eight countries: Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

The challenges WFP faces in this region include the effect of rising food and fuel prices, weather-related emergencies, the scourge of HIV and periodic socio-economic and political instability. Each of these undermines the well-being of specific vulnerable groups, many of whom suffer from chronic malnutrition and generally poor health, sometimes referred to as a 'silent emergency'. Left unaddressed, the region will undoubtedly see increases in food insecurity.

In light of the above, in 2012 WFP will expand its role in several critical areas of work, including emergency response, disaster risk reduction, post-emergency recovery, social protection, food fortification, HIV, and the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. WFP will also continue to enhance strategic partnerships with other United Nations agencies, host governments, regional socio-economic entities, the private sector and civil society.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum has forecasted that much of the southern half of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region will experience below normal rainfall during the last quarter of 2011, while persistent conditions linked to la Niña phenomenon also project above normal rainfall for a large part of the region in the first quarter of 2012. This suggests that the region may face drought followed by floods, or a combination of both in the same season. Above normal rainfall is likely to aggravate the impact of cyclones, which regularly take place in Madagascar from February to April. Madagascar, Mozambique and the entire Zambezi basin including parts of Zimbabwe and Zambia require close monitoring.

WFP's emergency response strategy will continue to prioritize the strengthening of governments' preparedness capacities. This will include the provision of technical support, disaster risk reduction activities, and support to early warning systems. Additional activities include post-disaster relief and food-for-assets projects in support of early recovery. Coordination with OCHA, development partners, governments and SADC is an integral part of this process.

Globally, southern Africa is the region hardest hit by the HIV pandemic, with a total of 5.4 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the eight countries where WFP works. Swaziland, Lesotho and Namibia are represented as hyper pandemic countries, while Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the 17 high burden countries. Nutrition and food security are critical components of care and support for many PLHIV, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and WFP was one of the first agencies to provide food to expand access to anti-retroviral treatment in resource-poor settings. Food by prescription is a nutrition intervention focused on the client as an integral part of the HIV treatment package and WFP is expanding this intervention for PLHIV, and is advocating for the integration of food and

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nutrition in national AIDS strategies. From 2012, WFP will emphasize the expansion of capacity development in target countries and participation in regional research partnerships.

In southern Africa, both chronic and acute malnutrition continues to be a significant concern. Both Malawi and Madagascar rank among countries with the ten highest stunting rates in the world, and Zambia and Mozambique are among the top twenty. All nine countries are ranked within the 60 highest out of 193 countries for child mortality.

WFP plays a key role in responding to malnutrition through innovative nutritional interventions. Activities in 2012 will include blanket supplementary feeding and micronutrient interventions for infants, pregnant women and lactating mothers; with heightened interventions for children 9–24 months of age as part of the Scaling Up Nutrition framework. WFP will provide material and technical support for promoting food fortification, as well as institutional and supplementary feeding, with special emphasis on the critical 1,000 days of life.

WFP will also increase the promotion and development of national food-based safety net activities. For example in Malawi, supplementary feeding services will eventually be taken over by the Government in 50 percent of districts where WFP operates, as well as school meals activities in 36 percent of WFP-assisted schools. Both WFP Zambia and Mozambique have commenced home-grown school feeding - and within this context an interesting example of South–South cooperation is specifically found in Mozambique, where WFP will work with the governments of Brazil and Mozambique to develop local procurement and management models for school meals activities. Home-grown school meals is a school meals programme that provides food produced and purchased within a country to the extent possible. As well as providing vital nourishment, school meals act as a safety net for poor families and help keep children in school.

Socio-political uncertainties have taken their toll on the region, such as in Madagascar and Zimbabwe, where upcoming elections could lead to further political unrest. In Malawi, civil society protests against governance and economic issues have caused disruption and security threats, and in Swaziland the fiscal challenges of the country have deteriorated to a point where government cash reserves are insufficient to cover the running costs of some basic social services leading to protests by trade unions, teachers and students.

New Initiatives

WFP will continue to adopt the Cash for Change, cash and vouchers, modality to a wide array of situations as appropriate. The use of vouchers to facilitate access to household staples for PLHIV has now been replicated in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The use of vouchers in Food-by-Prescription based activities will also be explored for the purchase of nutritional food supplements such as blended foods in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Overall, six out of the nine countries are at various stages of piloting the use of Cash for Change, and this trend is expected to continue in 2012.

Through P4P, WFP will continue to seek ways to facilitate the purchasing of food commodities through smallholder farmers, and to encourage other buyers of staple

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commodities including governments and the private sector to do the same. In this context, WFP is working to further consolidate and expand best practices in post-harvest activities that benefit smallholder farmers, including the use of commodity exchanges, direct purchases and linking farmers to processors which have seen significant success in Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi.

Innovative new partnerships are also paving the way for WFP to transform the architecture of its food assistance strategy. Greater synergy will be realised through enhanced partnerships with regional entities such as SADC, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and New Partnership with Africa's Development, as well as through research institutions, universities and sister United Nations agencies.

WFP will continue to advocate for the advancement of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme agenda in order to ensure emphasis on food security and recognition of a role for WFP. Dialogue at the country level will further intensify, and WFP will provide support to governments in defining their National Investment Plans, which is currently being drafted.

Lastly, programmatic and operational coherence will be further enhanced through the Regional Directors Team and the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office. Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia are already "Delivering as One" countries. In Lesotho, WFP is leading the implementation of the first Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme, a development project that focuses exclusively on combating chronic malnutrition.

2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODJ	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	3,034,586	95,284	97,885,957
PRRO	2,313,200	135,578	156,707,812
Total	5,347,786	230,862	254,593,770

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	2,843,302	2,504,484	5,347,786
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	291,462	267,701	559,163
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of Refugees	13,758	14,242	28,000
Number of Returnees	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	947,872	884,328	1,832,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	94,778	87,685	182,463
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	7,975	4,325	12,300
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	142,612	131,732	274,344
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	79,158	26,386	105,544
Number of Children receiving School Meals	1,095,917	1,063,263	2,159,180
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	185,119	216,993	402,112

Lesotho

Country Background

Lesotho is a lower middle-income, food-deficit and landlocked country that occupies an area of 30,000 square kilometres and is ranked 114 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. One quarter of the country's 1.8 million people live in mountainous districts, and 67 percent are living below the poverty line. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) of children under 5 remains one of the most serious long-term problems in the country, with rates varying between 32 and 52 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia range from 39 to 65 percent, with a country average of 44 percent. Both stunting and anaemia are considered well above emergency thresholds. Adding to this, the HIV prevalence in Lesotho is extremely high ranging from 24 percent in rural areas to 33 percent in urban areas, mainly affecting individuals in their economically productive and family-bearing years.



Lesotho is also subject to cyclic climate shocks; according to the June 2011 Lesotho vulnerability analysis, the latest heavy rains and floods have resulted in more than 514,000 people requiring humanitarian assistance up to the next harvest in March 2012. The Government of Lesotho is planning a three year recovery plan.

Agriculture and informal sector activities in rural areas engage 82 percent of the population, but only contribute 10 percent of the GDP, down from over 25 percent in the 1980s. Maize remains the country's staple diet, but a large proportion of poor rural households do not have access to agricultural land and many of those who own land do not have the necessary agricultural inputs. Services, which contribute to 40 percent of GDP, and the manufacturing industry, 44 percent of GDP, are the most important sectors of the economy. The textile industry in particular plays a critical role in generating employment and exports. Lesotho also exports diamonds, wool and mohair. The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenue contributes significantly to the country's overall revenue, however, SACU receipts fell from a share of 60 percent of total in March 2010 to 40 percent in June 2010.

Lesotho's "Education Sector Strategic Plan 2005–2015" aims to expand access to basic education for all and improve the quality and efficiency of the education system by providing free school meals. Enrolment and attendance in lower grades increased significantly in the wake of the Government's introduction of free primary education, however, drop-out rates increase at higher grades. Even with free education, many poor households cannot meet associated education costs.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

In response to high levels of malnutrition, WFP, through its development project "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho" adopts a comprehensive food-based approach, including curative and preventive interventions, to prevent and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the four districts most affected by chronic malnutrition. The project contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6 and is in line with the Government's "Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding".

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Through the "School Meals Programme", WFP provides food assistance to students in pre- and primary schools located in the remote and economically disadvantaged highlands region of the country. This project contributes towards Lesotho's efforts to meet MDGs 1 and 2. It also contributes to the second outcome of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008–2012 "achieving improved and expanded equitable access to quality basic health, education and social welfare services for the whole population by 2012".

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,958,052	
Total							7,958,052	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	5,384	1,363	613	1,865	135	9,360	323,887	0
Total	5,384	1,363	613	1,865	135	9,360	323,887	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Lesotho DEV 200169: "Nutrition Support to Malnourished Children and Other Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 12,515 mt/US\$323,887

This is WFP's first development project in Lesotho that focuses exclusively on combating chronic malnutrition. It contributes to the first Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme through outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the UNDAF. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project addresses malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, in districts with high levels of stunting among children under 5, and the nutritional vulnerabilities of groups including pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The project adopts a comprehensive food-based approach, including curative and preventive interventions to address the nutritional challenges facing children and adults, while mobilizing households and communities around healthy nutrition practices. Given the profound impact of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) on maternal, child and adult nutritional well-being, the activities are linked to general disease awareness, testing and positive living education, where possible.

The following four activities are implemented among vulnerable groups in four districts of Lesotho:

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- improving the management of acute malnutrition: a monthly ration of super cereal is provided to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB clients, whereas children under 5 and PLW also receive oil and sugar;
- improving child growth and development, with particular attention to reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Under the blanket feeding component, a monthly ration of oil, super cereal and sugar is provided to children under 2, and to PLW during the lean season, whereas children between the ages of 2 and 5 will also receive maize meal and pulses in early childhood care and development centres run by the Ministry of Education and Training;
- improving nutrition and health practices: maize meal, pulses and oil are provided under the form of food-for-assets and food-for-training activities. The first ensure sustainable access to food at the household level after nutrition rehabilitation, while the second supports village health workers, ultimately boosting the implementation quality of the nutrition project; and
- enhancing capacity to inform and manage national nutrition improvement programmes.

The intended outcomes are:

- improved nutritional well-being of the targeted population;
- increased survival of adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of ART;
- improved success rate of TB treatment for targeted cases; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	54,560	36,720	91,280
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		27,400	27,400
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	16,450	15,550	32,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	8,738	8,262	17,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,800		2,800
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	8,225	7,775	16,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		6,400
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		55
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		27,200
Number of beneficiaries of PMTCT individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		3,200
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		1,600
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin		30,000
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin		30,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		55
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee		2,800
School Feeding			
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy		8,330
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl		8,670
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$		15,000

Lesotho DEV 200199: “Schools Meals Programme”

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,524 mt

This project is for the continued provision of food assistance to pre- and primary schoolchildren living in remote and economically-disadvantaged mountainous regions. This project supports the Government's priorities as defined in its long-term "Vision 2020" and more specifically the “Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2005–2015”. The Government of Lesotho is committed, as part of its long-term education strategy, to provide free and compulsory primary education, and has therefore introduced a school meals programme in its education programme. The Government provides school meals to two-thirds of the schools in the country, while WFP covers the remaining one-third, exclusively located in the remote mountainous regions. Schoolchildren are provided with maize meal as a mid-morning snack and a combination of maize meal, pulses and oil for a midday meal.

Lesotho has been deeply affected by the global financial crisis, and consequently the Government has requested WFP to continue providing assistance to these schools for two years from January 2011 to December 2012. The Government plans to take over the entire school meals programme by the end of December 2012. This two-year period will also be used to fine-tune the national school feeding approach that will cover all primary schools in the country. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The intended outcomes of this project are: increased enrolment, stabilized attendance, and reduced drop-out rates; and improved government capacity to manage the school meals programme.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	56,100	53,900	110,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	56,100	53,900	110,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	125
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	school	170
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary psychosocial support	school	41
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	30,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	80,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,541
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	652,397

(d) Special Operations

None

Madagascar

Country Background

Madagascar ranks 135 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index with three quarters of its population of 20 million living below the national poverty line. In the last four decades, over 50 natural disasters have affected Madagascar; while the east is affected by cyclones and floods, the south suffers from chronic drought. The increasing fragility of entire ecosystems, caused by deforestation and poor land management, is another major cause of increased susceptibility to shocks and related food insecurity.



Although net enrolment rates in primary schools reached 88 percent for the 2009–2010 school year, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education, estimated at a mere 53 percent. Regional disparities are significant, with the lowest performance found in the south of the country; seasonal food insecurity and poverty are generally the main underlying causes. Enrolment and attendance of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) also remains a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of children, mostly OVCs, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children aged 5 to 14 can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of all marriages.

Madagascar is also one of the 36 countries where 90 percent of the world's stunted children live; the prevalence of stunting and undernutrition in children under 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children while anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the ages of 6–14, and 46 percent of pregnant women.

The 2010 comprehensive food and nutrition security and vulnerability analysis revealed that 35 percent of households are food insecure and 48 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. The south remains the most affected area, with 68 percent of households categorized as food insecure, and where the school enrolment rate of 55 percent is well below the national average of 76 percent. Since 2009, the country has experienced an unresolved political crisis. Insecurity and unemployment have risen and there has been an increase in informal activities, especially in urban areas. Most donors have cut off non-humanitarian aid, while the Government's capacity to deliver basic social services remains limited. The preliminary report of a mission conducted by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in July 2011 states that due to the suspension of aid and the "immobility" of the Government, food insecurity may affect 50 percent of the population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the country's poverty reduction priorities, and in line with the 2008–2013 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), WFP addresses hunger challenges through two main programmes: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). These focus on reducing chronic and seasonal food insecurity, on supporting primary education and nutrition, and on enhancing natural disaster prevention and mitigation. Through the PRRO,

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WFP provides assistance to vulnerable populations affected by cyclones and flooding nationwide, and to those experiencing the consequences of recurrent droughts in the south.

In addition, the CP has three components: i) support of basic education through school meals; ii) reduction of food insecurity by means of mitigating effects of natural disasters and improving environmental protection through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities; and iii) combating malnutrition, tuberculosis (TB) as well as HIV. School meals play a pivotal role in reducing the drop-out rate and in increasing school attendance of children in food insecure areas, including OVCs. School canteens are acknowledged at the national level as one of the most effective strategies to keep children in school, therefore steadily moving the country towards the achievement of MDG2. The FFA and FFT activities aim to increase the communities' adaptation to climate change by strengthening their assets and farming land, and to maintain households' food consumption at an acceptable level. By doing so, these activities directly contribute towards MDG1. Nutrition activities provide supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under the age of 2 and tuberculosis (TB) and HIV clients, thus contributing to MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,704,578	
Development Operation							17,847,422	
Total							34,552,000	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,191	2,268	515	585	0	14,559	1,387,034	0
DEV	13,371	1,989	733	2,142	0	18,234	0	437,762
Total	24,562	4,257	1,248	2,727	0	32,793	1,387,034	437,762

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Madagascar PRRO 200065: "Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 48,700 mt/US\$1,387,034 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 32,795 mt)

The PRRO consists of both relief and recovery components, the latter focusing on strengthening the recovery of affected communities. The pre-positioning of food stocks in disaster-prone areas ensures timely assistance at the onset of a natural disaster and helps to protect the most affected communities from facing severe food insecurity.

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In cyclone-prone areas, where storms usually strike between December and April, WFP pre-positions food commodities such as cereals, oil, pulses and high energy biscuits in strategic hubs at the onset of the cyclone season, November. This will enable rapid mobilization even if storms cut off road infrastructures and communications in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. When no cyclone occurs, or if the response does not require the distribution of all pre-positioned commodities, these will be used for FFA activities to increase vulnerable communities' disaster preparedness and mitigation, ahead of the next cyclone season.

In the drought-prone south, WFP assists vulnerable municipalities identified by the early warning system (EWS) as experiencing food insecurity during the lean season, starting in October. To maintain an acceptable food consumption level, both FFA activities (cereal and pulses) and general food distributions (GFD) composed of cereal, pulses and oil are implemented. The objectives of FFA are to construct or rehabilitate community assets, thus restoring communities' livelihoods while improving their food security in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Initiatives include the rehabilitation of roads and small scale agricultural infrastructures and the development of micro-water catchment areas. FFA also contributes to improve the agricultural potential of the land. GFD targets disabled, chronically ill, the elderly and households headed by women who are unable to participate in FFA.

Furthermore, the PRRO implements nutritional assistance through a supplementary feeding programme (super cereal and oil) targeting malnourished children under 5 and PLW in the south, whenever the GAM levels exceed 10 percent. Supplementary feeding aims to reduce and stabilize malnutrition levels below this emergency threshold.

WFP also manages the EWS, which monitors the food security situation in vulnerable southern municipalities and supports the food security and livelihoods cluster members in decision making concerning intervention zones and appropriate support modalities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	258,917	257,083	516,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	172,314	166,886	339,200
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	5,400	21,600	27,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	24,282	29,678	53,960

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,242
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	90
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	112
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	269
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	123
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Ha	330
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	number	69
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	Ha	342

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Madagascar CP 103400: "Country Programme – Madagascar (2005 – 2011)"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 115,643 mt/US\$437,762 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 78,527 mt)

The CP was approved by the Executive Board in 2004 and more recently, an extension of two years has been presented and is subject to approval. The objective of the CP is to support Madagascar's 2003 Poverty Reduction Strategy, in line with UNDAF, while directly tackling WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. The CP encompasses three main activities: i) support to basic education; ii) reducing food insecurity through disaster mitigation and environmental protection; and iii) fighting malnutrition, TB, and HIV. These activities are concentrated in the arid southern and south-eastern regions repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions as well as urban areas, where there is increasing poverty.

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 61,735 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 37,852 mt)

The "Madagascar Action Plan", the "National Policy on Nutrition", and the "Education for All (EFA) Plan" drafted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's technical support, cite school meals as a main contributing pillar to the increase of the level of education in Madagascar. The school meals activity is also aligned with the UNDAF strategy, ensuring equitable and quality education for the most vulnerable. WFP's support for education involves the implementation of a school meals programme whereby a cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation. Super cereal is provided to OVCs only. This support provides a safety net

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for the community, reduces short-term hunger and contributes to improved enrolment, attendance and a higher completion rate. WFP works with district school authorities and local parent-teacher associations, who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP also implements bi-annual de-worming activities for pupils of the school meals programme.

WFP's work contributes to the Government's EFA commitments and work plans, and aims to reduce short-term hunger and improve both attendance and completion rates, thus addressing WFP Strategic Objective 4. WFP-supported centres also facilitate the birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVCs. The main expected outcome of this activity is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	132,082	110,918	243,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	122,334	108,484	230,818
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,748	2,434	12,182
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child		202,818
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school		1,200
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook		12,182
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		1,200

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 2: "Food Security, Mitigation of Natural Disasters and Environment Protection"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 34,444 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 26,722 mt)

Vulnerable communities receive support in order to increase their capacities to cope with natural disasters and other seasonal shocks, a major cause of food insecurity. Food assistance and training is provided as an incentive for the creation of assets in selected cluster areas of the south, thereby reducing the risk to shocks. The FFA and FFT projects for disaster mitigation and nutritional support will be carried out through NGO partners and in close coordination with government technical counterparts, by using the latter's resources and capacity in the field. The FFT activities were added to the second component of the CP in order to support local communities in the implementation of preventive actions, strengthen

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their capacities to cope with shocks and increase their resilience. Food is provided to the most vulnerable households in selected communities as an incentive to create assets and to develop skills through training. Soil preparation, the development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, tree planting and environment management are some of the implemented works. Family-sized food rations are provided in the form of food baskets composed of cereals and pulses in return for five hours of work per day. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	31,396	28,604	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,850	3,150	7,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,600	5,400	12,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha		106
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha		48
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		116
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		185
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		18
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3		169
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session		1,120

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 3: "Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 19,464 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 13,953 mt)

WFP supports blanket supplementary feeding of super cereal and oil for children under the age of 2 as well as PLW in food-insecure municipalities of the south, to improve their nutritional status. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal is given to TB and HIV outpatients at health centres to increase the effectiveness of their treatments. Its main outcome is to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries. The programme is implemented using a community-based approach in collaboration with primary health care services, the *Programme National de la Nutrition Communautaire* (National Nutrition Community Program), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Under this programme, nutritional support is also provided to TB, HIV and AIDS outpatients. Although the number of reported HIV clients remains small in Madagascar, the scale of TB is

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a major public health concern, with 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas. Nutritional support of TB patients has also proven to be extremely effective, with rates at WFP-assisted centres ranging between 0 and 1.2 percent compared to the 11 percent national rate. Young men in their productive ages represent the single largest caseload. To increase the success rate of treatments for both TB and HIV clients, food assistance consisting of a basket containing cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal is provided through health centres and hospitals.

Lastly, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for people living with HIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area. All nutritional interventions fall under WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	60,065	32,935	93,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	26,250	43,750	70,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	11,876	11,124	23,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		number	4,000
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of clients who received household food assistance for TB treatment		number	19,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,021
Number of health centres/sites assisted		number	33

(d) Special Operations

None

Malawi

Country Background

Malawi is a small landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, bordering with Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique covering an area of 118,500 km² with a population of 14 million. The country is defined as low income and ranks 153 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Forty percent of the population live on less than US\$1 per day.

Landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the over-use of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. More than 40 percent of rural households cultivate less than half a hectare, mainly devoted to maize production. Due to these conditions and the 11 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity. According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2010 the stunting rate is high for children under 5, at 47 percent, while the wasting rate is at 4 percent. Furthermore, an estimated 27,000 people in the country are infected with tuberculosis (TB).



Malawi needs support to address a host of food-related challenges. These comprise of chronic food insecurity for poor and vulnerable households, including refugees; the recurrence of natural disasters such as drought and floods; the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and widespread micronutrient deficiencies; high rates of school dropouts, repetition and absenteeism for primary schoolchildren from food-insecure households; low income for smallholder farmers due to poor agricultural market structures and policies; and weather related factors. The 2009–2010 crop estimates reported a total production of 3.2 million mt compared to 3.6 million mt during the previous harvest season. The decline in production levels was caused by late rains and a prolonged dry spell from December 2009 to February 2010. In June 2010, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee identified 1.1 million people, representing 8 percent of the population, at risk of food insecurity for the period of April 2010 to March 2011, with communities located in the southern districts especially affected. About 65 percent of households, predominantly rural, do not acquire sufficient food to meet their annual requirements. The number of food-insecure people increased significantly from 2009 to 2011.

Malawi has also hosted a substantial refugee caseload since 1990. These are primarily from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Rwanda. Currently, Malawi hosts 13,000 refugees who are residents at Dzaleka Refugee Camp in the central region.

Since early 2011, there have been tensions between the Government and civil society organizations over governance and economic issues affecting the country, leading to countrywide protests. The United Nations mediated dialogue between the two sides has since collapsed, allegedly due to threats and attacks from the Government to civil society, alongside the Government's failure to address their demands. So far, civil unrests have not had significant impact on WFP operations apart from minor disruptions.

Malawi

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Despite achieving and maintaining reasonably good levels nationally, household food security remains precarious with the Government requesting WFP to provide technical and logistical support for a food assistance programme. The Government also sought help to increase their own capacity in designing, implementing and managing food assistance programmes.

WFP assistance in Malawi supports the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDGs 1 through 6, through a PRRO and country programme (CP). Under the PRRO, WFP helps the Government in the provision of food assistance to refugees residing in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp. Under the CP WFP will support pre- and primary schoolchildren through on-site meals; provide nutrition interventions for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and TB clients; and build the resilience of chronically food-insecure households through food-for-assets activities.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							2,974,665	
Development Operation							17,790,505	
Total							20,765,170	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	189	327	126	252	101	995	1,078,433	0
DEV	2,577	150	312	13,272	0	16,311	0	0
Total	2,766	477	438	13,524	101	17,306	1,078,433	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Malawi PRRO 200087: "Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 9,186 mt/US\$1,078,433

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees through general food distribution and also addresses the massive deforestation taking place around refugee camps due to excessive cooking fuel demands of the camp population. If funding permits, food-for-assets (FFA) activities will be carried out in the surrounding communities. All refugees receive a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and super cereal. This plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition, facilitating the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

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The expected outcomes of this programme include adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees in support of WFP Strategic Objective 3; and restored, maintained and, wherever possible, improved natural environment and physical and social infrastructure of host communities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	19,865	18,335	38,200
Number of refugee beneficiaries	6,860	7,140	14,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	6,860	7,140	14,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,200	2,200	4,400
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided		day	5
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	12

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Malawi CP 200287: "Country Programme – Malawi (2012 – 2016)"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016 (New Project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 122,948 mt

With an overall objective to support the development of sustained, quality national programmes the country programme has three activities and is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The school meals programme will target pre- and primary schoolchildren in selected schools in chronically food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. The nutrition interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and management of acute malnutrition.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) for food security will contribute to increased and sustained food security as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness as well as prevention and mitigation measures. Disaster risk reduction for food security will target the seven most disaster-prone districts determined by using a combination of food security indicators and the frequency and scale of past shocks. Household rations comprising maize, pulses and vegetable oil will be distributed to the targeted beneficiaries.

The CP will include capacity development for the Government and NGO partners through technical assistance in project management and food procurement. This will form part of the exit strategy that will focus on a progressive hand-over of responsibility to the Government for the management of school meals and nutrition projects.

Malawi

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 1: "Support to Education"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 76,132 mt

This activity of the CP will provide support to the Government to implement the “National School Meals Programme” in the country. The school meals programme aims to reduce short-term hunger, increase enrolment, reduce dropouts and improve attention span in classes. The project is in line with the “National Development Plans”, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. This activity aims to contribute to increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.

The school meals programme will be implemented in selected primary schools in 13 food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. Support will also target the Government's “Early Childhood Development Programme” through community-based childcare centres (CBCCs) in two chronically food-insecure districts. Prepared by the communities surrounding the schools, super cereal porridge will be served to primary school pupils and children 3–5 years of age in CBCCs on every school day. This will help improve attendance rates and reduce early enrolment in primary schools caused by the school meals pull effect on children under school enrolment age. Furthermore, to reduce dropouts, take-home rations consisting of maize will be provided to girls and orphan boys in grades 5–8 during lean season.

A centralized school meals programme model will be applied to 93 percent of the targeted schools, while the remaining 7 percent will use a “Home Grown School Meals” (HGSM) model. The HGSM aims at providing schoolchildren with foods produced and managed by the local communities. In addition to benefiting children's education, this model will promote local agricultural production and development by providing an ongoing market for local community smallholder farmers.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the local communities, school officials and other partners including assistance in project management and food procurement. This forms part of the exit strategy which focuses on a progressive hand-over of the responsibility for the management of the schools meals project to the Government.

WFP will partner with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF, and NGOs such as Plan International, World Vision and others, to provide complementary services such as nutritional education, school gardens, de-worming, learning materials, water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of school infrastructure.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	364,831	364,831	729,662
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	364,831	364,831	729,662
Number of children given take-home rations	79,158	26,386	105,544
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	90
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	3
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP		boy	7,213
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP		girl	7,213
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		school	169
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	356,984
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	356,984
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	681
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	205

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 25,734 mt

The nutrition interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the management of acute malnutrition. The intended outcome is the improved nutritional status of the beneficiaries as well as contributing to the prevention and reduction of chronic and acute malnutrition in the country. The activity is in line with the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy", the UNDAF, WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, and the "National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan".

Also in line with the "Scaling Up Nutrition" and "1000 Days Movement", the project will contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition through the provision of complementary feeding to children 6–23 months of age, and lactating mothers in the first six months after giving birth. The project will be implemented in one district in the southern region with high prevalence rates of stunting and anaemia, offering a replicable model for scale up. Children will receive a ration of super cereal plus, while lactating mothers will receive a ration comprising super cereal premixed with vegetable oil.

This project will also contribute to the Government's comprehensive programme on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through the provision of supplementary feeding to acutely malnourished children under 5, PLW and TB clients. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will continue in all districts in the first year, with a gradual hand-over of responsibility to the Government envisaged in districts with the greatest improvement in

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acute malnutrition indicators. Support to malnourished TB clients will be provided in four districts that have the highest prevalence of TB infection. Moderately acutely malnourished children, PLW and TB clients will receive a ration of super cereal pre-mixed with vegetable oil, whereas severely malnourished TB clients will receive ready-to-use therapeutic food.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	76,430	36,576	113,006
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	38,361	73,052	111,413
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	812	781	1,593
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	1,593
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	24
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	350
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	38,361
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	350

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 3: "Disaster Risk Reduction for Food Security"

Duration: 1 October 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,082 mt (Depending on the outcome of market assessments, cash transfers may be provided in lieu of food)

Disaster risk reduction for food security interventions under this activity will build on the successes of the previous PRRO and WFP's longstanding experience in working with communities in Malawi to build their resilience against shocks including floods, prolonged dry spells and drought. In line with UNDAF, the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy" and WFP Strategic Objective 2, this activity supports the "National Adaptation Programmes of Action" and aims to contribute to increased and sustained food security, as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation measures. This will be achieved through the implementation, capacity development and hand-over to government and NGO partners of asset creation activities including small scale irrigation, reforestation, land management as well as complementary schemes such as village savings and loans, and through the introduction of fuel efficient stoves.

WFP's project activities will be designed to respond to the needs of vulnerable communities in an integrated and flexible manner within the CP, as well as with other complementary partners' activities. Activities will increase geographical coverage and also complement ongoing partners' efforts, while taking full advantage of other United Nations agencies'

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comparative advantages through joint programming; for instance, with FAO, UNDP and IFAD to enhance synergies and maximize project impacts, based on UNDAF outcomes.

Food for assets will be implemented in the most chronically food insecure and disaster-prone districts in the country. These include: Chikhwawa, Phalombe, Nsanje, Zomba in the south, Salima in the central region and Karonga in the southern region. Selection of target districts was completed using a combination of chronic food insecurity indicators and the frequency and magnitude of disasters over the past five years. Participatory rural appraisal will guide identification of community assets needed, and national targeting guidelines will be used to reach the most vulnerable households.

Participants and their household members will receive a ration of cereal, pulses, and vegetable oil for each day worked, over a period of seven months each year. However, market assessments and other considerations, including programme operational studies, will guide the choice of using cash transfer or food aid, or a combination of the two. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,411	27,297	55,708
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,794	5,348	11,142
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of contingency plans created		contingency pla	1
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning		staff member	14
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated Irrigation schemes (Including Irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	245
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		fish pond	5
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves		household	3,600
Number of tree seedlings produced		tree seedling	1,000,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households		%	40
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization		%	60
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning		staff member	28
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	54
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	35

(d) Special Operations

None

Mozambique

Country Background

Mozambique is a vast country with a total population of 20.7 million. Though it emerged from the civil war eighteen years ago and has made impressive economic progress, poverty levels have not significantly improved. In fact, poverty has increased over the years: 54 percent of the population continues to live below the national poverty line.

Half a million children 6 to 23 months of age are undernourished and chronic malnutrition affects almost half of the population. Undernutrition among children under 5 is alarmingly high at 44 percent. Further aggravating this is a high national HIV incidence rate and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards. While the southern and central regions are drought-prone, floods occur every 2–3 years along the major river basins and in poorly-drained urban settlements. Also, more than 60 percent of the population lives in coastal areas, and these are highly vulnerable to rapid on-set disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Climatic shocks result in loss of life and livelihoods, damage of infrastructure and restrict economic growth.

HIV in Mozambique has posed a development challenge: the national HIV prevalence is 11.5 percent among people 15 to 49 years of age. This has further affected the ability of individuals, households and communities to attain food security in a context of recurring natural disasters and reduced income opportunities.

Agriculture is one of the main pillars of the economy and contributed significantly to the GDP. Agricultural production is a major source of household food access; however, it is highly susceptible to changes in climate and chronic food insecurity stands at 34 percent.

The education sector also has a number of challenges with high numbers of adolescents not attending school, high drop-out rates and a low overall literacy rate of 49.6 percent in 2007. This has been further compounded by the high number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) with low access to education. At present, the average national net completion rate for primary school is 15 percent and as low as 7 percent in rural areas.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

By providing support in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions, WFP's vision for the period from 2012–2015 is to assist the Government to achieve its goal of maintaining rapid economic growth while guaranteeing social inclusiveness and poverty reduction for sustainable food and nutrition security.

WFP activities form an integrated United Nations approach to achieving the MDGs in Mozambique with particular focus on MDG1. Food assistance also plays an important role in meeting all seven MDGs, through: empowering women, reducing child and maternal mortality, improving maternal health, combating AIDS, contributing to universal primary education, developing global partnerships for development and ensuring environmental sustainability.



Mozambique

WFP's "Country Strategy Document (CSD) 2012–2015" is aligned with the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2011–2014" and is integrated into the outcomes of the draft United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2015, as well as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme. The CSD prioritizes three areas: human and social development, market access, and disaster risk management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes towards sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity through prevention, protection and promotion. The CSD is focused primarily on:

- improving the nutritional status of the population at risk and enhancing access to and use of basic services protecting and promoting food security amongst the poorest;
- increasing production and productivity in the agriculture sector, particularly by increasing smallholder's cash revenues and food security by means of strengthening their capacity to produce and trade; and
- strengthening national capacity to manage risks and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change adaptation.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,889,131	
Development Operation							25,581,038	
Total							35,470,169	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,000	1,440	0	0	0	13,440	0	0
DEV	12,532	1,975	145	5,437	58	20,147	1,326,560	597,640
Total	24,532	3,415	145	5,437	58	33,587	1,326,560	597,640

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mozambique PRRO 200355: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique"

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

Total food commitment: 40,320 mt

Despite progress made by the National Institute for Disaster Management in responding to recurrent emergencies, the Government is still unable to handle the transitory beneficiary caseload caused by natural disasters alone and needs WFP support for a further three years. Historical analysis of the vulnerability assessments undertaken by the Government and partners demonstrates that the number of people in need of assistance every year following

Mozambique

droughts and floods - although decreasing as a result of improved prevention and mitigation measures - remains unpredictable and still exceeds current national capacity.

The PRRO is designed to enable WFP and its partners to ensure a rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery, while building national emergency preparedness and response. Capacity-development interventions will take place within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and will focus on the National Institute for Disaster Management for a future hand-over.

The programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5 targets vulnerable households that are affected by localized natural disasters and require short-term support. The caseload also includes support to asylum seekers arriving in Mozambique due to conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa, and which exceed the Government and UNHCR's capacity to respond. Activities will include:

- capacity-development interventions for the National Institute for Disaster Management together with partners, with a special focus on the institute at the provincial level;
- mainstreaming emergency preparedness and response into the development planning process; and
- support to a transitory caseload while the capacity-development programme for the National Institute for Disaster Management continues.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	131,560	121,440	253,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	4,160	3,840	8,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	131,560	121,440	253,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	25,480	23,520	49,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,301
Number of days rations were provided		day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	6
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	23

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mozambique CP 200286: "Country Programme – Mozambique (2012–2015)"

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

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 78,241 mt/US\$6,750,530/US\$597,640

Mozambique

Despite impressive growth rates in the economy registered in the last ten years, more than one third of the population is food insecure and almost half of all children are chronically malnourished. Natural disasters and low agricultural productivity have contributed to the persistence of poverty. To address food insecurity, this new country programme (CP) will focus on:

- improving basic nutrition;
- scaling up social protection; and
- transitioning towards a home-grown school meals programme.

Activities will converge to create an integrated safety-net system, strengthening existing government programmes and laying the foundation for national solutions to food insecurity. They will be aligned with provincial and district-level development plans to ensure sustainability and support the transition to government-owned programmes. Activities are underpinned by capacity development in risk and vulnerability analysis and by providing support to smallholders to strengthen market linkages.

The programme will address geographical areas identified as the most vulnerable, disaster-prone and food-insecure. Target areas have been streamlined to ensure an integrated approach. The programme complements the national poverty reduction strategy and aligns with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, aiming to i) support human and social development, through improved basic nutrition, scaling up of social action and home-grown school meals; and ii) strengthen livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and by improving food-security information for disaster risk reduction.

The outcomes of the CP will form an integral part of the UNDAF 2012–2015 and will directly contribute to UNDAF economic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (increased agricultural production and risk reduction for improved food security) and UNDAF social outcomes 4 and 5 (enhanced delivery of and access to basic services by the most vulnerable).

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 1: "Education and Child Development"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment/cash commitment: 23,010 mt/US\$540,000

At the request of the Government, WFP will support the Ministry of Education through a four-year transition period towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school meals programme. This is embedded in the social protection framework as a key safety net for children in vulnerable households in the most food-insecure areas. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

During this transition, assistance will cover a selected number of districts in which all schools will be targeted in order to achieve a higher impact. Children will receive one school meal a day throughout the duration of the school term. WFP will provide technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national structures to manage the programme. At the same time, WFP will provide implementation support. The food basket will consist of 150 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt per beneficiary per day. Furthermore, a tripartite agreement with Brazil and the Ministry of Education combined

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with technical support from the World Bank will provide the framework for testing the efficiency and effectiveness of alternative school meals delivery models that include cash transfers, with linkages to small farmers. Expected outcomes are: i) increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools; and ii) integration of hunger solutions into the broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	35,414	39,286	74,700
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	33,914	37,786	71,700
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,500	1,500	3,000
*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 cooks assisted by WFP		cook	750
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	37,786
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	33,914
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	180
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	2,250
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	40
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	20

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 2: "Social Protection"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 35,048 mt/US\$6,210,530

This activity underpins the implementation of the “National Strategy for Basic Social Security” and focuses on two of its four elements: direct social action and productive social action, both under the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

In targeted districts, food-insecure families with labour capacity will receive transfers of either food or cash in return for their participation in labour-intensive activities. Assistance will address food gaps at specific times of the year, enabling the creation of productive disaster-mitigating assets, such as small water reservoirs, drainage systems, tree and seedling nurseries, and wind breaks. The choice of activities will be based on the communities' livelihoods and priorities identified in the “District Development Plans”.

Supervision and technical assistance at the field level will be carried out by the Government

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administration services. Where there are gaps in the Government's capacity to perform this role, WFP's partner NGOs will mobilise complementary resources and technical staff to carry out these services. Vulnerable people who are not able to engage in productive work will receive assistance through direct food distribution or cash transfers. This includes OVC, for whom food assistance will complement other essential services delivered by civil society associations and food-insecure people living with HIV identified through health centre referral mechanisms. The food basket will consist of 267 g of cereals and 40 g of pulses per beneficiary per day. Expected outcomes are:

- hazard risks reduced at the community level in targeted communities;
- adequate food consumption reached over assistance period for targeted households;
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	79,505	74,894	154,399
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	42,066	40,334	82,400
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	7,488	6,912	14,400

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	23
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,000
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	77,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	20
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	50
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	50

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 20,183 mt

Under this activity, WFP will support the Ministry of Health to develop sustainable systems for the integration of nutritional services within the national health system. WFP will provide blanket feeding for children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as part of the initial roll-out of the “Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic

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Undernutrition". This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Pregnant and lactating women will receive micronutrient capsules, while children will receive micronutrient powders or alternatively, super cereal. Information will be provided on the effectiveness of alternative specialized nutritional products; delivery models will be studied for future scale-up.

WFP will also support the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the recently approved "National Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme" (PRN) that provides treatment for acutely malnourished children, PLW, and HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients in selected strategic health centres and clinics. WFP, together with the Provincial Health Directorates and in coordination with technical clinical partners, will support supplementary feeding of moderately acute malnourished HIV and TB clients, PLW, and children. The food basket will consist of 333 g of super cereal.

Coordination for the PRN interventions will be maintained by the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Department and by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Capacity development in nutrition will be delivered through in-service training and formal sessions for health personnel in health centres and clinics; and will be framed within the national plan for the development and strengthening of the health system. Expected outcomes are:

- improved nutritional status of targeted groups of women, girls and boys;
- increased adherence adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy; progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	139,971	45,129	185,100
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	93,000	44,100	137,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	23,520	24,480	48,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	42,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	33,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	15,600
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin	60,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	19
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 4: "Risk Reduction"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

WFP will strengthen the capacity in risk analysis and mapping, early warning, and food and nutrition security analysis of the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Both institutions are being decentralized, which is critical in ensuring effective vulnerability analysis and risk management of vulnerable populations. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

The objective of this activity is to build a solid knowledge base and local capacity to identify threats and prioritize prevention and mitigation activities to be incorporated into "District Development Plans". Implementation will be supported by productive social action interventions. Capacity development will take place through on-the-job training and secondment of national staff. Specialized equipment and software will be provided and a collaborative agreement with academic and research institutions such as the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo and the Institute for Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action in Italy will be agreed upon. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes are: i) early-warning systems, contingency plans and food-security monitoring systems set in place and enhanced with WFP capacity-development support; and ii) hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	60
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 5: “Market Access”

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

This activity will build the capacity of smallholder producers and processors, and will facilitate access to markets by addressing limited marketing infrastructure, poor commodity quality and inadequate market information. WFP's innovative local procurement models will be used to consolidate the marketing environment throughout the value chain, by engaging supply-side partners such as FAO and IFAD as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The food procured will be used for programmes such as school meals. Activities will be undertaken in the central and northern districts, with the potential to produce surplus commodities in areas not traditionally considered 'highly productive', if direct linkages with school meals can be facilitated. Some 30,000 rural smallholders, the majority being women involved in small-scale subsistence farming or market-oriented production, as well as small and medium rural traders and entrepreneurs, will benefit from this activity.

Through WFP's comparative advantage in local procurement, partnerships with institutions such as the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, and key private sector actors that will provide technical support to increase production and monitor pricing, WFP will enhance smallholder capacity to engage in and respond to the markets. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes are:

- increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products in Mozambique;
 - increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases; and
- hunger solutions are integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of factories supported	factory	7
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	14
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	3
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30

(d) Special Operations

None

Namibia

Country Background

Since gaining independence in 1990, Namibia has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered an upper middle-income country, it ranks 105 out of 169 countries, according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.1 million, as indicated by the high Gini index value of 0.74. Additionally, Namibia has one of the highest HIV and AIDS rates in the world, at 17.8 percent, and has been hit by the triple threat of HIV, tuberculosis and malnutrition.



Although progress towards achieving the MDGs has been made, the previous gains in achieving MDG4 (child mortality) have declined, as the under-5 mortality rate has increased from the 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/2007. The maternal mortality rate has also increased from 271 deaths per 100,000 live births during 2000 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.

Food availability at the national level is adequate, however, it is the access to food that is of concern; as many as 29 percent of children under 5 are stunted. This is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locust infestations and floods. In 2011, the northern and northeastern parts of the country have again suffered from floods, prompting the Government to declare a national emergency and request international assistance.

Namibia continues to provide Angolan refugees and asylum seekers with shelter, basic education and health care since their arrival after the onset of the Angolan civil war in the 1970s. After the cessation of active conflict in Angola, joint UNHCR–IOM repatriation efforts facilitated the return of the majority of Angolan refugees back to their homes. However, 6,500 people currently remain in the Osire settlement in central Namibia, which hosts primarily Angolans who chose not to repatriate, as well as a small number of new asylum seekers from the Great Lakes Region. Plans are underway by UNHCR to invoke a cessation clause for Angolan refugees by the end of 2011; and durable solutions for their integration or resettlement are under discussion.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

WFP has provided food assistance to Angolan refugees and asylum seekers since 2000, and more recently, to those seeking refuge from insecurity in the Great Lakes region. WFP's food assistance to refugees is an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Namibia and contributes towards the achievement of MDG 1 and 4. The current WFP refugee operation extends assistance to these refugees and asylum seekers providing them with general food rations to meet their basic needs. While this operation is due to end in December 2011, an extension until June 2012 is foreseen and is subject to approval. The operation also aims to support durable solutions for beneficiaries, principally by providing a three-month food package upon their repatriation or local integration. Additional assistance is given to a small number of malnourished and chronically ill children through a supplementary feeding programme aimed at improving their health and nutritional

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status.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							1,056,054	
Total							1,056,054	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	759	116	49	99	51	1,074	0	0
Total	759	116	49	99	51	1,074	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Namibia PRRO 200061: "Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 30 June 2012

Total food commitment: 2,561mt

This PRRO provides refugees and asylum seekers residing in Osire settlement with food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, supporting WFP Strategic Objective 1. It also supports their return to their country of origin or choice, or their local integration within Namibia; in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in 2009 recommended the continuation of food assistance to refugees until the end of 2011 as well as the enhancement of efforts to support the Government of Namibia in identifying and implementing durable solutions. However, a new JAM planned for October 2011 will review the possible extension of food assistance, and will determine the nature of WFP's future support. WFP currently provides general food distributions consisting of maize meal, super cereal, pulses, sugar, salt and vegetable oil. A supplementary ration of super cereal, pulses, oil and salt is also provided to a small number of moderately malnourished children under 5, and a three month repatriation food package is provided to individuals being locally integrated or voluntarily repatriated. Through food assistance refugees maintain their health and nutritional status.

A nutrition survey was conducted in the refugee settlement in November 2010, addressing children between 6–59 months of age. Results indicated a GAM rate of 4.5 percent and a SAM rate of 0.5 percent. These acceptable levels are attributed to the highly nutritious food commodities being provided to the refugees, complemented by good immunization coverage, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming activities.

WFP is committed to continue working with the Government of Namibia and UNHCR to

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identify and implement durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary repatriation. Plans are underway by UNHCR to invoke a cessation clause for Angolan refugees by the end of 2011. In the event that the cessation clause is applied, WFP will gradually phase out food assistance. The hand-over strategy will be guided by the JAM planned for October 2011, which will look at the food security and nutritional status of the refugees.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	2,738	3,262	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	2,738	3,262	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	2,738	3,262	6,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		80	80
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Strategic Objective 3			
GFD			
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	4,500	

(d) Special Operations

None

Swaziland

Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million living on 17,400 km² of land. It is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 121 out of 169 in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, compared to 142 in 2008. Sixty-three percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1.25 a day. According to the World Bank, economic growth in 2010 was 2 percent and is projected to further decline with a negative growth rate in 2011. The 2010 GDP per capita was US\$5,058. However, the country has been facing a financial crisis that has continued to worsen in 2011, impacting Swaziland widely from governmental operations to food prices. The fiscal challenge in the country has deteriorated to the point where government cash reserves are insufficient to cover the running costs of some social services in the short term; the Government is seeking external financial assistance.



Swaziland also has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate, affecting 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15–49, and 42 percent of pregnant women attending antenatal care centres. Life expectancy is only 47 years, and it is estimated that there are currently over 200,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in the country, a figure which is expected to rise. According to the 2008 National Nutrition Survey, 40 percent of Swazi children under 5 show signs of stunting, 7 percent are underweight and 1 percent is wasted. The under-5 mortality rate is 167 per 1000 live births, up by 37 percent since 1997.

Swaziland is vulnerable to natural disasters. Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc upon crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the annual “Vulnerability Assessment 2011” indicate that a total of 221,000 people are vulnerable to food insecurity. Additionally, 132,000 people are faced with chronic food insecurity or a cash deficit, as they lack the financial means to provide for themselves. Factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, weakened capacity for governance, abject poverty, high levels of unemployment, rising food prices and a very high prevalence of HIV.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

WFP assistance in Swaziland focuses on the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in the remote areas of the Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau, where socio-economic indicators are much worse than in the rest of the country. WFP's food assistance primarily targets OVC, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients, and complementing the Government's efforts. All activities support MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and are also in-line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2015. In addition, WFP activities are cognizant of the priorities of the Government as enshrined in the Government's “Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme”.

In 2012, WFP is expecting to implement two development projects that will succeed the

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current PRRO, ending in December 2011, with a focus on: i) providing food assistance to OVC and youth, and ii) nutritional support to people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB treatment, as well as the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,878,253	
Total							3,878,253	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,604	467	166	605	0	3,842	124,979	0
Total	2,604	467	166	605	0	3,842	124,979	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Swaziland DEV 200352: "Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 6,454 mt/US\$124,979

One of the most visible signs of the HIV pandemic in the country is the growing number of OVC, estimated to reach 250,000 by 2015. Households and communities are struggling to meet the most basic needs of these children, with the extended family structures being eroded by poverty, urbanization and HIV. The result is a weakened protective environment for children at the family and community levels, and increasing neglect, vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation.

This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, and targets the following:

- OVC under 8 years of age at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs); NCPs are safe havens set up by communities where OVC receive an elementary school education and psycho-social support. Volunteer caregivers will also receive a monthly take-home ration to support their families through the food-for-assets (FFA) project; and
- OVC and youth up to 18 years of age attending the "Children and Youth Development Programme (CYDP)" through a food-for-training (FFT) project. CYDP is a joint project between the Government and other United Nations

Swaziland

agencies, whereby OVC and youth are trained on agricultural, business and life skills. Trainers of CYDP will also receive a monthly take-home ration to support their families.

OVC attending NCPs will receive two hot meals for each weekday; a breakfast of super cereal and a lunch including cereal, pulses and vegetable oil. Neighbourhood Care Points' caregivers will receive a monthly take-home ration comprised of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil; the amount is based on 22 days per month and a household size of six. Lastly, OVC, youth and trainers attending CYDP will receive a monthly take-home ration comprised of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil; amounts are based on 12 days per month and a household size of six. Project outcomes include: i) improved food consumption for targeted households over the assistance period; ii) increased access to education and human capital development for OVC and youth; and iii) the increased participation of care providers in FFA/FFT activities that provide knowledge and skills in the care, support and protection of PLHIV, OVC and youth.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,317	16,243	34,560
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	18,317	16,243	34,560
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,325	1,175	2,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	795	465	1,260
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of OVC participating in food assisted vocational and skills training	OVC	2,500	
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and/or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities	beneficiary	34,560	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1	
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	7	

Swaziland DEV 200353: "Food by Prescription"

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

Total food commitment: 6,877 mt

In Swaziland, 80,000 PLHIV require ART and 9,300 are estimated to need PMTCT. Of these, 59 percent and 88 percent respectively are currently receiving medication. A malnutrition baseline survey, undertaken in October 2010, found 24 percent of ART clients and 57 percent of those initiating TB treatments were acutely malnourished. Wasting is strongly associated with poor treatment outcomes and is a reliable predictor of mortality. Under the leadership of the Swaziland National Nutrition Council through the Ministry of Health, WFP will implement a nutritional support programme for PLHIV and TB, in support

Swaziland

of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The target beneficiary groups include adults, children and adolescents. Adults will include moderately acute malnourished ART and TB clients and their households, and moderately acute malnourished PMTCT/antenatal care clients and their households. Children 6–59 months of age and adolescents will include moderately acute malnourished referred from the “Integrated Management and Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Programme” or with low weight/height ratios as outlined in the IMAM guidelines. Project outcomes include:

- increased survival rate of ART clients, 6 months after the initiation of ART;
- improved TB treatment success rate; increase nutritional recovery of clients;
- greater food consumption for targeted households over the assistance period;
- enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide nutritional support; and
- improved awareness of nutrition issues among community health workers, including an increased ability to provide nutrition education and nutrition-related referrals to the health system and other service providers.

The food basket for the project is as follows: i) an individual daily client ration of super cereal; and ii) monthly household ration of maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil. The amount corresponds to half of the daily energy requirements for a household size of six for a month.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,979	16,831	35,810
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	592	379	971
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	18,979	16,831	35,810
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		2,200
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		768
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		3,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution		1
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		7

(d) Special Operations

None

Zambia

Country Background

Zambia is ranked 150 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index and has recently been reclassified by the World Bank as a lower middle income country. Zambia's population stands at 13 million with 61 percent and 39 percent living in urban and rural areas respectively. The country is faced with a mature and generalized HIV epidemic, accounting for one of the highest adult prevalence in the world, above 20 percent in urban areas and 14 percent nationally. In addition, there is widespread poverty and food insecurity in rural and urban areas; an estimated 68 percent of Zambia's population are poor. Poverty in urban areas is exacerbated by the devastating impact of HIV while also remaining extremely vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



The overall food security situation remains stable largely due to the surplus production the country has experienced during the 2009/10 and 2010/11 agriculture seasons. However, over dependency on maize as the main staple still remains a problem with most small to medium scale farmers reducing areas under cultivation for other important crops such as beans, sorghum, potatoes and pulses. This has to a larger extent been the main cause of poor dietary diversity among households, especially those in the rural areas. The problem is exacerbated by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and an absence of market incentives which would encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming. All these combined, make access to food challenging, especially for the vulnerable.

The effects of rising food prices and high unemployment due to the recent global financial crisis have worsened the plight of the vulnerable in Zambia. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is the major nutrition problem being faced today, accounting for 45 percent of children. In addition, 53 percent of Zambian children have vitamin A deficiencies and 46 percent have iron deficiencies compromising their long term development. The high rates of child malnutrition have resulted in nearly half of Zambia's future population being negatively impacted in terms of their capacity to learn, physical development and susceptibility to chronic diseases.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

WFP programme activities in Zambia operate within the framework of a country programme (CP) and a PRRO. WFP aims to assist people in an effort to preserve livelihoods, safeguard the nutritional status of children and those living with HIV, assist refugees, respond to drought and floods, and assist those affected by the general economic crisis and sustained high food prices.

In line with MDGs 1 to 8, the objective of the CP is to provide social protection to vulnerable households addressing three core strategic priorities: i) improved human capital through food-based safety nets; ii) market-based sustainable hunger solutions (expand market opportunities for smallholders by leveraging local food procurement for social protection programmes); and iii) improved risk management and disaster response by strengthening the

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Government's capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation.

As Zambia has recently become a "Delivering As One" self starter country, WFP conducts its work in collaboration with other United Nations agencies within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							24,830,688	
Total							24,830,688	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	22,056	4,497	659	177	0	27,389	1,037,492	0
Total	22,056	4,497	659	177	0	27,389	1,037,492	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Zambia CP 200157: "Country Programme – Zambia (2011 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 67,117 mt/ US\$2,880,000 (Including expected budget revision.

Currently approved: 44,882 mt)

The goal of the CP is to assist vulnerable households and provide support to the national social protection strategy and the Government's Home Grown School Feeding programme. WFP will target highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 24 months of age, HIV and tuberculosis clients, primary schoolchildren in food insecure areas, and small-scale farmers. Also, to reduce vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, WFP will strengthen the Government's early warning systems to protect livelihoods while promoting reforestation. The CP supports the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2011–2015) outcomes and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. The CP will serve as a platform to strengthen the capacities of the Government to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

Through the Ministry of Health, United Nations agencies including WFP have also submitted a proposal to the European Union which will focus on nutritional support for PLW and

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children under 5 through e-vouchers. This will significantly increase the requirements and budget for activity 2 of the CP and a budget revision will be undertaken to reflect this.

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 1: "School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 41,285 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 35,010 mt)

While continuing to boost enrolment as well as attendance and retention rates, the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme provides a ready market for small-scale farmers as the ingredients for school meals are bought in the locality of each school. The activity's vision is local production for local consumption. The activity is implemented in 31 of 74 districts, and aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates, decrease dropouts, improve attention span, and contribute to the nutritional intake of the schoolchildren as well as to stimulate parents' participation in education.

Under this activity a daily ration of maize meal and pulses are provided to children attending classes from grades 1 to 9 in participating schools. The ration consists of 100 g of maize meal, 20 g of pulses and 10 g of vegetable oil per child. This equates to 516 kcal and 13 g of protein per pupil per day. Under the HGSF, WFP in collaboration with government line ministries has also piloted the Milk for Schools (MFS) programme in Nyimba district. The MFS aims to promote smallholder dairy development and improve the nutritional status and academic well-being of targeted learners by providing the pupils with 250 ml of milk twice weekly. The activity will also provide de-worming treatment for schoolchildren in areas with a high prevalence of parasitic worm infections. This is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

WFP has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to identify the various priority districts for the HGSF programme. To determine this, WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping as well as national statistics criteria were used, and they include districts with more than 3 percent drop-out rates; less than 90 percent net enrolment rates; high under-nutrition; and high oilseeds and beans production.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	510,000	490,000	1,000,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	510,000	490,000	1,000,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	417,504
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	240
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)	%	80
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,859
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	80
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,400

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 2: "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 9,872 mt/US\$2,880,000

The activity supports the expansion of a national social protection strategy. Targeted households will increase their level of human capital and consume adequate nutritious food to break the intergenerational cycle of chronic undernutrition and hunger. The targeted areas will be identified through the Government's social protection strategy, and food-insecure households will be identified on the basis of their participation in anti-retroviral or TB treatment or through the mother-and-child health nutrition (MCHN) centres, which cover pregnant and lactating women and children under 24 months of age. Part of this activity is implemented in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and UNDP to work towards building the Government's institutional capacity, whereas collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF emphasizes nutrition and health education to encourage improved infant and child care practices and dietary diversity using local foods. Vulnerable families receiving food or food vouchers will be linked to sustainable income-generation activities through partners such as ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs.

Where markets are functional, food transfers will be done through the “Mobile Delivery and Tracking System” using electronic vouchers. The food voucher is valued at approximately US\$25 per month per household based on the prevailing retail value of the basic food basket.

Monthly household food transfers are based on the beneficiaries' attendance rate at health clinics. The activity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, will run for a period of eight months and the monthly ration will consist of cereal meal, pulses and vegetable oil. The period of assistance and exit criteria are aligned with the Government's social protection programmes. In addition to the above food basket, selected food-insecure and vulnerable households with severely malnourished children will receive locally produced and processed micro-nutrient blended food.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,159	26,202	54,361
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	1,128	2,632	3,760
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	16,162	15,638	31,800
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	18,511	17,285	35,796

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,966
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	562,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	9,540
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	22,260
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	8
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	96
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	1,128
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	192
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	8

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 3: "Promote Market-Based Sustainable Hunger Solutions"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P) WFP enables smallholder farmers to increase food production and empowers them to secure markets for any surpluses. WFP works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Zambia Agriculture Marketing and Commodity Exchange to strengthen food supply and market infrastructure in food surplus areas adjacent to food insecure areas.

Through this activity and in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will develop a market at the macro level by using a central private driven marketplace such as an exchange. Such a market will provide many benefits for the long term development of the agricultural industry and specifically smallholder farmers who are currently disconnected. WFP will also ensure a market environment that is conducive for agriculture development. Through policy advocacy, P4P in conjunction with other agriculture market players within and outside the United Nations systems will support an environment and legal framework conducive for agriculture market development. The activity will also improve the group marketing capacity of farmers through the development of community sheds/warehouses with new commodities as well as increase productivity among smallholder farmers through the expansion of mechanised service provision. P4P will also continue supporting smallholder farmers with tractor services by procuring and providing additional tractors.

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Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5				
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%		10
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)		US\$		280,000
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		farmer group		30
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		individual		5,500

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 4: "Improve Disaster Risk Management and Response"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit which coordinates and manages disaster risk reduction and response through trainings at the provincial, district and sub-district levels. Capacity development will cover areas such as hazard profiling and mapping, integrated early warning analysis of climate related hazards such as floods and droughts, and the contingency planning process, thus complementing UNDAF Disaster Risk Reduction activities on disaster risk reduction and climate change outcome group. The expected outcomes of the planned activities are:

- strengthen the Government's capacity to prevent, prepare and alert relevant stakeholders in view of an imminent disaster occurring;
- support the Government to develop and/or adopt common data standards and metadata definitions to enhance sharing of sector based data critical for designing disaster risk reduction programmes;
- strengthen the Government's capacity in undertaking integrated early warning monitoring and analysis through increased community participation; and
- support communities in building their resilience to potential shocks caused by identified hazards through incorporation of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

Forecasted Output in 2012

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2				
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness				
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning		staff member		150
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management		staff member		150
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems		staff member		150
Number of local early warning systems in place		system		50

(d) Special Operations

None

Zimbabwe

Country Background

Zimbabwe is a landlocked low income, food-deficit country. Its population of 12 million has a life expectancy of 44 years, and the country ranks last on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, at 169 out of 169 countries. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee “Urban Livelihoods Assessment” indicates that a high proportion, 70 percent, of households still subsist below the total consumption line. Of these, 15 percent are living below the food poverty line and are unable to meet the minimum food basket of 2,100 kcal. Since 2000, the country's former status as the breadbasket of Africa has been devastated by a series of economic and political crises and natural disasters, including the land reform programme and recurrent droughts. The country has been affected by unprecedented hyperinflation and the consequent economic collapse has virtually halted service delivery, causing chronic shortages of basic commodities. The country is also severely affected by the HIV pandemic, with a current prevalence of 14 percent and an average of 1,000 lives lost each week. The number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) continues to increase, with 1.6 million orphans counted at present.



In 2008, a protracted election period occurred against a background of politically motivated violence further exacerbated Zimbabwe's challenges. In February 2009 the formation of the new unity government brought political and economic changes, and legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. This brought an end to hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability in the market. However, due to the longer-term impact of the currency crisis and the unprecedented disruption to livelihoods and income-earning opportunities, the country continues to battle poor liquidity and high unemployment rates, estimated at 80 percent. Even the short-term recovery programme aimed at revitalizing the economy, has not yielded major changes.

The 2011 government-led “Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report” estimated the national cereal production at 1.6 million tons against a national requirement of 2.1 million tons. The Government of Zimbabwe estimates that, due to the impact of the dry spell early in 2011, areas in 42 of the 60 rural districts will be food insecure and unable to meet their cereal requirements for the 2011/12 consumption year, the time between harvest and the next harvesting season. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal Mid-Year Review indicated that Zimbabwe needs US\$488 million in humanitarian aid for programmes in food (the bulk of the needs at– 56 percent), health, nutrition and sanitation among other sectors.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

The crisis in Zimbabwe has both chronic and transitory dimensions, and requires a flexible response that meets urgent needs while helping to preserve the resilience of the population. Under its PRRO, WFP provides multifaceted interventions combining relief and early recovery which involve food assistance, cash and voucher transfers in order to meet prevailing food shortages. The operation targets the poorest, most vulnerable food-insecure segments of rural society, primarily during the lean season (October to March).

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To this end, WFP and its cooperating partners have identified a three-tier strategy prioritizing food assistance interventions. The first promotes universal access to care and treatment of diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB); these are termed health-based safety-net activities, such as home-based care and food assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients. The second strategy addresses chronic poverty and the needs of food insecure households, including vulnerable urban households, households affected by displacement, and children in the most food-insecure areas of the country. These social based safety-net activities include institutional feeding, the mobile and vulnerable populations programme, and food assistance to highly vulnerable households. The third strategy addresses seasonally shock affected food-insecure households, by providing relief through seasonal targeted assistance, which comprises the largest portion of the programme.

WFP assistance to Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing all MDGs, with a particular focus on eradicating poverty and hunger in support of MDG1 and combating HIV, malaria and other diseases to address MDG6. Seasonal targeted food assistance and social safety nets assist vulnerable groups in increasing resilience and managing shocks, supporting MDG1. Health and nutrition programmes help achieve MDG6, while gender equality, is mainstreamed as a crosscutting issue achieving MDG3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							126,083,384	
Total							126,083,384	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	79,441	14,292	4,764	7,013	0	105,510	13,713,420	1,756,562
Total	79,441	14,292	4,764	7,013	0	105,510	13,713,420	1,756,562

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zimbabwe PRRO 200162: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 1 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 223,235 mt/

US\$22,190,000/US\$1,756,562

This PRRO envisages a well-targeted, flexible programme, with multifaceted interventions, combining relief and early recovery involving food assistance, cash transfers and vouchers. WFP has identified three pillars for implementing food assistance, namely health and nutrition, social safety nets and seasonal targeted assistance.

Activities addressing health and nutrition assist in the recovery of HIV and TB clients, thus

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contributing to the success of their care and treatment programmes. WFP recognizes improved physical well-being as a stepping stone in reaching greater productivity and reducing the burden imposed on households and communities as well as the burden of associated financial costs, realizing human capacity as a prerequisite for household and community recovery.

Furthermore, social-based safety net activities provide socio-economic stability at the household level through the provision of food assistance to promote food access and consumption among the most vulnerable, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), households affected by displacement, and vulnerable urban households. They also facilitate access to basic services as means of improving the capacity of households to engage in productive activities. Household viability and capacity contribute to greater community resilience and the potential for recovery.

Lastly, seasonal targeted assistance offers support to households that are most affected by transitory food shortages and contributes to maintaining stability in household food consumption and in the protection of assets. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO aims to:

- protect lives and livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages;
- improve the wellbeing of chronically ill adults in order to enhance recovery;
- safeguard access to and consumption of food by food-insecure households, support livelihood recovery and promote access to basic services; and
- strengthen the capacity of the Government and the community to manage and implement hunger reduction policies and activities.

The expected outcomes of targeted interventions are improved recovery of HIV and TB clients and improved household access to food; the latter will be measured twice a year through WFP's community and household surveillance system. The food basket for the health and nutrition programme will consist of super cereal for nutrition rehabilitation, while the seasonal targeted feeding activities and social safety nets food basket will consist of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Zimbabwe

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	782,880	717,120	1,500,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	634,400	585,600	1,220,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	143,280	126,720	270,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	52,000	48,000	100,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	76,267	70,400	146,667

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	30,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,543
Strategic Objective 3		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	60,000
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	70,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,265
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	23

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None