

Regional Bureau for **Latin America and
the Caribbean
(ODP)**

Plurinational State of Bolivia
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Nicaragua
Peru

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

The regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) covers ten countries: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru.

Expected Operational Trends in 2012

Economic growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has been unstable and unequal with periods of major volatility such as the recent global financial crisis where regional GDP decreased by 3 percent. The periodic fluctuations, combined with differences among countries and the high and persistent inequalities within them, have contributed to the continuous increase of vulnerability in segments of the population. The latest hunger statistics reveal that more than 52 million people are undernourished and 14 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition in LAC. Anaemia is the most widespread nutritional problem in the region affecting over 39 percent of pre-school children, 31 percent of pregnant women and over 23 percent of women of reproductive age the total number of affected women comes to 33 million.

The vulnerability of at-risk populations is aggravated by recurrent natural disasters and more recently by the high food price crisis and the global economic downturn that has led to a substantial reduction in the level of remittances. The main objective of WFP in the region is to promote food and nutrition security, and reduce the impact of emerging crises and natural disasters among vulnerable populations. WFP works to address three main issues in the region: i) chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; ii) vulnerability to natural disasters; and iii) increasing food insecurity. The programming priorities are organized around the thematic areas of nutrition and social protection, disaster cycle management and livelihood support.

Building on its work in evidence and analysis, WFP's response in LAC can be roughly distinguished into three complementary categories:

- capacity development, which focuses primarily on supporting governments and counterparts to implement effective hunger solutions, and involves activities such as advocacy, training, technical support, South-South and triangular cooperation, and knowledge management;
- service provision whereby WFP provides specific services to the governments, mostly through trust funds; and
- food assistance that is provided when necessary through WFP projects including EMOPs, PRROs and country programmes.

Capitalizing on WFP's reputation and experience in the region, several countries have signed innovative agreements with governments and the private sector to implement key programmes in their countries relying on WFP's capacity and comparative advantage. These agreements, many of them recorded as Trust Funds, support government social safety nets in El Salvador, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti.

Through its regional capacity-development projects, WFP has systematically been working in partnership with national governments, United Nations agencies, academic and technical

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institutions, regional inter-governmental bodies and other international cooperation agencies. These efforts have been geared towards addressing child undernutrition and food and nutritional insecurity by strengthening government capacities to enhance national nutrition policies and programmes.

WFP stimulates local economies and supports market development in Central America with Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities by buying staple crops from smallholder farmers to distribute through its food assistance programmes. Through partnership with various entities, P4P builds up the capacity of farmer's organizations to improve the quality of their crops and access more profitable markets.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The global economic crisis has led to decreased investments in agriculture at the same time that households' income has been reduced due to the decline of remittances and activities related to export-oriented industries. This has had a significant effect on households' spending on education and health as well as on the quantity and quality of food consumption. The reduction of income from remittances is especially worrying since the LAC region receives the highest volume of remittances in the world. In 2007 they were estimated at US\$60 billion – representing 70 percent of all foreign direct investment – while in 2010 inflows were at US\$57.6 billion. Remittances represent the sole source of income for thousands of households in the region. Meanwhile households are also coping with decreased purchasing power due to the high prices of food, agricultural inputs and raw materials. As a result of the food and financial crises, the number of undernourished people in LAC region increased to 52 million – falling back to levels from the 1990s. The combined impact of the multiple crises is undermining the fragile food security situation of the most vulnerable.

The LAC region is also highly prone to recurrent natural disasters. Central America and the Caribbean are in the North Atlantic hurricane path and are under permanent threat every season between June and November. Countries on the Pacific Coast are prone to earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the East Pacific hurricane season. They also suffer the effects of El Niño, including droughts and/or excess rainfall. These phenomena generally damage agriculture and infrastructure, create food shortages and further increase inequitable access to food. The effects of recurrent natural disasters on poor livelihoods diminish the impact of national social programmes that aim to combat food insecurity and undernutrition.

WFP continues to assist the Government of Haiti to meet the needs of vulnerable populations and support their sustained recovery. WFP's overall objective is to support the Government's programme to assist people affected by recurrent natural disasters – including those affected by the devastating January 2010 earthquake that has left over 800,000 families living in tents – economic shocks, civil strife, high food prices and the recent cholera outbreak. Working within an integrated mission to contribute to the overall goal of stabilization, WFP is addressing the complex cycle of vulnerability and food insecurity through a PRRO and a development project aimed at providing school meals. A special operation is also under development to improve warehousing services for the humanitarian community.

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In Ecuador, WFP is undergoing a shift in its approach, moving from managing national Trust Funds to working in direct partnership with the Government to enhance capacity aimed at improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable people. WFP's strategy in Ecuador includes its support to the Government's integration efforts in the northern border areas and promotes innovative food and nutrition security assistance models that support environmental sustainability.

The Central America PRRO “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua” aims to strengthen preparedness tools and food assistance in these countries in order to support rapid response. The objective of the PRRO is to save lives; reduce acute malnutrition caused by climatic and economic shocks to below-emergency levels; and protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. Activities under the PRRO include preparedness, relief and recovery activities as well as capacity development. These activities can accommodate the scale of the needed response and become the framework to receive and record contributions while allowing for an immediate response through sharing of stocks between countries.

A three-year regional school meals capacity-development project is being implemented to promote the use of WFP's “Eight Quality Standards” to identify and address quality gaps in the existing national school meals programmes in the 12 WFP-assisted countries. WFP is providing South-South and triangular cooperation, technical support, knowledge management and training and actively integrates traditional partners such as FAO and UNICEF in the coordination of the Essential Package interventions and school gardens. The project also seeks to make vital links with the P4P initiative in order for school meals to provide a market for sustainable local production.

The regional bureau also provides active technical support to governments by promoting South-South and triangular cooperation to pursue hunger solutions in the region. South-South cooperation projects are ongoing with Chile and Mexico offering support to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Dominican Republic. Activities include exchange of government personnel to review lessons learned and best practices in nutrition interventions and social safety nets.

New Initiatives

Findings from the WFP-led study “Nutritional Dimension of the Social Safety Nets in Central America and the Dominican Republic” together with the global call for action on nutrition embodied in the “1,000 Days Movement”, have provided a critical opportunity to galvanize action at all levels to address undernutrition in the region, particularly among children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). As a result, WFP is currently formulating a regional integrated nutrition project to support eight governments (Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica and Belize). The formulation of this project is focused on the development of country-owned, government-led multi-sector approaches that integrate investment in nutrition with investment in social protection in order to ensure a comprehensive response to early childhood undernutrition, particularly among indigenous peoples and afro-descendants.

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In line with the recommendations of the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, the regional bureau is also addressing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity by integrating nutrition and social protection strategies with disaster cycle management. The regional bureau has adopted a two-pronged approach, incorporating complementary strategies under the umbrella of disaster cycle management including strengthening preparedness and capacities for rapid response; and disaster risk reduction (DRR)/climate change adaptation (CCA). WFP plans to engage governments and partners in the formulation of the new project to "Scale Up and Systematize Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Support of Improving Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes in Central America and the Andean Region". This initiative will be based on the needs of individual countries, in line with priorities and plans developed by national governments. WFP will implement a package of services including advocacy, partnership brokering, technical assistance, analysis, knowledge management, capacity development and facilitation of South-South cooperation. This package will be tailored to country contexts and will support the development of government-led, multi-sectoral approaches that integrate investment in DRR and CCA with investment in food security, nutrition and social protection. WFP will also build on its deep field presence to assure effective approaches at the community level.

WFP continues to explore the utilization of cash and vouchers as a mechanism to address underlying causes of undernutrition by improving livelihoods and/or strengthening resilience to recurrent shocks through cash-for-assets activities that support the management of risk at the community level. WFP promotes the strengthened use of cash and vouchers in its own programming as well as in that of governments and partners. These activities create strong linkages with both nutrition and DRR/CCA strategies.

Based on the work conducted under "Capacity Building and Technical Assistance in Support of Food-Based Social Protection Programmes" and the results of the social protection study of 2010, the regional bureau has developed a continuation of its "Regional Strategy on HIV and Nutrition" covering the period 2011–2012. Under this strategy, the regional bureau continues to implement advocacy, technical support, knowledge management and operational research to advance in the incorporation of multi-sector approaches including:

- ensuring the integration of food and nutrition components with HIV treatment and care in "National AIDS Strategic Plans" and resource mobilization process;
- developing and implementing operational norms and protocols pertaining to HIV and nutrition;
- establishing nutrition assessment and counselling as a standard element of HIV care and treatment programmes; and
- promoting access for vulnerable people with HIV to programmes that alleviate food and nutrition insecurity.

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2012 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODP	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
DEV	1,353,820	40,649	60,162,289
PRRO	2,657,432	92,379	146,603,049
SO	n/a	n/a	6,953,575
Total	4,011,252	133,028	213,718,913

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2012 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2012	2,096,106	1,915,146	4,011,252
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	25,694	37,641	63,335
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of Refugees	12,335	13,917	26,252
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	575,151	535,364	1,110,515
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	160,859	144,069	304,928
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	31,663	30,487	62,150
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	79,008	71,552	150,560
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	342,106	296,644	638,750
Number of Children receiving School Meals	796,034	752,150	1,548,184
of whom: receiving both Take-Home rations and School Meals	342,106	296,644	638,750
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	82,690	420,650	503,340

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,218,769	
Development Operation							5,922,694	
Total							21,141,463	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,550	1,733	859	1,449	124	15,714	0	0
Total	11,550	1,733	859	1,449	124	15,714	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 31,429 mt

Food insecurity in Central America – particularly in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala – is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The four countries are home to 34 million people, with more than half of them living in poverty. These countries also lie on the isthmus between North and South America. Their geographic location exposes them to hurricanes, floods, droughts and earthquakes. Changes in weather patterns over the past decade have resulted in more frequent droughts followed by increased hurricane activity. These events damage road infrastructure, soils and agricultural outputs, deteriorating the food security of affected populations.

Rural areas and poor populations are more vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts and flash flooding, because of the high percentage of households that depend on subsistence farming or daily agricultural wage labour for their food and income. Recurrent disasters cause crop losses, especially for maize, which is the main staple food in the four countries. Damage to infrastructure often cuts off access to major roads, limiting access to markets. As a result, affected populations obtain lower harvests and income while becoming more dependent on food purchases.

The four countries account for approximately 96 percent of undernourished individuals in Central America, of which 59 percent are in Guatemala. Undernutrition among children under 5 is significantly worse in rural and indigenous areas where rates are often more than double those in urban areas. Chronic undernutrition is also very high in these areas. Anaemia affects one out of three children under 5 and up to 40 and 55 percent of children under 2 in some areas of El Salvador and Guatemala respectively.

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A regional PRRO has proved to be an effective tool to respond promptly to a variety of shocks in the four countries, while enabling country offices to work with government counterparts to strengthen their capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies. This PRRO responds effectively to the many small and medium-sized emergencies in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations.

The regional nature and the two-pronged approach of the PRRO, relief and recovery, allows WFP to react in a coordinated and flexible manner to the needs of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent disasters such as hurricanes, which often have a transnational impact. Some communities may need immediate assistance due to a sudden crisis while elsewhere in the region other groups may require support to recover from a previous disaster. Assistance will be provided through emergency general food distribution and early recovery activities in the form of food for assets and food for training which are defined based on experiences of the countries and are adapted to each emergency situation. This PRRO contributes to MDG1 and its main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support to the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200141: "School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$3,929,650

The school feeding programmes act as a safety net in support of vulnerable schoolchildren and their families and contribute to breaking the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger through better access to education, better learning, and better nutrition and health. These programmes are recognized as powerful and effective social safety nets in response to the effects of the global financial crisis in the LAC region.

National governments require support to strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the quality and sustainability of their school feeding programmes to ensure that the full range of associated benefits reach all vulnerable students. Policy leaders and practitioners of school feeding programmes in the region have directly requested WFP to lead a regional initiative to improve the required national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes.

This three-year non-food based regional initiative enables WFP to organize and provide technical assistance to governments in all 12 countries in LAC where WFP operates. The

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project uses a new tool based on good practices for quality and sustainable school feeding programmes to assist governments in identifying and assess areas that affect the quality and sustainability of their national school feeding programmes.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project is being carried out through a three-phase implementation process. Phase 1 provides assistance to governments to analyze capacity gaps within their national school feeding programmes. Phase 2 will facilitate and provide technical assistance to elaborate on national multi-sector plans to tackle the prioritized capacity gaps. Phase 3 will focus on the implementation of these national plans in each of the 12 countries through South-South cooperation between participating WFP country offices and from exemplary national school feeding programmes implemented in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Successful outcomes in the Dominican Republic show the added value of strong participation and collaboration with sister United Nations agencies such as UNDP and UNICEF.

As a result of this regional project, WFP will validate its “Eight Quality Standards” for sustainable school feeding programmes; identify the main school feeding programme components that require improved quality and sustainability in the participating countries; strengthen the regional knowledge base of successful experiences, scientific knowledge, cost analysis, models, tools and guidelines; and support the implementation of 12 national plans to address and bridge capacity needs for school feeding programmes.

The preparation of national plans will also help to highlight the importance of including school feeding programmes within a country's social protection policy framework. The project is in line with WFP’s priorities that recognize the importance of non-food projects as a mechanism for WFP to engage governments to strengthen national safety nets.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	150,000
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	300,000
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	20
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	20

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200271: "A Comprehensive Approach to Scaling Up Nutrition in Central America and Dominican Republic"

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

Total project commitment: US\$20,000,000

The regional bureau is currently working with eight governments (Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica and Belize) and partners to elaborate on a new sub-regional capacity-development project to address undernutrition in the region among children under 2 and PLW. This effort builds on the experience that WFP has gained through implementing the regional initiative "Towards the Eradication of Child Undernutrition" and takes a preventive approach with special attention to vulnerable groups

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such as indigenous and afro-descendant populations.

The objective of the project is to strengthen commitments and national capacity to design and implement multi-sectoral policies and programmes in the area of nutrition and to achieve measurable effects in children under 2 and PLW. During the project formulation WFP seeks to work with partners to integrate the following components:

- advocacy and formalization of strategic alliances;
- scale up of provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) including strengthening local capacity to develop, produce, transport, store and distribute MNPs;
- scale up of provision of ready-to-use food supplements (RUFs) including strengthening local capacity to develop, produce, transport, store and distribute fortified RUFs; and
- social education, communication and counselling on adequate nutrition.

The project is in line with WFP's Strategic Plan 2008–2013, and WFP and United Nations operational guidance on capacity development. The project's capacity-development approach is needs-based, responding to specific governments' requests and is consistent with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. It supports governments' efforts to achieve MDG1. The national proposals and plans of action which are currently under development will serve as the basis for the development of WFP's regional project document. It will outline WFP's technical support role and define the indicators that address the aforementioned strategic objectives in particular as they relate to the prevention of stunting.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	200
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	200

(d) Special Operations

None

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Country Background

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has the second highest level of inequality in Latin America with a Gini coefficient of 0.6. Social and economic exclusion make rural and indigenous populations particularly vulnerable. The per capita gross national income is US\$1,790 and the country ranks 95 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Bolivia has a population of 10.4 million with 60 percent living under the poverty line and 76 percent living in rural areas. Lack of access to food due to low income levels is the main cause of food insecurity. Thirty-eight percent of the total population, and up to 62 percent in rural areas, have incomes that are insufficient to meet their basic food needs. Sixty-five percent of rural households cannot afford the minimum caloric intake and 90 percent have micronutrient deficiencies.



Malnutrition prevalence among children under 5 in Bolivia continues to be one of the highest in the region – 27 percent nationally and 37 percent in rural areas. According to WFP's 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, stunting prevalence is more than 47 percent among the most food-insecure municipalities. In addition, micronutrient deficiencies are also concerning – anaemia among children under 5 is at 61 percent nationally and 56 percent in rural areas. In food-insecure municipalities, 80 percent of households have vitamin A deficiencies which have dangerous consequences for immune systems, vision and growth.

Social exclusion is most clearly noted in educational disparities making the achievement of MDG2 in Bolivia a challenge. In rural schools, the gender gap in primary school completion is 44 percent for girls versus 54 percent for boys. In the most food-insecure municipalities, 51 percent of school-age girls do not attend school.

Recurrent natural disasters, coupled with the food crisis, have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in Bolivia, particularly in the most food-insecure areas. In the last six years, Bolivia has experienced five major natural disasters that have affected the livelihoods of more than 700,000 people. Those already struggling to meet their daily food and nutrient needs were faced with unprecedented increases in food prices. The most affected groups were subsistence farmers and indigenous people already suffering from food insecurity and whose crops have been continuously ravaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bolivia

In Bolivia, WFP works to reduce child undernutrition, increase access to education and build capacity in emergency preparedness and response. It continuously assists the Government in improving its main food-based assistance programmes while providing technical assistance to ensure sustainability.

WFP's five-year country programme (CP) that started in 2008 was developed in alignment with the “National Development Plan” and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to support the Government's efforts to eradicate malnutrition, increase

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access to education and emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Bolivian Government in its efforts to achieve MDGs 1 through 4. Activities through the CP directly contribute to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger to achieve MDG1. Through the CP, WFP supports the “National School Feeding Programme” to promote universal primary education in support of MDG2. By promoting access to education for girls, WFP activities support gender equality and the empowerment of women to achieve MDG3. Through its integrated programmes for children 2 to 6 years old, it works to reduce child mortality to achieve MDG4.

WFP Bolivia is implementing two United Nations joint projects to support the Government’s “Zero Malnutrition Multi-Sector Programme (ZMMP)” and the ecological productive sector under the MDG Achievement Fund.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							4,278,836	
Total							4,278,836	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,362	122	450	0	357	3,291	176,444	31,500
Total	2,362	122	450	0	357	3,291	176,444	31,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Bolivia CP 105960: "Country Programme – Bolivia (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 17,533 mt/US\$176,444/US\$31,500

The CP was drafted following the “Common Country Assessment” and in line with UNDAF and the “National Development Plan”. Its main focus is on the eradication of undernutrition, increased access to education and emergency preparedness and response capacities. Two components carry out traditional food assistance activities, namely pre-school and school meals, corresponding to Activity 1 and 2 of the CP respectively. Both activities include capacity development, such as the support to the eradication of malnutrition in children and mothers in line with the Government’s ZMMP, and the national “School Complementary Feeding Programme”. Activity 3 consists of technical assistance in emergency preparedness

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and response.

The intended CP outcomes are to enhance the Government's ability to quickly respond to natural disasters or conflict situations and to contribute to the reduction of child malnutrition through efforts aimed at improving enrolment, attendance and the capacity of schoolchildren to concentrate and learn.

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 1: "Integrated Programme for Children Ages 2–5"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 6,158 mt

This activity aims to improve the nutritional status of children between 2 to 5 years of age that attend pre-schools in 52 of the most food-insecure municipalities targeted by the ZMMP through on-site food assistance and by enhancing the Government's technical capacity to implement nutrition programmes. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes are: i) increased nutritional knowledge and integrated care for children under 6, and for mothers of vulnerable children under 6; and ii) increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and implement the ZMMP. The food basket consists of vegetable oil and wheat flour, lentils, maize flour, rice and salt. The regional Government, municipalities and parents complement WFP rations with other products including fresh food.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	21,744	23,256	45,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	21,744	23,256	45,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,400

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 2: "Support for the National School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 11,376 mt

This activity aims to enable children 6 to 14 years of age in the 52 most food-insecure municipalities to attend school regularly and improve their ability to concentrate and assimilate information through alleviating their short-term hunger. This supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 and the expected outcomes are: i) increased enrolment, improved attendance and the capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools; and ii) increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out school feeding programmes.

Through the school feeding programme, WFP promotes the use of traditional foods and the establishment of local food markets. WFP advocates for the establishment of vegetable

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gardens and small livestock projects in schools. This programme provides two daily meals, breakfast and lunch, in selected schools. The food basket includes vegetable oil, wheat flour, maize flour, rice and salt.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	41,246	44,520	85,766
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	38,400	41,600	80,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,500	

Bolivia CP 105960, Activity 3: "Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: US\$506,928

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, Activity 3 of the CP aims to enhance risk management capacities at national, regional and local institutions by focusing on preparedness and response to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods, especially for the rural poor, and to contribute to long-term solutions to undernutrition. The expected outcome is increased government capacities to respond to emergencies. Activities focus on supporting a national response system with national and regional contingency plans and logistics networks, and improved capacity in the management of emergency food assistance, impact evaluations, emergency needs assessments, project formulation and integrated programmes for early response.

Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of contingency plans created	contingency pla	4	
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	4	
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	100	
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	100	

Colombia

Country Background

Colombia is the third most populous country in Latin America, with an estimated population of 46.4 million, of which 75 percent live in urban areas. Despite its upper middle-income country status, Colombia has one of the highest levels of income inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean, ranking eighth world-wide. In 2010, 45 percent of the population, 21 million, lived in poverty and 16 percent, 7.3 million, in extreme poverty. Poverty rates are higher in specific regions, particularly among Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups, reaching up to 64 percent in rural areas.



Colombia's 50-year conflict hampers economic growth, threatens vital infrastructure, displaces populations, erodes social and cultural cohesion, and generates enormous fiscal costs. At the end of 2010, 3.6 million people had been displaced according to the Colombian Government, or 5.2 million according to the Independent Observatory on Human Rights and Displacement. While numbers have decreased over the past three years, there are still on average 150,000 new IDPs each year of which 75 percent are women and children. Indigenous people and Afro-Colombian groups are disproportionately affected by violence and displacement. In order to address social injustices that have risen during the country's civil conflict, Congress approved the "Victims and Land Restitution Law" in 2011.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Colombia

WFP aims to protect and help restore the livelihoods of displaced people and other populations affected by violence in Colombia by increasing their ability to meet food needs and to manage shocks; provide immediate food assistance to recently displaced persons and other vulnerable groups; support the improvement of the nutritional status of targeted populations, and support access to education for the displaced and at risk populations.

Through a PRRO, WFP contributes to reducing chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia among IDPs and vulnerable people affected by violence who are not covered by government programmes. Operations also allow WFP to reduce gaps in assistance as well as identifying and transferring these beneficiaries to government programmes. The Government contributes complementary resources to support project activities.

WFP also works with the Government of Colombia and regional entities to assist in the development of their "Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Plans". WFP-focused advocacy and sensitization strategies have contributed towards the inclusion of FSN as a priority in Colombian public policy and legislation. Two trust funds, signed with the Government, support project activities through: the provision of super cereal; non-food items to complement food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFW/FFT) projects; resources for capacity-development activities with implementing partners, and resources for the PRRO information and monitoring systems.

WFP Colombia supports the achievement of MDG1 by providing food assistance to displaced

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persons and other vulnerable groups affected by violence; and by advocating for the positioning of food security and nutrition as priority themes in the national agendas. WFP works to achieve MDG2 by supporting access to education for displaced and at-risk populations and MDG3 by promoting gender equality. WFP is providing food assistance and facilitating access to health facilities of IDP children under 6 in line with MDG4. MDG5 is addressed by assisting and facilitating access to health facilities of pregnant and lactating IDP women. WFP's support of MDG6 is provided by working on the prevention of HIV.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,753,787	
Total							19,753,787	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,715	2,703	1,586	8	992	13,003	1,291,349	0
Total	7,715	2,703	1,586	8	992	13,003	1,291,349	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Colombia PRRO 200148: "Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia"

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

Total Food/Cash Commitment: 26,006 mt/US\$1,905,181

This PRRO targets new IDPs and other persons affected by violence facing severe food insecurity, particularly Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups; and moderately food-insecure IDPs who have been displaced for a longer time period and/or are in the process of returning to their places of origin.

The operation aims to create the conditions for a more sustainable process to recovery and rehabilitation by providing an integral package of assistance with a household focus ranging from relief to recovery for the same families over a one-year period. Initial emergency food distributions are accompanied by support to school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5. Vouchers ensure PLW have more access to a diversified food basket that includes animal protein and vegetables. In line with government programmes, households benefit from work and training opportunities that are made available at specific times during the 12-month cycle, allowing for income-generating activities. Extremely vulnerable indigenous households will benefit from a differentiated approach through community-based activities to meet their specific needs. Moderately food-insecure persons displaced for three or more years with high dependency ratios will participate in FFW/FFT activities as they move towards self-sufficiency. The food basket consists of rice,

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pulses, vegetable oil, wheat flour, and sugar for all modalities. In addition, bienestarina and micronutrient powder is provided to children.

This PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. It aims to improve access to food and dietary diversity of highly vulnerable population groups affected by displacement and violence, who face limited access to other types of programmes. Support of WFP Strategic Objective 1 will include:

- providing a comprehensive emergency assistance package, including linking them to government programmes;
- to address micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anaemia in children and prevent a further deterioration of their nutritional condition; and
- to support access to primary school education of IDP children and the return to school of violence-affected children in remote targeted areas through emergency school meals.

Support of WFP Strategic Objective 3 will include the recovery and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations affected by displacement and violence by strengthening livelihoods and asset base for self-sufficiency; and fostering their inclusion into national social protection programmes.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	144,878	140,122	285,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	114,642	110,358	225,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	14,000	34,300	48,300
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	15,774	16,226	32,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	14,488	14,012	28,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	14,488	14,012	28,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	7,000		7,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,004
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4,608
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	490
Number of IDP children assisted by WFP	IDP child	26,591
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	77
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	134
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	10,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	200
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	7,400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	1,100
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	20,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	7,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	7,000
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	15,300
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	24,900

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

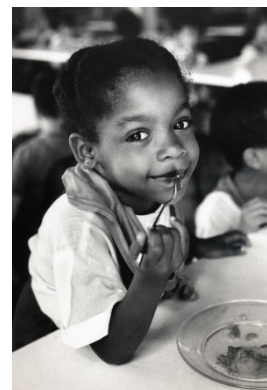
(d) Special Operations

None

Cuba

Country Background

Cuba imports 80 percent of its national food requirements. The basic food basket is subsidized by the Government and distributed equally to all Cubans. This basket contributes to less than 50 percent of the daily food requirements and does not include fresh vegetables. To cover the remaining energy and nutritional needs, the Cuban population relies on access to a scarce number of public canteens, limited local agricultural production and subsistence farming. As a result, the supply of micronutrients is insufficient in the Cuban diet. Iron-deficiency anaemia is the country's biggest public health issue. According to studies conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene in 2008, anaemia prevalence in the eastern region was 40 percent among children under 2 and 12 percent among children between 2 to 5 years of age. The Cuban Government considers the high rates of anaemia to be a major public health problem and has therefore designed a National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPCPA) focused on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutritional education; WFP is present in the five eastern provinces identified as most vulnerable to food insecurity where interventions support the NPCPA. In addition, the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cuba, indicates that children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the elderly and handicapped people remain vulnerable and in need of special support.



Cuba has yet to fully recover from the severe crisis of the nineties that dramatically reduced the population's average daily caloric intake. The combined effects of the global financial crisis, the losses caused by the 2008 hurricane season, the increase in global food prices as well as low productivity levels plunged the country into a new financial crisis affecting Cuba's social safety nets. In response, the Government approved a package of more than 300 reforms in 2011 to modify its economic model, including measures such as reducing the government-employed labour force by 20 percent and cutting social benefits and state subsidies. Increasing domestic production is a strategic priority under these reforms in order to substitute imports, mainly of food. Cuba spends more than US\$1.5 billion per year on food imports which is financially unsustainable.

The warm temperatures of the Caribbean Sea and Cuba's location make the country prone to frequent hurricanes between September and October. On the other hand, drought caused by almost three years of poor rains has limited national food production in the first half of 2011, thus production is below the planned figures. The country faces significant challenges to overcome the current crisis as well as challenges arising from structural causes; these will likely not be overcome within the next five years.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cuba

WFP's focus in Cuba is to assist the Government in its efforts to introduce cereal-based fortified foods into household consumption and to help address child undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP works to support the Cuban Government's goal to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods.

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To address these food security challenges, WFP is implementing two projects: a development project and a joint programme with UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Through the development project, WFP provides nutritional support through the distribution of iron-rich food and seeks to enhance the capacity to locally produce these foods. The WFP capacity-development component has the following purposes: (i) to create access to a more affordable food basket; (ii) establish the production of enriched blended flour; (iii) improve household consumption patterns; (iv) enhance food and nutritional surveillance; (v) improve logistical capacities; and (vi) support the hand-over of these activities to the Cuban Government. Through the joint programme, WFP supports the fight against anaemia in vulnerable groups to increase availability and the physical and economic accessibility of micronutrient-rich food for children under 5. The joint programme intends to strengthen the surveillance and monitoring mechanisms for food, nutrition and anaemia.

These activities support MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and are in line with the 2008–2012 UNDAF. By improving the nutritional habits of beneficiaries, the development project helps to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger supporting MDG1. By contributing to the reduction of anaemia prevalence amongst children, the joint programme directly addresses the reduction of child mortality to achieve MDG4; and by improving maternal health and contributing to improved feeding habits of PLW, WFP operations directly address MDG5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012									
								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation								1,727,007	
Total								1,727,007	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
DEV	0	0	0	2,461	0	2,461	0	18,000	
Total	0	0	0	2,461	0	2,461	0	18,000	

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

None

Cuba

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cuba DEV 105890: "Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 10,889 mt/US\$18,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project supports many of the objectives of the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia. The following direct outcomes are expected to be achieved:

- improved nutritional status of targeted girls and boys aged 6 months to 5 years;
- broadening of the national policy framework, incorporating hunger solutions; and
- increased production capacity of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products.

This project will be jointly funded through WFP's regular resources and extra-budgetary resources mobilized by the Government and WFP. In 2012, children as part of general food distribution for children under 5 will receive 50 g of super cereal per day. An estimated 49 percent of beneficiaries are female.

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	69,303	72,133	141,436
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		141,436	141,436
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
Capacity Development: Food Fortification			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	2,461	
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	individual	141,436	
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	85	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	75	

(d) Special Operations

None

Ecuador

Country Background

Ecuador is the fourth least populated country in South America with a population of 14 million people, of which 67 percent live in urban areas. According to the 2010 United Nations Human Development Report, the richest 10 percent of the population receives 43 percent of the total income while the poorest 10 percent receives 1 percent. Ecuador is categorized as an emerging and developing economy by the IMF. The 2010 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Ecuador 77 out of 182 countries.



Malnutrition is a major public health issue, reflected in both the number of chronically malnourished children under 5 at 26 percent, as well as in adults and children under 5 with micronutrient deficiencies. The levels of anaemia in Ecuador are the highest in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region affecting 70 percent of the children among this group.

It is a country of great social, cultural and geographical diversity, with inequality and exclusion continuing to dominate social problems. This diversity is reflected in the demographics of the country with Spanish descendants, indigenous groups and Afro-Ecuadorians comprising the majority of the population. Increasing immigration and refugees from Colombia have added to the demographic mix, increasing social divisions and inequalities in the country.

Ecuador comprises 24 provinces and is divided into four main regions: coastal plain (costa), inter-Andean central highlands (sierra), eastern jungle (oriente) and the Galapagos Islands. Frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, floods and periodic droughts are common phenomena in Ecuador, severely affecting the poor and most vulnerable populations. Many of the most vulnerable in the rural sector earn their living through unstable agriculture, livestock or fishing activities; 14 percent of the total population is engaged in the agricultural sector. In the urban areas the poorest are involved in the informal sector, often as day labourers in informal commerce, construction and agriculture.

The negative spill-over effects from the prolonged internal armed conflict in Colombia continue to strain local and provincial resources, creating social tensions with host communities. The increasing influx of refugees is expected to continue. Refugee populations do not settle in refugee camps. Instead they live within local communities located in border provinces as well as in highland and coastal areas within other provinces. Their geographical location makes access difficult, challenging WFP's ability to reach those most in need of assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ecuador

Through a PRRO, WFP assistance in Ecuador focuses on improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations living in areas prone to chronic malnutrition and affected by natural disasters and climate change, as well as to refugees and asylum seekers. WFP supports seven provinces with high concentrations of refugees. Interventions are in line with

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government social policies and the Ecuadorian constitution.

WFP also strengthens emergency preparedness and response activities within Ecuador and in the Andean region by helping to develop protocols for early response for the National Secretariat of Risk Management; and by maintaining response capacity through the WFP Humanitarian Assistance Logistics Centre in case Ecuador or different governments in the region require support.

WFP is in the process of developing a food security and nutrition project that would support local governments' efforts to link smallholder production with public and private sector markets and is also working with local governments to strengthen nutrition training capacities.

The Government of Ecuador is conscious of the effects of climate change on the country and is committed to climate change adaptation, including working with WFP to minimize the risks to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of climate variability. Through a trust fund, WFP is collaborating with the Government to implement a project where the main objective is to reduce the ecosystems' vulnerability and communities' food insecurity, related to the adverse effects of climate change, in the most vulnerable locations of Pichincha Province and the Jubones river basin. All WFP activities in the country contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,195,016		
Total							4,195,016		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	1,022	575	172	0	0	1,769	1,127,385	0	
Total	1,022	575	172	0	0	1,769	1,127,385	0	

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ecuador PRRO 200275: "Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 5,538 mt/US\$2,969,364

This PRRO integrates assistance models with an approach to diffuse tensions between Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian communities. It operates in the areas of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Orellana, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Azuay, and

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Guayas, with special attention to the three provinces along the Northern border (Carchi, Esmeraldas, and Sucumbíos). In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO has the following specific objectives:

- to improve the food consumption of new asylum seekers and the most vulnerable and dependent Colombian refugees in Ecuador, without creating tensions between Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian populations; and
- to rebuild sustainable livelihoods and the food and nutrition security of Colombian refugees and Ecuadorians, with a special focus on women and those most affected by the conflict in Colombia.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project includes two components: relief and recovery. The relief component is based on general food distribution for newly arrived Colombian refugees and asylum seekers in order to ensure that their immediate food needs are adequately met. It also includes relief assistance in the form of protection and humanitarian support provided by partners, as well as conflict mitigation, which ensures that food assistance does not create tensions in Ecuadorian communities with high concentrations of recently-arrived Colombian refugees. WFP will support socially inclusive and short-term food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities in line with traditional communal cooperative works, *Mingas*, to involve all vulnerable members of the community regardless of nationality.

The recovery component includes neighbourhood and community integration activities. Examples of these activities are: community school-based activities, food and nutrition trainings, local production of nutritious foods and protection of watersheds and water resources. This operation will pay particular attention to the needs of women and refugees by systematically promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and actions that reduce tensions among all vulnerable groups. The project targets three main groups of beneficiaries:

- asylum seekers and persons in need of international assistance and protection;
- vulnerable refugee groups unable to re-establish their livelihoods in Ecuador; and
- Ecuadorian communities with a high concentration of refugees.

The food basket is composed of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and wheat flour. The food ration will be complemented with a US\$20 food voucher per family. The voucher can be exchanged for nutritious foods in preselected local markets and contributes the equivalent of 700 kcal per individual per day. Family food rations for FFA/FFT activities and for vulnerable groups will provide 720 kilocalories per day per person. The school feeding ration will cover a third of the kilocalorie needs of children on a daily basis for 220 days, complemented by fruits, vegetables and other nutritious foods, produced in family or school vegetable gardens.

Ecuador

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	18,555	19,877	38,432
Number of refugee beneficiaries	12,335	13,917	26,252
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	8,887	9,628	18,515
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,470	1,530	3,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,800	600	2,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,055	945	3,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	17,361	18,071	35,432

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	35,432
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	1,005,450
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	38,432
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	80
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	participant	1,000
School Feeding		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	12

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

El Salvador

Country Background

El Salvador is a low-medium income country with 5.7 million inhabitants. It is the most densely populated country in the Americas and is ranked 90 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. However, 35 percent of the population lives in poverty due to extreme inequality in the distribution of wealth. This widespread poverty threatens the food security situation of vulnerable populations. According to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Report, 17.2 percent of rural homes are deprived of food. Undernutrition rates for children under 5 stand at 19 percent nationally; this figure can double in the most vulnerable municipalities of El Salvador. The country is highly dependent on imports and remittances, making the poorest groups highly vulnerable to external shocks.



El Salvador is also extremely prone to natural disasters. It ranks among the ten most vulnerable countries to natural hazards in the world, with nearly 90 percent of the total country area at risk. During the past ten years the country has suffered five major disasters, including two earthquakes in 2001 which affected 1.5 million people, the eruption of the Llamatepec volcano and tropical storm Stan in 2005, as well as tropical storm Ida in 2009. Excessive rains caused by La Niña phenomenon generated significant agricultural losses during 2010, with 30–60 percent of the maize and bean harvest affected.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in El Salvador

WFP's assistance in El Salvador contributes to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, in line with MDG1, by assisting populations which are highly vulnerable to, or have been affected by, food insecurity and recurring shocks. Within the framework of WFP's operations and a number of innovative capacity-development initiatives, WFP also implements activities that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction, including strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities at the national and local level, and food security monitoring and early warning which is in line with MDG7. At the regional level these activities include the development of the Early Warning System for Central America, and the management of WFP's Regional Centre for Humanitarian Response for Central America, which provides assistance to El Salvador and other disaster-affected countries in the region.

WFP activities in the country also contribute directly to MDGs 3, 5 and 6 through trust fund initiatives and programmes in areas such as supplementary feeding, nutritional surveillance, micronutrient supplementation, HIV, nutrition and knowledge management. Since 2008, the national school feeding programme (NSFP) is under the responsibility of the Government of El Salvador through a trust fund. WFP provides procurement, logistics and other capacity-development services to the NSFP and contributes towards the achievement of universal primary education in line with MDG2. Through the Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP helps to link local agricultural productive capacities and procurement activities under its emergency response, nutrition and school meals related activities.

El Salvador

WFP in El Salvador also engages in emergency preparedness activities with its national counterparts, including the development of emergency response protocols and emergency needs assessment procedures and tools, as well as the establishment of a contingency stock in preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,106,479		
Total							3,106,479		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0	0
Total	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the El Salvador component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in El Salvador is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in the country.

In response to this situation of vulnerability, this PRRO assists in meeting the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur. This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General-food-distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on emergency food security assessments (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic and nutritional status as well as impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside the GFD activities.

Food-for assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early-recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	46,075	41,425	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	46,075	41,425	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,375	2,000	4,375
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,375	2,000	4,375

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

El Salvador

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	200
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	150
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	60
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	40
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	12
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	120
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	100
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	50
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	50
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	2,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I GA)	participant	2,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	30
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	60
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	60

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Guatemala

Country Background

Guatemala has a population of 14.4 million people and is ranked 116 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. While the gross national income per capita is US\$2,740 Guatemala is among the highest countries in the world in terms of unequal income distribution.

The chronic undernutrition rate for children under 5 is 50 percent, the highest in the region and the fourth highest in the world. Chronic undernutrition in indigenous areas reaches up to 70 percent. The March 2011 “Emergency Food Security Assessment” (EFSA) identified 80,200 families as being severely food insecure and 255,800 families at risk of falling into severe food insecurity in five of the country's 14 livelihood zones and the department of Santa Rosa. The Mesoamerican Food Security Warning System predicts food and nutritional security will continue to deteriorate due to seasonal low demand for labour, continuation of food price increases, and a decrease in the availability of maize in the market.



Fifty-one percent of the population lives in poverty, and 15 percent in extreme poverty. The most vulnerable groups are indigenous women, girls and boys living in the highlands and the "dry corridor" - a semi-arid zone with continuous periods of droughts, degraded soils and low agricultural yields. Illiteracy is 31 percent in women and reaches up to 59 percent among indigenous women.

Guatemala is also prone to recurrent disasters. The global economic crisis has reduced the influx of remittances, exports, foreign investment, tourism revenues, as well as access to credit, increasing the Government's budget deficit and unemployment and the affecting the overall economic situation. Due to these events, the continuously high food prices and crop failures, the Government of Guatemala declared a “National Nutritional Risk” on 14 April 2011 which refers to a situation that requires preventive action in order to avoid the further deterioration of the nutritional status into an emergency situation. The Government responded by approving the “*Plan Emergente 2011* (Emergent Plan)” composed of four actions: i) determine food availability in each province; ii) send food to the most needed areas; iii) promote nutrition recuperation; and iv) monitoring its evolution.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guatemala

WFP in Guatemala focuses on improving the nutritional status of mothers and children under 5, reducing food insecurity and improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups through increased agricultural productivity and enhanced marketing practices for farmers. This activity supports the “National Strategy to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition”. WFP contributes to MDG1 through the Central America PRRO of which a component is implemented in Guatemala. This PRRO responds effectively to the many small and medium-sized emergencies in the country and provides emergency assistance to vulnerable families affected by natural disasters and shocks. The country programme (CP) aims to reduce chronic undernutrition, improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers, support Purchase for Progress

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(P4P) activities, and strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions to improve food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable people in areas with the highest chronic undernutrition rates. The CP contributes to MDGs 1 through 7.

A P4P trust fund (2009–2013) supported by an international private donor, connects smallholder farmers to maize and bean markets through technical assistance, improved quality, access to credit and inputs, and development of organizational and leadership capacities. P4P provides assistance to smallholder farmers through training, capacity development and improved information systems.

Additionally, WFP is participating in a MDG-Fund joint programme with UNICEF, UNFPA, Pan American Health Organization and FAO to improve the situation of children, food security and nutrition in Totonicapan province. WFP is responsible for the development of plans at the municipal level and advocacy with community actors to develop productive activities to reduce stunting and food insecurity. In addition, WFP facilitates the development of a mother-to-mother support net to improve infant and young child feeding practices.

WFP is also preparing a project on climate change and disaster risk reduction to benefit families living in the dry corridor and who are food insecure. Acute malnutrition of children under 5 living in the dry corridor significantly increases during every lean season from May–September. The project aims to cover the drought areas classified as very high and extremely high, and to work with the indigenous population of the area. Technical approaches integrate watershed management techniques in micro-basins or concentrated areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,123,540		
Development Operation							12,472,220		
Total							16,595,760		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0	
DEV	7,630	1,024	464	1,784	0	10,902	526,954	0	
Total	10,518	1,457	679	2,146	31	14,831	526,954	0	

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the Guatemala component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Guatemala is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, volcanic eruptions, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in the country.

In response to this situation of vulnerability, this PRRO contributes to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur through relief and recovery components.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status of beneficiaries and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventative measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions support WFP Strategic Objective 1.

The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General food distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on emergency food security assessment (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic and nutritional status, and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside the GFD activities.

Food-for-assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early-recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food 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
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	43,750	43,750	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	48,125	39,375	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,750	2,625	4,375
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,750	2,625	4,375
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided		day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	6
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	6
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	6
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	150
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields		farmer	5
Number of new nurseries established		nursery	267
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		training session	6

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guatemala CP 200031: "Country Programme - Guatemala (2010–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash commitment: 21,160 mt/US\$526,954

The objective of this CP is to reduce the chronic undernutrition and food insecurity of the most vulnerable people in targeted areas. This CP supports government policies related to reducing undernutrition such as, the "Agricultural Policy", the "Promotion and Integral Development of Women Policy" and the "National Programme for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation", and is in line with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2010–2014) that prioritizes food security and chronic undernutrition. This CP recognizes that undernutrition may arise from immediate and underlying causes. Immediate causes can include inadequate dietary intake and disease while underlying causes include food access, inadequate maternal and child care practices, and poor water and sanitation. Through its four activities this CP seeks to:

- reduce chronic undernutrition among children under 3 through GFD activities;

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- improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers with FFA/FFT activities to increase their agricultural production;
- connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses to markets through P4P, increasing incomes and enhancing food security; and
- strengthen the capacities of government institutions to implement food-based assistance programmes, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, improve the nutrition of people living with HIV and enhance emergency preparedness and response.

The CP will continue to build on partnerships with the Government, local institutions, other United Nations agencies and cooperating partners.

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 1: "Reduce Chronic Undernutrition"

Duration: 01 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 8,200 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides access to fortified blended food, Vitacereal, to children 6–36 months of age and pregnant and lactating women that attend health posts and community centres in rural areas. As a condition for receiving Vitacereal, beneficiaries must participate in nutrition, health and hygiene trainings. This will be supported with a behaviour change communication strategy - training mothers as counsellors to facilitate mother-to-mother support clubs, and through home visits in their communities.

The Ministry of Health, through its institutional services and non-governmental organizations working in the extended coverage programme, is responsible for growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance. WFP, working with five United Nations agencies in a joint programme, provides technical and logistics assistance to government institutions responsible for social programmes to address the reduction of chronic undernutrition. WFP is also exploring the feasibility of delivering fortified blended food through the commercial sector in selected areas where the government programme is operational. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the outcomes of this activity are:

- improved nutritional status of targeted women and children;
- increased adoption of appropriate health care, nutrition and hygiene practices;
- increased use of basic health services;
- operational distribution systems; and
- behaviour change communication strategy in operation.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	28,814	16,741	45,555
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	11,390	34,165	45,555

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		380
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		6
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		34

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 2: "Improve Livelihoods of Subsistence Farmers"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 12,960 mt

Through this activity, WFP seeks to complement the Government's efforts by improving the livelihoods of subsistence farmer households by promoting sustainable livelihoods through FFA and FFT modalities. The targeting criteria for participants is as follows: households with less than one hectare of arable land, few natural assets, no irrigation, limited literacy levels, little knowledge of best agricultural practices, restricted or no access to physical or financial capital, and poor production of staple grains.

At the early stage of the activity, the implementation strategy envisages FFT to strengthen community organization, focusing on community needs and a gender-friendly work plan, including schedules compatible to women's needs and the promotion of child care. Food-for-assets activities will build on opportunities for improved agricultural techniques in the production of staple grains, home gardens, tree nurseries and forestry, the prevention of degradation of natural resources, terraces, small irrigation projects, organic fertilizer, and climate change adaptation activities. The Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities, FAO and local NGOs will provide technical assistance and farmers will provide agricultural tools, such as pickaxes to work the productive systems (maize fields and gardens/households), and to work the land with soil and water management strategies through FFA activities. The food basket for this component includes maize, vegetable oil, pulses and super cereal. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, the outcomes of this activity are:

- increased agricultural production; enhanced subsistence farmers' household resilience of climate change adaptation;
- production of staple food (maize and beans) available for own consumption; and
- support households with rations through FFA and FFT activities.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	5,000
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	6

Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 3: "Purchase for Progress"

Duration: 01 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$2,899,700

Through this activity, WFP works to improve the quantity and quality of maize and beans produced by smallholder/low-income farmers, reducing post harvest losses and selling surpluses to the market thus improving farmers' income. This activity is implemented in partnership with government ministries, national institutes, IFAD and FAO.

Project activities include the establishment of demonstration plots and technical assistance throughout the crop cycle, training and workshops on organizational capacity, post-harvest management, basic management, finance, credit, accounting, marketing, market information, development of business plans and alliances to establish secure buyer contracts as well as sessions on self-esteem and gender sensitivity. The promotion of gender equality emphasizes the role of women in decision-making positions, gender-friendly planning of events and building on attitudes toward eradication of discrimination and violence. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project's outcomes are:

- to connect women and men smallholder/low-income farmers with markets, allowing them to invest in technology and practices that will increase maize and bean production thereby improving their food security and increasing income;
- increase women's participation in small farmer's organizations; and
- increase marketing opportunities at the national level for small farmers' organizations.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	23
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	4,841
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	25
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	1,000

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Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 4: "Enhance the Capacities of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total cash commitment: US\$999,915

Through this activity WFP works with partners to enhance national capacities on gender, school meals, emergency preparedness and response, micronutrients and HIV. The "Joint Programme on Gender" enables WFP to contribute to the implementation of the national policy on gender and to the enhancement of the capacities of government institutions. The main partners of the government programme are the Presidential Secretariat for Women and the Office of the Advocate for Indigenous Women.

WFP also works at strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities by providing technical assistance to *Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres* (The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction), the Ministry of Agriculture, and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, in the area of risk management to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. WFP works with other United Nations agencies and several NGOs in carrying out this activity. WFP also continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education primarily on improving the quality and efficiency of the national school meals programme by implementing UNESCO–UNICEF's concept of the essential package and by improving the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

WFP's work to reduce chronic undernutrition has to be accompanied by advocacy and technical support of interventions aimed at reducing hidden hunger. WFP also works with the Government to implement its national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly by contributing to the up-scaling of the Ministry of Health's "Micronutrient Programme" through which children under 5 receive micronutrient powders. Supporting WFP Strategic Objective 5, this activity's expected outcomes are:

- enhanced capacities of government institutions in the design, management and implementation of policies and programmes related to reducing chronic undernutrition;
- the provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net programmes;
- enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and
- early warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems, in place, in targeted communities, with WFP capacity-development support.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	100
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	30

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Guatemala DEV 200348: "Building Capacities to Adapt and Overcome the Global Climate Change and Improve Food and Nutritional Security in the Degraded Areas in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 26,880 mt

The project aims to support disadvantaged farmers living in the dry corridor of Guatemala to develop their capacities to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, while improving their food security. The dry corridor affects eight of the 22 departments of Guatemala equivalent to 10 percent of the national territory. In coordination with government institutions, the project follows the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources policy in reducing the effects of extreme climate change and strengthening the capacity of the population in adapting to climate change. It also aims to achieve MDG7 and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. The project aims at benefiting families and individuals and has four components:

- strengthen the capacity in recovering natural resources and water availability;
- food production and diversification for household consumption and income generation;
- improving skills in management and conservation of soil and water for sustainable agriculture; and
- strengthen the ownership of appropriate management and conservation of natural resources by training local populations.

The project will also bring a high level of recognition and appreciation to women for their role in community development. The participants will learn how to best adapt to and mitigate climate change and its negative impacts. They will engage in new agricultural technologies that will increase crop yields. In turn, the surplus crops from their fields or kitchen gardens will become an income generating item. The five-year project will be implemented by WFP and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources starting in 2012.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	50,300	49,700	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,000	5,000	10,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,000	5,000	10,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	300
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	4,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	1,120
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	400
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	4,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	20,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Haiti

Country Background

Haiti is ranked 145 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Humanitarian Development Index. It is the poorest country in the western hemisphere with 55 percent of its population living below the poverty line, on less than US\$1.25 a day. More than 70 percent have no access to health care and only 50 percent to potable water. Between 3 and 6 percent of children under 5 suffer from global acute malnutrition and 18 to 32 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. In addition, 61 percent of children 6–59 months and 46 percent of women 15–49 years of age suffer from anaemia.



On 12 January 2010, an earthquake struck the capital Port-au-Prince, as well as the towns of Leogane and Jacmel. The catastrophe left an estimated 230,000 people dead and 2.3 million displaced. Over 600,000 people are still homeless and living in tented camps in Port-au-Prince. The earthquake destroyed infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and houses. The already poor road network was severely damaged, hampering access to markets, health and education services. Government institutions suffered enormous human and capital losses.

Situated in a corridor of major tropical storms and hurricanes with a topography made up of steep and deforested hillsides and flood-prone areas, Haiti is particularly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. The earthquake, extreme weather events and the steep rise in food and fuel prices has forced already vulnerable populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms which increase food insecurity and malnutrition. Based on the August 2010 “Emergency Food Security Assessment”, out of a population of 10 million people, an estimated 2.5 to 3.3 million people are food insecure. As the country works to recover from the earthquake, natural disasters including hurricanes, combined with the recent cholera outbreak continue to pose severe threats to the country.

Haiti is a fragile state historically affected by high insecurity and political instability. A peacemaking mission, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, has been deployed since 2004 and WFP activities are a key component of the integrated mission's efforts at stabilizing the country. High food prices in 2008 led to violent clashes and the ousting of the then Prime Minister. Confronted once again with high prices, compounded with the impact of the 2010 earthquake, and a protracted political vacuum, WFP action in 2012 builds on lessons learned from 2008 onwards to help maintain stability by strengthening food security.

Despite progress towards stabilized and sustained economic development since 2004, employment remains a major issue. Social protection programmes are key interventions for addressing vulnerability. In March 2010, the Government approved the “Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti” to focus on disaster preparedness, watershed management, improved agricultural production, implementation of labour-intensive activities, school meals and the creation of social protection networks. The United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (UNISF) supports these priorities to help Haiti achieve stability and reconstruction.

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Objectives of WFP Assistance in Haiti

WFP's activities in Haiti focus on strengthening the country's ability to prepare for, assess, and respond to food insecurity caused by natural disasters and other shocks through social safety nets and productive safety net programmes. They also support countrywide emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP invests in nutrition, school-based social protection measures, provides cash and food-based support to vulnerable groups, and emergency food assistance. At the same time, WFP works with the Government to build the necessary local capacity and reinforce local ownership within a number of social protection programmes. WFP's assistance in Haiti supports the recovery efforts in the framework of the Government's action plan and of UNISF.

WFP implements its social safety-net activities through a PRRO, absorbing the recovery components of the post-earthquake EMOP, and a development project that focuses on school meals in the areas not directly affected by the earthquake. WFP will continue to assist the Government in promoting a sustainable school meals project, with WFP's local purchases linking school meals to local agricultural production and processed commodities. Moreover, a two-year special operation seeks to increase the country's storage capacity and allow swift post-disaster response. WFP is also supporting local agricultural production and processed commodities. Through a trust fund, WFP is procuring milk for children during three school years from 2010 through to 2013, carrying out procurement functions on behalf of the Government and supervising the process.

WFP operations in Haiti address MDGs 1 through 5 and MDG8. By providing life saving emergency food rations in the immediate aftermath of a disaster WFP will achieve MDG1. WFP will address MDG2 by providing meals to school-aged children under the school meals programme, and MDG3 will be achieved by promoting gender equality and empowering women. The provision of nutritional supplements to children 6–59 months, and pregnant and lactating women will address MDG 4 and 5 respectively. MDG8 will be addressed by developing a global partnership for development.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							107,435,476		
Development Operation							23,450,057		
Special Operation							6,953,575		
Total							137,839,108		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	40,317	9,339	4,529	6,256	1,452	61,893	15,181,858		0
DEV	11,057	2,765	922	0	507	15,251	0		986,070
Total	51,374	12,104	5,451	6,256	1,959	77,144	15,181,858		986,070

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(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Haiti PRRO 108440: "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash commitment: 143,956 mt/US\$32,611,968

The PRRO supports Haiti's sustained recovery from recurrent shocks, including the 2008 series of hurricanes and tropical storms, and the devastating earthquake in January 2010. With this operation, WFP supports and strengthens communities' resiliency to shocks through disaster preparedness activities designed to enhance the local capacity to address food insecurity. WFP supports the development of social protection programmes and universal access to primary education through school meals, cash for assets (CFA), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition activities. In addition, WFP will work with key partners to increase the local production of basic commodities and fortified complementary foods. Through the development and reinforcement of humanitarian warehousing, transport and the humanitarian response fleet, WFP continues to build capacity in emergency response. This operation addresses all of WFP Strategic Objectives, but with a primary of focus on Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

For the 2011–2012 school year, in conjunction with the Government's "Universal Access to Primary Education" plan, WFP will provide food assistance to schools and will continue to assist the Government in promoting sustainable school meals with WFP's local purchases, linking school meals to local agricultural production. School meals beneficiaries will receive a food basket of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Moreover, WFP plans to support reconstruction and local income levels through CFA and FFA activities centred on restoring livelihoods through labour-intensive activities. These activities focus on building infrastructure, watershed management, debris removal and infrastructure repair in urban areas. The food basket for these activities is composed of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

WFP employs an integrated approach to nutrition through the provision of an essential nutrition package in health centres at the community level, while supporting the creation of a national policy framework and advocating for nutrition objectives in social-protection programmes. Nutrition interventions ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive adequate micronutrient support through fortified food and supplements. Pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLHIV) receive super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Children under 5 receive plumpy'sup and the family of HIV clients will receive rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

General food distribution will be implemented in case of sudden natural disasters, such as hurricanes or tropical storms, which are very frequent in Haiti. During the hurricane season

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WFP will preposition stocks of high-energy biscuits, rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to provide assistance to those directly affected in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

The main outcomes of WFP's assistance are:

- the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations are met in a timely manner;
- enhanced community and household resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, and livelihoods are built and restored; and
- progress made towards nationally-owned hunger solutions for social protection, risk reduction and resilience building initiatives through capacity-development activities with related government agencies.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	1,040,929	943,071	1,984,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	265,362	251,638	517,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	48,500	178,200	226,700
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	24,000	36,000	60,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	308,423	306,578	615,001
Number of children given take-home rations	77,106	76,644	153,750
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	77,106	76,644	153,750
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	40,810	36,190	77,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	136,498	125,998	262,496

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,469
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	17,579,804
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
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	120
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	369
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	515,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	1,011
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	1
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,853
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Haiti DEV 200150: "Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 45,753 mt/US\$986,070

This development project supports the Haitian Government's long term policy to ensure basic education for all children. Implemented in the five departments not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake (Artibonite, Centre, Nord, Nord-Est et Nord-Ouest) this project aims at keeping children in school at the primary education level and to improve their educational and nutritional status. WFP's food basket consisting of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder is designed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia. In addition, the project will include an important component of national capacity development with four complementary themes:

- assistance in formulating national policies on school feeding and local purchase;
- contribution to the establishment of a legal and institutional framework linking the "National School Feeding Program" (PNCS) and the Ministry of Education;
- support for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system of PNCS and its partners; and
- contribution to the expansion of opportunities to supply locally-produced food in schools.

This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and is in line with the "National Plan for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti", "*Vers la Refondation du Système Éducatif Haïtien Plan Opérationnel 2010-2015* (Operational Plan for the Re-Establishment of the

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Educational System)” and the “National Investment Plan” from the Ministry of Agriculture. It is also part of the new UNISF, with reference to the strategic objective on social and economic reconstruction.

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	265,000	220,000	485,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	265,000	220,000	485,000
Number of children given take-home rations	265,000	220,000	485,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	265,000	220,000	485,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	1,011	
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	1	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,750	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	12	

(d) Special Operations

Haiti SO 200349: "Logistics Capacity Building and Construction of Permanent Warehouses in Support of the Humanitarian Community"

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

Total project commitment: US\$11,347,623

The main operational objective of this special operation is to increase the storage capacity in Haiti in order to ensure that WFP and the humanitarian community can respond effectively to emergencies, and that regular safety-net activities are supported by the unimpeded supply of food and non-food relief items. Stocks positioned in strategic locations will allow for a rapid, flexible response. The warehouse network will be one of the most important contingency preparedness assets available to the humanitarian community for disaster preparedness and at the same time will contribute to the long-term development of the country by supporting important social safety-net programs. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Safe, secure, weather resistant and earthquake proof warehousing facilities will be constructed in six strategic locations across the country: Cap Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel, Les Cayes, Hinche and Petit-Goave. The warehouse network will provide sufficient warehousing capacity for the humanitarian community for contingency assets to respond to sudden natural disasters under the cluster approach as well as provide storage space for WFP programmes such as school meals, nutrition, and FFA and CFA.

The network will also indirectly contribute to national capacity development by building critical warehousing capacity as the long-term goal is to hand over humanitarian storage

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facilities to the Government of Haiti. The warehouses may also be used to store food for Haiti's national school meals programme and to support the development of local purchase initiatives. The creation of the warehouse network will allow WFP to consolidate warehouse facilities used to store both food and non-food items for WFP logistics, logistics cluster and partners in sub-offices in one centralized warehouse location in each region, thus reducing overall costs. In addition, WFP is looking into the possibility of building the warehouses on land donated by the Haitian Government.

An outcome of building the warehouse network will be the knowledge sharing of good practices in construction. The project aims to make the latest cyclone and earthquake proof construction techniques public through a working group composed of engineering students from various universities in Haiti, Haitian construction companies and the WFP engineering team. Furthermore, this operation will provide employment opportunities to Haitian workers.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Logs)		
Total storage space made available (m3)	m3	60,000
Total storage space made available (mt)	mt	35,000

Honduras

Country Background

Honduras has a population of eight million people and is ranked 106 of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to ongoing droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the "dry corridor". Indeed, FAO estimates that 1.5 million Hondurans are malnourished. According to the 2005 "National Survey of Living Conditions", chronic malnutrition affects 27 percent of children under 5. The stunting rate is 25 percent overall while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in rural areas is 34 percent, three times greater than what is observed in urban areas. In June 2010, 9 percent of children under 5 were affected by acute malnutrition in the southern region.



There is considerable inequity in the education sector; the illiteracy rate is 27 percent in rural areas and 10 percent in urban areas; the wealthiest quintile's literacy rate is seven times greater than that of the poorest quintile. Current estimates indicate that more than 300,000 children do not attend school, and most live in suburban marginal areas. The drop-out rate is attributed to poverty as families cannot afford to buy school supplies, clothing or shoes. The HIV epidemic is a serious and growing threat for the country. According to 2010 data from the Ministry of Health, it is estimated that 0.70 percent of the population lives with HIV.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Honduras

Through the regional PRRO, WFP Honduras provides emergency assistance to vulnerable families affected by natural disasters and shocks. WFP also implements a country programme (CP) which was developed in consultation with the Government. The CP is aligned with national development plans, the recent food security and nutrition strategy, and the Bonus 10,000 cash transfer social safety net programme which targets the most vulnerable population. The CP was designed to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, and to improve human development factors including health, nutrition and education.

WFP and the Government of Honduras have established trust funds to support the food-based programmes; the largest trust fund aims at increasing coverage to the National School Feeding Programme. WFP focuses on the most food-insecure areas, allowing the Government to expand the school meals programme in other parts of the country to cover 86 percent of primary schools. It is the largest safety-net programme in Honduras thus, WFP resources have contributed to leveraging contributions from the Government and the private sector. Transport related costs for this project are also managed through trust funds established to support and manage the logistic activities for each CP component.

In addition, WFP is working to link smallholder farmer organizations to markets through the Purchase for Progress initiative (P4P). P4P offers market opportunities to smallholder farmer organizations by purchasing maize and beans which will be used to supply the National School Feeding Programme managed by WFP and funded by the Government of Honduras.

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In Honduras, WFP activities contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Both the PRRO and CP work to eradicate poverty and hunger to achieve MDG1. The CP works to achieve universal primary education through the Government's school feeding programme to address MDG2. WFP will address MDG4 with activities that help to reduce child mortality by reducing chronic undernutrition rates and anaemia among children under 5. The CP addresses MDG5 by providing support to improve maternal health through interventions aimed at reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age. The CP supports activities that address HIV, malaria and other diseases through assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) in support of MDG6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,660,952	
Development Operation							5,209,289	
Total							8,870,241	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
DEV	2,763	780	293	1,165	26	5,026	224,426	0
Total	5,651	1,213	508	1,527	57	8,955	224,426	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 7,857 mt (for the Honduras component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Honduras is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security in this country. In response, this PRRO contributes to meeting the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutrition status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur. This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery.

The relief component will provide immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket

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supplementary feeding for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

The recovery component, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) interventions. Cash-for-assets interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General-food-distribution beneficiaries will be determined based on the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) results. Selection criteria will consider the socio-economic, nutritional status and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lost their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding will benefit children under 2, alongside GFD activities.

Food-for-assets and/or FFT beneficiaries of early recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, in consideration of the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; high number of vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	48,529	38,971	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	48,529	38,971	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	250	250	500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,757	1,618	4,375

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080	
Number of days rations were provided	day	30	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	15	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3	
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	140	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	200	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	30	
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20	
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	10,000	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	500	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Honduras CP 200240: "Country Programme - Honduras (2012–2016)"

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

Total project/cash commitment: 27,134 mt/US\$224,426

An evaluation of the 2008–2011 CP recommended improvements such as enhancing the effectiveness of interventions targeting children during the critical “1,000-day window of opportunity” in support of “1,000 Days Movement”, and greater attention to capacity development with a view to the gradual hand-over of the joint school feeding programme.

Government support for school feeding has increased since 2004 to include more primary schoolchildren; WFP assists the Government by providing assistance to a portion of these children. The government-funded school feeding programme is administered through a trust fund and WFP provides technical support for procurement and logistics. This CP will target the most vulnerable populations in the southern and western regions, which are the poorest and most food-insecure. The CP’s objectives are to:

- enhance children's opportunities to complete primary education;
- prevent and reduce undernutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy; and
- build communities' resilience to climate-related disasters through diversification of livelihoods.

There are three components: i) school feeding; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; and iii) agro-forestry and watershed management for the adaptation to climate-related shocks. The CP will develop capacities among government counterparts to enable an eventual hand-over, particularly of the school feeding programme. The CP is also aligned with interventions

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on food security, nutrition, education, HIV and climate change in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012–2016 and supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 12,030 mt

School feeding will support the Government in increasing access to pre-school and primary education for children and improving the health of primary schoolchildren. The schools will be in areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity, low enrolment and attendance rates, and high drop-out rates. Children will receive a daily cooked meal throughout the school year in 2,190 schools. WFP's school feeding will focus on children in the dry corridor, complementing the Government's school feeding programme in most other parts of the country.

School feeding is aligned with WFP's 2009 "School Feeding Policy" and the 2008 "National Education Sector Policy". Complementary school-based activities with UNICEF support an Essential Package of improvements to school buildings, water and sanitation, and de-worming. WFP will measure progress according to its Eight Quality Standards. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Social Development is expected to contribute significant financial resources enhancing the sustainability of the national school feeding programme, a key part of the ownership and eventual hand-over process. Capacity development will be increased and linked with institutional and decentralization plans under the "National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2010–2022" (ENSAN). This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and it aims to accomplish the following outcomes:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- reduced gender gap between boys and girls in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools; and
- enhanced government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme.

The food basket consists of super cereal, vegetable oil, maize, rice, and beans.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	57,723	55,460	113,183
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	57,723	55,460	113,183

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

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Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	boy	57,723
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl	55,460
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	219
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	219
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	teacher	6,570
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	4,380
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,190
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food stor	219
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	40
Trainings: Number of counterpart (non-government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	15

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 9,728 mt

This activity of the CP aims to ensure proper nutrition among children under 5, particularly in the “1,000-day window of opportunity”, and PLW. WFP will also support food-insecure children and adults affected by HIV and their households to improve survival rates and adherence to treatment. In accordance with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, five activities will be carried out.

Through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months of age in selected food-insecure areas, the project will work towards preventing stunting. The project will also undertake the treatment of underweight children by providing supplementary food for undernourished children 24–59 months of age on the basis of a weight-for-age indicator. Pregnant and lactating women will be treated for malnutrition based on mid-upper arm circumference by providing supplementary food for six months after delivery.

Safety-nets for the families of malnourished children and PLW will also be provided. In the lean season from April–July, the most food-insecure families reduce food consumption by 60 percent, therefore severely food-insecure families with undernourished children or PLW will receive a family ration to ensure nutritional recovery, minimize the sharing of individual rations and encourage attendance at nutrition centres.

Food-insecure or nutrition-insecure anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and their households in selected areas on the basis of nutritional assessments will also be targeted. ART clients will receive a family ration for six months and nutrition counselling that includes

Honduras

advice on becoming self-reliant. Rations will be delivered by health centre staff through HIV self-support groups; WFP has been collaborating with the Rand Corporation and the United States' National Institutes of Health on research into the impact of nutrition counselling and food support on ART adherence; the HIV intervention, which is in line with government protocols for ART, will build on lessons learned from this project.

This activity will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health at the departmental and municipal levels, NGOs and United Nations agencies working under the Food Security and Nutrition Coalition for early warning and nutritional surveillance. Capacity development in line with ENSAN will be carried out with the Ministry of Health, particularly measurement of the nutritional status and dissemination of good practices for nutrition interventions. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, super cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	22,229	17,851	40,080
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	800	6,549	7,349
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,694	1,641	3,335

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	3,335
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	child	5,043
Number of children under-5 who received deworming tablets	child	1,506
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	8,830
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	60
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactatin	400
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	400
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	5
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	200

Honduras CP 200240, Activity 3: "Agro-Forestry and Watershed Management for Adaptation to Climate-Related Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 5,376 mt

This activity under the CP, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, focuses on: i) protecting the environment in vulnerable areas and reducing the environmental impact on communities; and ii) diversifying the livelihoods of vulnerable households through tree plantations and conservation. It will be implemented in 45 municipalities in the dry corridor provinces with

Honduras

the highest prevalence of food insecurity linked to droughts and floods.

Food-for-assets activities will include protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. They will take place mainly during the lean season. The FFA component was designed in accordance with the Government's "Bonus 10,000 safety net" and ENSAN; it will support the Government's work on enhancing food security through environmental protection schemes and increased food production. A capacity-development plan will be developed with government counterparts to facilitate its eventual hand-over. Activities under this component are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

The modalities of the "Bonus 10,000" programme will be applied; however, beneficiaries will receive food instead of cash because they live in areas where little grain is available during the lean season. WFP will work with the Government to determine the appropriate type of transfer. Participants will be selected in consultation with the Government and selection will use various food security criteria such as reliance on subsistence farming, risk of crop failure, households headed by women, land access and quality, and area farmed. The results will be monitored to inform future programming options.

This activity will be complemented by partners such as the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere and Oxfam. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, super cereal and vegetable oil.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	7,100	5,700	12,800
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,585	975	2,560

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	600
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	1,280
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	50

Nicaragua

Country Background

Nicaragua is a low income food-deficit country ranked 115 out of 169 on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Nicaragua's gross national income per capita is US\$1,080 while the GDP growth rate has contracted over the past several years. With Nicaragua's main export market linked to the United States, the 2009 recession has further impeded the country's economic growth. Food consumption patterns in Nicaragua have changed due to economic constraints. Nicaraguan families have reduced their meat and dairy consumption, invested less on health and education and in some cases removed their children from school.



Nicaragua's population is predominantly rural, 21 percent of the population are malnourished; 16 percent live on less than US\$1 a day and 42 percent on less than US\$2 a day. The national survey on demographic and health from 2006–2007 states 22 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition; 28 to 38 percent suffer from stunting in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) representing 12 percent of the total population under 5. Children 8 years of age and above work on farms during harvest, which coincides with the final two months of the academic year, and negatively impacts their ability to advance their education.

The country is characterized by recurrent natural disasters; droughts, hurricanes and floods further aggravating food security among the most vulnerable groups. Nicaragua is also prone to earthquakes. The nation's capital is crisscrossed by 18 seismic faults; 25 percent of the infrastructure is considered vulnerable. It is estimated that if an earthquake registering more than 6.9 on the Richter scale occurred in Managua, over 30,000 people would die, and some 120,000 would be injured, over 300,000 left homeless and more than 40,000 homes would be destroyed or severely damaged.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nicaragua

WFP assists the Government of Nicaragua to strengthen its main national programme "Zero Hunger" by supporting health, education and agricultural activities to food-insecure households. WFP assistance is implemented through a regional PRRO and a country programme (CP), which support food-insecure municipalities located in the rural north and in the RAAN. The CP seeks to break the inter-generational transfer of undernourishment and hunger among the population in this region.

The Central America regional PRRO addresses vulnerable and malnourished groups affected by recurrent natural disasters. WFP strengthens rural household capacities to build more sustainable livelihoods through mother-and-child health (MCH) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities. The CP supports MCH activities, access to education and enhances livelihoods to improve household food security and school meals activities. WFP also implements Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities reaching smallholder farmer's in 13 organizations. P4P's activities help to increase crop yields and improve product quality thus increasing smallholder farmers' revenue and income.

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WFP's activities contribute to MDGs 1 and 4 by providing food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, as well as vulnerable groups affected by natural disasters; MDGs 2 and 3 through school feeding to pre- and primary schoolchildren to support access to education; and MDGs 1 and 3 by improving livelihood skills enabling households to have a more sustainable income source in the future.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,055,185	
Development Operation							5,547,612	
Total							9,602,797	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	0
DEV	908	967	401	1,238	205	3,718	228,026	97,500
Total	3,796	1,400	616	1,600	236	7,647	228,026	97,500

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012

Total food commitment: 3,929 mt (for the Nicaragua component of the PRRO)

Food insecurity in Nicaragua is closely related to climate change, natural disasters and poverty; the country is predominately characterized by recurrent natural hazards. Given its geographical location, Nicaragua is prone to hurricanes and consequently more vulnerable to the rapid deterioration of food security among the most disadvantaged population. In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by *El Niño* phenomenon, as well as excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security situation in Nicaragua. In response, the PRRO seeks to attend to the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by these recurrent shocks in a timely manner, to protect livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of the nutrition status of vulnerable individuals, and speed up recovery before new crises occur.

This PRRO has two main components, relief and recovery. The relief component focuses on the immediate emergency response through a general food distribution (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children under 2 will also be used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. These interventions are in line with WFP Strategic

Nicaragua

Objective 1. The recovery component which is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, focuses on early recovery activities which will be implemented to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-assets (FFA) interventions. Cash interventions may be implemented depending on the circumstances and based on feasibility and market studies.

General food distribution beneficiaries will be based on emergency food security assessments (EFSA) results. The selection criteria will consider the socio-economic, nutritional status and impact of the disaster on food security. The most vulnerable people will likely include those displaced and in shelters, families who lose their homes, hosted and hosting families, and families with very limited access to food. The BSF will benefit children under 2, in parallel to the GFD activities. Food-for-assets beneficiaries of early recovery activities will also be selected based on EFSA results, considering the following criteria: shock-affected; high dependency rates; the number of highly vulnerable individuals in the family; single-parent heads of household; dependence on subsistence agriculture; crop production loss of more than 50 percent; no food reserves; and lost job opportunities. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	43,531	43,969	87,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	43,531	43,969	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,188	2,187	4,375

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

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	790
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	1
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	100
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	5

Nicaragua

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Nicaragua CP 105970: "Country Programme – Nicaragua (2008 – 2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 32,121 mt/US\$228,026/US\$97,500

This CP is WFP's vehicle to respond to chronic food insecurity and undernutrition among the most vulnerable groups. It is implemented through three main activities: MCH, school meals and FFA/FFT. The objective is to improve the nutritional status of women and children; support access to education for pre- and primary schoolchildren, and enhance livelihood activities to develop household food security. The CP operates in areas identified by the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) as the most food-insecure. Targeted beneficiaries include pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 of the poorest families, school children, and poor households.

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 1: "Support for Improving the Nutrition and Health of Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 3,875 mt

Through this MCH activity, WFP aims at meeting the nutritional-related health requirements of PLW and children under 3 in extremely food-insecure areas. Food assistance is part of the health-and-nutrition package which is composed of nutrition education, breastfeeding and micronutrients and is an incentive for PLW to regularly visit their rural health posts to undertake pre- and postnatal care. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. The expected outcomes for this activity are to improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children, and to improve health and nutritional practices among PLW. Food rations include super cereal and vegetable oil.

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	14,000	6,000	20,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	8,000	12,000	20,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/care	8,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	48
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4

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Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 2: "Support Access to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 23,417 mt

This school feeding programme aims at improving access to quality education for boys and girls and promoting class attendance. Through the provision of hot and nutritious meals served once a day, WFP supports pre- and primary schools in municipalities identified by VAM as extremely vulnerable to food insecurity and with high levels of non-enrolment. Food rations include cereals, pulses, dried skimmed milk, blended food and vegetable oil. The expected outcomes for this activity are to increase access to education and human capital development in targeted schools in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	87,500	87,500	175,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	87,500	87,500	175,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2012			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	505
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	70
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	2,100
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works		school	5
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed		kitchen/food stor	5
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed		latrine	5

Nicaragua CP 105970, Activity 3: "Enhance Livelihood Activities to Improve Household Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012

Total project commitment: 4,829 mt

Through FFA/FFT activities, WFP seeks to help poor households who are dependent on degraded natural resources for their food security by providing them with livelihood skills to enable them to find a more sustainable source of income. Food assistance enables small-scale farmers to reforest, conserve soil and water thus contributing to environmental protection. Food rations include maize, pulses and vegetable oil. This activity targets poor rural families extremely vulnerable to food insecurity and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2. Expected outcomes are to increase the ability to meet food needs within targeted households through asset creation and risk prevention at the community level.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2012*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2012	14,900	15,100	30,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,000	3,000	6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2012

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
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	500
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	50
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	5
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	5

(d) Special Operations

None

Peru

Country Background

During the last five years, Peru has been characterized by two outstanding features: a stable macro-economic growth of nearly 7 percent per year and a high degree of social exclusion. During the same period, poverty was reduced by only 2 percent per year, with inequality and social exclusion remaining high. Thirty-one percent of Peru's population of 10 million people live in poverty and 40 percent of this group in extreme poverty.



While food production has been steadily increasing, lack of access and inappropriate use of food remain major problems and prevent many Peruvians from achieving food and nutritional security. Forty-two percent of Peruvians do not receive the minimum required caloric intake and 18 percent of children under 5 are stunted. Food insecurity tends to be periodically aggravated by recurrent emergencies due to the effects of climate change. The larger proportions of the poor are indigenous at 41 percent in 2008 and are composed mainly of women and children. Their daily food consumption represents only 70 percent of the minimum nutritional requirements.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Peru

WFP's vision in Peru by the end of 2016 is to have contributed to the Government's efforts in (i) reducing vulnerability to chronic undernutrition amongst children under 5 from 18 to 14 percent; and (ii) reducing the prevalence of childhood anaemia amongst children under 3 from 50 percent to less than 25 percent.

WFP activities seek to improve the Peruvian state's management capacities for food and nutrition programmes by offering training to government staff and technical professionals who are decision-makers directly involved in the implementation of social programmes aimed at eliminating hunger, child undernutrition and anaemia.

Through a programme implemented jointly with FAO, the Pan-American Health Organization, UNICEF and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WFP also contributes to the sustainable socio-economic development of populations living in the Upper Andean areas and the most vulnerable populations from the Amazon Forest. WFP's primary responsibilities under this programme are South-South cooperation and strengthening institutional and human capacity development on food-security and nutritional issues.

WFP conducts advocacy activities in favour of the most vulnerable populations. It also promotes the transfer of knowledge from the different institutions to the national, regional and local governments. In 2010, a micronutrients powder (MNP) pilot project donated by WFP was introduced in three country regions through the Ministry of Health as a new product for anaemia treatment. In 2011, based on that successful experience, the Government decided to continue the distribution of MNP in 18 regions of the country with its own resources. This expansion has been possible due to information campaigns, training and the reproduction of technical educational material. The regional online platform "Nutrinet" has been an important tool to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and South-South

Peru

cooperation practices to strengthen national and regional efforts to eradicate child malnutrition in the region. It has been disseminated in Lima and in seven regions of the country. "Nutrinet" is also a tool for knowledge management in WFP's areas of expertise, such as nutritional and food security, usage of fortified food, micronutrients and vitamins within the national programmes of food assistance and emergency preparedness and response.

In Peru, WFP contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3 by providing MNP to vulnerable groups and advocating for food security and nutrition, supporting nutritional education to mothers of children under 3 years of age.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2012

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2012	
	Needs (US\$)
Development Operation	1,554,575
Total	1,554,575

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Peru DEV 200154: "Capacity Building for the Efficient Management of the Food and Nutritional Programmes"

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

Total project commitment: US\$8,000,000

Despite the Government's efforts, food and nutritional programmes are affected by the lack of properly trained human resources at the regional and local levels, the large geographical dispersion of the population in certain regions of the country and weak management of programmes at the local level limiting the effectiveness of the programmes. These challenges can lead to high levels of filtration (food is consumed by non-targeted beneficiaries) as well as under-coverage and over-coverage mainly due to inadequate targeting, the lack of monitoring and evaluation systems, inefficiencies in food supply systems and the timing for the delivery of food items, and the lack of training on nutritional issues.

In response, a non-food development project is being developed. The project's main purpose is to strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions that are responsible for managing food and nutritional programmes with the aim of reducing or eliminating aforementioned challenges. This development project aims to generate new operating mechanisms based on the continuous monitoring of the coverage of services and results.

Peru

The objectives of the project are: i) strengthen the capacity of institutions that implement interventions to reduce chronic child malnutrition and anaemia, in line with government targets, and ii) strengthen the level of communication between different sectors and intergovernmental coordination for implementing interventions aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition and anaemia.

WFP will support capacity-development activities for the proper management of food resources, directed at strengthening the “Comprehensive Nutritional Program”, which includes integral care for children under 3 and their mothers, as well as pre-school children (2–5 years of age) attending the “*Cuna Más*” child day care programme. The capacity-development activities for staff from governmental institutions that are involved in the implementation of these programmes are classified into three thematic areas, which were identified by the study “Food Reform Programmes”, carried out by the University of the Pacific. The three areas are: targeting, management and monitoring and evaluation.

In order to generate positive incentives for the introduction and implementation of improvements in project management this operation will be implemented following the results-based agreements schemes. These agreements establish commitments and goals for all those institutions that are involved to achieve the objectives and expected outcomes. The activities will also be implemented based on the results of a set of nutritional indicators.

Forecasted Output in 2012		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2012:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	2
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme design and planning	staff member	250
Trainings: Number of counterpart (government) staff members trained in programme implementation procedures and practices	staff member	500

(d) Special Operations

None