

# Regional Bureau for **Central and East Africa (ODN)**

Burundi  
Republic of Congo  
Democratic Republic of the  
Congo  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
Republic of South Sudan  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Uganda



# Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

The regional bureau for Central and East Africa (ODN) covers 11 countries: Burundi, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

## **Expected Operational Trends in 2012**

The east and central Africa regional bureau was created in April 2011. It will augment oversight in the region whilst aligning all country operations to corporate strategic priorities and frameworks. The move of the regional bureau to Nairobi from Kampala will ensure that coordination is strengthened with headquarters, regional offices and sub-regional offices of United Nations agencies, that involvement in regional working groups is increased and partnerships with the African Union, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, NGOs and research institutions are enhanced.

WFP will also continue to advocate for the advancement of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Horn of Africa Plan of Action by mainstreaming it in strategies and programming of the regional bureau and relevant country offices. This framework will help bridge the divide between humanitarian and development assistance following a three-pronged approach of providing relief, promoting early recovery and promoting livelihood resilience.

In east and central Africa, WFP has some of its largest and most complex operations, providing food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable in eleven countries. Emergency operations in the Horn of Africa have been scaled up due to the 2011 drought and acute crises in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. Operations in Djibouti, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and the Republic of Congo continue to support vulnerable populations in need. Continued conflict and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the nascent Republic of South Sudan are leading to displacements within the countries as well as across borders. Operations in Eritrea were suspended for the past years, but progress is being made to re-establish WFP's presence in the country.

In line with WFP's Strategic Plan, the regional bureau will support and promote national and international efforts to address hunger, food and nutrition insecurity in the region. The bureau and its country offices will pursue four strategic priorities through their operations, capacity-development efforts, advocacy and partnership activities: hunger risk management, undernutrition solutions, food supply and delivery systems improvements, and peace building and peace consolidation efforts.

## **Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges**

In 2011 the Horn of Africa saw one of the worst droughts in years. La Niña heavily contributed to the failure of the 2010–2011 (October to January) short rains and the main March to May 2011 long rains. This led to crop failure, livestock deaths and high food prices in large parts of the Horn. Malnutrition rates rose above emergency thresholds in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Famine conditions were declared in a number of districts in Somalia. The main challenges in 2012 will be rebuilding household resilience and assets.

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According to the September 2011 Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook, the October to December 2011 rains are expected to be normal to above normal in most of the eastern Horn, including in areas of high agricultural potential. If good rains materialize, food crop production, livestock conditions and production in the region will likely be enhanced which may lead to price declines for local staple foods. However, an increase in international rice prices would impact Djibouti and Somalia, where rice is a staple food. Ongoing security-related market access problems in the Somali region of Ethiopia and insecurity in southern Somalia will continue to affect the import and export of cereals and essential food items as well as humanitarian assistance. Overall, food security is likely to improve, mainly due to the expected rainfall, ongoing relief interventions and expected declines in staple food prices. However, in southern Somalia, extreme food insecurity is expected to persist due to insecurity, conflict, low presence of services and poor humanitarian access. Full recovery of livelihoods and assets will require several consecutive good rain seasons.

In east and central Africa, both chronic and acute malnutrition continue to be of concern. The Horn of Africa is experiencing alarming rates of malnutrition and associated mortality. Overall, it is estimated that more than 2.2 million children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition or are at high risk of acute malnutrition. However, millions of the hungry are being reached with life-saving interventions and lasting hunger solutions are being deployed. Particularly the use of enhanced nutritious products has turned out to be very successful.

The regional bureau will continue to ensure that emergency preparedness efforts prioritise the strengthening of national government readiness and disaster management capacities. Through support to early warning and food security monitoring systems, value will be added to national strategies on disaster risk reduction and resilience building. Coordination with partners, regarding food security, nutrition and disaster risk reduction and management will continue to be strengthened. WFP's regional collaboration with FAO on disaster risk reduction/management for food security focuses on complementing each other's strengths to ensure that optimal support is provided to national governments.

Chronic malnutrition is particularly high in sub-Saharan Africa. Out of 192 million children under 5 suffering from stunting in developing countries, 32 percent live in Africa. Child stunting stood at critical levels, over 40 percent, in 12 of the 20 countries in the region. Burundi, Ethiopia and Rwanda have stunting rates of 50 percent and above. The Scaling Up Nutrition Framework supports country efforts to reduce malnutrition. Uganda and Tanzania have already prepared their country progress reports which include government commitments to combat chronic malnutrition. Implementation programmes are underway and donor contributions are expected to facilitate the early stages of this process.

Socio-political uncertainties continue to take their toll. Upcoming elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo are a cause for concern as uncertainty and repression of democratic forces may create further insecurity, with possible spill-over into the Republic of Congo. Recent events in Burundi suggest that there may be unrest due to continued government repression. In Somalia, the fate of the Transitional Government is increasingly dependent on the support of the African Union peacekeepers, while southern Somalia remains an area where WFP has limited access.

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## New Initiatives

Cash and voucher-based programmes are implemented in seven of the 12 countries in the region and are being explored in the remaining countries. The Cash for Change modality is adapted to a wide array of situations, like seasonal cash transfers in Kenya or vouchers stimulating local production in pastoralist areas in the Horn of Africa. Also, cash transfers are used as an emergency response in the region. The use of cash and voucher-based programming is expected to increase during 2012 and take up a higher proportion of the resources committed to the region.

Through Purchase for Progress it is envisioned that other buyers of staple commodities including governments and the private sector will also increasingly be able to buy from smallholders. WFP is working to further consolidate and expand best practices in post-harvest activities that benefit smallholder farmers, including the use of commodity exchanges, direct purchase and linking farmers to processors as in Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania.

WFP will also strongly advocate the advancement of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme agenda and will support governments in defining their National Investment Plans. Innovative new partnerships will contribute to paving the way for WFP to transform the architecture of food assistance and become the preferred partner for national governments regarding their food security and nutrition strategies.

<b>2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS</b>			
<b>ODN</b>	<b>Planned Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (mt)</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (US\$)</b>
<b>DEV</b>	4,595,279	222,231	237,679,176
<b>EMOP</b>	4,023,238	251,568	371,638,928
<b>PRRO</b>	15,164,079	1,195,419	1,052,766,335
<b>SO</b>	n/a	n/a	174,049,281
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,782,596</b>	<b>1,669,218</b>	<b>1,836,133,719</b>

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012</b>	<b>12,480,017</b>	<b>11,302,579</b>	<b>23,782,596</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	291,634	262,161	553,795
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	587,970	563,870	1,151,840
Number of Refugees	711,567	693,683	1,405,250
Number of Returnees	56,700	40,300	97,000
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	5,654,852	5,128,248	10,783,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	1,027,739	828,604	1,856,343
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	124,499	119,435	243,934
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	693,871	617,550	1,311,421
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	234,608	24,314	258,922
Number of Children receiving School Meals	2,306,300	2,355,181	4,661,481
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	194,512	0	194,512
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	706,781	2,063,828	2,770,609

# Burundi

## Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security situation has significantly improved. The country however continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. With a population of eight million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, Burundi ranks 166 out of 169 countries according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index.



Per capita production has declined by 24 percent since the outbreak of the civil war in 1993. In 2009, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt cereal equivalent and the annual food deficit at 401,000 mt cereal equivalent. A food security analysis conducted in 2008 recorded levels of wasting, stunting and underweight at 8 percent, 53 percent and 27 percent respectively. The analysis also indicated that 68 percent of the rural population are food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, with a higher prevalence in the north of the country. Additionally, micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia are a major issue in Burundi, where the national prevalence of anaemia is as high as 56 percent. According to the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, food security affects more than half of all Burundian households. The correlation between mortality and morbidity rates, and undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), puts maternal mortality at 620 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality at 108 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality at 180 per 1,000 live births. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socioeconomic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact stemming from over a decade of ethnic conflict. Unfortunately, the 2010 elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of opposition parties from the electoral process created uncertainty regarding the country's political stability. Since then, signs of a possible rebellion are increasingly observed.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burundi

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi, and following the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer-term development objectives, WFP is implementing a PRRO and a country programme (CP).

The two-year PRRO aims to assist the residual beneficiary caseload from the preceding PRRO “Support to the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi: Protect and Create Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable”. Assistance is provided to refugees and returnees, food-insecure people and vulnerable people living in social institutions, thus supporting MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7.

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In addition, WFP in Burundi is implementing a CP which has four components contributing to MDGs 1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, supports the Government in achieving education for all. The second component, health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups is designed to improve the nutritional status of PLW and children 6–59 months of age suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It also contributes to improving the treatment for those undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and supports the capacity development of nutrition institutions. The third component, support for community recovery and development, strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, promotes national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitates the planned handover of these programmes to the Government.

The overall objectives of the PRRO and the CP contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security in Burundi, and to the promotion of nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP's activities are consistent with Burundi's UNDAF 2010–2014 and the Government's priorities set out in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper".

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,710,598	
Development Operation							11,143,897	
<b>Total</b>							<b>28,854,495</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,880	3,031	466	626	216	16,219	1,082,269	30,000
DEV	7,384	1,848	488	967	224	10,911	89,131	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,264</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>27,130</b>	<b>1,171,400</b>	<b>100,000</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Burundi PRRO 200164: "Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,542 mt/US\$1,082,269/US\$30,000

WFP is implementing this PRRO for a period of two years to focus on the residual beneficiary caseloads from the previous PRRO which terminated at the end of 2010. It includes relief and livelihood asset protection and rehabilitation interventions, which will continue in 2012. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to provide:



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- food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in three camps in Burundi, and to Burundian returnees arriving from the nearby United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The latter receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package. They also benefit from activities to help protect community and household assets;
- relief assistance to food-insecure people in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Food distributions are planned to cover the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups also benefit from food for assets (FFA)/food for training (FFT), where appropriate;
- relief food assistance to people living in social institutions including the elderly, orphans and chronically ill whose nutrition status has been compromised as a result of a crisis; and
- FFA/FFT activities to support the refugees' host communities in areas with the highest returnee populations. This is done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support.

The main expected outcomes are:

- stabilized acute malnutrition among the targeted population affected by conflict and natural disasters;
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households in host communities; and
- increased access to assets for communities in fragile transition situations.

The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	221,469	198,781	420,250
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	10,328	9,922	20,250
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	11,700	11,300	23,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	56,100	45,900	102,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,800	2,200	6,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	26,600	26,600	53,200
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	2,600	2,400	5,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,835
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	702
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,092
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,857
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	115,500
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,900,956
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	11,550
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	participant	12,320
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	6,930

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Burundi CP 200119: "Country Programme – Burundi (2011 – 2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$43.6 million/US\$70,000

Burundi continues to face food security challenges, mainly caused by a long civil war which has exacerbated poverty, the effects of climatic shocks and high food prices. With a view to supporting the progress of the country since the improvement in the political situation, WFP developed a CP which aims to improve food and nutrition security and promote programme ownership by local institutions.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5, the CP supports:

- women and children under 5 suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition through supplementary feeding activities;
- ART clients who will receive supplementary feeding to improve the effectiveness of their treatment;
- poor rural communities through FFA/ FFT and cash-and-vouchers activities, in order to improve agricultural productivity and access to markets; and
- the development of the Government's capacity to implement a transition strategy, outlining plans for a progressive handover of WFP-supported interventions.

Expected outcomes include:

- increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys;
- improved treatment success for ART patients;
- increased access to assets in fragile transition situations;

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- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

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

## **Burundi CP 200119, Activity 1: "Support for Preschool and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

This activity supports the Government in achieving education for all. Following the introduction of free education in 2005, net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 59 to 90 percent in 2008/2009, but net enrolment rates for Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi provinces, the most food-insecure areas of Burundi, remain far below the national average. Though the national completion rate is 46 percent, completion in these areas stands at 36 percent, 34 percent and 35 percent respectively; therefore, school meals programmes are implemented in these three provinces.

In the same three provinces, WFP also assists UNICEF-supported early childhood development centres located near primary schools. A daily hot meal is provided for 180 days of the school year to pre- and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meal is an incentive to attend school regularly and aims to improve completion rates. This intervention supports the Government's new policy on early childhood development and alleviates the heavy burden of child care for women who spend long hours fetching and cooking food. These activities support WFP Strategic Objective 4, and the expected outcomes are increased access to education and capacity development in assisted pre- and primary schools.

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

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	99,000	101,000	200,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	99,000	101,000	200,000

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

### **Forecasted Output in 2012**

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	10,000
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	10,000
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	25
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	90,900
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	89,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	208

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## Burundi CP 200119, Activity 2: "Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 5,189 mt

To address these high mortality rates, activity 2 provides a supplementary feeding ration to acutely malnourished women and children attending health clinics. WFP works closely with UNICEF and WHO in this activity. In therapeutic feeding centres, UNICEF supplies food for the first phase of therapeutic feeding (milk or Plumpy'nut) and WHO provides drugs for deworming as well as vitamin supplements. WFP provides food in the form of super cereal for the second phase of the treatment as well as food assistance to the family members accompanying the sick child.

To address chronic malnutrition and stunting in Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Karusi provinces, blanket feeding is provided for children under 2 during the lean seasons. Targeting is based on levels of stunting, food insecurity, poverty, vulnerability and GAM levels.

ART clients are assisted during six of their nine months of treatment, with activities implemented mainly in the Bujumbura, Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health, WFP and other national and international NGOs. It is expected that the Ministry of Public Health will gradually take over nutrition support and HIV programme activities.

Activity 2 contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 4. The intended outcomes are improved nutritional status of targeted women, including PLW and children 6–59 months of age and improved treatment success for ART clients. The food basket consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar for the supplementary feeding components, and cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar for the ART component.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	19,817	12,956	32,773
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	5,885	23,763	29,648
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	1,682	1,443	3,125

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

### Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	3,125
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	807
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	54
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	5,600

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## Burundi CP 200119, Activity 3: "Support for Community Recovery and Development"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 9,661 mt/US\$356,522

This activity strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households benefit from FFA or FFT programmes.

Targeting is based on food consumption data from the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and other survey indicators; UNDAF joint programming, the availability of complementary resources and donor commitments are also considered. Priority is given to the north-eastern, central and western provinces of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces is based on data from the Food Security Monitoring System and other tools developed by the country office. Criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities are considered.

Food for assets concentrates on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. Food for training aims to enhance community organization and offers skills training in areas such as food storage, processing and conservation. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority is given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Cash and voucher modalities will be developed on the basis of feasibility, market studies and a related pilot. In some rural areas, cash for assets will replace FFA.

WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. This activity contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 3. The intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	48,000	52,000	100,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,000	600	1,600
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	8,800	9,600	18,400
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	5,760	6,240	12,000

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

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,153
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,247
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	267
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	484
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	342
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	30,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	2,500

## **Burundi CP 200119, Activity 4: "Capacity Development of Government Institutions"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is a gradually stabilizing country and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP will join forces with the Government, United Nations agencies and other actors to develop capacity for a gradual handover of WFP activities to government institutions and communities. Areas of capacity-development support are policy formulation for food security and related issues and programme implementation. Training will focus on monitoring and analysis of food security and livelihoods, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This will be critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. Technical assistance will be provided to mainstream school meals programmes into the national education policy, strategies and budgets. WFP will support the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification and will also contribute to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV/AIDS responses.

The National Disaster Prevention Committee will receive assistance in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP is already training government staff in Food Security Monitoring System data collection and analysis, with the aim of handing over responsibility of these surveys, food security and vulnerability assessment methodologies as well as related tools to the Government. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system. Logistics will be transferred to the Government in line with WFP's handover strategy. Logistics capacity and the training needs of national counterparts will be assessed, and a government structure will be identified and equipped to handle the logistics of WFP operations.

The achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 5 is pursued through the implementation of the above activities with the following intended outcomes:

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- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	2
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	171,200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	90
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	10

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Republic of Congo

## Country Background

The Republic of Congo is classified as a middle income country and ranks 126 out of 169 according to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index with a GDP per capita of US\$1,262. Over half of the Congolese, 51 percent, live on less than one dollar per day and 60 percent of the population are micronutrient-deficient and do not have access to primary health care. Poverty in the Republic of Congo is multidimensional but is most pronounced in households' access to quality food, education and health services. Food production is below consumption requirements; the country imports 70 percent of its food requirement per year. Poor access to food is a problem because of the dependence of local markets on international market prices. Food commodity imports, particularly rice, continue to increase in a country that was a net food exporter before the civil war from 1993 to 2002.



The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) highlighted that the diet of most of the population is poor in quality and quantity. The 2008/2009 Ministry of Health and UNICEF nutritional assessment in the departments of Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Likouala and Plateaux measured SAM at 4 percent, GAM at 10 percent and stunting at 15 percent. A comparison of nutritional indicators from 2005 to 2009 indicates that stunting and underweight of children under 5 increased by 15 and 10 percent respectively. The Republic of Congo is one of the five countries in the world where under-5 mortality has increased dramatically; in 2009 it stood at 12.8 compared to 10.4 percent in 1990.

The UNICEF White Book on social protection of children in the Republic of Congo reveals that 52 percent of the children are deprived of education because it is unaffordable. While primary education in Congo is free and mandatory, the actual implementation of free primary education has not been possible due to budgetary constraints, shortages of qualified teaching personnel, poor infrastructure and the remoteness of schools for many communities. School enrolment rates have dropped from over 90 percent in the 1990s to below 60 percent in 2000, and a study carried out by the Government and UNESCO in 2007 found that 35 percent of primary schoolchildren belonging to poor families do not complete school. According to the Ministry of Education, the primary school enrolment rate in 2009, including non-school-age children, was 111 percent: meaning that 100 percent of school age children were enrolled. The completion rate, however, did not exceed 77 percent, and the repetition rate remained stable at 25 percent. Parents in rural areas are more hesitant to enrol their children in primary school due to the distance between the school and their homes, the costs of schooling and traditional beliefs undervaluing primary education. Primary school attendance of indigenous communities is particularly poor, with 65 percent of the teenagers not attending school.

The country is also characterized by urbanization: 62 percent of the population live in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Urban areas make up for 51 percent of the country's poverty compared with 42 percent for rural areas. Brazzaville alone makes up for 32 percent of the whole poverty in the country. HIV prevalence among the population 15–49 years of age is 3 percent, but the data masks the variance rates between urban and rural areas as the urban HIV rate is considered underestimated.



# Republic of Congo

Since October 2009, a total of 115,100 refugees have fled armed clashes in Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and found refuge in the Republic of Congo. The signing of a tripartite agreement in June 2010 between UNHCR and the Governments of the Republic of Congo and DRC provided the opportunity for a gradual and voluntary repatriation of the refugees. Nevertheless, to date only 1,000 refugees have returned to their place of origin. As per joint assessment mission findings, 75 percent of DRC refugees in Likouala face inadequate food consumption and depend on coping strategies such as seasonal fishing, casual labour, petty trade and illegal practices. Currently, 84 percent of the displaced people are women and children under 5. There are potential risks of a new refugee influx in the future, given the presidential and parliamentary elections planned in DRC for November 2011.

## **Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of Congo**

WFP in the Republic of Congo is implementing a PRRO and two development projects. The PRRO aims at maintaining the food security of refugees through the distribution of partial rations and promoting repatriation. The success of the operation will depend on continued efforts and progress in DRC in ensuring reconciliation among the tribes and in enhancing security in return areas while at the same time increasing humanitarian presence and assistance in Equateur province. The project addresses MDG1.

The development project "Support to Basic Social Services in Congo", currently under approval, aims to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates while decreasing the drop-out rate by implementing a school meals programme in the four poorest regions of the country as identified by the CFSVA assessment carried out in June 2010. This operation contributes to MDG2.

The development project, "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire", aims to support the Government in implementing social protection programmes for inclusion of the most vulnerable in peri-urban areas affected by high market prices. This project will also augment access to health and education while reducing hunger. This development project was approved to enhance the capacities of the Ministry of Social Affairs in implementing an electronic voucher project. WFP will distribute vouchers to extremely vulnerable households, who can exchange them for basic food products in authorized shops. This project is in line with MDG1.

# Republic of Congo

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,568,657		
Development Operation							4,712,522		
<b>Total</b>							<b>21,281,180</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	8,676	2,926	585	0	146	12,332	111,379		0
DEV	1,350	360	135	775	126	2,746	771,940		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>15,078</b>	<b>883,319</b>		<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Republic of Congo PRRO 200147: "Assistance to Refugees and Local Population in Likouala Province"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 25,698 mt/US\$111,379

Through this PRRO, WFP provides a food basket composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to people affected by conflict and poverty, refugees and host communities. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this PRRO aims to save lives in crisis situations through general food distributions to prevent acute hunger. The expected project outcome is the improved food consumption of targeted households over the assistance period.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	64,668	30,432	<b>95,100</b>
Number of refugee beneficiaries	64,668	30,432	95,100
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	64,668	30,432	95,100
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,600	
Number of days rations were provided	day	300	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	10	

# Republic of Congo

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Republic of Congo DEV 200144: "Support to Basic Social Services in Congo"

Duration: 20 July 2011 – 31 December 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 6,295 mt

In line with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, this development project aims to:

- increase primary education attendance, retention and completion;
- to improve retention and completion rates in primary schools in the most food-insecure regions of the Republic of Congo; and
- improve children's learning capacities and micronutrient status.

The food basket for children in primary school, consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, super cereal and sugar. The expected project outcomes are increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and the improved nutritional status of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

#### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

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

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

#### Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	1,169
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,280
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	25,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	25,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	320
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	320

### Republic of Congo DEV 200211: "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 109 mt/US\$1,202,880

This pilot project aims at strengthening capacities of the Government to reduce hunger by implementing a safety net programme in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. It is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

# Republic of Congo

This safety-net project will be operationalized through the distribution of electronic vouchers to extremely vulnerable households, who can exchange them for basic food products in authorized shops. Beneficiaries will be targeted according to pre-established criteria in order to include households with a monthly income of less than US\$60. WFP assistance will be subject to certain conditionality, such as the enrolment of children in school or apprenticeships; attendance at integrated health centres where women will be expected to follow pre-natal services, deliver their babies and access growth monitoring and vaccination for children under 2; and/or the attendance of scheduled clinic visits for people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis (TB) clients.

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Social Affairs with WFP assistance through implementing NGOs and in coordination with UNICEF and WHO. The objectives of the project are to:

- strengthen the capacity of the Government to reduce hunger by providing training and capacity-development support to government staff in implementing safety-net programmes in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (WFP Strategic Objective 5);
- support the Government in reducing undernutrition to below critical levels, and break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger;
- meet the food and nutrition needs of the population affected by HIV and/or TB (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and
- improve enrolment and school attendance in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire for children 6–12 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	9,461	7,375	<b>16,836</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	3,432	3,168	<b>6,600</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	9,461	7,375	<b>16,836</b>

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

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

# Republic of Congo

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	1,100
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,100
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	1,100
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	100
<b>School Feeding</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	1,200
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current yearhunger solution		3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	60

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Country Background

With 60 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's second largest country. Due to its rich fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. However, DRC has a food production deficit estimated to be between 30 and 40 percent. Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of four million people and damaged the economy, devastated the infrastructure and aggravated an already precarious food security situation.



Preliminary results of the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in September 2010 indicate that 33 percent of the Congolese population have poor and borderline food consumption and almost half of all children under 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Additionally, the March 2011 Integrated Phase Classification estimates that the population of 40 territories in ten out of the 11 provinces of DRC faces an acute food crisis. Seventy percent of the population live below the poverty line and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle to maintain food security.

Roughly 1.7 million people remain displaced, with 440,000 Congolese refugees residing in neighbouring countries. The 2006 election raised hopes for peace, which were strengthened in March 2009 when the main armed groups in North and South Kivu provinces signed peace accords. In 2010, the United Nations Security Council modified the mandate and the name of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in the DRC, with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) now focusing on stabilization and peace consolidation. Nonetheless, insecurity and violations of human rights persist in the east, where various armed groups remain active, including the Lord's Resistance Army. Furthermore, the ethnic conflict in the western Equateur province in 2009, sparked massive displacements, both internally and to the neighbouring Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

DRC is rich in natural resources and endowed with the world's second largest rainforest. In the 1970s, mining and petroleum extraction accounted for 75 percent of total export revenues and 25 percent of GDP. However, conflict and mismanagement have left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations, ranking 168 out of the 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Life expectancy is 48 years and rates of maternal and child mortality are amongst the highest in the world. Seventeen years of armed conflict in DRC have undermined the economy, devastated its infrastructure and exacerbated its precarious food security situation.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

WFP's assistance covers relief and recovery operations through an EMOP and a PRRO, primarily using food as the mode of intervention but also expanding the existing cash-and-voucher pilot programmes. WFP has a stand-alone Purchase for Progress (P4P) project in Katanga and, building on its success, is expanding it to the Equateur Province. In a country

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

with complex logistical challenges, WFP also continues to provide key support to United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors through the provision of UNHAS passenger and cargo services under an UNHAS special operation, as well as a series of other logistics services under the other special operation “Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services”.

Assistance is delivered through:

- general food distribution (GFD) for displaced people, vulnerable host families and returnees;
- curative nutrition interventions through supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by tuberculosis (TB), and mother-and-child health and nutrition in areas where the GAM rate proved higher than 10 percent;
- support to victims of violence and disaster; asset rehabilitation;
- school meals; and
- stand-alone P4P projects to improve small-scale farmers' agricultural and marketing practices and to increase the amount of food that WFP purchases locally.

Improving access to food for IDPs and returnees is in line with MDG1. Through WFP's nutrition interventions, food can reduce the mortality rate of children under 5, improve maternal health and combat HIV, thereby contributing to MDGs 4, 5 and 6 respectively. Finally, in line with MDG2, the school meals programme supports the goal of universal primary education, especially in conflict-affected areas.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							20,773,328	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							168,220,190	
Special Operation							19,550,205	
<b>Total</b>							<b>208,543,724</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	9,268	2,709	720	291	12	13,000	0	0
PRRO	69,029	19,222	7,030	15,541	1,944	112,766	7,819,922	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,297</b>	<b>21,931</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>15,832</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>125,766</b>	<b>7,819,922</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### **DRC EMOP 200362: "Emergency Support to the Population Affected by Insecurity in the Haut and Bas Uele Districts in Orientale Province of the DRC"**

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

Total food commitment: 16,187 mt



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this EMOP aims to provide emergency relief food assistance to save lives and protect people's livelihoods in unstable areas in the two Uele districts. Beneficiaries include IDPs, returnees, host communities, refugees and repatriated refugees, as well as other vulnerable groups. Assistance will be delivered through the following activities:

- GFD for IDPs, host communities, returning IDPs and refugees from neighbouring countries as well as victims of sexual violence;
- targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition;
- emergency school feeding to reach children of IDPs, host communities, returnees and other vulnerable groups affected by unrest; and
- emergency food-for-assets (FFA) programmes as an alternative to GFD, particularly in the Bas Uele district.

Full rations of cereal (maize meal), pulses, vegetable oil and salt will be provided to GFD, emergency school meals and emergency FFA. Beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will receive vegetable oil, super cereal and sugar; pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will receive oil, super cereal and sugar.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	146,000	100,800	<b>246,800</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	72,000	48,000	<b>120,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	900	600	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	28,800	19,200	<b>48,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	122,700	80,800	<b>203,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	1,600	5,000	<b>6,600</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	25,000	25,000	<b>50,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	7,500	5,000	<b>12,500</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	5
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,135
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,057
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of IDP boys assisted by WFP	IDP boy	25,000
Number of IDP girls assisted by WFP	IDP girl	25,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **DRC PRRO 200167: "Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 220,819 mt/US\$10,306,445 (Including expected budget revision.  
Currently approved: 233,490 mt/US\$913,803)

The objective of this PRRO will be to save lives and protect livelihoods, in provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity gradually stabilize. In the area targeted by this PRRO, the situation remains insecure and volatile and the activities of various armed groups have led to renewed displacement of people. Various food security monitoring exercises and surveys conducted by WFP, FAO and the Government indicate a deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation in many areas: households with a poor and limited food consumption in North Kivu have increased by 3 percent compared with September 2010, from 48 to 51 percent. In South Kivu, the population with poor food consumption score reaches 54 percent of the total population, compared with 37 percent in September 2010. In Katanga, the food security situation worsened between November 2009 and February 2011, with an increase of severely food-insecure people from 7.5 to 17.5 percent, resulting in negative coping strategies such as seed consumption, productive asset sales and withdrawal of children from school.

In light of the above situation, through PRRO 200167 WFP continues to provide relief assistance to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups among the host population characterized by instability and population movements through GFD, supplementary nutrition support for malnourished children under 5 and PLW mainly in Ituri district in Oriental province, North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur, as well as in areas with the highest rates of acute malnutrition particularly Katanga, Maniema, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental. Through the PRRO's recovery component, WFP supports returnees and other conflict-affected populations to resettle and helps them establish livelihoods through assets-creation activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training, as well as through a school meals programme. The existing cash-and-voucher pilot programmes support relief assistance to IDPs in North Kivu and an assets-creation activity in Katanga. Based on the success of the pilot phase, they will be further extended in North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, sugar, salt, and ready-to-use supplementary food. Food rations have been calculated to provide a balanced amount of macro- and micronutrients, in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices. To counter micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will ensure that all rations include fortified food, salt and vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, notably palm oil that will be procured locally. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	1,731,253	1,254,261	2,985,514
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	88,200	74,100	162,300
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	4,200	1,800	6,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	246,617	105,693	352,310
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	27,720	311,250	338,970
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	1,560	3,640	5,200
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	615,625	615,625	1,231,250
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	19,355	8,295	27,650
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	107,233	45,957	153,190
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	138,927	59,095	198,022

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,132
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,057
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	701
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	27,720
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	12
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)		participant	4,609
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	595
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally		%	10

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## (d) Special Operations

### **DRC SO 105560: "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services"**

Duration: 13 October 2006 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$60,451,410 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$55,951,410)

One of the main challenges in providing assistance to vulnerable people in DRC is the lack of transport infrastructure. It is estimated that only 20 percent of the country can be accessed by road and only 2 percent of the roads are paved. In 2006, WFP took the lead in establishing an innovative interagency logistics platform for the benefit of the humanitarian community.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation supports the coordination of the Logistics Cluster and provides logistical services to the humanitarian community in order to improve emergency response in the country. In 2011, the special operation was streamlined to focus on interagency truck fleet management and the provision of logistics services, Logistics Cluster management and emergency spot repairs to infrastructure such as roads, rail and barges. In 2011, a Special Account was established in order to enable partners seeking logistics services beyond the truck fleet from WFP to purchase them directly from WFP.

In 2012, through this new special operation, WFP will continue the management of the interagency truck fleet of 17 trucks, operated in collaboration with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. This fleet is utilized in strategic locations with no commercial trucking capacity and as an emergency response preparedness measure. Additional funds will be required to continue the Logistics Cluster activities, which will be reflected in the upcoming budget revision. Inter-Agency Logistics Services/WFP Service Provision, will still be available to partners on a full-cost recovery basis, through the Special Account established in 2011, which is outside the scope of this special operation.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	number	80
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	65
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of trucks made available	number	17
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	mt	2,000

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## **DRC SO 107440: "Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC"**

Duration: 1 May 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$58,030,480

Air travel is crucial for humanitarian actors and donors to reach beneficiaries and provide an effective and timely response. Although there are several commercial aviation operators in DRC, none of them meet international safety requirements as established by the International Air Transport Association. WFP re-started UNHAS in 2009 in order to provide a safe, reliable, efficient and cost-effective passenger and light cargo service for United Nations organizations, NGOs and donor governments engaged in humanitarian aid projects in the country. Medical and security evacuations are also provided whenever required. This operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

UNHAS provides services from Kinshasa to the provincial capitals as well as from certain provincial capitals to the deep field, using a "hub-and-spoke" system. Assets comprise four aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNHCR under a Technical Service Agreement (TSA). UNHAS also facilitates another TSA between WFP and Aviation Sans Frontières-France, for the provision of services in the Equateur and Orientale Provinces. Furthermore, UNHAS has been approached by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) requesting its support in managing an additional aircraft. Thus, a third TSA, this time with BTC, will likely be established soon.

The special operation was revised in July 2011, extending the project to 31 December 2012. The operation is monitored closely and the fleet will be adjusted in accordance with real needs.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	2,800
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	14
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	33,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	230
Number of aircraft made available	number	4
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100

# Djibouti

## Country Background

Djibouti is located in the Horn of Africa and is classified as a least-developed, low-income and food-deficit country. Its population of 818,000 people have a life expectancy of 56 years. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Djibouti 147 out of 169 countries. The country has some of the poorest social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population live in absolute poverty, on less than US\$2 per day, with the highest incidence in rural areas at 83 percent.



Two-thirds of the population live in urban areas and 58 percent are in the capital. The remainder lives in small towns or as nomadic pastoral herders in the rural areas.

Djibouti's climate is hot and dry; most of the country receives less than 200 mm of rainfall per year and this hinders agricultural production, which accounts for 3 percent of GDP. The country compensates for the gap by importing 90 percent food of its requirements, the balance being provided in the form of donations. But high food prices have taken their toll on the most vulnerable groups with staple food prices at 72 percent above the five-year average. In addition, the country has been experiencing successive droughts over the last few years, the most recent shock is the 2011 Horn of Africa drought affecting over 11 million lives in the region, including close to 110,000 people in Djibouti. Traditional coping mechanisms of nomadic herders, such as migration to lower land of pasture and water, as well as the sale of assets, have been stretched to the limit by the current generalized drought.

The country is relatively peaceful compared to the instability of its neighbouring country Somalia and is consequently home to 17,000 refugees currently settled in the Ali Addeh camp. The influx of refugees into Djibouti has been increasing. All of these shocks continue to place the country in a situation requiring urgent and increased relief and early recovery support.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's efforts in saving lives and livelihoods, in improving access to education as well as the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and in enabling a sustainable food-secure environment. WFP Djibouti currently provides food assistance through a PRRO and a development project, both of which are designed to improve the living conditions and the nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable groups in food-insecure areas.

Through its PRRO, WFP will support the Government of Djibouti in addressing MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Its relief component consists of general food distribution (GFD) activities to households with compromised food security caused by drought and high food prices and to refugees as well as supplementary feeding for the moderately malnourished in the refugee camps and to the host population. Malnourished beneficiaries on anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis (TB) treatment also benefit from food assistance. Under the early recovery component, food assistance supports communities in the creation of assets. These include feeder roads construction, which will improve access to markets, and a variety of soil and

# Djibouti

water conservation activities that will strengthen resilience to shocks in targeted communities. With the PRRO, WFP also enhances the Government, partners and communities' capacity in disaster preparedness through training.

WFP's development project aims to improve access to basic education for all primary schoolchildren and small groups of pre-schoolchildren in rural areas by providing hot morning and mid-day meals. The objective is to increase enrolment, school attendance, retention and success in school for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. The project aims to motivate poor rural households to invest in more human capital. This project supports MDGs 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,143,724	
Development Operation							2,508,158	
<b>Total</b>							<b>18,651,882</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,040	1,921	910	1,250	622	15,743	1,747,800	0
DEV	1,399	297	364	837	158	3,055	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>1,747,800</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Djibouti PRRO 200293: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 35,772 mt/US\$1,747,800

This PRRO aims to reduce short-term hunger among communities affected by recurrent drought emergencies and increasing food prices through targeted relief and early recovery interventions, while further building government and community development through training. Assistance will also be provided to the refugee and affected local populations. Specific objectives include:

- supporting the poorest and most food-insecure populations, including refugees, through improved food access (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhancing the Government, partners and communities' capacity in disaster preparedness through training (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- improving the nutritional status of refugees and other vulnerable groups through nutrition treatment programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- increasing enrolment of refugee girls in WFP-assisted refugee schools by

# Djibouti

- providing take-home rations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- promoting resilience and self-reliance among households and communities affected by shocks through food-for-assets (FFA) activities.

Beneficiaries of GFD will include food-insecure households affected by drought, as well as refugees. Nutrition treatment programme beneficiaries will include moderately malnourished children under 5, malnourished pregnant and lactating women and malnourished HIV and TB clients. Beneficiaries of FFA activities will include moderately food-insecure people.

The general food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Under nutrition treatment programmes, children under 5 will receive super cereal plus, while adults will receive super cereal, oil and sugar.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	47,144	47,144	94,288
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	11,446	10,854	22,300
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	42,146	40,854	83,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	3,676	4,800	8,476
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	3,050	2,450	5,500
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	550		550
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,160	2,740	4,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of days rations were provided		day	365
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>			
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems		staff member	30
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	1,650
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	900
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	500
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	37
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactatin	2,750
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of months THRs were distributed		month	10



# Djibouti

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Djibouti DEV 107270: "Food for Education in Rural Djibouti"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 5,398 mt

This project, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2008–2012 and its activities are reflected in the Government's new "Master Plan for Education 2010–2019" and the national "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" (National Social Development Initiative). The project provides on-site feeding and take-home rations to 80 primary schools in rural areas of all five districts of the country. This consists of a morning snack and a hot lunch for enrolled schoolchildren in all targeted primary schools. The food basket includes 150 g of cereals, 15 g of vegetable oil, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of sugar, 60 g of super cereal and 3 g of salt. Each student is provided an intake of 1,080 kilocalories per day, with the aim of encouraging parents to send their children to school and promoting school attendance. The project further provides take-home rations of vegetable oil for all girls in grades 3 to 5 who attend at least 80 percent of the school days.

Expected outcomes are increased enrolment, improved attendance and completion rates in primary schools, and a reduction in the gender gap. WFP's support also includes take-home rations to cooks and their families in assisted schools to ensure regular on-site feeding of pupils, which is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. The take-home rations will consist of 400 g cereals, 120 g pulses, 25 g vegetable oil and 20 g sugar per person per day.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	7,775	8,250	16,025
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	6,750	8,250	15,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	4,500		4,500
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	4,500		4,500
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	205		205

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	205
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	8,250
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	6,750
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	80

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Ethiopia

## Country Background

Over the past five years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent. Its economic growth has been largely driven by the agricultural sector, which contributes to 42 percent of GDP. It is the second most populous country in Africa with a population of 79 million people, an annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent and an average life expectancy of 55 years. Eighty-three percent of the population live in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded. Twenty million people, 31 percent of the rural population, live below the poverty line. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranks Ethiopia 157 out of 169 countries. Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food emergencies due to environmental degradation, high population density and low levels of rural investment. Among the countries affected by the Horn of Africa drought caused by the *La Niña* episode experienced since the end of 2010, the food security situation has deteriorated in Ethiopia, particularly in the south and south eastern parts of the country. At present, 4.5 million people are in need of emergency food assistance in the country. In addition, Ethiopia is currently hosting close to 170,000 refugees from Somalia (over 68 percent of the total refugee population in the country) the majority of whom arrived in 2011 fleeing the drought.



Population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV remain the main drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition. The most recent Nutrition Baseline Survey Report for the “National Nutrition Programme of Ethiopia” (2010) highlights the underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 38 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 34 percent are underweight, with the prevalence of wasting at 12 percent. There are over 1.1 million people living with HIV (PLHIV), mainly in urban areas. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 57 percent of deaths of children under 5. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in good years, and several millions are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity caused by drought, floods and other shocks.

The ongoing five-year “Growth and Transformation Plan” (GTP 2011–2015) is building on the existing “Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme” (CAADP) Ethiopia strategy, with a focus on accelerating economic growth and eradicating relief food assistance through massive social and infrastructure investment across the country. The GTP will serve as a platform to launch the nation's pursuit of attaining middle-income status.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance wherever it adds value and supports the capacity to implement hunger solutions. As WFP only works through government programmes, nearly all food resources are managed by the ministries and local authorities implementing these programmes. Through partnerships WFP helps enable food-insecure people to work towards

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more resilient livelihoods. All WFP activities contribute to the GTP. The focus is on disaster risk management, particularly supporting communities to manage their natural resource base and enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks. In addition, WFP supports access to nutrition, education and HIV services for food-insecure people. WFP's assistance supports the Government in implementing activities geared at achieving all eight MDGs:

- the Government's relief and "Productive Safety Net Programme" (PSNP) and its assistance to Sudanese, Somali, Kenyan, and Eritrean refugees support MDG 1;
- purchase for progress (P4P) is implemented to improve low-income farmers' access to markets by creating a platform of substantial and stable demand for food staples while contributing to MDG1;
- the promotion of access to basic education supports MDG2;
- Targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women –supports MDGs 4 and 5.
- food support to people infected and affected by HIV in major urban centres as a part of the joint United Nations programme on AIDS and linked to other HIV and AIDS services supports MDG6;
- the Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) programme, which focuses on sustainable land management and increased productivity in food-insecure communities, contributes to MDG7;
- the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women which furthers MDG3 and the global partnership for development which supports MDG8 are overarching objectives of most WFP's activities in Ethiopia.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							407,693,296	
Development Operation							72,027,141	
<b>Total</b>							<b>479,720,437</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	451,378	42,450	16,135	47,937	1,437	559,337	0	2,462,500
DEV	45,131	2,191	3,858	22,317	725	74,223	0	4,312,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>496,509</b>	<b>44,642</b>	<b>19,993</b>	<b>70,254</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>633,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,774,650</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Ethiopia

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Ethiopia PRRO 101273: "Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 March 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2011)

Total food commitment: 143,050 mt

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees hosted in camps or by host communities in Ethiopia. Refugees are provided with general monthly food rations while supplementary food is distributed to those identified as malnourished, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Refugee children also benefit from on-site school meals.

General rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Micronutrient additives will also be piloted to help offset any micronutrient deficiencies in the general rations food basket. This intervention will first be piloted in one refugee camp and may later be expanded to all camps.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 4, the expected outcomes of the PRRO are:

- reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 among refugees;
- reduced malnutrition of PLW, children under 5, people affected by HIV and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs;
- adequate consumption of food energy (kcal) over the assistance period for targeted beneficiaries; and
- increased enrolment of children in WFP-assisted schools.

All individuals legally registered as refugees in Ethiopia are entitled to receive WFP's monthly general food rations. In 2012, food assistance is planned to be provided to Eritrean, Somali, Sudanese and Kenyan refugees. While Eritrean and Somali refugee population numbers have increased steadily over the past several months, the Sudanese refugees increased only recently due to the upsurge in fighting in the Blue Nile State. The Kenyan refugee numbers are not expected to increase in 2012. Additional budget revisions are under preparation to cover the period from April to December 2012. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 4.

#### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	202,100	213,000	415,100
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	202,100	213,000	415,100
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	202,100	213,000	415,100
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	24,900	22,100	47,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	50,950	53,850	104,800

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	12

## **Ethiopia PRRO 200290: "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"**

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 1,026,793 mt/US\$2,462,500

This PRRO aims to assist people identified as the most food-insecure and those vulnerable to acute food insecurity. The PRRO consists of three components:

- support to the Government's PSNP which targets the chronically food-insecure;
- the relief component which targets those in an emergency need of relief food assistance (transitory food-insecure); and
- the targeted supplementary food (TSF) component which is carried out through a joint programme with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children and PLW.

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through general food distributions or household rations through food for assets are provided. In areas identified through the early-warning system as at risk of an increasing GAM, the Government provides a blanket supplementary ration of blended food in addition to the general ration. The TSF component is composed of micronutrient blended food and vegetable oil. WFP will provide food assistance only when it is the most appropriate tool, based on vulnerability and options available at the community level.

This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 and overall expected outcomes are to:

- improve food security over the assistance period for targeted emergency affected households;
- improve access to emergency nutrition services for food-insecure people particularly women, children and vulnerable groups; and
- increase the ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience.

# Ethiopia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	2,024,440	1,952,481	<b>3,976,921</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,118,312	1,152,888	<b>2,271,200</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	261,440	555,560	<b>817,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	221,300	212,620	<b>433,920</b>
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of days rations were provided	day	270	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	555,560	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	261,440	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	1,200	
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	19,000	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	846	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,200	
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	200	
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	6,840	
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	100	
Number of water springs developed	water spring	210	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Ethiopia CP 200253: "Country Programme – Ethiopia (2012–2015)"

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

Total food commitment/capacity augmentation: 319,020 mt/US\$4,312,150

The country programme (CP) focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and disaster risk with a greater emphasis on capacity development and eventual hand-over. Capacity development focuses on disaster risk management, natural resources management and food marketing capacities. The food assistance remains a relevant tool to support education outcomes and is most effective when linked to disaster risk reduction efforts. Similarly, the nutritious food provides value to HIV care, treatment and support programmes.

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The CP is made up of five components, related to WFP country strategy pillars:

- disaster risk management capacity;
- natural resource management capacity and resilience against weather shocks (MERET);
- food for education (FFE) in primary schools;
- access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas; and
- promoting food marketing and rural livelihoods, especially for women.

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

- enhance the capacity of the country's disaster risk management system;
- enhance natural resource management efforts of food-insecure communities and their resilience to weather-related shocks;
- support the provision of equitable access to boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children;
- support access to HIV care, treatment and support services for food-insecure and malnourished PLHIV and their households including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); and
- support opportunities for livelihood diversification and improved access to food markets.

## **Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 1: "Disaster Risk Management Capacity"**

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

Total food commitment: Not applicable

The overall aim of this component is to develop the ability to effectively manage disaster risks at federal, regional and community levels. Led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, partners are collectively working to strengthen the Government's disaster risk management system. Working towards an eventual hand-over, WFP is focusing its capacity-development efforts on analysis, preparedness and response. As a longer-term hand-over investment, WFP also actively engages in the National Social Protection Platform.

The investment in disaster risk analysis and preparedness capacities includes maintaining support to the ongoing *woreda* (district) Disaster Risk Profiling. It contributes to strengthening the early warning information system and assessment capacities at all levels. Support will continue to be given to the National Meteorological Agency to improve weather data collection and to the DRMFSS in using this data to prepare and mitigate weather shocks through risk financing. The support to improving contingency planning guidance and implementation, particularly at community level will also be maintained. WFP will build on its partnership with the Government's Central Statistics Agency to expand current collaboration on the welfare monitoring and household consumption and expenditure surveys to produce a joint comprehensive food security and vulnerability study.

WFP's investment in response capacities focuses on strengthening food management structures, practices and accountability at federal and regional levels. Technical guidance is



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provided to support effective management of strategic food reserves and humanitarian stocks. The main investments under food management will build on the current Food Management Improvement Project. The National Incident Management System is supported in the area of supply chain management including appropriate structures and processes for food management, improving guidelines and developing staff capacities in supply chain management at all levels. A route optimization model for Ethiopia is developed and advice on its strategic sourcing conducted. Effective coordination between Government entities and with the private sector in logistics planning and information-sharing is developed and promoted. To improve accountability, strengthening data collection, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of relief food assistance is supported.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of the disaster risk management capacity are:

- national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks and impacts and have improved food security;
- national and sub-national institutions recognise the importance of addressing food insecurity within a package of social protection measures; and
- capacities of national, local and community institutions are strengthened with regards to evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, leadership and decision-making.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	2
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	3
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	8
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	20
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1

## **Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 2: "Natural Resource Management Capacity and Resilience against Weather Shocks (MERET)"**

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

Total food commitment: 140,000 mt

MERET supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture as well as communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. In addition, capacity-development investments are made to the extension system. This activity is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure districts.

Communities are selected on the basis of levels of food insecurity and land degradation, diversity of the agro-ecological zone and proximity to the PSNP and school-feeding sites to enhance synergies. MERET targets the community as a whole, although community wealth-

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ranking and food-gap analysis are used to ensure the poorest households benefit the most from food assistance and assets created. Activities focus on asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, improved homestead production and promotion of income-generating activities.

Each year 600 food-insecure communities and households in fragile and degraded watersheds participate in FFA activities. They receive 3 kg of wheat per work day for a maximum of three months annually. This constitutes an incentive-based, labour-replacement cost for food-insecure households engaged in asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, promotion of innovative income-generation and solidarity efforts. Focus is placed on the most vulnerable, including resource-poor women and households headed by the elderly. The food ration significantly reduces the food gap of food-insecure families and enables savings on food expenditures.

Capacity-development interventions focus on using best practices and incentives to enable the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve MERET results in all its programmes, especially through the PSNP. The synergy between MERET and schools is improved in order to increase community awareness of appropriate natural resource management and effects of climate change.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of MERET are to increase the ability to withstand impacts of disasters and improve food security and to promote a low carbon-resilient economy and society at all levels.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	317,590	330,560	<b>648,150</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	51,850	77,780	<b>129,630</b>
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	2,500	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	25,000	
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	25,000	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	150	
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25	
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	368	
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	126,000	
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	85	
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	50,000	
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	100,000,000	
Number of water springs developed	water spring	110	
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	79,000	



# Ethiopia

## Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 3: "Food for Education in Primary Schools"

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

Total food commitment: 110,799 mt

Through the FFE component of the CP WFP prioritises the pastoral areas where access to education and gender balance continue to lag behind the national average and works with the Ministry of Education to also include highly food-insecure highland areas, especially schools in the most food-insecure MERET and PSNP areas, in order to improve retention rates. Over the next four years the programme will be expanded.

Food for education targets primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas. In addition the programme supports the alternative basic education centres, which have been established in pastoral regions to respond to the urgent need for an education that suits the special needs and constraints of pastoral life. It further addresses gender disparities through the provision of take-home rations of vegetable oil for eight months during the school year, in exchange for regular primary school attendance of girls. Selected girls will be supported with take-home rations for the duration of the CP. To counter the high drop-out rates, enhance concentration in class and encourage regular attendance in the highland areas a daily meal at schools is provided. The ration consists of super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, efforts are made to improve the learning environment of children by engaging communities to become involved in the school activities which address the nutrition, household food security and the environment.

Partnership with FAO, UNICEF and WHO is envisaged to work towards the sustainability of the programme through joint support for the implementation of the essential package and improvement of household food security. Inter-sectoral linkages with agriculture, health and water authorities both at federal and district levels will be strengthened through engagement at policy and strategic levels and creating synergy activities with MERET at the grass root level. WFP contributes to collective support to the Ministry of Education and the Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute to build government capacity on school health and nutrition, including evidence of micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children in the country. The "Home Grown School Feeding Programme" concept will be piloted in selected schools of two districts in the southern region.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcome of the FFE component is to support provision of equitable access to boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	316,696	371,773	<b>688,469</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	371,773	316,696	<b>688,469</b>
Number of children given take-home rations	131,012		<b>131,012</b>
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	131,012		<b>131,012</b>

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

# Ethiopia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	620
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	688,469
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,186

## Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 4: "Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas"

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

Total food commitment: 68,221 mt

The aim of this activity is to mitigate the impact of HIV on food-insecure PLHIV, their households and OVC. Malnourished PLHIV on anti-retroviral treatment or pre-treatment follow-up are provided with specialized foods following a nutrition assessment and counselling at the health institutions. Those identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition receive plumpy'nut while super cereal is provided to those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The same people are also referred to community-level partners for household food assistance. People living with HIV and their households receive assistance for a maximum of nine months. The ration consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt.

Each year, OVC under 18 are selected at the community level after their food security situation has been assessed. Food assistance to OVC is a social safety net conditional on school attendance for school-aged children. Assistance is implemented in urban and peri-urban areas with the highest prevalence of HIV and food insecurity.

Nutritional assistance to PLHIV focuses on the four developing regional states. The use of cash or vouchers will be analysed and piloted if appropriate. The capacity of all partners at all levels is developed in the areas of nutrition assessment, nutrition counselling, the initiation of economic strengthening activities, monitoring and evaluation, and the generation of strategic information. WFP assistance is part of the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of this component are to support access to HIV care, treatment and to support services for food-insecure and malnourished PLHIV and their households including OVCs, as well as to support access to education and human capital development of OVC.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	101,544	76,604	178,148
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	101,544	76,604	178,148
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	26,886	24,314	51,200

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

# Ethiopia

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	128,948
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance	OVC	49,200

## Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 5:"Promoting Food Marketing and Rural Livelihoods, especially for Women"

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

Total food commitment: Not applicable

The aim of this activity is to strengthen Ethiopia's ability to provide food to all communities and reduce rural poverty and food insecurity. Through a Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot, and building on strategic partnerships within the Government, WFP will work on increasing the local procurement of food utilised in WFP food assistance programmes. The main focus is to enhance smallholder farmers' marketing opportunities by strengthening the management and marketing capacities of the farmers' organizations and traders' associations through which many smallholders access markets. The P4P pilot will benefit smallholder farmers until the end of 2013. In addition, WFP supports one farmer organization in the Somali Region, where efforts are being made to increase food production. Capacity development for farmer organizations concentrates on commodity management, post-harvest quality control, business management and bidding processes. Capacity development also targets specialists of the Government's extension system. The introduction of quality standards at farmers' organizations familiarizes the communities with new agro-processing income-generating activities. Support is given to enhance the capacity for collecting market data and analysis.

Partnerships continue with a wide variety of actors which include the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange, Sasakawa Africa Association, United Nations agencies, donors, private companies, research centres and universities. Support to livelihood diversification involves promoting income-generating activities of MERET community members and P4P women farmers. MERET community members, especially women, receive extension support, including materials, to undertake income-generating activities such as bee-keeping, poultry and livestock rearing. A revolving fund administered by community cooperatives provides individual loans of approximately US\$300. Building on the Leave No Women Behind model, partnership is sought to provide complementary training and services in reproductive health, numeracy and literacy to enhance women's self-reliance and decision-making power. Over four years, MERET households in 24 districts will be assisted. Cash to establish community-revolving funds and to provide the additional extension support for income-generating activities are transferred through the government structure to agricultural extension agents. P4P provides similar support to female farmers.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the expected outcomes of this component are to:

- increase use of improved institutional services by agricultural producers, an efficient marketing system and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity; and

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- increase participation in advocacy, social mobilisation and decision-making as well as benefits from livelihood opportunities of women and young people.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	112
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	37,687

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Kenya

## Country Background

Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 38.6 million people and is ranked 128 out of 169 countries on the 2010 Human Development Index. While agriculture accounts for 26 percent of GDP, only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture, the rest being arid or semi-arid land. The effects of climate change that the country is experiencing are evident in the cycle of natural shocks which has become shorter and the increasing in frequency and intensity droughts. Households resort to severe coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families are becoming chronically food-insecure and increasingly vulnerable to shocks. Persistently high food prices further compromise poor households' ability to afford a nutritional diet.



Acute, chronic and micronutrient malnutrition in Kenya have persistently exceeded emergency thresholds over the last 15 years. The prevalence of acute malnutrition on a national level is 7 percent; however, the rates are over 20 percent in the northern districts. Thirty-five percent of children under 5 are stunted, and anaemia and vitamin A deficiency among vulnerable groups exceed emergency thresholds. The 2008–09 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey revealed that the national adult (15–49 years of age) HIV prevalence rate remained unchanged at 6.3 percent. An estimated 1.2 million children have been orphaned by AIDS.

The gross enrolment rate for primary education is reported at 110 percent and the net primary enrolment stands at an encouraging 83 percent, however rates only reach 23 percent in North Eastern Province. The cause of low enrolment is attributed to the nomadic lifestyle practised by pastoralists and their cultural practices such as early marriages and low priority for education.

In addition, Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are now home to more than half a million refugees, mostly Somalis. The camps are located in two of the country's most food-insecure districts: Turkana in the north-west and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities. Since June 2011, tens of thousands of Somalis, mostly women and children, have been arriving in Dadaab camps each month fleeing famine conditions and insecurity in southern Somalia. Acute malnutrition and mortality rates amongst the newly arrived are very high. The high influx of refugees is creating huge burdens and increasing tensions with the host communities living on a fragile eco-system that is also severely affected by the drought.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations aims to meet emergency needs and support social development, in line with the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya, through the implementation of two PRROs and a country programme (CP).

Through the PRRO, "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya" WFP will provide food

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assistance to refugees living in camps in Kenya and under the PRRO "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya" WFP will support those most affected by repeated cycles of drought in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country. The latter PRRO contributes to building resilience and providing medium to long-term solutions to combat the effects of climate change. All PRROs will provide assistance through general food distributions (GFD), food for assets (FFA), targeted supplementary feeding programmes and mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) to their respective beneficiaries. In addition, the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya" will implement school meals, food-for-training activities and nutrition support to hospitalized patients and tuberculosis (TB), HIV and AIDS clients. The PRROs contribute to MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 7.

Contributing to the achievement of MDGs 2 and 6, the CP provides nutritious school meals to children from food-insecure families, helping to keep their children in school. In addition, food-insecure people on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by AIDS will receive food and nutrition support in an attempt to improve treatment adherence and OVC's school attendance rates.

Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, increased support to smallholder farmers will be provided by progressively building their capacity to feed their communities and earn profits from their farms, contributing to MDG1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							357,334,974	
Development Operation							26,380,993	
<b>Total</b>							<b>383,715,967</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	325,947	54,313	22,872	10,710	4,834	418,675	10,415,600	875,000
DEV	23,419	6,446	1,034	2,409	348	33,656	995,248	1,006,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>349,366</b>	<b>60,759</b>	<b>23,905</b>	<b>13,119</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>452,330</b>	<b>11,410,848</b>	<b>1,881,741</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Kenya PRRO 106660: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"

Duration: 1 May 2009 – 30 April 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 720,435 mt/US\$28,517,614 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 609,127 mt/US\$6,581,374)

This PRRO provides support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal

# Kenya

basis, through timely GFD and FFA/cash-for-assets (CFA). FFA/CFA activities are intended to strengthen the ability of households or communities to withstand future shocks. In order to provide drinking water for people and livestock, irrigate land, improve pasture and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation, WFP and its partners also use tested technologies for collecting rainwater.

The needs have increased significantly because of the current Horn of Africa crisis. A budget revision will be presented to the Executive Board in November to cater for the new needs between September 2011 and February 2012.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP works with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to implement supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the most drought-affected areas of Kenya. As a preventive measure, WFP also supports PLW, selected by medical partners as high risk cases under the urban MCHN programme. A pilot unconditional cash transfer in urban areas will also continue. In line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, the operation aims to:

- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in identified populations in crisis-affected areas;
- enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, and increase their capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes;
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security aftershocks;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children; and
- explore the use of cash and vouchers to support extremely food-insecure families in urban areas.

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. The MCHN ration consists of oil and super cereal, while for targeted supplementary feeding Plumpy'Sup is provided.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	2,114,800	1,801,500	<b>3,916,300</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,454,320	1,238,980	<b>2,693,300</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	62,200	77,800	<b>140,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	97,295	83,205	<b>180,500</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	619,830	529,980	<b>1,149,810</b>

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

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



# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	342,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,749
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	60
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,221
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	21,200
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	50
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	420,600
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	38,900
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	180,880
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	9,440,100
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	80
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	4,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	10
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	10
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	50,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	810
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	11,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	534,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	200

## Kenya PRRO 200174: "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 391,543 mt/US\$31,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 344,179 mt)

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons, WFP provides life-sustaining food rations on a fortnightly basis through GFD, to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Kenya's encampment policy prohibits refugees from working outside the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. Various assessments confirm that the refugees are dependent on WFP food assistance.

# Kenya

All refugees receive a general food ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal and salt. Ready to eat supplementary foods (Plumpy'Sup) will be provided to all malnourished refugee children under 5 and to PLW through the targeted supplementary feeding programme. Super cereals plus will be given to all children 6–59 months of age in Dadaab, to address the high malnutrition rates. The programme will be reviewed after the situation stabilizes. Additionally, malnourished children 5–10 years of age arriving from Somalia will be provided with super cereal and oil.

In addition to the mid-morning porridge provided to all refugee schoolchildren, WFP will provide a take-home ration of sugar for girls who maintain 80 percent attendance rate in order to address the gender gap in schools. To support caregivers that remain with children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment, WFP will provide them with cooked meals. Food for assets for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts whereas food for training is an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, the operation aims to:

- meet the food consumption needs and minimum nutritional requirements of refugees;
- manage moderate acute malnutrition and prevent severe acute malnutrition in PLW and children under 5 through supplementary;
- improve access to micronutrients among PLW and children 6–23 months;
- increase adherence to treatment and meet the nutritional needs of people living with HIV (PLHIV), TB clients and people with chronic diseases;
- maintain enrolment and attendance and reduce the gender disparity in primary schools in the camps;
- increase enrolment and attendance among disenfranchised young people in training centres and increase the capacity of host communities to meet their food needs; and
- connect farmers to markets through P4P.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	302,000	314,000	<b>616,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	284,000	296,000	<b>580,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	284,000	296,000	<b>580,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	27,500	124,500	<b>152,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	1,200	1,200	<b>2,400</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	29,500	41,500	<b>71,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	25,000		<b>25,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	25,000		<b>25,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	750	750	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	4,400	2,800	<b>7,200</b>

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,178
Number of days rations were provided	day	366
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	48
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	880
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	48
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	26
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	26,000
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	48
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	15
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	5
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	445
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	44
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	6
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	20
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	800

## **Kenya PRRO 200294: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"**

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 30 April 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 352,131 mt/US\$73,637,500

This PRRO is proposed to supersede PRRO 106660 from May 2012 onwards. It will provide support to households affected by severe food shortages on a seasonal basis, through timely GFD. To assist communities and households recovery, more emphasis will be placed on asset creation through FFA and CFA. Synergies for complementary programming will be created by establishing strategic partnerships with donors and United Nations partners for long-lasting solutions to food insecurity, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands. In order to provide safe drinking water for people and livestock, improve pasture and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation, WFP and its partners use tested technologies for collecting rainwater. Cash transfers through CFA are also intended to stimulate markets. Issuance of vouchers will also be explored.

Due to the persistent emergency rates of GAM, WFP together with the Ministry of Health

# Kenya

and UNICEF, will implement supplementary feeding which targets malnourished children under 5 and PLW in the most drought-prone areas of Kenya. Capacity-development activities related to disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response will be enhanced to communities and governments at national and county levels.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 5, the operation aims to:

- assist emergency-affected households to reduce impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs;
- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in identified populations in crisis-affected areas;
- enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation and increase the capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes;
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security aftershocks; and
- strengthen the capacity of the national Government to reduce and respond to shocks.

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt. The targeted and blanket supplementary feeding ration will consist of Plumpy'Sup and super cereal plus respectively.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	1,188,000	1,012,000	2,200,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	648,000	552,000	1,200,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	23,000	92,000	115,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	90,000	77,000	167,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	189,000	161,000	350,000

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

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	15,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	684,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,580
Number of days rations were provided	day	150
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	21,000
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	350,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	12,300
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	46,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	21,000,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	70
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	6,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	150
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	80
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	80
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	20
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	20
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	200,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	2
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	20
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	800
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	768,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	430

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Kenya CP 106680: "Country Programme – Kenya (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 178,344 mt

The CP is aligned with the 2009–2013 UNDAF, “Kenya Vision 2030”, and is consistent with the “2007–2012 Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy” and the “2007–2010 Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS”. It is further aligned with the government policy instruments such as the 2005–2010 Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and the

# Kenya

2006–2010 Kenya National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan. Addressing WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme supports the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas to build human capital, gives food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV and AIDS, and strengthens the Government's capacity for eventual handover of both activities to the relevant ministries.

## **Kenya CP 106680, Activity 1: "Support for the Education of Vulnerable Children in Food-Insecure Areas"**

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 130,915 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary schools in arid and semi-arid lands and in the poor urban settlements of Nairobi and Mombasa. In the arid and semi-arid lands, the programme targets the most food-insecure areas with the lowest net enrolment and completion rates and high gender disparities. WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres in arid and semi-arid areas.

In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims at:

- increasing enrolment and completion rates for boys and girls;
- stabilizing the attendance of boys and girls at school; and
- improving government capacity to manage the school meals programme and support to local production through P4P.

WFP provides hot lunches composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to children in community-managed mobile schools, low-cost boarding and day schools. Super cereal is provided as a mid-morning snack to children in selected early childhood development centres.

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

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	285,400	341,800	627,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	285,400	341,800	627,200

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	250
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	703
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	115,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,320
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	400
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	600

## **Kenya CP 106680, Activity 2: "Food and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by HIV/AIDS"**

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 47,429 mt

This activity contributes to the efforts of the Government and the international community to address food insecurity caused by HIV and AIDS. The focus of this activity is to improve nutrition and health status and coping abilities of people infected or affected by HIV and AIDS. WFP provides food and nutrition support to clients on anti-retroviral treatment and their family members as well as families hosting OVC. Partners provide other interventions such as counselling, drugs, life-skills training and income-generating activities for sustainability.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity supports national efforts in combating HIV and AIDS. The intended outcomes are:

- increased adherence to treatment;
- improved health and nutritional status;
- increased school enrolment and attendance of OVC;
- increased access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor of the country; and
- improved capacity of the Government and NGOs to implement nutritional support programmes for PLHIV.

The monthly food basket comprises of cereals, pulses, oil and super cereal.



# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	47,000	37,000	84,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	47,000	37,000	84,000
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			<b>Unit of Measure</b>
			<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	10,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		beneficiary	41,000
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance		OVC	5,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC		beneficiary	33,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	20
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices		staff member	100

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Rwanda

## Country Background

Rwanda is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, and ranks 154 of 169 countries based on the 2010 Human Development Index. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 390 people living per square kilometre. Its population increases at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, currently standing at 11 million. The country has limited natural resources, and the main development component is agriculture which contributes to over 33 percent of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues. Agricultural transformation has been identified as the main pillar for achieving food security and attaining a per capita income of US\$900 by the year 2020. The actual per capita GDP is US\$520 and despite an impressive economic recovery with an annual GDP growth of 5.8 percent since 1998, household food insecurity continues to be a challenge. Twenty-two percent of Rwandan households or 2.2 million Rwandans are food-insecure, while another 24 percent are highly vulnerable to food insecurity.



Poverty remains largely rural-based. Levels of maternal and child malnutrition are high: the 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and nutrition survey shows that in rural Rwanda the levels of stunting, wasting and underweight are 52 percent, 5 percent and 16 percent respectively. HIV prevalence is at 3 percent. Life expectancy in the country is 51 years, and households headed by women or orphans account for 36 percent of the population.

Rwanda is home to 54,000 refugees, hosted in three camps and two transit centres. Security in the region remains precarious, particularly in some neighbouring countries, thus reducing the possibility of any repatriation in the near future. In addition, 70,000 Rwandans still live as refugees and asylum seekers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and other African countries.

Since the 1994 genocide and total collapse of Rwanda's economy and social services, the country has embarked on re-building itself and improving the quality of life of its population. Good governance, productive and market-oriented agriculture and regional and international economic integration are three of the six pillars of the Rwanda Vision 2020. Rwanda was the first country to sign the “Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme” compact, thus addressing malnutrition and food insecurity as one of the Government's key priorities.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

In Rwanda, WFP provides food assistance through a PRRO and two development projects, all designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas.

The new PRRO will assist registered refugees who are completely dependent on WFP food assistance in the three refugee camps and two transit centres, including malnourished people under recovery. The operation contributes to achieving MDGs 4, 5 and 6.

# Rwanda

The development project “Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda” aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. The project supports MDGs 2 and 3. A new development project “Food Assistance to Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in the Most Vulnerable Population” will aim to prevent and manage malnutrition in the most vulnerable population, in support of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,384,444	
Development Operation							23,016,852	
<b>Total</b>							<b>39,401,296</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	7,088	2,151	242	222	108	9,811	500,000	0
DEV	5,494	1,620	1,059	6,060	342	14,575	1,046,079	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,582</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>24,386</b>	<b>1,546,079</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Rwanda PRRO 200343: "Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 37,153 mt/US\$500,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5, this PRRO will focus exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning to and re-integrating in the country. Refugees in the three camps will be supported through a monthly general food distribution (GFD) formulated to meet 100 percent of their daily kilocalorie requirements. The most vulnerable segments of the population will receive additional rations under safety-net interventions. These include:

- blanket feeding of children 6–23 months of age;
- blanket supplementary feeding of pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
- provision of a mid-morning porridge meal to children attending the primary schools within the camp;
- curative supplementary feeding of moderately acute malnourished children 24–59 months of age; and
- nutritional support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

# Rwanda

The overall outcome of the PRRO is to achieve basic food consumption and nutritional requirements by:

- reducing and stabilizing acute malnutrition in children under 5 living in refugee camps;
- improving food consumption and nutritional recovery of ART clients among refugee and returnee populations during the period of assistance;
- reducing chronic malnutrition in children 6–23 months of age living in refugee camps; and
- providing an incentive for school attendance while addressing short-term hunger of the students.

The food basket is composed of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar for children in refugee camps, HIV clients on ART and PLW, while beans, maize, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt are provided for refugees living in camps and Rwandan refugees returning home.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	41,000	33,000	<b>74,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	30,000	24,000	<b>54,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	12,000	8,000	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	41,000	33,000	<b>74,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	1,000	4,000	<b>5,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	100	100	<b>200</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	2,500	2,500	<b>5,000</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	200
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	300
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	500

# Rwanda

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Rwanda DEV 106770: "Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 53,676 mt

Under this development project, WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in food-insecure districts through a hot mid-day meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. A key element is the technical capacity development of government counterparts with the expectation that the responsibility for programme activities will be gradually transferred to community-based institutions. The focus of the project is on two outcomes that contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5: improved school attendance and retention of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools, as well as the increased ability of the Government to manage school meals programmes at the national, regional and district levels. In addition, WFP provides non-food items such as school kits and school gardening tools to all of the schools assisted by this project.

Furthermore, WFP provides Ministry of Education staff with training on programme implementation procedures and practices as well as technical assistance in developing a national school feeding policy.

#### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	175,000	175,000	350,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	175,000	175,000	350,000

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

#### Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	350,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	300
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	356

### Rwanda DEV 200351: "Food Assistance to Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in the Most Vulnerable Population"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,155 mt

This development project aims to prevent chronic malnutrition among children under 2 in the areas most affected by chronic malnutrition. Short-term food assistance will be provided on a blanket basis to PLW and to children 6–23 months of age. WFP will provide appropriate fortified foods to the target groups throughout the critical developmental window in a child's life, the first 1000 days. The project also involves curative supplementary feeding in the same areas which will target children under 5, PLW, as well as PLHIV on ART suffering from

# Rwanda

moderate acute malnutrition. The activities planned under this project contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The food basket will be composed of super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. In addition to food assistance, WFP will develop the Government's capacity to fight chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations through training on programme implementation and management. This will also help in laying the foundation for an eventual handover to the Government.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	18,200	7,300	<b>25,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	10,400	10,600	<b>21,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	2,500	2,000	<b>4,500</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3,155
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	200

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Somalia

## Country Background

Gripped by drought and affected by conflict for over two decades, Somalia is perhaps the most challenging environment in the world for humanitarian operations. Situated in the Horn of Africa and counting a population of over 7.5 million, Somalia has lacked a functioning government since 1991. Classified as a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country, Somalia is among the poorest and most food-insecure countries in the world.



Drought, coupled with conflict, continues to affect Somalia. Famine conditions continue to spread to more areas in southern Somalia. In addition to the Bakool agro-pastoral areas and the Lower Shabelle regions, that were declared famine areas in July 2011, the agro-pastoral areas of Balcad and Cadale in Middle Shabelle, the Afgoye corridor IDP settlement, the Bay region and the Mogadishu IDP community, have also been declared as famine zones by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network. According to their data, the number of people in crisis nationwide has risen to 4 million people. Out of this number, 3 million are in southern Somalia. About 750,000 people in southern parts of the country are currently at risk of starvation in the absence of immediate support.

With significant internal displacement, the conflict in Somalia has led to a near collapse of the health, education, and water and sanitation sectors, which together contribute to an overall malnutrition rate of 16 percent, a rate above the emergency threshold. One in seven children is acutely malnourished and 1 in 25 is severely malnourished. Recent nutrition surveys indicate a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 15.8 percent on average for sites in southern Somalia, while a GAM rate of 58.3 percent was registered in the southern Bay region. The FSNAU post-*Gu* interagency assessment also indicated that food security in other agro-pastoral and riverine areas of the South will likely deteriorate further in the coming four months. By December 2011, famine conditions are likely to spread to agro-pastoral and riverine areas of Gedo, Juba, and Hiran.

The levels of SAM warrant sustained humanitarian relief efforts. The operating environment however continues to be hostile and complicated. Humanitarian workers are increasingly targeted in Somalia and while the population is facing the worst catastrophe in decades. Hijacking of vessels and poor road infrastructure represent further challenges.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

Currently, WFP is providing a critical lifeline to one million vulnerable Somalis and plans to reach a further 900,000 in the coming months. Assistance is provided under the form of one EMOP and three special operations (SOs). Through the EMOP, general food distributions (GFD), supplementary feeding and nutrition programmes ensure adequate food consumption of vulnerable people; emergency school feeding provides an alternative distribution mechanism and increases the access to education of vulnerable children. Early recovery activities including institutional feeding, food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT)



# Somalia

will support the re-establishment of basic livelihoods of targeted households. The EMOP contributes to all eight MDGs, with special focus on MDGs 1, 2 and 5.

In direct support of the provision of emergency humanitarian food assistance, WFP also implements a series of SOs. The SO "Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid" enhances WFP logistics in Somalia and facilitates the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation works at the Mogadishu and Bossaso sea ports, as well as road and bridge rehabilitation at targeted key corridors. The SO "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia" facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, by providing critical and safe air services. Following the declaration of famine, the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Clusters were activated and the SO "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Humanitarian Situation in Somalia" was launched to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) capabilities as well as coordination mechanisms to enable the delivery of relief aid.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							203,991,160	
Special Operation							29,795,504	
<b>Total</b>							<b>233,786,664</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	92,441	38,130	10,326	15,926	1,304	158,127	3,027,512	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,441</b>	<b>38,130</b>	<b>10,326</b>	<b>15,926</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>158,127</b>	<b>3,027,512</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Somalia EMOP 200281: "Tackling Hunger and Food Security"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 318,803 mt/US\$3,027,512 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 239,820 mt)

WFP revised the overall strategy for engagement in Somalia to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness through strengthened targeting, greater oversight and a shift in focus from GFD to nutritional interventions and livelihood approaches. The operation aims to address some of the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity by incorporating early recovery elements within life-saving interventions and establishing a flexible nutrition response allowing for preventive or curative approaches. The operation is in line with the "WFP Strategic Plan 2008–2013" and the "United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy". The

# Somalia

overall goals of this EMOP support WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. The EMOP has the following objectives:

- improve food consumption for people affected by conflict and drought, IDPs and other vulnerable groups;
- reduce acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women, and prevent the short- and long-term consequences of malnutrition during the first 1,000 days of life;
- protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of households and communities affected by shocks through social safety nets including emergency school feeding and institutional feeding;
- support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through asset creation.

The expected outcomes are:

- reduced acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted areas (through relief and nutrition interventions);
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households (through relief assistance);
- stabilized enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping-out from target primary schools;
- maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis treatment through institutional feeding; and
- reduced hazard risk at community level in target communities through FFA.

Individual and family rations are composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, super cereal, sugar and Plumpy'Sup. The rations vary according to the nature of interventions and beneficiary categories. WFP is finalizing a budget revision to scale up food and nutritional assistance to meet increased and urgent needs of the Somali population over the next six months.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	951,240	951,240	<b>1,902,480</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	259,770	259,770	<b>519,540</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	702,080	702,080	<b>1,404,160</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	82,660	330,641	<b>413,301</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	36,131	36,131	<b>72,262</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	34,000	47,000	<b>81,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	34,000		<b>34,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	34,000		<b>34,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,467	3,467	<b>6,934</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	18,400	18,400	<b>36,800</b>

\*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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<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	24,000
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	15,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	70
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	22,600
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	16,400
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	311
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	340
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	28,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	10

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### **Somalia SO 105780: "Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid"**

Duration: 15 February 2007 – 30 June 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: December 2011)

Total project commitment: US\$43,070,684 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$32,599,720)

Transport and storage infrastructure have been severely damaged due to protracted civil war, lack of maintenance and severe weather conditions such as monsoons and floods adversely affecting the shipment and delivery of life-saving humanitarian supplies. The objective of this project is to enhance WFP logistics operations in Somalia and to facilitate the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance through emergency repairs and rehabilitation works at

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key ports, and also road and bridge rehabilitation of key supply routes. In consultation with local port authorities and in light of shifting operational priorities at Bossaso and Berbera ports in Puntland and Somaliland, a new budget revision and extension in time for this SO is underway in order to continue ongoing rehabilitation works and provide food storage infrastructure in Somaliland and Puntland in addition to the works underway in South Somalia. The project also seeks to reduce or contain associated delivery costs, and to enhance local capacity and economy. It will provide improved security in the ports including the safety of vessels, trucks and staff and in warehousing compounds for food storage. By expanding the geographical scope of the operation to Bossaso and Berbera ports, it is expected that a similar increase in capacity and cost efficiency will be achieved as was the case in Mogadishu. The operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1. The following activities will continue in the first half of 2012:

- Mogadishu: Construction of a new office and warehouse compound for WFP within the port of Mogadishu, and supply and installation of radar and communication equipment for the port Marine Tower as well as staff training in the use of the equipment;
- Bossaso: Completion of debris removal and dredging works for Bossaso Port, increasing the depth of the outer harbour and approach channel to 8.5 m and inner harbour to 5.5 m. Supply and installation of port fenders for safer ship berthing. These works will significantly increase port capacity. In addition, design and construction of a 15,000 mt warehouse is carried out for WFP; and
- Berbera: Design and construction of an additional 3,600 mt warehouse facility.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of staff trained	number	30
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	29,600
<b>Special Operations (Rehab)</b>		
Number of ports rehabilitated	number	2

## Somalia SO 106810: "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia"

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$83,144,238

The main objective of this SO is to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers in Somalia by providing critical and safe passenger air services at a subsidized cost. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1. UNHAS oversees the operation and provides specific services, including air transport for humanitarian personnel within the country and from Kenya to Somalia, medical and security evacuation of humanitarian personnel from Somalia to approved locations within the region and airlift of essential non-food relief cargos, such as medical supplies, to locations inaccessible by road.

UNHAS provides secure air services to certain locations where humanitarian aid is needed and no other International Air Transport Association approved airline flies to. It also

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transports some essential cargo for humanitarian agencies. Since July 2011, due to the ongoing emergency operation, UNHAS has operated in five locations in the south-central region namely, Mogadishu, Dollow, Garbahare, Guriel and Elberde. In 2012, UNHAS plans to operate flights to fifteen locations in south-central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland. All destinations are subject to security reviews. Should the security situation improve and needs arise, UNHAS is ready to operate in other locations. Light humanitarian cargo - mainly medical supplies and telecommunication equipment - will continue to be delivered.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of hours flown per month	number	420
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	14
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	1,860
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	95
Number of aircraft made available	number	5

## **Somalia SO 200344: "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Humanitarian Situation in Somalia"**

Duration: 25 August 2011 – 25 February 2012

Total Project Commitment: US\$7,082,485

The main objective of this SO is to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and ICT capabilities as well as coordination mechanisms to deliver relief aid to the beneficiaries. The operation will be adapted and revised as the situation unfolds and further assessment results become available, including the possible provision of additional equipment and logistics common services as required. Due to worsening drought conditions in the Horn of Africa, the humanitarian community is scaling up its operations and mobilizing resources to respond to needs of the affected population inside Somalia. In order to accommodate this expanding relief effort, and ensure that the needs of those affected in southern Somalia are met, the humanitarian community needs logistics support and emergency security and data telecommunications. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the following key activities will be carried out by WFP in its role as the lead of the Logistics and ETC Clusters:

- Logistics coordination and information management including: reinforcement of the Logistics Cluster cell in Nairobi, deployment of additional Cluster Officers to viable transit hubs as required, regular Logistics Coordination Meetings and the production of information products to be shared via a dedicated web platform and mailing lists;
- Logistics common services including: sea transportation from Mombasa to Mogadishu, making space available on vessels travelling between the port in Djibouti and Bossaso and Berbera, tactical airlifts depending on access constraints, warehousing capacity in Mogadishu, pre-positioned mobile storage units to augment storage capacity as required and staging grounds to act as consolidation points for humanitarian cargo; and
- ETC coordination, information management and common services including:

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establishment of a local ETC coordination group, coordination of regulatory requirements with respective governments, collection/dissemination of updated information related to ICT capacity, establishment and operation of emergency telecommunications and data connectivity services in four common operational areas, deployment of a dedicated NGO coordinator, and training of UN/NGO staff.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	20
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	number	12
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	20
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	mt	2,000
<b>Special Operations (ICT)</b>		
Number of UN agency/NGO staff members trained in radio communications	number	75
Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	number	4
Percentage of UN agencies and NGOs provided access to the security telecom network	%	95
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Total storage space made available (m3)	m3	20,000



# Republic of South Sudan

## Country Background

On 9 July 2011 the Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest country, after the January referendum resulted in a majority vote of 98.8 percent in favour of separation from Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan with a population of nine million was admitted as the 193<sup>rd</sup> member state of the United Nations and is the 54<sup>th</sup> member of the African Union.



In South Sudan, 51 percent of the population live below the poverty line. According to the 2009 National Baseline Household Survey, the average per capita consumption in South Sudan is 100 South Sudanese Pounds (US\$39) per person per month. This is compounded by the fact that although South Sudan is home to over 85 percent of the Sudanese oil production, vital pipelines and processing plants reside in North Sudan. South Sudanese started returning from northern Sudan in large numbers from late 2010 onwards, increasing the burden on already fragile communities and overstretched local resources. Humanitarian actors scaled up emergency assistance in response to the influx of returnees and the rise in violence and are now working to consolidate contingency planning and ensure preparedness for the first six months of independence. The relief effort faces a series of core operational challenges, including South Sudan's vast and often impassable terrain, a lack of specialised emergency response capacity on the ground and a recent contraction in humanitarian access.

South Sudan could become a grain exporter and lead the region in food production if the vast arable land mass was further developed for agricultural outputs. The total surface area of the country is about 650,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the size of Kenya and Uganda combined. The cultivated area has increased compared to pre-war figures but still constitutes only 4 percent of the arable land. Despite being well-endowed with natural resources including arable land, livestock, fisheries, forestry and minerals, the South Sudanese economy depends heavily on oil revenues that account for 98 percent of the Government's budget. While significant improvements in the quality of life have been realized since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, South Sudan still experiences high poverty rates, lack of infrastructure and lack of economic diversification. These factors have contributed to precarious food security and livelihood conditions; decades of civil war have left the country with some of the worst human development indicators in the world, and the Government's capacity to deliver basic services and protection remains low. Prolonged and new outbreaks of conflict together with recurrent natural disasters throughout the country have continued to cause displacement and eroded the ability of large segments of the population to meet their immediate food needs.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in South Sudan

In South Sudan, the core objectives of WFP operations are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and help to restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations. Interventions focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women



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(PLW), and targeted food-for-assets activities to improve urgent access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas. Where possible, WFP also provides support to children in conflict and post-conflict areas through school meals.

WFP will further provide assistance to meet needs arising from possible conflicts, displacements and returns resulting from the referendum in January 2011, as well as stability through more targeted food assistance. The overall goal is to transition, where possible, from general food distribution (GFD) to more targeted safety net programmes.

Beneficiaries are identified through needs assessments carried out by WFP and its cooperating partners. These include annual assessments and rolling assessments such as the food security monitoring system. The bulk of food assistance is expected to benefit conflict-affected and displaced populations, particularly IDPs and returnees, and the majority of assistance will be provided through GFD. The EMOP will be supported by three special operations: a Feeder Roads project, a Strategic Grain Reserve project and WFP's Humanitarian Air Service. The WFP activities in South Sudan support MDGs 1 through 6.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							146,874,439	
Special Operation							124,703,572	
<b>Total</b>							<b>271,578,011</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	51,941	8,000	6,700	10,650	3,150	80,441	5,754,902	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,941</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>80,441</b>	<b>5,754,902</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### South Sudan EMOP 200338: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population"

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

Total food/cash commitment: 85,500 mt/US\$5,754,902

This project aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, reduce food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through a variety of programmes, including general food rations and food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and PLW. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the project targets beneficiaries from all ages across the country, including refugees, IDPs, food-insecure residents, children in primary schools, moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and their caretakers as well as in- and out-patients suffering from tuberculosis (TB), HIV, *Kalazar* and leprosis.

While different categories of beneficiaries receive different ration sizes, the standard GFD

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food basket consists of 450 g of cereals, 50 g of pulses, 30 g of oil and 10 g of salt per day. In addition, super cereal and sugar is included in the food basket for in- and out-patients suffering from TB, HIV, *Kalazar* and leprosis under targeted feeding programmes as well as for children 6–36 months of age under the blanket supplementary feeding programmes. Details regarding ration sizes and additional commodities are yet to be confirmed as the project document is under discussion and subject to approval.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	951,500	922,458	<b>1,873,958</b>
Number of IDP beneficiaries	168,000	182,000	350,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	9,840	10,660	20,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	505,924	467,006	972,930
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	100,000	350,000	450,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	92,160	99,840	192,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	192,000	208,000	400,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	96,000	104,000	200,000
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,941	
Number of days rations were provided	day	30	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,057	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	535	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### South Sudan SO 200236: "Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in Southern Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$80,629,220

The primary objective of this special operation is to reduce the transportation costs of food

# Republic of South Sudan

and to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of food assistance in post-conflict South Sudan. A secondary objective is to increase access to and from agricultural production areas, thereby increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs and markets. Furthermore, the activities carried out under this operation will improve the infrastructure of South Sudan, which is in line with WFP's policy to improve food security and will benefit the general development of the country.

The operation will focus on the construction of approximately 500 km of feeder roads, and on the implementation of local maintenance and community capacity-development programmes. The feeder roads will be constructed based on assessments and criteria agreed on by WFP and the Government of South Sudan. The selected routes will link the existing trunk roads, thus reducing the cost of accessing beneficiaries and agricultural production areas. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the operation is to be implemented under the overall responsibility of WFP Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Rehab)</b>		
Kilometres of roads built	kilometres	200

## South Sudan SO 200267: "Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 1 May 2014

Total project commitment: US\$96,541,062

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this special operation aims to construct five warehouses that would serve as strategic grain reserves to be managed by the Government of South Sudan in the future. The project implementation involves building both hard infrastructure (warehousing facilities) and soft infrastructure (the institutional and human capacity to run the programme). A feasibility study has recommended linking these warehouses with strategically placed satellite/primary storage depots. These will serve as the primary hard infrastructure for a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) programme, which has the objectives of improving the operational efficacy of emergency and food security programmes and of accelerating the process of agricultural development in South Sudan. The SGR will be run with bilaterally-donated food from donor governments to the Government of South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logs)</b>		
Number of mobile storage tents made available	number	10
Number of staff trained	number	50
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	33,333

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## South Sudan SO 200341: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2012 (New Project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$58,806,548

In light of the separation of North and South Sudan, the UNHAS Steering Committee, comprised of main user organizations (including 180 humanitarian agencies) and donors, requested to split the existing UNHAS mission which had served the former unified Sudan, and to establish a separate mission for the Republic of South Sudan. In South Sudan, the UNHAS fleet of 13 aircraft (11 fixed-wing aircraft and two MI-8 helicopters) will be based in Juba, Wau, Rumbek and Malakal and will serve a total of 58 locations.

This new UNHAS special operation will be organized and managed by WFP South Sudan and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The objectives are:

- to provide a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective interagency air transport service to over 180 United Nations agencies, NGOs, diplomatic missions and donor organizations providing humanitarian assistance to, but not limited to, refugees, the host population and IDPs in the Republic of South Sudan;
- to transport light relief items and cargo such as medical supplies, high-energy foods and information and communications technology equipment; and
- to provide timely evacuations for medical and security reasons for the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air ops)</b>		
Average Number of mt (food or NFI) transported monthly by air	number	25
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	6,000
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	180
Number of incidents (air safety related)	number	
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

# Tanzania

## Country Background

Tanzania is a low-income and food-deficit country, ranking 151 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. One third of its population of 44 million lives below the national poverty line of US\$1.25 per day, and close to 80 percent depend on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. Although Tanzania's GDP has grown by 6 percent since 2000, this has not trickled down to the population in the form of improved welfare.



Nutritional problems in the country have resulted in a high prevalence of stunting along with micronutrient deficiencies, primarily iron deficiency anaemia. The 2010 Demographic and Health Survey indicates 42 percent of children under 5 as stunted, 5 percent as wasted and 21 percent as underweight. Anaemia contributes to serious health problems for women and children, 27 percent of children have mild, 29 percent have moderate, and 2 percent have severe anaemia.

Chronically food-insecure pastoral areas in the central and northern parts of the country are characterized by low school enrolment and attendance, high drop-out and low transition rates from primary to secondary schools. Even though the net enrolment rate for primary schools is at 96 percent in the mainland, the transition from basic to secondary education remains below 50 percent.

Political instability in the Great Lakes region has led to a refugee influx to Tanzania since 1972. While the majority of refugees have returned to their home countries, the repatriation rate in 2011 remained very low given the political uncertainty in countries of origin. As of July 2011, 100,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo are being hosted in two camps in north-western Tanzania. The limitations imposed by the Government of Tanzania to grant refugees access to sustainable livelihoods further expose them to food insecurity. According to the 2010 nutrition survey, the GAM was less than 2 percent in refugee camps, whereas stunting remains unacceptably high, 45 percent in Mtabila and 48 percent in Nyarugusu camp. The prevalence of anaemia in children 6–59 months of age has more than doubled between 2008 (21 percent) and 2010 (52 percent), while for pregnant women it declined from 14 percent to 10 percent. The 2011 community and household surveillance confirmed a continued heavy reliance on food aid at 83 percent; the same study concluded that food assistance at the current level should continue, but also recommended enabling greater access to other livelihood alternatives as well as on the social services including water and medical facilities.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tanzania

In 2012, WFP will continue to support the Government to ensure universal access to food, to achieve the MDGs and to assist refugees and vulnerable host populations. WFP also collaborates with other United Nations agencies in “Delivering as One” under the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). WFP's support to Tanzania comes under the form of a PRRO and a country programme (CP).

# Tanzania

The objectives of the PRRO are to stabilize the mortality rate and acute malnutrition among children under 5 in refugee camps, ensure adequate food consumption of the targeted population and reduce stunting prevalence among refugee children. Activities of the PRRO contribute to MDGs 1 through 6. In addition, WFP is supporting government capacity development in disaster preparedness and periodic vulnerability assessments while also providing technical assistance for the development of a national school meals strategy and related guidelines. By piloting a Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP connects small-scale farmers to markets. WFP is also exploring different transfer mechanisms to achieve food security of the population by using combinations of food, cash and vouchers. Along with other stakeholders, WFP is providing technical support through the National Food Fortification Alliance with the aim of scaling up the Food Fortification Programme. At the same time, WFP will fortify maize meal through existing roller mills. Furthermore, the Dar es Salaam transport corridor (from the Dar es Salaam port) will continue to provide logistical support to Tanzania and neighbouring countries such as Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.

Through its CP, WFP is committed to provide assistance to populations living in chronically food-insecure areas and who face recurrent hunger periods. Assistance comes under the form of food-for-education (FFE) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities and nutrition support. Activities of the CP contribute to MDGs 1 through 7. The FFE programme supports primary schoolchildren in drought-prone and pastoralist areas. Food-for-assets activities for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation provide support at household level. The supplementary feeding programme aims to treat the moderately malnourished children and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities aim to improve health and reduce stunting through counselling, education and the provision of fortified food.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							21,840,433	
Development Operation							41,757,434	
<b>Total</b>							<b>63,597,866</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,251	2,416	842	3,265	192	17,966	2,631,689	0
DEV	33,982	7,146	2,103	14,665	0	57,896	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,233</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>17,930</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>75,862</b>	<b>2,631,689</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None



# Tanzania

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Tanzania PRRO 200325: "Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash commitment: 60,928 mt/US\$2,631,689

The PRRO is an integral part of the UNDP and follows WFP's country strategy. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, it aims to improve food security of refugees and the host community through relief and nutrition activities. Activities will consist of:

- general food distribution consisting of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt;
- selective feeding programmes including supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children, of PLW/prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMCHT), of PLHIV and tuberculosis patients, as well as in-patient department feeding. The food basket will consist of super cereal and oil; and
- blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of undernutrition of all children 6–24 months of age and PLW, regardless of their nutritional status, consisting of super cereal.

WFP is introducing a phase-out strategy of current host community vulnerable group feeding (orphanages, home-based care and complementary basic education schools). WFP will work with partners to identify alternative financial support and will provide reduced rations to institutional partners to enable them to transition from WFP assistance with minimum hardship.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	54,864	52,183	107,047
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	51,000	49,000	100,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	51,000	49,000	100,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	4,500	15,780	20,280
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>	1,275	1,225	2,500
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	1,122	1,078	2,200
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	127	123	250

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



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<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,099	
Number of days rations were provided	day	365	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	250	
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,500	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	950	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	5,600	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	316	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Tanzania CP 200200: "Country Programme – Tanzania (2011–2015)"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 239,995 mt

The WFP activities are based on the WFP Country Strategy 2011–2015 and are aligned with Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II). The CP is focusing on food security and nutrition support and investments in community food and nutrition security and will therefore contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing its support to achieve the following outcomes:

- equitable access to quality education at primary level for boys and girls through FFE;
- environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation/mitigation through FFA; and
- improved survival, health, nutrition and well-being of children and PLW through supplementary feeding programme and MCHN.

In 2012, under the “Delivering as One” initiative, WFP will collaborate with other United Nations agencies under the UNDP in the areas of economic growth, education, emergency, environment, health and nutrition and social protection.

### **Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 1: "Food for Education"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 109,233 mt

Household food insecurity contributes to low primary school enrolment in food deficit regions in the central and pastoral areas in the central and northern regions of Tanzania by

# Tanzania

forcing many children to work instead of attending school. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to increase enrolment, improve attendance, especially in pastoral areas, reduce drop-outs, reduce the gender disparity between girls and boys, and improve the concentration and learning capacities of boys and girls at assisted day and boarding schools. The FFE programme covers 1,167 schools in 16 chronically food-insecure districts and provides two daily hot meals to schoolchildren in both day and boarding primary schools. Meals are composed of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and super cereal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in developing a national school meals strategy and guidelines aimed at creating a sustainable national school meals programme. At the central and district level assistance is given to train education officials to manage school meals activities and to support the existing Education Sector Management Information System. WFP also strengthens capacities of local government authorities, schools and communities through the provision of training on commodity management, sanitation and hygiene and environment-friendly practices.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	348,330	334,670	<b>683,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	348,330	334,670	<b>683,000</b>
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	683,000	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,167	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	

## Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 2: "Food for Assets"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 90,000 mt

The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment has highlighted the continuous need to implement FFA projects for populations that are unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks that cause poor or borderline consumption. Through a disaster risk reduction lens, this activity will strengthen community resilience, reduce vulnerability and enhance local food access and food availability. Food will be an incentive to participate in asset-creation activities and participants will receive take-home rations composed of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil; amounts are based on a household size of five.

Food-for-assets activities will be implemented in the most food-insecure districts of Tanzania

# Tanzania

and will include soil and water conservation measures, market road access, irrigation, homestead productivity intensification and tree nursery development. Community targeting and local-level participatory planning will ensure that the most vulnerable and food-insecure households are given priority to participate in FFA activities and be direct beneficiaries of the assets created or rehabilitated.

Food-for-assets activities aim at the realization of WFP Strategic Objective 2 by ensuring adequate food consumption of targeted households and by reducing hazard risks at community level. WFP is working with local government authorities to incorporate climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction programmes in their plans and budgets, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, and is strengthening the capacity of the Government in designing its social protection programme.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	127,500	122,500	250,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	25,500	24,500	50,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			Planned
Strategic Objective 2			Unit of Measure
<b>FFA</b>			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	38
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		fish pond	2

## Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 3: "Supplementary Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

WFP's supplementary feeding programme aims to support government efforts to reduce GAM rates among children under 5 and PLW. Activities are aligned with the National Nutrition Strategy, which targets PLW as well as moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age through supplementary feeding programmes. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4 through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among targeted vulnerable groups.

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida in central Tanzania, one of the most drought-prone areas of the country. The supplementary feeding programme will provide super cereal and vegetable oil and will be complemented by nutrition counselling. Assistance to children under 5 and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition is delivered in health centres of Bahi, Chamwino and Singida rural districts.

# Tanzania

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	42,120	5,880	<b>48,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	36,000	12,000	<b>48,000</b>
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,097	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	36,000	

## Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 4: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 33,381 mt

Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and stunting in Tanzania, WFP is committed to supporting the Government to attain nutrition-related goals as stated in Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The programme is focusing on interventions that target "the window of opportunity" (conception through two years old) to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. MCHN activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4 by tackling the causes of maternal and child undernutrition, namely food insecurity, poor health and inappropriate care.

The MCHN programme will help reduce stunting levels among children under 2 in food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida. A ration of super cereal will be given to all PLW for six months before and after delivery as well as to children 6–24 months of age who attend health centres. The MCHN programme will also contribute to improving mother and child health by encouraging beneficiaries to use health and nutrition services. WFP, NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide technical assistance in community-based approaches to counselling and education on nutrition and infant/young child feeding practices.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	69,261	34,839	<b>104,100</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	33,000	71,100	<b>104,100</b>
<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>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,000	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactatin	33,000	

# Tanzania

## **Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 5: "HIV and AIDS"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 3,061 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, WFP has been implementing the integrated support to food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS programme aimed at improving coping capacities, health and nutrition of vulnerable food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS since 2007, under its previous CP. Beneficiaries included patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART)/tuberculosis treatment and PMTCT, household caring orphans, and orphans on vocational training.

This activity has been supporting the national efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS and enhance the survival of people living with HIV (PLHIV). It is currently being implemented in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and eight NGOs and health facilities in the seven regions of Arusha, Coast, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga. WFP provides a take-home family ration to different groups of people affected by HIV/AIDS on the assumption that for each person receiving food, an entire household with an average of five members will benefit. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, super cereal and vegetable oil.

Following a review of WFP's comparative advantages and recommendations in 2010, WFP will shift focus to policy advocacy for inclusion of food and nutrition in the national HIV policy, and will integrate the current beneficiaries into other existing programmes as of January 2012.

### **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Uganda

## Country Background

For more than two decades, Uganda has embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators, although considerable challenges remain. The nation ranks 143 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index, with half the population living below the international poverty line. Two percent of women in Uganda are malnourished, 38 percent of children are underweight, 16 percent are stunted and six percent are wasted. Although food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many locations. This inadequacy has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict in parts of the country.



Karamoja remains the most vulnerable region in the country. At least 140,000 of its inhabitants are extremely vulnerable and unable to provide for their immediate food needs. An additional 72,000 households remain moderately food-insecure. The situation is aggravated by severe environmental degradation, poor hygiene and ongoing violence related to cattle raiding and the Government's efforts to disarm the rustlers. Relatively small shocks can thus lead to acute malnutrition. The findings of an integrated food security and nutrition survey, undertaken in November 2010, revealed that the prevalence of acute malnutrition in Karamoja has remained above the alert threshold at 10 percent, reaching emergency levels of above 15 percent, in some areas.

Approximately 93,000 refugees, who had fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Sudan over the past two decades, continue to be hosted by the communities in the north-western and south-western regions of Uganda. The improvement in the security situation in the new Republic of South Sudan however has permitted the repatriation of over 3,000 Sudanese refugees from north-western Uganda during the course of the year.

In the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda, sustained peace has facilitated a dramatic improvement in the food and nutrition security of the former IDPs, who have now opened up a vast acreage of fertile land that had been fallow for decades. That notwithstanding, the population requires substantial support with various agricultural inputs as well as training in a number of critical value addition skills including post-harvest handling and agri-business.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Uganda

WFP's food assistance in Uganda reflects the changing nature of the agency from a food aid to a food assistance organization; tackling hunger through multifaceted approaches that address food availability, food access and food utilization problems. WFP responds to these challenges through two major operations: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). All activities under WFP's operations are consistent with the United Nations Development Framework of Uganda. The PRRO contributes directly to MDG1, while the CP contributes to achieving MDGs 2 through 7.

# Uganda

The PRRO provides emergency humanitarian assistance, targeting individuals who cannot meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Beneficiaries include refugees in the western parts of Uganda; the extremely vulnerable individuals in the Karamoja region; and severely and moderately malnourished individuals. The key activities under this assistance include general food distributions, supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding.

The CP targets two categories of beneficiaries. The first consists of communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to disasters. These beneficiaries comprise the post-conflict communities in the sub-regions of Teso, Lango, Acholi as well as Karamoja. Key programmatic areas include rural livelihoods strengthening; disaster risk reduction and mitigation; and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including school meals and support to maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes. The second category is individuals who can meet their basic food and nutrition needs, but require increased incomes to become fully food-secure. The key target group supported under this project consists of surplus-producing smallholder farmers, mainly in the eastern and western parts of the country.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							30,870,018	
Development Operation							56,132,179	
<b>Total</b>							<b>87,002,197</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	22,318	3,311	1,467	5,008	467	32,571	0	0
DEV	19,096	863	494	4,527	190	25,170	3,200,487	25,726,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,414</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>57,740</b>	<b>3,200,487</b>	<b>25,726,982</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Uganda PRRO 101213: "Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Uganda"

Duration: 1 April 2009 – 31 December 2012 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 March 2012)

Total food/cash commitment: 147,655 mt/US\$3,287,339 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 147,655 mt)

The overall goal of the PRRO is to support the Government's efforts to save lives and address acute malnutrition among the returnees and refugees affected by protracted crises, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. To achieve this goal, WFP and its partners are addressing the immediate causes of undernutrition through a streamlined operation with a focus on only



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relief and nutrition interventions.

The relief support comprises general household food rations, consisting of cereals, pulses, super cereal, vegetable oil and salt, which will be provided to refugees in the West Nile and the south-western part of Uganda. While there was no longer a need to assist IDPs or returnees in 2011, they were included as the project was expanded to cover extremely vulnerable individuals and persons with acute malnutrition in the Karamoja region. These groups will continue to constitute part of the 2012 caseload. The ration sizes vary according to the food gaps existing in these communities as identified through food security assessments. Nutrition support comprises supplementary and therapeutic feeding rations, consisting of super cereal, sugar and vegetable oil. In some cases Plumpy'nut is provided as an alternative.

The expected outcome of the PRRO is reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition; thereby reducing the risk of death among children under 5, among extremely vulnerable individuals in Karamoja and among refugees in the West Nile and the south-western parts of Uganda.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	135,842	127,717	<b>263,559</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	47,285	49,215	<b>96,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	115,885	120,615	<b>236,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	695	30,217	<b>30,912</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	8,639	8,992	<b>17,631</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2012</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	17,631
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Uganda CP 108070: "Supporting Longer-Term Solutions to Hunger in Uganda"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 120,341 mt /US\$8,415,687

Over the past two decades, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda based on its "Poverty Eradication Action Plan", with a view to improving welfare and hunger

# Uganda

indicators. These improvements however, have not been achieved equitably across the various parts of the country. While food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in some regions, particularly in parts northern and western Uganda. The precise causes of food and nutrition insecurity vary geographically and across livelihoods. Recognizing these challenges, WFP Uganda, in consultation with the Government and other partners, has developed a CP comprised of three components and aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## **Uganda CP 108070, Activity 1: "Food and Nutrition Security"**

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food commitment: 120,341 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, this activity will target beneficiaries through the following the food and nutrition security interventions:

- the “Karamoja Productive Assets Programme”;
- school meals;
- MCHN programmes and hunger awareness;
- community-based early warning and preparedness;
- energy-saving stoves; and
- early childhood development under a pilot initiative.

Under the “Karamoja Productive Assets Programme”, focus will be on strengthening and diversifying livelihoods subsequently allowing parents to better provide for their children. The programme uses both food-for-assets/cash-for-assets activities centred on environment, enhancing nutrition, and water harvesting. The beneficiaries will receive a ration comprising maize grain.

Under the school meals programme, a mid-morning snack and lunch meal will be provided. The snack will consist of super cereal and sugar while the lunch meal will contain cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition, girl students between grades 4 to 7, who attend at least 80 percent of the school days per term, will receive a ration consisting of vegetable oil and super cereal for the respective term. The beneficiaries under MCHN will receive super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

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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
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	219,778	219,778	<b>439,556</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding</b>	605	22,734	<b>23,339</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	44,350	58,212	<b>102,562</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	12,660		<b>12,660</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	32,628	31,348	<b>63,976</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	26,761	26,761	<b>53,522</b>

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	39
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of boarding school boys assisted by WFP	school	6,949
Number of boarding school girls assisted by WFP	school	4,455
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	967
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	50,672
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	39,241
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	7,539
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	5,109
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	2,341

## Uganda CP 108070, Activity 2: "Agriculture and Market Support"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total capacity augmentation: US\$25,726,982

In 2012, the activities under this component will target beneficiaries through

- support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities;
- the construction of market infrastructure including access roads, warehouse and satellite collection points with the aim of improving vulnerable smallholder farmers' access to markets; and
- provision of post-harvest equipment and skills training in post-harvest handling, with a view to improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and local food purchase, through the Purchase for Progress initiative.

The activities under this component respond to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

# Uganda

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	160
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	56,500

## Uganda CP 108070, Activity 3: "Cash and Voucher Transfers"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$8,415,687

Conditional cash transfers programme in Karamoja are implemented under two programmes that form part of Activity 1, namely the “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” and “Early Childhood Development”, which both contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Under the “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” (NUSAF 2), conditional cash transfers to target households that participate in the creation of productive assets, are aimed at improving their economic livelihoods as well as their food security. In addition, these households should be located in areas with functional markets that have readily available food and other essential commodities. Some of the major activities undertaken include:

- establishment of vegetable and traditional gardens;
- construction of access roads;
- traditional gardens, where a variety of high value food crops like grains, vegetable oil are grown for economic gains and household food security;
- afforestation projects;
- micro irrigation projects; and
- construction of green resource centres.

Increased incomes improve access to food through local markets as well as encouraging savings which could be used in times of drought and shortage of food. Participants work to build the assets and at the end of the cycle, those that have worked and fulfilled the minimum 13 days per cycle are paid the equivalent of US\$12.

Under “Early Childhood Development”, a cash transfer is made after the beneficiary child (between 3–5 years of age) has attained at least 80 percent attendance at the early childhood development centre during the cycle. Each eligible child receives the equivalent of US\$9, which is paid to the mother. The aim of the transfer is to increase enrolment and attendance at the centres.

The “Northern Uganda Social Action Fund” project is implemented in Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripirit and Kaabong districts while the “Early Childhood Development” programme is implemented in Moroto, Kaabong and Kotido.

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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
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012</b>	26,761	26,761	53,522
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	26,761	26,761	53,522

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

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

\*Planned beneficiary figures have also been reported under Activity 1.

## Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	53,522

## (d) Special Operations

None

