



**World Food Programme**

# 2013

## Projected 2013 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations



# Table of Contents

FOREWORD .....	i
OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN 2013 .....	iii
<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ASIA (ODB) .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i> .....	6
<i>BANGLADESH</i> .....	11
<i>BHUTAN</i> .....	20
<i>CAMBODIA</i> .....	23
<i>DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)</i> .....	29
<i>INDIA</i> .....	33
<i>INDONESIA</i> .....	36
<i>THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC</i> .....	41
<i>MYANMAR</i> .....	50
<i>NEPAL</i> .....	55
<i>PAKISTAN</i> .....	63
<i>PHILIPPINES</i> .....	69
<i>SRI LANKA</i> .....	73
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i> .....	79
<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (ODC) .....</b>	<b>85</b>
<i>ODC REGIONAL PROJECT</i> .....	91
<i>ALGERIA</i> .....	93
<i>ARMENIA</i> .....	96
<i>EGYPT</i> .....	99
<i>IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF</i> .....	106
<i>IRAQ</i> .....	109
<i>JORDAN</i> .....	113
<i>KYRGYZ REPUBLIC</i> .....	117
<i>LEBANON</i> .....	122
<i>MOROCCO</i> .....	124
<i>OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY</i> .....	127
<i>THE SUDAN</i> .....	132
<i>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</i> .....	137
<i>TAJKISTAN</i> .....	140
<i>TUNISIA</i> .....	146
<i>TURKEY</i> .....	150
<i>YEMEN</i> .....	152
<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR WEST AFRICA (ODD) .....</b>	<b>159</b>
<i>ODD REGIONAL PROJECT</i> .....	165
<i>BENIN</i> .....	167
<i>BURKINA FASO</i> .....	170
<i>CAMEROON</i> .....	181
<i>CAPE VERDE</i> .....	189
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i> .....	192
<i>CHAD</i> .....	198
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</i> .....	204
<i>THE GAMBIA</i> .....	209
<i>GHANA</i> .....	213
<i>GUINEA</i> .....	220
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i> .....	226
<i>LIBERIA</i> .....	231
<i>MALI</i> .....	242
<i>MAURITANIA</i> .....	251
<i>NIGER</i> .....	258
<i>SÃO TOMÉ &amp; PRÍNCIPE</i> .....	267
<i>SENEGAL</i> .....	271
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i> .....	280
<i>TOGO</i> .....	286

# Table of Contents

<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (ODJ)</b> .....	<b>289</b>
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF</i> .....	295
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (DRC)</i> .....	300
<i>LESOTHO</i> .....	308
<i>MADAGASCAR</i> .....	316
<i>MALAWI</i> .....	323
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i> .....	333
<i>NAMIBIA</i> .....	342
<i>SWAZILAND</i> .....	344
<i>TANZANIA, THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF</i> .....	348
<i>ZAMBIA</i> .....	356
<i>ZIMBABWE</i> .....	363
<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (ODN)</b> .....	<b>367</b>
<i>BURUNDI</i> .....	373
<i>DJIBOUTI</i> .....	382
<i>ETHIOPIA</i> .....	387
<i>KENYA</i> .....	402
<i>RWANDA</i> .....	412
<i>SOMALIA</i> .....	417
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF</i> .....	426
<i>UGANDA</i> .....	439
<b>REGIONAL BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ODP)</b> .....	<b>445</b>
<i>ODP REGIONAL PROJECTS</i> .....	452
<i>BOLIVIA, PLURINATIONAL STATE OF</i> .....	457
<i>COLOMBIA</i> .....	463
<i>CUBA</i> .....	467
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i> .....	470
<i>ECUADOR</i> .....	472
<i>EL SALVADOR</i> .....	476
<i>GUATEMALA</i> .....	481
<i>HAITI</i> .....	491
<i>HONDURAS</i> .....	500
<i>NICARAGUA</i> .....	509
<i>PERU</i> .....	518
<b>ANNEX</b> .....	<b>521</b>
<i>ACRONYMS</i> .....	523
<i>WFP STRATEGIC PLAN 2008–2013</i> .....	524
<i>UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS</i> .....	525
<i>PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS</i> .....	526
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i> .....	528

# Foreword

The “Projected 2013 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document provides details on WFP’s projected needs in 2013, broken down by region and country.

At the regional level, narratives detailing expected operational trends, major opportunities and challenges and new initiatives are provided.

At the country level, the objectives of WFP operations and how they support the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are described. Projected beneficiary requirements for 2013 in terms of needs in United States (US) dollars, metric tons (mt) as well as the values in US dollars for cash and voucher activities and capacity augmentation are provided based on approved project documents and expected requirements.

All the figures in this “Projected 2013 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations” document are in line with the WFP Management Plan (2013–2015), based on an analysis of the beneficiary requirements and project objectives built from the ground-level up by WFP staff at the country, regional and headquarters levels.



# Overview of Operations in 2013

In 2013, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 74.5 million people valued at US\$5.5 billion. These plans are based on current needs projections and are subject to change depending on unforeseen events and evolving situations in assisted countries.

<b>PROJECTED 2013 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME OF WORK<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Programme Category</b>	<b>Planned Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (mt)</b>	<b>Beneficiary Needs (US\$)<sup>2</sup></b>
EMOP	14,865,989	973,463	1,450,986,727
PRRO	38,426,309	2,395,265	2,919,201,642
DEV	21,258,287	723,023	888,401,440
SO	N/A	N/A	274,691,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,550,585</b>	<b>4,091,751</b>	<b>5,533,281,636</b>

## Evolving Operational Requirements

WFP plans to implement 12 emergency operations (EMOPs), 51 protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), 65 development programmes and 19 special operations in the upcoming year<sup>3</sup>. Actual requirements will be refined following current and upcoming needs assessment missions as well as any new crises emerging in 2013. Thus, the eventual WFP global beneficiary numbers and requirements will reflect actual circumstances over the course of 2013 and be reported on in detail in the 2014 Standard Project Reports (SPR) exercise.

Updated information on WFP's operations and their requirements can be found through:

- WFP's website ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)), including the monthly Operations and Resourcing Update and country pages;
- donor consultations, including ad hoc meetings in response to sudden crises, and donor visits to recipient countries; and
- the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process, as well as flash appeals.

## Operational Requirements for 2013

WFP has planned operations in 76 countries worldwide, delivering assistance to those affected by hunger and undernutrition caused by conflict, natural disasters, economic shock, debilitating poverty and food insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> Needs are based on WFP's Management Plan (2013–2015) as presented at the November 2012 WFP Executive Board as well as updates to projects in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Niger, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and the occupied Palestinian territories.

<sup>2</sup> These needs include indirect support costs (ISC).

<sup>3</sup> Information as of mid-September 2012.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

As per the WFP Management Plan (2013–2015), 34 percent of the total estimated requirements, in terms of US dollar values, will be concentrated in East and Central Africa, 25 percent in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 14 percent in West Africa and 14 percent in Asia. The remaining 11 percent of projected requirements are in Southern Africa and 2 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Planned beneficiaries include:

- 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 3.4 million refugees and 841,527 returnees;
- 16.9 million girls and boys who will receive school meals, of which just under a million schoolchildren will receive take-home rations;
- 1.5 million beneficiaries who are impacted by HIV/AIDS;
- 3.2 million people who are expected to participate in food-for-assets (FFA) activities; and
- 6.2 million people who will receive cash and/or vouchers.

## Emergency Operations (EMOPs)

Projected funding needs for EMOPs will remain high in 2013 representing 26 percent of total projected needs for 2013. This type of assistance is particularly susceptible to change given the unpredictable nature of many emergencies and crisis situations. The largest emergency operations currently planned for 2013 are highlighted below:

- Sudan's EMOP, WFP's largest, aims to address the food insecurity and vulnerability of 3.6 million people affected by conflict, displacement, seasonal climatic shocks such as flooding and drought, and poor harvest. Activities include general food distributions, food-based nutrition programmes for women and children, provision of school meals for food-insecure schoolchildren and food-for-asset creation to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable areas.
- WFP's EMOP in the Syrian Arab Republic targets 1.5 million people affected by conflict and displacement as a result of the unrest in the country. Food assistance will be provided through general food distribution and will be prioritized for families who have moved from their homes in search of safety. WFP is also implementing a regional EMOP in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to support refugees fleeing conflict in Syria, primarily through vouchers that allow refugees to access nutritious food from the market. This operation is undertaken in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in addition to host governments.
- In Yemen, WFP's EMOP targets 4.9 million conflict-affected and displaced people, including IDPs, malnourished women and children and severely food-insecure households. WFP will provide assistance through general food distributions, nutrition programmes planned in close collaboration with UNICEF, and cash transfers.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

## Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs)

The projected 2013 needs for PRROs represent 53 percent of the total projected requirements with the largest PRROs in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia:

- In Ethiopia, where food insecurity is exacerbated by recurring drought, WFP will assist 5.1 million beneficiaries with relief assistance and targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable women and children. WFP will also support the Government's "Productive Safety Net Programme".
- WFP in Kenya aims to assist 2.5 million people including refugees affected by drought, schoolchildren, women and children, and other vulnerable groups. Activities include general food distribution and vouchers, health and nutrition interventions and provision of school meals. WFP will also provide assistance to host populations through food-for-asset and food-for-training activities, and will help to strengthen national capacity through local purchases.
- Through the PRRO in Somalia, WFP plans to provide food assistance to support 1.6 million IDPs and other crisis-affected vulnerable people through a range of activities including addressing household food security, building resilience of communities and protecting livelihoods. Partnership with UNICEF and FAO to build community-level resilience features prominently in the PRRO.

## Development Portfolio

The projected 2013 beneficiary needs for approved and planned development activities represent 16 percent of the total 2013 projected needs. This percentage reflects country programmes (CP) and development projects, which are planned to be operational in 2013 and are undertaken in close collaboration with host governments. The three largest programmes in the development portfolio are:

- Ethiopia, where activities include capacity building in disaster risk management; natural resource management and resilience against weather shocks, school meals in primary schools, access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas, and the promotion of food marketing and rural livelihoods, especially for women. Through this operation WFP will target more than 1.7 million people in 2013.
- Bangladesh, where WFP aims to address the longer-term food security and nutrition situation of 1.8 million vulnerable people. The major elements of the programme include reducing undernutrition among women and children, improving access to pre-primary and primary education; enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change, and enhancing nationally owned safety-net programmes addressing hunger and household food insecurity.
- Tanzania where WFP will focus on food security and nutrition support by providing support to achieve equitable access to quality education at primary level for boys and girls through food for education; environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation/mitigation through food for assets, and the improved survival, health, nutrition and well-being of children and pregnant and



# Overview of Operations in 2013

lactating women through a supplementary feeding and mother-and-child health and nutrition programme.

## Special Operations

Special operations complement WFP operations by addressing operational bottlenecks which hinder the flow of food and other humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries. They are used to support WFP interventions to rehabilitate and enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to permit the timely and efficient delivery of food assistance, to meet emergency and protracted relief needs or to enhance coordination in the humanitarian system with other partners by providing designated common services, including logistics and information and communications technology support. Special operations also support the WFP led logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters as well as the WFP and FAO co-led global food security cluster. Current forecasts suggest a requirement of 5 percent of total projected needs for 2013 with the largest special operations planned for South Sudan.

## Operational Trends in 2013

### Cash and Vouchers

Cash and vouchers are particularly advantageous in settings where food is available but people lack the resources to buy it. For WFP, this innovative transfer modality can also cut down the costs of transporting and storing food. It can improve dietary diversity, benefits the local economy and harnesses WFP's potential to strengthen local markets and support smallholder farmers. According to both the needs and the context of the people supported, WFP will in each case carefully assess if cash, vouchers and/or in-kind food assistance are the right form of support. In 2013, the Cash-for-Change initiative will continue to build WFP capacities for increased implementation of cash and voucher transfer modalities. Several countries, such as Kenya, Niger and South Sudan will shift from large scale in-kind food transfers to large scale cash or voucher transfers.

The scale-up of cash and voucher schemes involves three phases: i) in 2011 the focus was on piloting, learning, reviewing distribution modalities and developing models for scalable deployment; ii) in 2012 WFP focused on implementing integrated business processes and rolling out supporting tools to develop capacities across WFP, which involved training for field staff, leveraging partnerships and assessing resource requirements for the next phase; and iii) from 2013 onwards, large-scale deployment of cash and voucher schemes will develop progressively.

### New and Improved Nutrition Products

WFP aims to maximize the nutritional impact of its food assistance activities by providing *the Right Food at the Right Time*. Nutrition-specific activities will particularly focus on pregnant and lactating women and young children. Studies show that especially during the 1,000 days period from conception to 23 months of age children are most at risk of malnutrition,

# Overview of Operations in 2013

mortality and irreversible damage to physical and cognitive development. WFP is significantly enhancing its nutrition interventions to ensure they adequately address the nutrient requirements of 20 million beneficiaries by 2014. In partnership with agencies providing complementary nutrition, health, water and sanitation interventions, WFP will prioritize efforts to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition and reduce stunting, using newly available food products such as ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF)<sup>4</sup>, lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS)<sup>5</sup>, Supercereal<sup>6</sup>, and micronutrient powders (MNP)<sup>7</sup>.

## Capacity Augmentation

Capacity augmentation involves integrated activities which establish, strengthen or augment the institutions, infrastructure and processes necessary to manage food security programmes and humanitarian interventions. This will support countries in their efforts to better predict and reduce hunger. Capacity augmentation activities primarily build and support government capacities in areas where WFP has knowledge and expertise and are planned under EMOPs, PRROs and development operations as well as special operations. As in the Management Plan, the monetary values for these activities have been included in this document.

## Building Resilience

In line with the strategic shift from food aid to food assistance WFP aims to support and strengthen resilience of communities to shocks impacting food and nutrition security, particularly in food-insecure areas which are prone to frequent disasters. Activities include supporting the creation or rehabilitation of assets that help mitigate the impact of recurring shocks on vulnerable populations such as soil and water conservation, rehabilitating infrastructure and training community members in disaster risk management and livelihood protection. Nutrition, school feeding and other safety-net programmes may also contribute to reinforcing the resilience of communities. While tackling immediate hunger in the short term, the long term objective of activities, when planned through a resilience lens, is to help households, communities and nations better cope with shocks and thus protect and enhance lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

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<sup>4</sup> RUSF are high quality ready-to-use foods that are specifically used for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children. RUSF are also known and referred to as 'LNS large quantity'.

<sup>5</sup> LNS are ready-to-use, high quality foods that are formulated to deliver the appropriate nutrients and energy content to vulnerable population groups. Different LNS products and ration sizes are designed for specific programmes and target groups (i.e. using small, medium or large quantity rations of LNS).

<sup>6</sup> Supercereal (previously CSB+) is a fortified blended food that has been improved with a more comprehensive micronutrient mix and improved production process compared to previous products (i.e. CSB, WSB). Supercereal Plus (previously CSB++) is further improved, with the addition of milk powder, sugar and oil, to specifically meet the nutritional requirements of children 6–59 months of age.

<sup>7</sup> MNP are small individual packages of micronutrients that can be added to foods to prevent or treat micronutrient deficiencies in children.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

## Measuring Results

WFP will measure outputs for each of its activities as well as outcomes towards the five Strategic Objectives as articulated in WFP's Strategic Plan, derived from its mandate, mission statement and the MDGs. WFP's Strategic Objectives are:

- Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies;
- Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures;
- Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations;
- Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and
- Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

## Support Processes for Operational Activities

### Advance Financing Facilities

Advance financing enables WFP to provide urgent and vital humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people in an efficient, effective and timely manner. With the Executive Board approval at the Second Regular Session held in November 2010, WFP streamlined the internal advance financing facilities into two, namely the Immediate Response Account (IRA) of US\$70 million and the Working Capital Financing (WCF) at US\$557 million of which US\$407 million was earmarked for traditional advance financing and corporate services and US\$ 150 million for the FPF.

In response to the increasing demand, the Executive Board at the Regular session in June 2012 has approved the increase in the allocation of up to US\$300 million from the WCF facility for the Forward Purchase Facility Special Account.

From November 2011 to October 2012, a total of US\$760 million (amount excluding ISC) was released from the internal advance financing facilities, of which 88 percent was advanced to EMOPs, PRROs and SOs, 4 percent to CPs/Development projects and 8 percent to corporate services. This has facilitated WFP in providing immediate assistance and response capacity to people affected by the political unrest in Syria, the food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel, as well as food insecurity in Zimbabwe and South Sudan. The advances received by the projects in the affected countries have contributed to averting critical pipeline breaks in life threatening situations and augmenting logistics capacity for the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

## **Forward Purchase Facility**

The Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) is an important strategic mechanism providing WFP with an approach that allows for a much faster response to project needs when funding is received. To date, WFP has procured more than 1 million mt (worth nearly US\$500 million) of assorted commodities through this innovative approach. On average, the lead time in the supply of commodities has been reduced by 62 days - about half of the average lead time under conventional process - for the more than 20 countries in Africa that benefited from commodities acquired through this approach.

In June 2012 the Executive Board has authorized an allocation of up to US\$300 million from the working capital fund for the FPF. This will allow WFP to reinforce its steady supply lines with a corporate owned inventory of about 200,000 metric tons at any time to respond faster to large scale and complex crisis, and to continuously support countries in the purchase and delivery of food with important supply time gains. The scaling-up of this approach in 2013 will continue to make this important mechanism available to more countries.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>39,186,833</b>	<b>35,363,752</b>	<b>74,550,585</b>
Region	Female	Male	Total
ODB - Asia	7,862,688	7,211,130	15,073,818
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	7,451,938	7,125,387	14,577,325
ODD - West Africa	6,511,201	5,810,920	12,322,121
ODJ - Southern Africa	6,617,334	5,113,664	11,730,998
ODN - East and Central Africa	9,258,500	8,957,106	18,215,606
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean	1,485,172	1,145,545	2,630,717
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	866,171	762,499	1,628,670
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2,473,059	2,232,966	4,706,025
Number of Refugees	1,856,033	1,754,156	3,610,189
Number of Returnees	495,380	419,547	914,927
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	13,575,493	12,839,464	26,414,957
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	3,397,477	3,193,483	6,590,960
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	1,251,196	511,124	1,762,320
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	1,844,701	1,757,460	3,602,161
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	1,188,238	398,465	1,586,703
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	8,855,426	9,247,006	18,102,432
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	840,449	149,977	990,426
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	3,363,126	8,190,435	11,553,561

# Overview of Operations in 2013

Country	Planned Beneficiaries			Beneficiary Needs (mt)			Beneficiary Needs (US\$)			SO	
	EMOP	PRRO	DEV	Total	EMOP	PRRO	DEV	EMOP	PRRO		DEV
Afghanistan		2,279,031		2,279,031		89,414			141,894,898		16,693,167
Algeria		124,960		124,960		27,323			22,762,541		-
Armenia			60,000	60,000			2,821			4,873,542	-
Bangladesh		62,000	1,759,000	1,821,000		7,395	81,368		5,186,692	68,956,938	-
Benin			89,729	89,729			2,883			2,878,368	-
Bhutan			38,209	38,209			3,352			2,635,123	-
Bolivia, Plurinational State of			74,000	74,000			1,656			2,439,427	-
Burkina Faso	1,093,324		291,125	1,384,449		9,976	9,116		36,691,656	12,108,902	-
Burundi	470,330		342,125	812,455		20,568	12,148		30,460,495	16,649,396	-
Cambodia			1,367,309	1,367,309			26,810			26,914,261	-
Cameroon		84,000	221,775	305,775		9,603	3,715		10,633,332	4,738,002	-
Cape Verde										1,197,458	-
Central African Republic		209,169	127,458	336,627		9,940	2,581		17,351,679	4,742,142	-
Chad		1,030,999	265,073	1,296,072		110,481	7,096		167,299,857	9,995,387	17,724,676
Colombia		295,000		295,000		13,229			20,898,098		-
Congo		65,100	101,836	166,936		11,804	3,711		15,320,188	8,523,183	-
Congo, Democratic Rep. The	419,206	2,133,050		2,552,256	17,610	68,713		32,690,698	126,068,605		22,216,208
Côte D'Ivoire		426,659	576,000	1,002,659		29,141	13,480		37,091,274	14,951,188	-
Cuba			120,333	120,333			2,461			1,517,230	-
Djibouti		138,769	16,125	154,894		17,954	1,100		18,830,504	1,258,641	-
Ecuador		40,834		40,834		1,962			4,693,523		-
Egypt			671,347	671,347			19,122			27,294,590	-
Ethiopia		5,525,900	1,696,100	7,222,000		626,275	77,693		552,908,944	87,763,143	15,022,584
Gambia			99,486	99,486			3,104			3,229,105	-
Ghana	8,000		338,925	346,925	133		11,346	144,026		10,628,783	-
Guatemala			105,500	105,500			5,342			7,708,870	-
Guinea		6,000	202,050	208,050		671	5,685		972,413	7,446,166	-
Guinea-Bissau			159,200	159,200			4,019			5,456,833	-
Haiti		640,686	668,501	1,309,187		15,502	22,225		28,827,464	35,212,138	-
Honduras			166,063	166,063			5,427			5,150,578	-
India										4,815,000	-
Indonesia			168,800	168,800			4,292			11,151,030	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of		40,000		40,000		6,885			5,718,547		-
Iraq		684,219		684,219		6,525			24,987,830		-
Jordan			300,000	300,000			3,882			5,955,764	-
Kenya		2,522,500	673,500	3,196,000		223,984	33,955		299,171,511	29,547,442	-
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of		2,392,000		2,392,000		130,931			101,518,710		-
Kyrgyz Republic		390,000	15,000	405,000		11,856	520		12,491,400	1,256,828	-
Lao People's Democratic Rep.			403,998	403,998			9,671			17,360,481	-
Latin America and Caribbean Reg.*		350,000		350,000		15,715			15,406,333	5,429,809	-
Lesotho	210,300		122,510	332,810	6,081		5,295	10,926,588		5,671,036	-
Liberia	110,000		42,000	152,000	2,070	8,720	11,211	3,045,829	9,667,327	22,269,810	-
Madagascar		316,000	396,000	712,000		19,612	18,964		16,522,926	18,568,906	-
Malawi	600,000	1,662,663	937,826	3,200,489	16,158	51,976	28,215	9,798,359	22,429,372	23,326,855	-
Mali			1,238,195	1,238,195			25,837			46,985,186	-
Mauritania		15,000	210,923	225,923		763	11,839		2,041,368	15,251,103	-
Middle East and East Europe Reg.*	460,000			460,000	20,542			214,191,604			-
Morocco										1,543,839	-
Mozambique		228,501	503,771	732,272		13,505	19,785		10,919,638	26,812,508	-
Myanmar		1,225,251		1,225,251		59,491			55,084,906		-
Nepal		40,000	853,335	893,335		7,266	28,295		6,265,954	45,775,692	-
Nicaragua			169,800	169,800			2,726			3,427,441	-
Niger		2,723,792	369,850	3,093,642		74,752	11,703		142,810,909	10,486,474	9,028,724
Pakistan		2,922,833		2,922,833		170,049			191,352,037		1,583,247
Palestinian territory, occupied	365,000		350,250	715,250	50,672	25,134		53,892,584	50,767,999		-
Philippines		977,112		977,112		18,621			25,030,042	1,166,953	-
Rwanda		89,000	83,000	172,000		19,650	1,520		24,102,585	8,433,988	-
São Tomé and Príncipe			43,198	43,198			1,341			1,448,625	-
Senegal		333,566	605,408	938,974		9,683	14,720		17,978,263	16,672,416	-
Sierra Leone			466,500	466,500			14,636			19,708,513	-
Somalia		1,560,002		1,560,002		151,122			263,308,261		50,190,953
South Sudan	2,087,411	2,079,825		4,167,236	112,481	85,443		170,513,073	138,809,894		104,499,523
Sri Lanka		325,000	144,940	469,940		17,765	3,460		19,400,321	6,928,398	-
Sudan	3,624,815			3,624,815	281,263			371,056,173			34,842,545
Swaziland			142,234	142,234			8,554			7,727,236	-
Syrian Arab Republic	1,500,000			1,500,000	182,880			255,897,641			-
Tajikistan		82,325	418,801	501,126		4,166	16,034		3,877,286	13,338,392	-
Tanzania, United Rep. of		87,047	1,119,100	1,206,147		19,211	59,189		19,867,054	58,418,067	-
Timor-Leste			115,000	115,000			4,953			6,552,652	-
Togo										470,797	-
Tunisia		99,000		99,000					11,543,161	1,543,839	-
Uganda		389,612	541,407	931,019		43,481	25,150		42,177,524	53,754,212	-
West Africa Reg.*	565,717			565,717	51,093			77,952,362			-
Yemen	4,915,540	73,000	403,068	5,391,608	232,480	4,890	6,708	250,877,792	3,946,700	6,363,719	2,890,198
Zambia			885,854	885,854			22,306			15,970,037	-
Zimbabwe		1,800,000		1,800,000		124,116			144,091,622		-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,865,989</b>	<b>38,426,309</b>	<b>21,258,287</b>	<b>74,550,585</b>	<b>973,463</b>	<b>2,395,265</b>	<b>723,023</b>	<b>1,450,986,727</b>	<b>2,919,201,642</b>	<b>888,401,440</b>	<b>274,691,826</b>

\* The Regional PRRO in Latin America and the Caribbean includes: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

\* The Regional EMOP in Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia includes: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

\* The Regional EMOP in West Africa includes: Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger

Note: the beneficiaries for these regional projects are included at the country level

# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 2 - PROJECTED 2013 BENEFICIARY NEEDS BY BUREAU AND COMMODITY GROUP									
Region	Programme Category	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Cash/Vouchers	Capacity Augmentation	Beneficiary Needs
		(metric tons)							
ODB - Asia	PRRO	376,200	39,786	37,579	37,342	10,025	35,810,900	11,032,243	545,733,560
	DEV	113,139	3,043	3,890	39,957	2,172	9,760,091	14,479,257	192,256,527
	SOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,276,414
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>489,340</b>	<b>42,829</b>	<b>41,469</b>	<b>77,299</b>	<b>12,197</b>	<b>45,570,991</b>	<b>25,511,500</b>	<b>756,266,502</b>
ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	EMOP	541,691	82,507	41,579	40,653	61,407	229,257,756	2,836,609	1,145,915,794
	PRRO	61,517	5,371	4,484	10,376	5,032	33,295,519	1,909,781	136,115,464
	DEV	40,132	5,804	1,954	540	657	1,919,102	13,427,889	62,170,512
	SOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,732,743
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>643,339</b>	<b>93,682</b>	<b>48,018</b>	<b>51,569</b>	<b>67,096</b>	<b>264,472,377</b>	<b>18,174,279</b>	<b>1,381,934,513</b>
ODD - West Africa	EMOP	35,705	8,715	2,250	6,181	445	10,663,948	0	81,142,216
	PRRO	156,959	27,317	11,561	65,060	2,834	51,267,553	2,957,589	442,538,077
	DEV	93,160	17,889	10,310	29,921	3,033	9,072,223	6,684,439	210,664,258
	SOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,753,400
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>285,825</b>	<b>53,921</b>	<b>24,120</b>	<b>101,162</b>	<b>6,311</b>	<b>71,003,723</b>	<b>9,642,029</b>	<b>761,097,952</b>
ODJ - Southern Africa	EMOP	29,556	6,459	1,796	1,763	274	13,867,814	105,857	53,415,645
	PRRO	230,624	48,243	12,649	15,407	2,015	54,785,713	321,082	355,219,405
	DEV	96,905	17,052	5,289	46,062	712	5,224,753	2,102,602	165,017,828
	SOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,216,208
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>357,085</b>	<b>71,754</b>	<b>19,735</b>	<b>63,232</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>73,878,280</b>	<b>2,529,541</b>	<b>595,869,086</b>
ODN - East and Central Africa	EMOP	85,860	10,207	6,760	8,409	1,244	2,926,299	-	170,513,073
	PRRO	881,492	118,758	51,551	128,033	8,644	92,877,358	12,670,098	1,369,769,717
	DEV	95,993	11,969	6,860	35,129	1,615	15,248,922	25,569,671	197,406,823
	SOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	169,713,060
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,063,345</b>	<b>140,934</b>	<b>65,172</b>	<b>171,571</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>111,052,579</b>	<b>38,239,769</b>	<b>1,907,402,673</b>
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean	PRRO	29,982	7,033	3,740	4,088	1,564	5,874,718	1,108,643	69,825,418
	DEV	21,334	5,101	2,364	10,091	948	-	9,247,144	60,885,492
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>51,316</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>14,179</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>5,874,718</b>	<b>1,108,643</b>	<b>130,710,909</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,890,250</b>	<b>415,255</b>	<b>204,617</b>	<b>479,011</b>	<b>102,619</b>	<b>571,852,668</b>	<b>95,205,761</b>	<b>5,533,281,636</b>	

\* Needs are based on WFP's Management Plan (2013-2015) as presented at the November 2012 Executive Board as well as updates to projects in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Niger, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, the Republic of South Sudan and occupied Palestinian territory.

# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 3 - PROJECTED 2013 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operational Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
<b>ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>					
Middle East and Eastern Europe Regional	200433	Regional EMOP to Support Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey	460,000	20,542	214,191,604
Palestinian territory, occupied	200298	Emergency Food Assistance to the Non-Refugee Population in the Gaza Strip.	365,000	50,672	53,892,584
The Sudan	200457	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	3,624,815	281,263	371,056,173
Syrian Arab Republic	200339	Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria	1,500,000	182,880	255,897,641
Yemen	200451	Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People.	4,915,540	232,480	250,877,792
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>10,865,355</b>	<b>767,837</b>	<b>1,145,915,794</b>
<b>ODD - West Africa</b>					
Ghana	200321	Assistance to Ivorian Refugees in Ghana	8,000	133	144,026
Liberia	200225	Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia	110,000	2,070	3,045,829
West Africa Regional	200438	Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali	565,717	51,093	77,952,362
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>683,717</b>	<b>53,296</b>	<b>81,142,216</b>
<b>ODJ - Southern Africa</b>					
Congo, Democratic Republic of	200480	Emergency support to IDPs affected by Conflict in the Eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo.	419,206	17,610	32,690,698
Lesotho	200499	Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho	210,300	6,081	10,926,588
Malawi	200461	Emergency Assistance to Food Insecure Population	600,000	16,158	9,798,359
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,229,506</b>	<b>39,848</b>	<b>53,415,645</b>
<b>ODN - East and Central Africa</b>					
South Sudan	200338	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population	2,087,411	112,481	170,513,073
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>2,087,411</b>	<b>112,481</b>	<b>170,513,073</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>14,865,989</b>	<b>973,463</b>	<b>1,450,986,727</b>

\* The Regional EMOP in Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia includes: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

\* The Regional EMOP in West Africa includes: Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger



# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 4 - PROJECTED 2013 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operational Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
<b>ODB - Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	200063	Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges	2,279,031	89,414	141,894,898
Bangladesh	200142	Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar	31,000	3,698	2,593,346
Bangladesh	200446	Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar	31,000	3,698	2,593,346
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	200114	Nutrition Support to Women and Children	2,392,000	130,931	101,518,710
Myanmar	200299	Supporting Transition in Myanmar by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition Among the Most Vulnerable	1,225,251	59,491	55,084,906
Nepal	200136	Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	40,000	7,266	6,265,954
Pakistan	200250	Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion	2,922,833	170,049	191,352,037
Philippines	200296	Support for Returnees and other Conflict-Affected Households in Central Mindanao, and National Capacity Development in Disaster Preparedness and Response	977,112	18,621	25,030,042
Sri Lanka	200452	Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict- Affected Areas	325,000	17,765	19,400,321
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>10,223,227</b>	<b>500,932</b>	<b>545,733,560</b>
<b>ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>					
Algeria	200301	Assistance to Refugees from Western Sahara	124,960	27,323	22,782,541
Iran, Islamic Republic of	200310	Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran	40,000	6,885	5,718,547
Iraq	200035	Support to Vulnerable Groups	684,219	6,525	24,987,830
Kyrgyz Republic	200036	Support to Food Insecure Households	390,000	11,856	12,491,400
Palestinian territory, occupied	200037	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	350,250	25,134	50,767,999
Tajikistan	200122	Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People	82,325	4,166	3,877,286
Tunisia	200307	Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity	99,000		11,543,161
Yemen	200305	Food Assistance for Somali Refugees	73,000	4,890	3,946,700
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,843,754</b>	<b>86,780</b>	<b>136,115,464</b>
<b>ODD - West Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso	200054	Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso	204,909	933	7,049,675
Burkina Faso	200509	Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition	888,415	9,043	29,641,981
Cameroon	200053	Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon	84,000	9,603	10,633,332
Central African Rep.	200315	Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts in the Central African Republic and the Sub Region	209,169	9,940	17,351,679
Chad	200289	Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises	1,030,999	110,481	167,299,857
Côte D'Ivoire	200464	Support to the Restoration of Livelihoods in Post Crisis Affected Locations in Côte d'Ivoire	426,659	29,141	37,091,274
Guinea	105530	Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region	6,000	671	972,413
Liberia	200469	Food Assistance for Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia	42,000	8,720	9,667,327
Mauritania	200474	Improving Life Conditions of Populations Affected by the 2012 Food and Nutritional Crisis in Mauritania	15,000	763	2,041,368
Niger	200051	Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations	2,723,792	74,752	142,810,909
Senegal	200138	Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Natural	333,566	9,683	17,978,263
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5,964,509</b>	<b>263,731</b>	<b>442,538,077</b>
<b>ODJ - Southern Africa</b>					
Congo, Republic of	200147	Assistance to Congolese Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Likouala Province of the Republic of the Congo	65,100	11,804	15,320,188
Congo, Democratic Republic of	200167	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	2,133,050	68,713	126,068,605
Madagascar	200065	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	316,000	19,612	16,522,926
Malawi	105860	Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters	1,646,663	48,735	20,154,808
Malawi	200460	Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi	16,000	3,241	2,274,565
Mozambique	200355	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique	228,501	13,505	10,919,638
Tanzania, United Republic of	200325	Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania	87,047	19,211	19,867,054
Zimbabwe	200162	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	1,800,000	124,116	144,091,622
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>6,292,361</b>	<b>308,938</b>	<b>355,219,405</b>
<b>ODN - Eastern and Central Africa</b>					
Burundi	200164	Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations	470,330	20,568	30,460,495
Djibouti	200293	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Including Refugees	138,769	17,954	18,830,504
Ethiopia	200290	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	5,063,900	532,286	452,991,874
Ethiopia	200365	Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees	462,000	93,989	99,917,070
Kenya	200174	Food Assistance to Refugees	616,000	130,263	142,739,712
Kenya	200294	Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	1,906,500	93,721	156,431,799
Rwanda	200343	Food and Safety Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees	89,000	19,650	24,102,585
Somalia	200443	Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia	1,560,002	151,122	263,308,261
South Sudan	200503	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in South Sudan	2,079,825	85,443	138,809,894
Uganda	200429	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Refugees and Drought Affected Persons in Karamoja	389,612	43,481	42,177,524
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>12,775,938</b>	<b>1,188,478</b>	<b>1,369,769,717</b>
<b>ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean</b>					
Colombia	200148	Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia	295,000	13,229	20,898,098
Ecuador	200275	Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	40,834	1,962	4,693,523
Haiti	108440	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks	340,686	11,416	20,971,223
Haiti	200489	Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Strengthening Actions for the Caribbean	300,000	4,086	7,856,241
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200043	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua	350,000	15,715	15,406,333
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,326,520</b>	<b>46,407</b>	<b>69,825,418</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>38,426,309</b>	<b>2,395,265</b>	<b>2,919,201,642</b>

\* The Regional PRRO in Latin America and the Caribbean includes: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 5 - PROJECTED 2013 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS					
Region/Country	Project Number	Operational Title	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
<b>ODB - Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	200243	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2012-2016)	1,759,000	81,368	68,956,938
Bhutan	105790	Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education	38,209	3,352	2,635,123
Cambodia	200202	Country Programme - Cambodia (2011-2016)	1,367,309	26,810	26,914,261
India	105730	Country Programme - India (2008-2012)			4,815,000
Indonesia	200245	Country Programme - Indonesia (2012-2015)	168,800	4,292	11,151,030
The Lao People's Democratic Republic	200242	Country Programme - Laos (2012-2015)	403,998	9,671	17,360,481
Nepal	200319	Country Programme - Nepal (2013-2017)	853,335	28,295	45,775,692
Philippines	200297	Capacity Building on Local Complementary Food Production			1,166,953
Sri Lanka	106070	Mother and Child Nutrition	100,255	1,906	2,304,600
Sri Lanka	200189	Mother and Child Nutrition	44,685	1,554	4,623,797
Timor-Leste	200185	Country Programme - Timor Leste (2011-2013)	115,000	4,953	6,552,652
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>4,850,591</b>	<b>162,201</b>	<b>192,256,527</b>
<b>ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>					
Armenia	200128	Development of Sustainable School Feeding	60,000	2,821	4,873,542
Egypt	104500	Country Programme - Egypt (2007-2013)	671,347	19,122	27,294,590
Jordan	200478	Jordan Development Operation to Support for the National School Feeding Programme	300,000	3,882	5,955,764
Kyrgyz Republic	200176	Optimizing School Meals Programme in Kyrgyz Republic	15,000	520	1,256,828
Morocco	200494	Capacity Development for School Feeding in Morocco			1,543,839
Tajikistan	200120	Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children	370,000	12,455	10,253,300
Tajikistan	200173	Support for Tuberculosis Patients and their Families	48,801	3,579	3,085,091
Tunisia	200493	Capacity Development for School Feeding in Tunisia			1,543,839
Yemen	200432	Food For Education	403,068	6,708	6,363,719
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,868,216</b>	<b>49,087</b>	<b>62,170,512</b>
<b>ODD - West Africa</b>					
Benin	200045	Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding	89,729	2,883	2,878,368
Burkina Faso	200163	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)	291,125	9,116	12,108,902
Cameroon	200330	Country Programme - Cameroon (2013-2017)	221,775	3,715	4,738,002
Cape Verde	200283	Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme			1,197,458
Central African Republic	200331	Country Programme - Central African Republic (2012-2016)	127,458	2,581	4,742,142
Chad	200288	Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment	265,073	7,096	9,995,387
Côte d'Ivoire	200465	School Feeding	576,000	13,480	14,951,188
Gambia	200327	Establishing the Foundation for a Nationally-Owned Sustainable School Feeding Program (2012-2016)	99,486	3,104	3,229,105
Ghana	200247	Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2016)	338,925	11,346	10,628,783
Guinea	200326	Country Programme - Guinea (2013-2017)	202,050	5,685	7,445,166
Guinea-Bissau	200274	Food Assistance to Basic Education In Guinea-Bissau	105,000	3,029	4,059,027
Guinea-Bissau	200322	Food and Nutrition Assistance to Malnourished Children and HIV and TB Affected People in Guinea-Bissau	54,200	990	1,397,806
Liberia	200395	Country Programme - Liberia (2013-2017)	369,000	11,211	22,269,810
Mali	105830	Country Programme - Mali (2008-2013)	1,238,195	25,837	46,985,186
Mauritania	200251	Country Programme - Mauritania (2012-2016)	210,923	11,839	15,251,103
Niger	106140	Country Programme - Niger(2009-2013)	369,850	11,703	10,486,474
São Tomé and Príncipe	200295	Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012-2016)	43,198	1,341	1,448,625
Senegal	200249	Country Programme - Senegal (2012-2016)	605,408	14,720	16,672,416
Sierra Leone	200336	Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2013-2014)	466,500	14,636	19,708,513
Togo	200304	Community - Based School Feeding Programme in Togo			470,797
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5,673,895</b>	<b>154,313</b>	<b>210,664,258</b>
<b>ODJ - Southern Africa</b>					
Congo, Republic of	200144	Support to Primary Education in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions	85,000	3,657	7,348,193
Congo, Republic of	200211	Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire	16,836	55	1,174,991
Lesotho	200369	Country Programme - Lesotho (2013-2017)	122,510	5,295	5,671,036
Madagascar	103400	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2013)	396,000	18,964	18,568,906
Malawi	200287	Country Programme - Malawi (2012-2016)	937,826	28,215	23,326,855
Mozambique	200286	Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2015)	503,771	19,785	26,812,508
Swaziland	200353	Food by Prescription	39,034	2,081	2,366,347
Swaziland	200422	Assistance to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children at NCPs and Schools	103,200	6,473	5,360,890
Tanzania, United Republic of	200200	Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015)	1,119,100	59,189	58,418,067
Zambia	200157	Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015)	885,854	22,306	15,970,037
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>4,209,131</b>	<b>166,020</b>	<b>165,017,828</b>
<b>ODN - Eastern and Central Africa</b>					
Burundi	200119	Country Programme - Burundi (2011-2014)	342,125	12,148	16,649,396
Djibouti	200498	School Feeding Program "Food For Education for Rural Area of Djibouti"	16,125	1,100	1,258,641
Ethiopia	200253	Country Programme - Ethiopia (2012-2015)	1,696,100	77,693	87,763,143
Kenya	106680	Country Programme - Kenya (2009-2013)	673,500	33,955	29,547,442
Rwanda	106770	Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda	83,000	1,520	8,433,988
Uganda	108070	Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda	541,407	25,150	53,754,212
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>3,352,257</b>	<b>151,566</b>	<b>197,406,823</b>
<b>ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean</b>					
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	200381	Country Programme - Bolivia (2013-2018)	74,000	1,656	2,439,427
Cuba	105890	Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba	120,333	2,461	1,517,230
Guatemala	200031	Country Programme - Guatemala (2010-2014)	105,500	5,342	7,708,870
Haiti	200150	Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti	485,000	15,251	23,757,854
Haiti	200488	Nutritional Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme	183,501	6,974	11,454,283
Honduras	200240	Country Programme - Honduras (2012-2016)	166,063	5,427	5,150,578
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200141	School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region			1,405,092
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200271	Scaling up Nutrition among Children under two and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Central America and Dominican Republic			4,024,717
Nicaragua	200434	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)	169,800	2,726	3,427,441
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,304,197</b>	<b>39,836</b>	<b>60,885,492</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>21,258,287</b>	<b>723,023</b>	<b>888,401,440</b>

# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 6 - PROJECTED 2013 BENEFICIARY NEEDS FOR WFP-ASSISTED SPECIAL OPERATIONS			
Region/Country	Project Number	Operational Title	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
<b>ODB - Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	200360	Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan	16,693,167
Pakistan	200181	Logistics Cluster Coordination to Support the Humanitarian Community and Enhancement Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity	1,583,247
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>18,276,414</b>
<b>ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>			
The Sudan	200470	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Operations in South Kordofan	34,842,545
Yemen	200130	Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada	2,890,198
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>37,732,743</b>
<b>ODD - West Africa</b>			
Chad	200377	Provision for Humanitarian Air Services in Chad	17,724,676
Niger	200316	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Niger	9,028,724
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>26,753,400</b>
<b>ODJ - Southern Africa</b>			
Congo, Democratic Republic of	107440	Provision of Aviation Services to the Humanitarian and Donor Community in DRC	19,370,862
Congo, Democratic Republic of	200456	Logistics Cluster Coordination and Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP and the Humanitarian Community in the Democratic Republic of Congo	2,845,346
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>22,216,208</b>
<b>ODN - Eastern and Central Africa</b>			
Ethiopia	200358	Construction and Management of the WFP Humanitarian Logistics Hub	5,963,117
Ethiopia	200364	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Ethiopia	9,059,466
Somalia	106810	Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia and Kenya	31,593,617
Somalia	200440	Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia	1,611,537
Somalia	200475	Development of Logistical Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor	16,985,800
South Sudan	200267	Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan	23,156,029
South Sudan	200341	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan	44,008,516
South Sudan	200361	Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	14,956,356
South Sudan	200379	Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan	17,723,180
South Sudan	200399	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster - Provision of ICT Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan	3,440,928
South Sudan	200423	Cluster Support Activities for the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	1,214,513
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>169,713,060</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>274,691,826</b>

# Overview of Operations in 2013

TABLE 7 - PROJECTED 2013 CASH/VOUCHER TRANSFER AND CAPACITY AUGMENTATION FOR WFP ACTIVITIES					
Region/Country	Programme Category	Project Number	Operational Title	Cash/Voucher Transfer (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>ODB - Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	PRRO	200063	Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges	13,290,444	5,018,217
Bangladesh	DEV	200243	Country Programme - Bangladesh (2012-2016)	3,701,885	1,138,781
Bhutan	DEV	105790	Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education		127,321
Cambodia	DEV	200202	Country Programme-Cambodia (2011-2016)	784,400	414,985
India	DEV	105730	Country Programme - India (2008-2012)		4,500,000
Indonesia	DEV	200245	Country Programme - Indonesia (2012-2015)		1,716,116
The Lao People's Democratic Republic	DEV	200242	Country Programme Laos (2012-2015)	346,703	1,698,469
Myanmar	PRRO	200299	Supporting Transition in Myanmar by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition Among the Most Vulnerable	831,740	65,848
Nepal	DEV	200319	Country Programme Nepal (2013-2017)	4,927,102	840,352
Pakistan	PRRO	200250	Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion	17,571,092	3,989,526
Philippines	DEV	200297	Capacity building on local complementary food production		1,090,610
Philippines	PRRO	200296	Support for Returnees and other Conflict-Affected Households in Central Mindanao, and National Capacity Development in Disaster Preparedness and Response	1,431,200	1,824,911
Sri Lanka	DEV	106070	Mother and Child Nutrition		258,839
Sri Lanka	DEV	200189	Mother and Child Nutrition		2,095,093
Sri Lanka	PRRO	200452	Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict- Affected Areas	2,686,423	133,741
Timor-Leste	DEV	200185	Country Programme - Timor Leste (2011-2013)		598,690
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>45,570,991</b>	<b>25,511,500</b>
<b>ODC - Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>					
Armenia	DEV	200128	Development of Sustainable School Feeding		1,320,150
Egypt	DEV	104500	Country Programme - Egypt (2007-2013)	1,000,944	7,846,828
Iraq	PRRO	200035	Support to Vulnerable Groups	3,688,473	1,504,981
Jordan	DEV	200478	Jordan Development Operation to Support for the National School Feeding Programme		553,827
Kyrgyz Republic	DEV	200176	Optimizing school meals programme in Kyrgyz Republic		388,292
Kyrgyz Republic	PRRO	200036	Support to Food Insecure Households	947,964	0
Middle East and Eastern Europe Regional	EMOP	200433	Regional EMOP to Support Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey	169,279,295	0
Morocco	DEV	200494	Capacity Development for School Feeding in Morocco		1,442,840
Palestinian territory, occupied	EMOP	200298	Emergency Food Assistance to the Non-refugee Population in the Gaza Strip.	7,707,426	0
Palestinian territory, occupied	PRRO	200037	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank	17,871,080	324,499
The Sudan	EMOP	200457	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	39,056,279	2,228,528
Syrian Arab Republic	EMOP	200339	Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria		133,081
Tajikistan	DEV	200120	Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children		433,113
Tajikistan	DEV	200173	Support for Tuberculosis Patients and their Families	918,158	0
Tajikistan	PRRO	200122	Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People		80,301
Tunisia	DEV	200493	Capacity Development for School Feeding in Tunisia		1,442,840
Tunisia	PRRO	200307	Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity	10,788,001	0
Yemen	EMOP	200451	Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People.	13,214,757	475,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>264,472,377</b>	<b>18,174,279</b>
<b>ODD - West Africa</b>					
Benin	DEV	200045	Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding		214,157
Burkina Faso	DEV	200163	Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)	2,109,254	0
Burkina Faso	PRRO	200054	Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso	3,485,428	
Burkina Faso	PRRO	200509	Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition	8,138,701	
Cameroon	DEV	200330	Country Programme-Cameroon (2013-2017)		184,356
Cameroon	PRRO	200053	Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of CAR/Chad Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon		159,751
Cape Verde	DEV	200283	Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme		1,119,120
Central African Republic	DEV	200331	Country Programme - 200331 Central African Republic (2012-2016)		439,220
Central African Republic	PRRO	200315	Assistance to populations affected by armed conflicts in the Central African Republic and the Sub Region		509,103
Chad	DEV	200288	Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment		30,279
Chad	PRRO	200289	Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises		617,601
Côte D'Ivoire	DEV	200465	School Feeding		837,071
Côte D'Ivoire	PRRO	200464	Support to the restoration of livelihoods in post crisis affected locations in Côte d'Ivoire	6,386,849	877,995
Guinea	DEV	200326	Country Programme - Guinea (2013-2017)		209,955
Liberia	DEV	200395	Country Programme - Liberia (2013-2017)	2,184,432	1,311,669
Mali	DEV	105830	Country Programme - Mali (2008-2013)	4,201,374	869,822
Mauritania	DEV	200251	Country Programme - Mauritania (2012-2016)		400,016
Mauritania	PRRO	200474	Improving life conditions of populations affected by the 2012 food and nutritional crisis in Mauritania	1,260,011	0
Niger	DEV	106140	Country Programme - Niger(2009-2013)		147,673
Niger	PRRO	200051	Saving lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations	28,975,050	703,167
São Tomé and Príncipe	DEV	200295	Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012-2016)		96,611
Senegal	DEV	200249	Country Programme Senegal (2012-2016)		261,847
Senegal	PRRO	200138	Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Natural	3,021,514	89,973
Sierra Leone	DEV	200336	Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2013-2014)	577,162	122,647
Togo	DEV	200304	Community - Based School Feeding Programme in Togo		439,997
West Africa Regional	EMOP	200438	Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali	10,663,948	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>71,003,723</b>	<b>9,642,029</b>

# Overview of Operations in 2013

ODJ - Southern Africa					
Congo, Republic of	DEV	200144	Support to Primary Education in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions		188,482
Congo, Republic of		200211	Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire	694,759	119,397
Congo, Democratic Republic of	EMOP	200480	Emergency support to IDPs affected by conflict in the Eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo	6,256,795	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	PRRO	200167	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups	23,674,984	0
Lesotho	DEV	200369	Country Programme - Lesotho (2013-2017)		330,154
Lesotho	EMOP	200499	Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho	5,678,984	105,857
Madagascar	DEV	103400	Country Programme - Madagascar (2005-2013)	306,606	531,244
Madagascar	PRRO	200065	Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar	445,482	0
Malawi	EMOP	200461	Emergency Assistance to Food Insecure Population	1,932,035	0
Malawi	PRRO	105860	Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters	830,700	0
Mozambique	DEV	200286	Country Programme - Mozambique (2012-2015)	3,257,647	828,312
Zambia	DEV	200157	Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015)	965,742	105,013
Zimbabwe	PRRO	200162	Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups	29,834,547	321,082
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>73,878,280</b>	<b>2,529,541</b>
ODN - Eastern and Central Africa					
Burundi	DEV	200119	Country Programme - Burundi (2011-2014)	534,205	416,962
Burundi	PRRO	200164	Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations	4,275,217	398,239
Djibouti	DEV	200498	School Feeding Program "Food For Education for Rural Area of Djibouti"		71,946
Djibouti	PRRO	200293	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Including Refugees	2,277,644	0
Ethiopia	DEV	200253	Country Programme - Ethiopia (2012-2015)	10,961,674	779,105
Ethiopia	PRRO	200290	Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity	13,479,657	2,065,276
Ethiopia	PRRO	200365	Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees	13,370,500	0
Djibouti	DEV	106680	Country Programme - Kenya (2009-2013)	1,799,594	60,749
Djibouti	PRRO	200174	Food Assistance to Refugees	2,815,883	0
Djibouti	PRRO	200294	Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	38,896,937	1,193,716
Rwanda	DEV	106770	Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda		1,793,555
Rwanda	PRRO	200343	Food and Safety Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees		4,761,540
Somalia	PRRO	200443	Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia	13,272,266	3,904,459
South Sudan	EMOP	200338	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Population	2,926,299	0
South Sudan	PRRO	200503	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in South Sudan	3,052,026	0
Uganda	DEV	108070	Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda	1,953,449	22,447,354
Uganda	PRRO	200429	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Refugees and Drought Affected Persons in Karamoja	1,437,229	346,868
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>111,052,579</b>	<b>38,239,769</b>
ODP - Latin America and the Caribbean					
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	DEV	200381	Country Programme - Bolivia (2013-2018)		46,201
Colombia	PRRO	200148	Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia	1,235,115	0
Cuba	DEV	105890	Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba		43,878
Ecuador	PRRO	200275	Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	1,372,136	0
Guatemala	DEV	200031	Country Programme - Guatemala (2010-2014)		394,787
Haiti	DEV	200150	Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti		2,394,261
Haiti	DEV	200488	Nutritional Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme		1,163,055
Haiti	PRRO	108440	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks	1,660,575	839,418
Haiti	PRRO	200489	Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Strengthening Actions for the Caribbean	1,606,892	19,687
Honduras	DEV	200240	Country Programme - Honduras (2012-2016)		71,058
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	DEV	200141	School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region		1,313,170
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	DEV	200271	Scaling up Nutrition among Children under two and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Central America and Dominican Republic		3,761,418
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	PRRO	200043	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua		249,538
Nicaragua	DEV	200434	Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)		59,316
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>5,874,718</b>	<b>10,355,788</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>571,852,668</b>	<b>104,452,905</b>

\* Note: the values in US\$ do not include indirect support costs of 7 percent

# Regional Bureau for **Asia (ODB)**

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Cambodia

DPRK

India

Indonesia

The Lao People's Democratic  
Republic

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Timor-Leste



# Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

The regional bureau for Asia (ODB) covers 14 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

In a region replete with complexity and diversity, WFP will provide direct assistance to 14.9 million people in 14 countries in Asia. Operational requirements for 2013 will amount to US\$750 million representing 14 percent of WFP's overall requirements.

Throughout 2013, WFP will consolidate its important transition in Asia, pioneering the development of innovative new foods to maximize the nutritional impact of food assistance, investing in the use of cash transfers, and building the stronger multi-sectoral collaboration required to scale up and deliver better nutrition to those in the critical first 1,000 days of their lives. WFP will also work with governments to help them develop and strengthen their own hunger programmes.

The year 2013 will see a reduction from WFP's portfolio in 2012 in line with its transition plan for the region, with a marked shift towards country programmes as well as development projects. Protracted relief and recovery operations will still account for the majority of projected operational requirements, reflecting the complexity of the contexts in which WFP works. Projects in 2013 will be consolidated and streamlined, resulting in a more tightened focus in terms of geographic scope and activity coverage.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

WFP's requirements in Asia in 2013 reflect strategic and well-targeted investments, building on long-term food security approaches. With one-third of all malnourished children under 5 living in Asia, nutrition programming will remain a distinguishing feature of all operations. WFP will also continue to develop innovative and nutritious foods, most of which are already included in operations. A long-term vision for these products is to see them used in a wide number of external aid programmes, government health systems, nutrition and safety net programmes, and eventually be sold on commercial markets at prices within reach of the poor.

A central pillar of WFP's work will focus on strengthening food and nutrition security – at the policy and operational levels – in support of government efforts to make meaningful gains as they enhance their own hunger solutions. In addition, as most of the world's natural disasters occur in Asia, WFP will work with governments to enhance their emergency preparedness and response capacity.

Building resilience to shocks is another key feature of WFP's programme in disaster-prone Asia, where 11 countries will have a resilience component through food/cash-for-assets programmes. WFP will work with communities and partners to identify effective ways to



# Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

build resilience and support livelihood programmes and community-based disaster risk management activities.

WFP's operation in Afghanistan will be consolidated and streamlined, with a tightened geographic focus – and reduced operational scope of activities to help ensure that most urgent needs are met. In Pakistan, WFP is transitioning from emergency assistance in response to the 2010/11 floods to activities which promote post-shock recovery and social stability, thereby strengthening household food security for the long-term. In Myanmar, WFP's new PRRO aims to contribute to more equitable development across the country and support national reconciliation efforts by reducing poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition and increasing resilience amongst the most vulnerable communities.

## New Initiatives

WFP Asia will reinforce its advocacy and capacity development with governments and partners, including the private sector, to promote new ready-to-use supplementary products and locally produced nutritious food, targeting young children to treat and prevent malnutrition across the region. The adoption of fortified rice is also being led by WFP Asia – with on-going trials in Bangladesh and Cambodia – as part of an effort to make nutrition gains in the broader population. In parallel, WFP will continue working with governments in the region on strengthening their food-based national safety net policies, building on concrete experiences to date, as well as its practical, technical, policy, and context-specific evidence based expertise to ensure a holistic approach.

Cash transfers or vouchers will also feature in a number of countries as a tool for relief, asset creation and the promotion of longer-term sustainable livelihoods. From 2013 onwards, WFP will expand the use of cash and vouchers, subject to necessary market conditions, delivery mechanisms and security.

The year 2013 will see an increased commitment to demonstrate results and the effectiveness of WFP's programmes. With a view to further enhance programming improvements in countries, monitoring and evaluation will be strengthened to show impact and build evidence for further interventions. Finally, given the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in Asia, emergency planning and preparedness and disaster risk management remains a core part of WFP's work. A humanitarian response depot in Subang, Malaysia enables WFP to provide immediate logistical reinforcement and supplies to emergency operations.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODB	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
PRRO	10,223,227	500,932	545,733,560
DEV	4,850,591	162,201	192,256,527
SO	N/A	N/A	18,276,414
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,073,818</b>	<b>663,134</b>	<b>756,266,502</b>

# Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Asia			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>7,862,688</b>	<b>7,211,130</b>	<b>15,073,818</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	42,045	43,434	85,479
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	454,790	472,210	927,000
Number of Refugees	53,087	53,913	107,000
Number of Returnees	206,994	215,198	422,192
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	1,017,037	1,049,770	2,066,807
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	601,049	603,948	1,204,997
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	496,067	103,147	599,214
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	334,780	354,771	689,551
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	714,790	273,148	987,938
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	2,377,474	2,418,826	4,796,300
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	526,732	121,270	648,002
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	1,330,627	2,151,314	3,481,941

# Afghanistan

## Country Background

Afghanistan faces enormous challenges after almost three decades of war and civil unrest. Despite recent progress, millions of Afghans still live in severe poverty with limited access to food and other basic requirements. According to the 2008/2009 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 7.4 million people, roughly one-third of the population, are food-insecure and 37 percent are considered to be borderline food-insecure.



The country also suffers from alarmingly high levels of malnutrition in children under 5, with chronic malnutrition rates being amongst the highest in the world. Roughly a third of child mortality is caused by acute and chronic malnutrition. The 2010/11 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey estimates national prevalence of stunting at 55 percent and acute malnutrition at 18 percent. One-fifth of Afghan women of child-bearing age are underweight. Education attainment also remains low; sixty-four percent of the population above the age of 6 is illiterate, with levels among women and girls as high as 77 percent.

Insecurity continues to be a serious concern. The recent trends clearly indicate a change in the nature and severity of incidents and targeting of the United Nations and WFP directly. Insecurity is particularly acute in the Southern, South-Eastern and Eastern regions where over 70 percent of all security incidents were recorded in past months.

Against this background, the operating environment in Afghanistan continues to be characterized by insecurity and diminishing humanitarian access. This has compromised the food security situation of the most vulnerable and undermined government reconstruction efforts.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Afghanistan

WFP's assistance in Afghanistan in 2013 is built on a series of strategic reviews and evaluations on past and current programmes. The strategic focus of WFP operations in 2013 and beyond will be to meet the needs of acutely food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations while seizing opportunities for targeted investments to build resilience where the operational environment is conducive. WFP will also continue the UNHAS which provides safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community. WFP contributes to MDGs 1 to 7 through its food assistance projects in Afghanistan.

The PRRO for 2013 will have a tightened geographic focus, a reduced scope of activities and strengthened partnerships. Activities will focus on the following:

- supporting the acute food and nutrition security needs of the most vulnerable populations through food transfers to meet immediate needs, unconditional cash/voucher transfers in urban areas and through food-based nutrition interventions;

# Afghanistan

- promoting targeted investments to build human, natural and economic capital to reinforce the resilience of communities, families and individuals to shocks; and
- capacity development for government counterparts at the central and district levels, subject to access, in food security analysis and emergency preparedness, the Ministry's education management information system, planning and design of asset creation projects and the Strategic Grain Reserve.

WFP will work with cooperating partners, local authorities and community leaders to develop activity-specific, community-based targeting methodologies to select the most vulnerable households and individuals. WFP will also continue to focus on oversight and accountability to improve efficiencies and effectiveness in its delivery of assistance.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							141,894,898		
Special Operation							16,693,167		
<b>Total</b>							<b>158,588,066</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	56,990	8,021	13,952	9,867	583	89,414	13,290,444	5,018,217	
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,990</b>	<b>8,021</b>	<b>13,952</b>	<b>9,867</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>89,414</b>	<b>13,290,444</b>	<b>5,018,217</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Afghanistan PRRO 200063: "Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges"

Duration: April 2010 – December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 March 2013)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 823,929 mt/US\$27,642,500 /US\$15,665,000

The new strategic focus of WFP operations in 2013 and beyond will be to meet the needs of acutely food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations, while seizing opportunities for targeted investments to build resilience where the operational environment is conducive.

The PRRO will support the acute food and nutrition security needs of the most vulnerable populations by providing emergency food assistance to IDPs, returnees, supplementary food assistance to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The standard food basket for emergency food assistance includes wheat, vegetable oil, pulses and salt while the food basket for supplementary feeding includes micronutrient tablets and ready-to-use supplementary food.

# Afghanistan

The PRRO will further promote targeted investments to build human, natural and economic capital to reinforce the resilience of communities, families and individuals to shocks, as well as, strengthen the analytical, such as the food and nutrition security, and emergency preparedness capacities of government counterparts at national and sub-national levels.

The relief component of the operation in 2013 includes provision of food to families affected by natural disasters, displacement and urban poverty as well as to returnee populations. Under its school feeding programme, WFP will provide a daily snack of micronutrient enriched biscuits to schoolchildren to encourage enrolment and improve attendance. WFP also plans to provide take-home rations of vegetable oil to schoolgirls as an incentive to bridge the gender gap and keep them in class.

WFP will continue to assist vulnerable people through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training activities through a mix of context-specific food and cash transfers. Under FFA, WFP will provide food to vulnerable Afghans as they build or repair community assets, including roads, water reservoirs and means of irrigation such as canals and water channels. Asset-building projects will be planned and implemented in consultation with the Government and local communities. Nutrition activities will also be key features of the PRRO in 2013. The modalities include supplementary feeding to help reduce the levels of GAM and moderate acute malnutrition among PLW and children under 5.

WFP continues its efforts to develop the capacity of the Afghan Government and cooperating partners including Community Development Councils and local NGOs. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	973,397	1,305,634	2,279,031
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	117,694	122,498	240,192
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	369,170	384,238	753,408
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	336,789	339,455	676,244
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	34,045	35,434	69,479
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	452,160	470,616	922,776
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	425,751		425,751
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	395,370		395,370
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	58,727	61,125	119,852
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	24,500	25,550	50,050
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	119,070	123,930	243,000

\*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.

# Afghanistan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	12,285,473
Number of days rations were provided	day	90
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	24
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	180
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactating woman	56,132
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	3,000
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	352
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	1,232
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	176
Number of water springs developed	water spring	176
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	1,279
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	6
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	986,883
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	633,553
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	3,315
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### Afghanistan SO 200360: "Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Services to the United Nations Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Afghanistan"

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

Total project commitment: US\$71,991,214

UNHAS continues to provide safe and efficient air transport and light cargo services to the humanitarian community throughout Afghanistan as well as to Islamabad, Pakistan. Partial cost recovery in the form of nominal ticket charges is applied, thereby reducing resources required from donors and instilling user community ownership. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation aims to:

# Afghanistan

- provide a safe, responsive, efficient and cost-effective air transport service to the humanitarian and development community in Afghanistan;
- provide the capacity for medical and emergency security evacuations or relocations when required; and
- assist the national authority, in conjunction with other international organizations, in search and rescue operations as may be required.

WFP will also continue to work in close liaison with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operation Aviation to improve inter-operability in terms of sharing facilities, equipment, services and safety measures in order to reduce operational costs and increase efficiency to the benefit of humanitarian users. This WFP-managed air services is an essential element in the provision of humanitarian and development assistance in Afghanistan. Currently, UNHAS operates two DASH aircraft with a capacity of 37 seats each covering a network of 12 destinations.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	2,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	10
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	2

# Bangladesh

## Country Background

Despite important economic and social gains over the past decade, Bangladesh continues to face high rates of undernutrition, food insecurity and extreme poverty. With a population of 150 million, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. This low-income food-deficit country is ranked 146 out of 189 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. In 2010, the gross national income per capita was only US\$645.



The high prevalence of early marriage and undernutrition in mothers and adolescent girls contributes to the cycle of undernutrition, where more than one in three children is born with low birth weight. The country-wide prevalence of chronic undernutrition in children under 5 indicates an alarming situation, with six million children underweight and nearly half of all children stunted. Moreover, 16 percent of children are estimated to be suffering from acute undernutrition. The prevalence of anaemia is 64 percent in children aged 6-23 months and 46 percent in pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

While Bangladesh has made considerable progress in net school enrolment and achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education, the dropout rate from primary schools, particularly for children from ultra-poor households, remains a major concern. An estimated 3.3 million children, or 19 percent of the child population, children remain out of school, and only one in two children that start the first grade will complete grade five.

Bangladesh is also prone to frequent disasters with cyclones, flooding, saltwater intrusion and river erosion expected to increase in severity over the coming decades due to the effects of climate change. Moreover, food price volatility and economic shocks pose significant threats to hunger reduction initiatives. Both natural and manmade shocks have a significant impact on the ultra-poor due to their dependence on agriculture, limited savings and economic coping mechanisms, chronic undernutrition, and limited alternative livelihood options.

In addition, Bangladesh continues to host a long-staying refugee population from Myanmar, the majority of who have lived outside official refugee camps since 1992.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bangladesh

WFP's assistance in Bangladesh focuses on the most vulnerable and food-insecure people. WFP implements a PRRO and a country programme (CP) that together target over two million people. WFP's operations are aligned with the Government's "National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II 2009-2011" which sets out the need to strengthen food security, tackle maternal and child undernutrition, achieve universal primary education, improve resilience against natural disasters and shocks, and reform government-run safety-net programmes. WFP has also been engaged on food security and nutrition aspects in the development of the "Sixth Five Year Plan" which will replace the above strategy.



# Bangladesh

The PRRO is designed to provide continuous support to the long-staying refugee population in Cox's Bazar. While sustainable solutions are being explored for this target group, a new phase of the PRRO commenced in January 2011. Assistance through the PRRO focuses on addressing the food and nutrition security of the refugees.

The CP aims to increase food security, nutritional well-being and strengthen livelihoods of the extreme poor. The CP will undertake a greater focus on capacity support to the Government, particularly in its first year of taking full control of the vulnerable group development programme, and the rollout of its national school feeding programme, modelled on WFP's school feeding activity. WFP also aligned activities under the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition activity and Food Security for the Ultra Poor project with the new WFP Bangladesh country office Nutrition Strategy, and integrated local level planning with the third activity of the CP. All activities under the CP contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1 through 8.

WFP is the lead agency for the food security and nutrition pillar and is well-represented in other pillars in the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Bangladesh. Cooperation with the Government and United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD and UNAIDS), NGOs and local communities further contributes to broadening WFP's participatory approach in capacity development, nutrition, education, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								5,186,692	
Development Operation								68,956,938	
<b>Total</b>								<b>74,143,630</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	5,335	453	288	1,032	287	7,395	0	0	
DEV	64,840	1,744	1,400	12,988	396	81,368	3,701,885	1,138,781	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,175</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>88,763</b>	<b>3,701,885</b>	<b>1,138,781</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Bangladesh PRRO 200142: "Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 18,488 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 14,790 mt)

# Bangladesh

The PRRO extends the previous operation for continued support to registered Rohingya refugees from Northern Rakhine State in Myanmar. The objectives of this PRRO are to improve food consumption in refugee households through general food distribution (GFD), reduce levels of undernutrition among targeted children and women through supplementary feeding, and increase access to education for refugee boys, girls and adolescents through school feeding. These objectives are aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

Through the GFD, beneficiaries receive a daily ration of 450 g rice, 50 g Supercereal, 40 g pulses, 20 g vegetable oil, 10 g salt and 10 g sugar. The supplementary feeding programme includes 40 g vegetable oil, 40 g sugar, and 180 g Supercereal. The school feeding programme will distribute 50 g of biscuits per child per attendance day to school children and adolescent literacy learners as an incentive to attend school, with a particular focus on girls.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	16,000	15,000	31,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	16,000	15,000	31,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	16,000	15,000	31,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	1,400	2,800	4,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	9,000	6,200	15,200
Number of children given take-home rations	2,000		2,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	2,000		2,000

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	182
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	4,200
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	450
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	5,550
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	6,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	21

## **Bangladesh PRRO 200446: "Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar"**

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 18,488 mt

A new phase of the PRRO will start from July 2013 with the objectives of ensuring adequate food consumption of refugee households, reducing levels of undernutrition among targeted

# Bangladesh

children and women, and increasing access to education for refugee boys, girls and adolescents. These objectives are aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

WFP will continue to support registered Rohingya refugees through general food GFD, supplementary feeding and school feeding. Through the GFD, beneficiaries receive a daily ration of 450 g rice, 50 g Supercereal, 40 g pulses, 20 g vegetable oil, 10 g salt and 10 g sugar. The supplementary feeding programme includes 40 g vegetable oil, 40 g sugar, and 180 g Supercereal. The school feeding programme will distribute 50 g of biscuits per child per attendance day to school children and adolescent literacy learners as an incentive to attend school with a particular focus on girls.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	16,000	15,000	31,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	15,000	16,000	31,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	15,000	16,000	31,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	1,400	2,800	4,200
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	9,000	6,200	15,200
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	2,000		2,000
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	2,000		2,000

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	182
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	4,200
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	450
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	500
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	5,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	6,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	21

## (c) Development Projects and Activities.

### **Bangladesh CP 200243: "Country Programme – Bangladesh (2012–2016)"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 406,505 mt/US\$13,992,050 /US\$3,840,500

The CP's overarching objective is to support the Government in improving the long-term food security and nutrition situation of ultra-poor households in Bangladesh. The CP supports the

# Bangladesh

Government in achieving its poverty reduction and food security goals, and is in line with the 2012–2016 UNDAF and WFP's "Country Strategy Document 2011". In support of the Government, the objectives of the CP are to:

- reduce undernutrition among women and children under 5;
- increase children's access to pre-primary and primary education;
- enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change; and
- enhance nationally owned safety-net programmes addressing hunger and household food insecurity.

## **Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 1: "Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 53,580 mt

The focus of this activity is to reach the most vulnerable population groups during the most critical periods of their lives. A combined preventive and curative approach is implemented in food-insecure rural and urban communities where the high prevalence of acute and chronic undernutrition among children 6–59 months is compounded by poverty. In line with the Government's objectives, the expected outcomes are: i) improved nutritional status of PLW and young children; and ii) improved nutrition and hygiene behaviour and practices of caretakers, adolescent girls and other key household members. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the activities contribute to reducing the prevalence of undernutrition among women and children under 6–59 months and to breaking the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition.

Through targeted supplementary feeding, WFP supports children 6–59 months and PLW to recover effectively from moderate acute undernutrition. As part of its preventive approach, WFP provides blanket supplementary feeding for all children between 6–23 months, or 6–59 months and PLW in selected areas during the two lean seasons or in an emergency situation respectively when wasting rates are particularly high, even among children the 24–59 months. This is undertaken for a total of six months each year in order to prevent seasonal hunger and undernutrition, or prevent the deterioration of the nutrition situation during an emergency and thus contribute to reducing the prevalence of stunting in the long term. Supplementary feeding is accompanied by behaviour change communication activities which target PLW, caretakers of children, and adolescent girls. Community leaders and local health service providers are also included in related awareness campaigns.

The food basket for children 6–59 months consists of 200 g Supercereal Plus per person per day, while the food basket for PLW will consist of 225 g of Supercereal with 10 percent sugar and 20 g of vegetable oil per person per day.

# Bangladesh

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	216,500	146,500	<b>363,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	70,000	293,000	<b>363,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	363,000		<b>363,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	363,000	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	24	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	70,000	

## **Bangladesh CP 200243, Activity 2: "School Feeding"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 202,399 mt

The objective of the school feeding activity is to contribute to the Government's goal of universal primary education by improving access to basic education for school-age children, particularly those living in areas where poverty is high and educational indicators are low. It forms an important safety net by ensuring children receive adequate micronutrients and that parents have an incentive to send and keep their children in school. The expected outcome of this activity is increased access to pre- and primary education through improved attendance, enrolment and retention rates. This activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

School meals are implemented in pre- and primary schools in priority areas including non-formal education centres where, in response to growing urban poverty, support to primary schools and non-formal education will be expanded. Pre-primary schools are included to improve attendance of ultra-poor students who require additional support to prepare for primary education.

The food basket consists of 75 g of biscuits per day per child. These biscuits provide 66 percent of the daily vitamin and mineral requirements which will contribute to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. The programme also has an essential learning package aimed at the household and community levels, which provides a platform for delivering nutrition and health interventions, and for contributing to women's empowerment. This package includes information on de-worming, nutrition, hygiene and gardening. WFP also cooperates with WHO and the Government in administering de-worming activities.

With WFP technical assistance, the Government has launched its "School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas" in mid-2011. A gradual handover of WFP's school meals activity to the Government is planned throughout the duration of the CP.

# Bangladesh

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	357,000	343,000	<b>700,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	357,000	343,000	<b>700,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP		child	700,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP		boy	112,000
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP		girl	98,000
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	231,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	259,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	5,000

## **Bangladesh CP 200243 Activity 3: "Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 149,710 mt/US\$3,204,210

The objective of the disaster risk reduction and response activity is to enhance the preparedness and resilience of communities and households vulnerable to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. Activities are implemented in pre- and post-disaster phases in areas of recurrent shocks, such as floods and cyclones. The expected outcomes are: i) enhanced resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change; and ii) improved food security of poor households affected by small-scale natural disasters. The majority of participants in both pre- and post-disaster activities are ultra-poor women as they face additional barriers in accessing income generating opportunities and are more vulnerable than men to the effects of natural disasters.

Local level planning is used for preparing community-based resilience building plans for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, which include risk assessments. Consensus on the types of activities is sought from communities, the Government and other stakeholders at the *upazila* (local administration) level. Vulnerable community members construct priority infrastructure to enhance the protection of whole communities. Activities include the construction or repair of embankments, flood and cyclone shelters, road-cum-embankments, clusters of raised homesteads, drainage and irrigation canals, and coastal afforestation. Priority is given to generate temporary employment for ultra-poor households affected by recent natural disasters or lean seasons. Participants undergo training to increase their preparedness and ability to respond to natural disasters and other shocks. The activity integrates disaster preparedness and response training with broader nutrition, health, gender equality and hygiene education. This component is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

# Bangladesh

In the preparedness phase, food-for-assets participants receive 400 g of rice, 40 g of pulses and 20 g of vegetable oil per person per day. Under food-for-training, the ration is 150 g rice per person per day. These rations are supplemented by a cash contribution provided by the Government counterpart. In the event of small-scale disasters, WFP provides emergency rations based on the immediate needs of the affected populations.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	316,075	306,425	<b>622,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	4,000	4,000	<b>8,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	48,000	32,000	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	48,000	32,000	<b>80,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	1,200	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	580	
Number of homesteads raised above flooding levels	homestead	200	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	80,000	
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	80,000	
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IIGA)	participant	80,000	
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of days rations were provided	day	90	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3	

## **Bangladesh CP 200243 Activity 4: "Strengthening Safety Nets"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/cash and voucher commitment/capacity augmentation: 816 mt/US\$10,787,840/US\$3,840,500

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 5, this activity supports the Government in reforming the social safety nets that address hunger and household food security. The Government has made social protection a pillar of its national poverty reduction strategy and has identified well-functioning safety nets as an important element of its social protection strategy to support the ultra-poor. WFP complements the Government's efforts in formulating new integrated and comprehensive safety-net programmes, redesigning and streamlining existing safety-net programmes, and strengthening the Government's institutional capacity to manage these programmes. WFP focuses on the Government's "Vulnerable Group Development Programme" which was fully handed over by WFP at the end of 2010 with the aim of improving food consumption and livelihoods of ultra-poor women. WFP also supported the launching and the management of the Government's school feeding programme in 2011. Expected outcomes are: i) improved effectiveness and efficiency of nationally owned safety nets addressing hunger and household food security; ii) improved Government policies and

# Bangladesh

programme design for effective implementation of safety net programmes addressing food insecurity; and iii) improved government systems, tools and staff capacities to run national safety-net programmes, particularly the "School Feeding" and "Vulnerable Group Development" programmes.

Capacity development is undertaken at the national, divisional, district and *upazila* (local administration) levels. A capacity-development support unit in the WFP country office is currently working with the Government to strengthen safety-net programmes. Dedicated capacity development teams have also been placed in relevant government departments. Under the innovative safety-net activity, WFP provides a combination of cash and training support. Participants receive a monthly allowance for 24 months, which is adjusted to provide greater support during the lean seasons. Participants also undergo training in business skills and income-generating activities. When this is complete, they receive asset grants to invest in their chosen income generating activities and are provided with on-going support in managing their businesses. WFP will continue implementing experimental and innovative food- and cash-based promotional safety-net pilot programmes. These activities generate valuable lessons which can contribute to the Government's efforts to design cost-effective and comprehensive safety-net programmes.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	37,485	36,015	<b>73,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	11,500		<b>11,500</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	33,660	32,340	<b>66,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	4
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	400
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	400
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Bhutan

## Country Background

Bhutan is a small, least developed, food-deficit country with an estimated population of over 700,000 in 2011. Landlocked within the eastern Himalayas between India and China, Bhutan remained in self-imposed isolation for centuries, only moving towards a cautious plan of development with the launch of its first five-year plan in 1961. The country's development philosophy, based on Gross National Happiness, stresses the achievement of equitable and sustainable development over economic growth at any cost.



In Bhutan, emphasis has also been placed on human development and increased access to markets, health clinics and schools, particularly in rural areas. The majority of the population live as rural farmers in small villages scattered throughout the mountainous and rugged landscape, often in off-the-road locations, thus complicating access to social services. One fourth of the population suffers from temporary food insecurity, especially during the months before the harvest. Bhutan depends on imports for 34 percent of its cereal needs. Although the country has low wasting and underweight prevalence, stunting is high at 37 percent. The country is also prone to flash floods and landslides. Often this leads to the closure of roads which can last up to half a year in some areas, especially during the rainy season, creating a great challenge for this mountainous country.

In the late 1980s, violence erupted in the southern regions of Bhutan and refugees began congregating in Nepal, eventually leading to the establishment of seven camps there. Over the years, the Royal Government of Bhutan has met with the different Nepali governments regarding Bhutan's willingness to repatriate genuine Bhutanese citizens. At present, however, the joint verification process has stalled and third country resettlement is under way. Only a small number of the refugees may be able to be repatriated to Bhutan.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Bhutan

The focus of WFP assistance in Bhutan is on primary education and capacity development of government counterparts. Through the school meals project, WFP aims to support the Government in its policy of improving access to education by providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren, particularly those from rural and food-insecure families. This project addresses short-term hunger faced by children living far away from schools and reduces the financial burden on poor rural parents. It also assists in alleviating certain micronutrient deficiencies, while contributing to an overall improvement in school enrolment rates and attendance. Particular attention is given to reducing gender disparity in education. The Government has assumed an increasing role in the school meals programme as part of a transition to full government support. The project corresponds with Bhutan's United Nations Development Assistance Framework and assists the Government in attaining MDGs 2 and 3.

# Bhutan

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,635,123	
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,635,123</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	2,752	400	200	0	0	3,352	0	127,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,321</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Bhutan DEV 105790: "Improving Rural Children's Access to Basic Education with a Focus on Primary Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 19,382 mt/US\$127,321 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 16,030 mt).

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the provision of school meals under this development project aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- increase school enrolment for children in poor, food-insecure rural communities, particularly among girls;
- maintain regular school attendance, particularly among girls;
- reduce gender disparity;
- alleviate short-term hunger and help children to concentrate in class;
- develop clear hand-over strategies to enhance nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- strengthen the capacities of government counterparts to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

WFP and the Royal Government of Bhutan will jointly prioritize primary and lower secondary schools to participate in the school meals programme on the basis of:

- the average distances children have to walk to reach the closest school;
- the distance of the school catchment area from the nearest road;

# Bhutan

- the vulnerability to food insecurity based on an updated vulnerability analysis and mapping exercise; and
- the prevailing net enrolment levels by districts, particularly among girls.

All schoolchildren in selected day and boarding schools will receive breakfast and lunch through the school meals programme. The food basket consists of rice, chickpeas and vegetable oil for breakfast, and rice, lentils and vegetable oil for lunch. A complete hand-over of secondary school meals to the Government is foreseen at the end of the project.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	18,340	19,869	<b>38,209</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	18,340	19,869	<b>38,209</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		stove	30
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		school	40
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling		cook	120
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education		teacher	70
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	14,196
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	14,018
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	227
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	4,990
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	5,005
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed		kitchen/food storage room	3
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government		system/tool	2
SO5 GFD: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	50

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Cambodia

## Country Background

Cambodia is a developing country emerging from decades of civil conflict and economic stagnation, and moving towards becoming a dynamic economy in the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Cambodia has achieved impressive economic growth since the mid-1990s and has made significant progress in reducing national poverty. It ranks 139 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The Government of Cambodia's Commune Database estimates the 2010 poverty rate to be 26 percent. Access to sufficient and diverse types of food remains a concern for the most vulnerable.



The 2010 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey indicated that 40 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 28 percent are underweight and 11 percent are wasted; the prevalence of wasting among the urban poor is 12 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies are high, with the prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 at 55 percent and among pregnant women at 53 percent. The maternal mortality ratio is 206 per 100,000 live births, while the under 5 mortality rate is 54 per 1,000 live births.

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with the potential for monsoon flooding in the Mekong basin and regular localized drought in the Plains region. Cambodia experienced extensive flooding in 2011, between September and November, causing severe damage to livelihoods and to rice crops across the 18 flood-affected provinces. Rising inequality, landlessness and deterioration of common property resources such as fishery and forests have eroded the coping capacity of food insecure people. Limited access for the poor to education and health services, as well as low levels of investment in public infrastructure and social safety nets, perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cambodia

In support of government efforts to tackle food security challenges, the country programme (CP) focuses on food-based social safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition and productive assets/livelihoods support. These interventions will use WFP's experience and comparative advantage to attain more sustainable food-security outcomes. In this context, the CP marks three major transitions: from recovery to development, from food aid to food assistance and from implementer to becoming an enabler of longer-term nationally owned food security solutions. As such, the CP's objectives are to: i) improve the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable households and communities, in ways that build long-term social capital and physical assets; and ii) build models and strengthen capacities that promote the development of sustainable national food security systems. These objectives are in-line with the 2011–2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Cambodia.

The CP contributes towards MDGs 1 through 7. Community asset creation through food for assets (FFA) contributes to the attainment of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Education activities, including

# Cambodia

the school meals programme and food and cash scholarships to vulnerable children in grades 4-6 contribute to MDGs 2 and 3. Nutrition activities support MDGs 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							26,914,261	
<b>Total</b>							<b>26,914,261</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	22,595	879	378	1,692	1,266	26,810	784,400	414,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,595</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>26,810</b>	<b>784,400</b>	<b>414,985</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Cambodia CP 200202: "Country Programme – Cambodia (2011–2016)"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 137,586 mt/US\$2,940,000/US\$1,541,908

The CP aims to support the efforts of the Cambodian Government in tackling food security challenges as well as contributing to broader development objectives. The CP components are areas of recognized WFP strength: food-based social safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition and productive assets/livelihoods support.

Targeting is based on the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, integrated food security phase classification updates and national surveys. WFP concentrates on provinces with the highest prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition. Targeting at district and commune levels is cross-referenced with the Government's Commune Database. At the household level, WFP is increasingly using the Government's "Identification of Poor Households" system to target the poorest and most vulnerable Cambodians.

The beneficiaries of WFP assistance are pre- and primary schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2, as well as the most food insecure people living in flood- and drought-prone areas. Rations include rice, fish, oil, salt, beans, Supercereal and sugar, as well as cash. The CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 over its duration.

# Cambodia

## Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 102,836 mt/US\$2,940,000 /US\$395,500

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5, the education component of the CP aims to promote food security, increase access to education, decrease school drop-out rates and increase enrolment at specific ages through the provision of nutritious breakfasts and targeted food scholarships. It supports the education priorities of the Government to promote early childhood development and right-age enrolment, reduce drop-out rates and encourage completion of primary education. The food scholarship programme provides high-impact safety nets to children of vulnerable households in food insecure areas. Targeting is based on poverty, food security and education indicators. WFP's education programme aims to cover 30 percent of primary schools nationwide, in 12 of the most food insecure provinces out of a total of 24 provinces.

The food basket for the school meals programme consists of rice, canned fish, oil, salt and beans. The food scholarship consists of take-home rations of 10 kg of rice. A cash scholarship pilot, accompanied by an impact evaluation of food versus cash scholarships, is being conducted in collaboration with the World Bank and the Ministry of Education, in an effort to determine benefits of both programme types and inform the development of a national policy on scholarships. WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education to gradually increase national ownership with a view of establishing a national school feeding programme.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	592,030	601,463	<b>1,193,493</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	246,534	256,596	503,130
Number of children given take-home rations	80,000	80,000	160,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	56,000	56,000	112,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	40,000	40,000	80,000

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

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

# Cambodia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	80,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	600,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	1,300
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	10
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	5,132
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	4,931
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	251,464
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	241,603
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	4,800
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	14,720

## Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 2: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 14,711 mt/US\$426,408

The nutrition component of the CP seeks to prevent chronic undernutrition during the "1,000 days window of opportunity" from conception to 23 months of age and improve the nutritional status of PLW. WFP works with partners to develop sustainable food assistance models for promoting positive nutrition outcomes, including positive behavioural change in infant and young child feeding and care practices, as well as encouraging the use of health care services. The activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5.

Community-based nutrition interventions, including preventive supplementary feeding, are intended to increase access to micronutrient-rich and energy-dense foods for PLW and children under 2. Targeting is based on food security, health and nutrition indicators, and the availability of partnerships with NGOs, communities and health centres. A monthly food ration consisting of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar is provided to PLW and to children between 6 to 23 months.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	21,737	11,457	33,194
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	10,281	22,913	33,194

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

# Cambodia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,077
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	10,281
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	41
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,010
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	110

## **Cambodia CP 200202, Activity 3: "Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support (PALS)"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 20,039 mt/US\$720,000

The productive assets and livelihoods support component of the CP provides direct food assistance to households who participate in labour-intensive construction and the rehabilitation of productive community assets. It has the dual objective of, in the short-term, alleviating hunger during the annual lean season and creating sustainable assets, which will bring long-term benefits to participating communities. The assets help increase access to markets and social infrastructure, generate higher agricultural productivity and improve resilience to climate shocks.

Targeting is based on poverty and food security indicators, susceptibility to natural disasters, priorities of local development plans and, where possible, the Government's "Identification of Poor Households" system. A rice ration is provided to FFA participants for every cubic metre of earthwork completed. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2. Efforts are ongoing to increase integration of the programme with national government systems, increase inclusion of vulnerable groups and enhance impact on sustainable livelihoods promotion.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	70,312	70,310	140,622
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	11,719	11,718	23,437
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	24,609	24,609	49,218

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



# Cambodia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,424
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,028
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	88
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	118
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	178
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	7
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	individual	2,750
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	individual	937
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	26

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Country Background

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has experienced widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. Agricultural production is severely limited by input shortages, in particular fuel and fertilizers as well as geographical and climatic factors such as continued vulnerability to natural disasters. The Government's public distribution system has been the main channel for the provision of staple food rations for the majority of the population of 24 million people.



DPRK faced large food shortages in 2012 due to a series of shocks in 2011, followed by a prolonged dry spell from April to June 2012 seriously affecting the maturing early season crops. Heavy monsoon rains followed the dry spell, and coupled with a tropical cyclone, caused severe flooding and damage to the standing crops of the 2012 main crops.

DPRK had a global hunger index of 19 in 2011, and was classified as "serious". WFP's end-of-project review in July 2012 indicated marginal improvements in food security, however noted that public rations are insufficient, food consumption and dietary diversity are low, and that negative coping strategies are extensively used. The 2011 FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission estimated a cereal import requirement of 739,000 mt and three million people are in need of food assistance. The 2009 UNICEF multiple indicator cluster survey found that 32 percent of children were stunted, 19 percent underweight and 28 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were undernourished. According to UNICEF, the maternal mortality rate is between 85 and 250 per 100,000 live births in 2009–2011 depending on the survey methods, and infant mortality rate is 26 per 1,000 live births.

DPRK is currently under sanctions mandated by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 (2009) and 1718 (2006), which affect the level of donor support to the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in DPRK

Since 1995, WFP has delivered over 4.5 million mt of food assistance to millions of the most vulnerable people in DPRK, playing a central role in addressing immediate humanitarian needs as well as improving the nutritional status of those reached. Citing better harvests and domestic concerns regarding a dependency culture, the Government suspended the emergency operation in 2006. This was resumed again in 2008 at the request of the Government, following two consecutive floods in 2006 and 2007, and an overall decrease in external food imports and aid. A two-year PRRO "Nutrition Support to Women and Children" was launched in July 2010. However, because of a series of shocks in 2010 and 2011, including floods and a harsh winter, and following a formal appeal for emergency food assistance made by the Government to WFP in January 2011, an interagency rapid food security assessment was undertaken. In line with the recommendations of the assessment, an EMOP "Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups" was launched in April 2011 and the PRRO was suspended to avoid an overlap of activities. Once the EMOP completed in June 2012, the PRRO resumed in July 2012 and has now been extended to June 2013.

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The objectives of WFP assistance in DPRK are to meet the food gaps of food insecure groups, mitigate the disproportionate impact of increased fuel and food prices, and to assist the recovery of people's livelihoods through nutritional support to women and children, local food production and food for community development.

Nutritional support to women and children includes provision of blended food to PLW, school meals in nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools, and institutional feeding of orphans and paediatric inpatients. The food-for-community-development programme provides food-insecure populations an opportunity to have access to additional cereals through community-based projects.

WFP operations in DPRK contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 7, and the outcomes of the new United Nations Strategic Framework for DPRK 2011–2015.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							101,518,710	
<b>Total</b>							<b>101,518,710</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	103,598	11,796	8,794	0	6,744	130,931	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,598</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>8,794</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>130,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### DPRK PRRO 200114: "Nutrition Support to Women and Children"

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

Total food commitment: 287,456 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 211,865 mt)

The goal of this PRRO is to enhance the food and nutritional security in food-insecure areas, of the urban and mountainous inland region with an emphasis on nutritional support for women and children in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. The specific objectives are to (i) reduce hunger and undernutrition among women and children by providing nutrition support to improve dietary diversity; (ii) support the Government in reducing hunger and undernutrition through local production of fortified food; and (iii) restore and rebuild livelihoods to enhance food security through food community development.

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

WFP will continue to work to improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable people by providing locally produced Supercereal to PLW and children in nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and orphanages, as well as biscuits for primary schoolchildren. Cereals, pulses and oil will be distributed during the lean season. Pregnant and lactating women will receive food assistance for six months during pregnancy, and for an additional six months while nursing. Children 6–23 months of age will receive food assistance in nurseries. This targeting with complementary food provides the required nutrients during the period when children are at the highest risk of stunting.

The provision of locally produced fortified food has been an essential and unique feature of WFP operations in DPRK for a decade. WFP-supplied raw food materials are transformed into products that are nutritionally balanced, fortified with micronutrients and easily digestible, such as Supercereals and biscuits. Fourteen factories will be supported with raw materials, packaging materials, spare parts and a vitamin/mineral premix.

Food for community development provides cereals to the community-based initiatives such as embankment construction, land development and tree planting. These projects are specifically designed to help agricultural production, protect communities from natural disasters and increase household food supplies. WFP will build on its expertise and the network of partners, which includes FAO, the Ministry of Land and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, to address emergency rehabilitation of infrastructure.

Food assistance will be provided through the following institutions: public distribution centres, primary schools, nurseries, kindergartens, paediatric units and orphanages. Corporate outcome indicators such as the food consumption score and coping strategy index will be monitored and analysed through regular monitoring and thematic review.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,368,000	1,024,000	<b>2,392,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	350,000	557,000	<b>907,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	754,000	787,000	<b>1,541,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	76,000	74,000	<b>150,000</b>

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

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	65
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,900
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	5,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,500

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# India

## Country Background

With a population of over 1.2 billion, India is the world's largest democracy. Despite accelerated economic growth in the last decade, poverty remains a major challenge. India ranks 67 out of 81 countries on the 2011 Global Hunger Index and 134 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Based on the new official figures, 42 percent of rural and 26 percent of the urban population live below the poverty line. Growth in the agriculture sector has been 3.4 percent per year in the last five years which is below the Government's 11th five year plan target. In addition, food prices have continued to rise for the fourth consecutive year. Since poor households spend approximately 70 percent of their household income on food, food inflation has significant implications on their food security. Although the Government was successful in cushioning the impact of the global financial crisis on India, except for poverty and education related indicators, most of the MDG targets are unlikely to be achieved.



Currently, India produces more than 250 million mt of food grains, which should be sufficient for feeding its domestic population. However, paradoxically, one-fifth of its population are still malnourished. About 43 percent children under five are underweight, 48 percent are stunted and 70 percent are anaemic. One in three adults suffer from chronic energy deficiency and there are high levels of anaemia among men and women. Twenty two percent of babies are born with a birth weight less than 2.5 kg consequently children are susceptible to morbidity and mortality. The infant mortality rate in India is high, at 57 per 1,000 live births. Indeed, even though the Government of India implements the largest food-based safety nets in the world, the impact is far from satisfactory due to high disparities and governance capacities across states. Concerted efforts, strong policy, accountability frameworks, and enhanced capacity to translate resources into effective service delivery will be required to change the situation. The country is also vulnerable to climate change on account of high levels of population density, poverty, stressed ecological systems and a substantial dependence on natural resources.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in India

WFP has been working in close collaboration with the Government to support various food-based schemes since 1963. Since the country is now producing enough food for its people, and given India's increased food production, WFP's strategy has shifted from a food assistance provider to one providing a mix of technical, policy and capacity-building support to improve the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable people.

The 2008–2012 country programme (CP) focused on assisting the Government at national and state levels to improve the implementation of existing and substantial safety net programmes to ensure increased effectiveness at relieving poverty and malnutrition, with greater efficiencies. A mid-term evaluation of the CP in early 2011 found that the CP was consistent, relevant and supportive of the Government's own goals of inclusive growth as

# India

outlined in its “Eleventh Five Year Plan”. However, given India's strong economic growth, its self-sufficiency status for cereals at the national level and its huge food-based safety nets, the evaluation concluded that the best way WFP could add value was not by distributing food, but by providing technical assistance to support the capacity of existing schemes.

Against this background, a senior WFP mission recommended a further shift in WFP's strategy in April 2012 to one that tightly focused on areas that could have strategic impact on improving food and nutrition security in the country. WFP discontinued all food-based assistance in mid-2012 under the mother and child health and nutrition and livelihood components of the CP. Around this time, a renewed emphasis was placed on expanding current partnerships for: (i) capacity development to improve the delivery of social safety net programmes, and (ii) enhancing the nutritional value of the food basket in the social safety net programmes, with a focus on the "1,000 days" window. To accomplish the transition, the CP will be extended by one year, to December 2013. The revised CP aims to contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation								4,815,000	
<b>Total</b>								<b>4,815,000</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### India CP 105730: "Country Programme – India (2008–2012)"

Duration: 1 April 2008 –31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$8,976,891 (Including expected budget revision. Current approved US\$5,476,891)

In line with its new strategy for assistance in India, 2013 will see WFP using its comparative advantages to strengthen the effectiveness of on-going Government social safety net programmes to improve food and nutrition security in India, building on over 50 years of experience in the country. Advocacy, the provision of technical support and capacity

# India

development will be focused at the national, state and district levels to improve the efficiency and impact of on-going social safety nets. WFP will carry out acceptability and effectiveness assessments of nutritional enhancements and of fortified food distributed through the Government's schemes on a small scale, with the possibility of replicating it across the country.

Building on its success in Odisha State, WFP will provide technical and policy-oriented support to the Indian Government to enhance targeting by creating efficiencies and cost-savings, within the Targeted Public Distribution System through the use of biometric technology. WFP will also draw on its vast in-country and corporate experience in food supply chain management and the technical expertise of corporate partners to identify weakness in current local food supply chain management, and suggest remedial actions. Finally, WFP will also focus its support on enhancing nutrition through social safety nets by strengthening the focus on the first 1,000 days of life. In addition, WFP will work in partnership with the Government and other agencies to mainstream nutrition into existing social safety net programmes.

## **India CP 105730, Activity 1: "Capacity Development for Food Security"**

Duration: 1 April 2008 –31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December, 2012)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$8,976,891 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 5,476,891)

This capacity development activity provides technical assistance to improve the quality and performance of the Government's food assistance programmes in addition to advocacy to keep food security high on the political agenda in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. The activity aims at improving the quality, reach and impact.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	2
SO5 GFD: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	7,200

## **India CP 105730, Activity 2: "Improved Nutritional Status"**

This activity will not be active in 2013.

## **India CP 105730, Activity 3: "Support Livelihood Activities"**

This activity will not be active in 2013.

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# Indonesia

## Country Background

With a population of 237 million, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country. Ranking 124 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, Indonesia has made remarkable socio-economic and political progress since the return to democracy in 1998. It is today a low middle income country, a G-20 member, the largest Association of South East Asian Nation economy and one of Asia's most decentralized democracies.



Despite notable advancements, Indonesia's development has not been even. Food insecurity and undernutrition are still persistent challenges, particularly in the eastern provinces where stunting and wasting figures continue to be alarming. In 2010, 13 percent of the population, 31 million people, still lived below the national poverty line and nearly half of the population or 42 percent lived below purchasing power parity of US\$2 per day. Various World Bank expenditure reviews show that continued disparities between regions in terms of human development and resources are exacerbated by low technical and administrative capacity at provincial and local levels.

At the same time, Indonesia remains one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and climate change; this has been acknowledged as a major threat to the future of the country. Indonesia continues to face large impact disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. As a result of climate change droughts, floods and mudslides are anticipated to worsen and exacerbate chronic food insecurity, with emergency response consistently drawing on national financial resources.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Indonesia

WFP assistance in Indonesia focuses on addressing the food assistance needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people, particularly in the rural and suburban areas of Nusa Tenggara Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, East Java and Greater Jakarta.

The year 2011 marked the final year of WFP's PRRO in view of the need to shift to a country programme (CP) to reflect the dynamic transformation Indonesia faces today from a low to an emerging middle-income country. The new development context in Indonesia calls for a shift towards broader based hunger solutions with a focus on capacity development. Against this context, WFP's successful capacity development work with the Indonesian Government under the PRRO provides useful lessons to build and strengthen Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity as well as in disaster preparedness and response.

All activities under WFP's CP in Indonesia fall within the objectives of the United Nations MDGs, contributing to MDGs 1, 2, 3 and 5, and are also in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

# Indonesia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							11,151,030	
<b>Total</b>							<b>11,151,030</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,000	20	208	2,064	0	4,292	0	1,716,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,716,116</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Indonesia CP 200245: "Country Programme – Indonesia (2012–2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 16,586 mt/US\$4,186,200

The CP reflects the transformation Indonesia faces today as an emerging middle income country, and will support the Government's commitment to achieving food and nutrition security for all Indonesians and focuses on three main areas:

- food security monitoring by strengthening Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity;
- emergency preparedness and response in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, by strengthening Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response; and
- strengthening Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels.

#### Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 1: "Enhance Indonesia's Capacity to Monitor, Analyse, Map and Address Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,086,200

This component aims to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to monitor, analyse and map the food and nutrition security situation in order to enhance the knowledge base for evidence-based planning and targeting, which will be implemented through three activities:

# Indonesia

- enhance national capacity to identify areas of food security and nutrition interventions, and periodically monitor the situation for evidence-based planning, targeting and implementation;
- reinforce provincial capacity to implement strategic priorities through prototyping provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases, Nutrition Maps, and implementing the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System for early warning and timely planning; and
- improve the knowledge base to enhance advocacy and response.

These activities support WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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	10
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	10
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	100
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200

## Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 2: "Enhance Indonesia's Capacity to Monitor, Analyse, Map and Address Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,632 mt/US\$2,800,000

This component of the CP aims to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters on three levels: national, provincial and district (local), through the following three activities:

- enhance the disaster management institutions and systems including reinforcing the logistics and emergency telecommunications (ET) capacity of the *BNPB* (National Agency for Disaster Management) and the Rapid Response Team as well as the food security assessment capacity of the Food Security Agency;
- reinforce provincial disaster preparedness and response institutions and systems with a focus on logistics and ET capacity; and
- contribute to the mitigation of the impact of climate change and the strengthening of local resilience for the sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable farmers through food for assets.

Linkages to government social safety net programmes, supply chains and local purchases will be pursued, while further exploring the development of provincial capacity to respond. These activities support WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

# Indonesia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,125	1,125	<b>2,250</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>			
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan		2
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool		10
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member		50
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member		100
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha		400
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		1,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		60
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond		20
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling		2,000,000
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3		45,000
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant		750
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		1,500
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session		20
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		40
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		40

## Indonesia CP 200245, Activity 3: "Enhance Indonesia's Capacity to Monitor, Analyse, Map and Address Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,954 mt/US\$300,000

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 4 and 5, this component aims to strengthen Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels and will be implemented through the following activities: (i) prototyping innovative interventions and partnerships to improve household food and nutrition security, under mother-and-child health and nutrition activities, with a primary focus on children under 2, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who receives fortified food through local health post; and (ii) supporting the scaling up of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition with priority given to children under 2 and PLW, wherever possible, through government programmes and the private sector. Small prototyping of activities will also be pursued, such

# Indonesia

as support of government school feeding programmes and support of take-home rations/scholarships to adolescent girls in schools.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	64,900	43,900	<b>108,800</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	16,000	72,800	<b>88,800</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	7,500	7,500	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	5,000		<b>5,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	225	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	3	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>			
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	1,700	
Number of people reached through local WFP assisted fortification	Individual	100,000	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	225	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	340	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	16,000	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	410	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	340	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	300	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	900	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	50	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	7,500	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	7,500	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	70	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	70	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

## Country Background

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a least developed and low-income food-deficit country ranking 138 out of 187 in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is landlocked, with a population of 6.5 million comprising 49 officially recognized ethnic groups. It has one of the lowest population densities in Asia at 26 people per km<sup>2</sup> and villages tend to be scattered, remote and cut-off from essential services. More than one quarter of the population lives under the national poverty line. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is the world's most heavily bombed country per capita and two thirds of the country is still contaminated with unexploded ordnances, which continues to cause death and injury and prevents the use of land for agriculture or animal husbandry, having a direct impact on food security.



In this context, malnutrition remains a challenge for the country. The International Food Policy Research Institute 2011 Global Hunger Index describes the situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic as 'alarming'. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts and pests are common and can lead to acute undernutrition since the infrastructure is weak and overall coping strategies are limited. In 2010 following Tropical Storm Ketsana, the wasting rates exceeded the international emergency thresholds of 15 percent in one province.

Despite steady economic growth over the last 15 years, the Lao People's Democratic Republic continues to have very high chronic malnutrition rates especially in remote areas: every second child under the age of 5 in rural areas of the country is chronically malnourished and every fifth child is severely stunted. Furthermore, micronutrient deficiencies affect large parts of the population, with over 40 percent of children under 5 and 63 percent of children under 2 suffering from anemia, and almost 45 percent of children under 5 and 23 percent of women between 12 and 49 years of age affected by vitamin A deficiency.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

WFP's vision for the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a country that is free from undernutrition and its debilitating impacts on human potential and national development. WFP will support the Government in preventing and reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. In emergencies caused by frequent natural disasters, to prevent wasting, nutritionally balanced emergency food rations will prevent people from becoming malnourished, while those who are already malnourished will receive treatment in support of MDG1. In addition, WFP will build the capacity of government counterparts to respond to smaller-scale emergencies without assistance.

To address high chronic malnutrition and stunting rates which persist throughout the country, WFP is taking a lifecycle approach, targeting children during the critical first 1,000 days of their life, pre-primary, primary and secondary school students, pregnant and lactating women

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

(PLW) and other caregivers as well as households and communities with high chronic malnutrition rates.

To improve the nutrition and health status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and small children, WFP will deliver specialised nutrition products that ensure PLW as well as children 6–23 months of age receive all the necessary nutrients they need; provide a rice incentive to encourage women to attend health centres before, during and after delivery; and provide nutrition education at the village level. These initiatives will help reduce chronic malnutrition rates in support of MDG1 and contribute to the achievement of MDGs 4 and 5 by improving the health of pregnant women and young children.

In over 1,500 primary schools, WFP will combine a nutritious mid-morning snack for children 2–5 years of age with nutrition-related messages to improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren and their families, and encourage school enrolment and attendance in line with MDGs 1 and 2. Education is essential for breaking the inter-generational cycle of stunting. To ensure sustainability, WFP is working in close cooperation with the Government to gradually hand over school meals activities.

Food-for-asset and cash-for-asset activities will focus on chronically food-insecure households and communities. WFP will support them in creating assets to contribute to improving their nutrition and increasing their food security for the long term. In areas where farmers produce a surplus but still struggle with high stunting levels, WFP will work to enhance productivity and link farmers to markets, and provide nutrition education so the increased income can benefit the nutritional status of the whole family. These activities contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger in support of MDG1.

In its efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies as per MDG1, WFP will work to develop and market fortified products to address major micronutrient deficiencies in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, such as anaemia.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							17,360,481	
<b>Total</b>							<b>17,360,481</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	5,193	0	678	3,290	510	9,671	346,703	1,698,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>9,671</b>	<b>346,703</b>	<b>1,698,469</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

### **The Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242: "Country Programme – The Lao People's Democratic Republic (2012–2015)"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 41,827 mt/US\$1,197,433 /US\$6,355,489

The “WFP Country Strategy 2011–2015” focuses on reducing undernutrition in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. WFP will support government efforts to reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. The country programme (CP) will implement the strategy through the following five components:

- emergency preparedness and response;
- mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN);
- school meals;
- livelihood initiatives for nutrition; and
- food fortification and marketing.

Component 1 focuses on strengthening the Government's capacity at the national, provincial and district levels to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Components 2, 3, and 4 address stunting through an innovative five-step approach involving: problem analysis, awareness raising, nutrition education, opportunities for action and follow-up and celebration of success. Under component 5, technical support will be provided for food fortification with a view to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. Specific criteria for hand-over to the Government or market sustainability will be applied under each component.

The CP is in line with the Government's Seventh National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011–2015) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2015. It responds to the recommendations of the 2009 country portfolio evaluation and contributes to WFP's Strategic Objective 2, 4 and 5.

### **The Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242, Activity 1: "Emergency Preparedness and Response"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 4,687mt/US\$339,500

In the context of increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, in part attributable to climate change and to an unsustainable use of natural resources, the Lao People's Democratic Republic will likely continue to face emergency situations that lead to wasting and thus greater risk of mortality in children under 5. While the average national wasting rate is currently at 6 percent, following disaster in certain locations wasting rates can reach critical levels. WFP will address wasting through this activity of the CP.



# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

This activity will continue providing specialized nutrition food products, Plumpy'doz and Plumpy'sup, to address wasting of children under 5 along with general food distributions after a shock. The food and nutrition assistance will also include provision of nutrition education and awareness to the target communities.

This activity will also strengthen the disaster preparedness capacity of the Government at national, provincial, district and community levels in support of WFP Strategic Objective 2. The Government has taken important steps to strengthen its capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters, such as the establishment of a National Disaster Management Office and co-chairing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) for humanitarian activity.

WFP will continue actively supporting the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office on disaster management-related tasks and inter-agency emergency response coordination. WFP as the deputy co-chair of the IASC will participate in meetings and contribute to mechanisms and collective interventions. Through Emergency Preparedness and Response WFP also co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	17,743	17,257	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	14,771	14,191	<b>28,962</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		6,128	<b>6,128</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>			
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	3	
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	30	
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	30	
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	20	
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20	
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	10	
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,315	
Number of days rations were provided	day	120	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	40	

## Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242, Activity 2: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 - 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 6,985 mt/US\$2,027,340

WFP's mother-and-child health and nutrition activities aim to prevent stunting in children under 2 and to promote the increased utilisation of health facilities by PLW. This component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

An integrated nutrition intervention for women and children is implemented at two levels – in villages and at health facilities. At the village level, Plumpy'doz, a peanut-based paste used to prevent undernutrition, will be provided to all children 6–23 months of age. This product provides the essential micronutrients and additional calories needed to promote healthy growth. At health facilities, PLW receive rice rations for health checks before and after delivery, and for giving birth at the health facility. The aim is to ensure that women access pre- and post-natal care and have safe deliveries assisted by health staff. While the food ration will contribute to meet their caloric needs, WFP will also provide Nutributter, a specialised nutrition product, to contribute to improving their micronutrient intake.

Through mother-and-child health and nutrition activities, WFP addresses the high rates of stunting in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and contributes to national efforts to reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality. The project is also in line with the priorities of the upcoming UNDAF 2012–2015, the Lao Government's National Nutritional Strategy (November 2009) and WFP's partnership on the REACH and “Scaling Up Nutrition” initiatives.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	28,548	15,658	<b>44,206</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	12,745	31,461	<b>44,206</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	247
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/caregiver	9,150
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products		demonstration	1,150
Number of health centres/sites assisted		centre/site	120
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactating woman	12,745
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	4

## The Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242, Activity 3: "School Meals"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 21,937 mt

The school meals component of the CP aims to improve education outcomes in assisted primary and secondary schools by increasing net enrolment rates, and reducing drop-out rates. The component supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 and through the “School Meals Transition” initiative also contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

In the project areas, WFP provides Supercereal (snack to pre- and primary schoolchildren. The daily snack helps alleviate short-term hunger, encourages school attendance and improves students' learning capacities. WFP also provides informal boarders – children who

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

have no school in their own village and who have to walk for more than an hour or stay in dormitories at the school – with a take-home ration of rice to encourage them to study and attend school a long way from home. The informal boarders will be supported at the primary and secondary level. In addition, WFP will combine the mid-morning snack and informal boarder rations with nutrition-related messages.

School meals and take-home ration work as an incentive for both children and their parents, adding to and reinforcing the value of education. Together with the nutrition training materials, they help to improve the nutritional status of whole families both in the short and long term. Ultimately, education helps to break the inter-generation cycle of chronic malnutrition: educated children grow into men and women who produce and earn more, who are more equipped to prevent stunting in their own children, and more likely to send them to school.

In parallel, WFP provides technical assistance to the Government for the building of a national school meals programme. The national school meals programme will take a home grown school meals approach, resourcing commodities from local markets to the extent possible.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	124,442	126,999	<b>251,441</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	104,440	100,345	<b>204,785</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	22,705	21,815	<b>44,520</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	2,362	2,270	<b>4,632</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	497	
Monetary value of food transferred	US\$	4,366,635	
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	15,867	
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	310	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	2	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	34,945	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	169,840	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,614	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,763	
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	39,888	
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	200	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	1	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	525	

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

## The Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242, Activity 4: "Livelihood Initiatives for Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,218 mt/US\$1,197,433/US\$1,120,650

To decrease high chronic malnutrition rates, WFP will identify context-specific livelihood initiatives for nutrition. In food deficit areas, WFP will identify the key nutritional constraints in communities and use food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities to improve the situation. In food surplus areas, the emphasis will be on Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities and on creating a pro-nutrition value chain. This component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 3 and 5.

Where communities face serious food constraints, FFA and CFA activities will include the creation of vegetable gardens, paddy expansion, construction of access roads, and irrigation systems that address the specific nutritional problems (e.g. diet diversity, protein consumption, market access) in a particular area. To address urgent food deficits and in exchange for the time and effort invested in the projects, communities will receive either food or cash. The choice of food or cash transfer will be made on the basis of market analysis, including the availability of nutritious foods for purchase. The food basket will consist of rice and oil.

Areas where communities produce a food surplus continue to face high levels of stunting, WFP will work with partners to improve the productivity and competitiveness of farmers, and enhance their linkages to markets through innovative purchasing models. Taken together, these efforts should increase their incomes. Through nutrition education at the village level, WFP will then provide participants with the knowledge they need to use this increased income to improve the nutrition and health status of their families and communities. The P4P initiative will partner with NGOs and United Nations agencies to assist with the provision of supply side measures, and will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It will also strengthen the capacity of the local government to lead these efforts by joint planning and monitoring.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	36,796	36,555	73,351
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,599	10,184	20,783
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	5,612	5,391	11,003

\*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.

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	11,004
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	275,065
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	120
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	50
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	450
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	90
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	30
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	4,500
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	1,800
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	11,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	25
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	9
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	4,500
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	24

## The Lao People's Democratic Republic CP 200242, Activity 5: "Food Fortification and Marketing"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$2,868,000

There are three principal interventions for addressing micronutrient deficiencies: supplementation, diet diversification, and fortification. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, supplementation programmes for vitamin A and iron are well-established with support from UNICEF and WHO to the Lao Ministry of Health. However, the rates of Vitamin A deficiency and anaemia still remain unacceptably high, suggesting a need for complementary approaches. This component contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4. WFP will address diet diversification as part of the larger effort to reduce stunting through nutrition education and activities under the livelihood initiatives for nutrition component. In addition, food fortification will be supported as a specific and cost-effective way to tackle micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP's efforts will focus on both product development and creation of market linkages. A number of possibilities will be explored for fortified products, including bio-fortified rice or Nutririce, edible oils, rice noodles, and low-cost ready-to-use-food. WFP will support a feasibility study to assess these different options and, based on the results, provide technical support and fortification-related equipment for the option(s) with the greatest potential. WFP will work with the private sector, the Government and international organisations with expertise in micronutrient deficiencies to carry out these activities.

The delivered products will directly address micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia, and WFP will help link these products to markets. Products may be used in activities under the

# The Lao People's Democratic Republic

CP, as well as in emergency operations. As the Government gradually takes over WFP-supported programmes, it will create local market demand.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	50

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Myanmar

## Country Background

Myanmar is the largest country in Southeast Asia and has an estimated population of 58 million people comprised of 135 ethnic groups. Myanmar is rich in natural resources and over recent years has seen GDP growth at around 5 percent annually; however the country continues to experience environmental, social and, despite recent progress, political challenges limiting its development potential. Myanmar is categorised as a least developed country and is considered



one of the poorest nations in Asia, ranked 149 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Poverty afflicts 25 percent of the population, mostly in rural areas. Several States and Regions suffer from high levels of food insecurity, especially Magway Region, Northern Rakhine, Chin, Kachin and Shan States. Stunting among children under five is 35 percent and wasting is 8 percent among the same group, while malnutrition rates peak at alarming levels in some locations, especially during the lean season.

Myanmar is prone to natural disasters and is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, affecting its socio-economic progress. Coastal regions are exposed to cyclones and tropical storms, while the hilly regions are susceptible to landslides. Floods frequently occur and the entire country is an earthquake risk zone. Attempts to forge national unity are challenged by issues of social cohesion in western border areas and a continuation of instability in eastern border areas. Numbers of displaced persons requiring humanitarian assistance have increased while the insecurity, political tensions and difficult terrain hamper access for humanitarian assistance. The situation of IDPs in Kachin and northern Shan State has not been stabilized as sporadic fighting continues to be reported. In August 2012 tension mounted in Parkhant area leading to new displacements. Additionally, people who had fled to China at the beginning of the crisis have started to relocate. In Rakhine, although the situation is reportedly stable, the number of IDPs remains the same and there are reports of people from isolated villages moving to the camps due to disruption of livelihood and working opportunities. Despite positive political developments, humanitarian operations are still constrained by restrictions including travel limitations.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Myanmar

WFP has been present in Myanmar since 1994 and has assisted the country through a number of emergency-related interventions. WFP's current PRRO, uses a range of tools to address the needs of vulnerable and food-insecure groups in the Northern Rakhine, Chin, Kachin and Shan states, and parts of Magway Region. In 2013, WFP will continue its operations focusing on the improvement of food security and the nutrition status and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Myanmar. WFP assistance in Myanmar aims to:

- contribute to national poverty eradication objectives and programmes, and foster national ownership of hunger solutions;
- adhere to humanitarian principles, and be accountable, efficient and effective in all forms of engagement;

# Myanmar

- focus on preventive measures to address the root causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in the country, including the integration of disaster risk reduction objectives into programme design, while maintaining readiness to respond to acute food security crises;
- use knowledge and innovation to catalyse the development of effective policies and approaches for reducing food insecurity and undernutrition;
- ensure gender sensitivity and equality in all efforts; and
- promote strategic partnerships and coordination, and actively seek opportunities for joint programming.

WFP's actions in 2013 will be centred on five pillars: (i) nutrition; (ii) education; (iii) safety nets; (iv) disaster preparedness and response; and (v) knowledge sharing. WFP has defined the key objectives of its support in Myanmar during the coming years which are aligned with MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							55,084,906	
<b>Total</b>							<b>55,084,906</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	50,450	4,576	2,158	1,923	385	59,491	831,740	65,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,450</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>59,491</b>	<b>831,740</b>	<b>65,848</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Myanmar PRRO 200299: "Supporting Transition in Myanmar by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition Amongst the Most Vulnerable"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 175, 544 mt/US\$2,700,000/US\$167,118

WFP has defined the following key objectives for this PRRO, which are aligned with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3:

- prepare for and respond to recurrent natural disasters and other shocks in support of government response efforts in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1;
- assist post-disaster recovery through the restoration and rehabilitation of productive assets to improve household food security and create socio-economic



# Myanmar

- opportunities for the most vulnerable groups, thereby supporting the establishment of peace dividends in some areas with WFP Strategic Objective 3;
- combat undernutrition amongst the most vulnerable groups (boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women) and provide support to other at-risk groups with specific needs, such as people living with HIV and tuberculosis with WFP Strategic Objective 3; and
- improve access and retention of children in primary schools with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

WFP will target the most vulnerable groups, in particular women, which make up 52 percent of beneficiaries, in the highly food-insecure areas of Chin, Kachin, Northern Rakhine and Shan States and Magway region. In the areas of Kayin, Kayah and Mon states and Taninthary region in the southeast, vulnerable IDPs and the resettling population will be targeted. WFP and its partners will identify the required food needs of target populations following the results of food security assessments, which will be further refined based on information from regular food security monitoring system.

Cash transfers will mostly be in the form of food, with a limited amount of cash for early and extended recovery asset-creation activities in areas with specific prerequisites. All cash transfer activities will focus on nutrition. The food basket is based on a daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person. To address micronutrient deficiencies salt and oil are added to rice and pulses. Under its nutrition programmes, WFP will continue to distribute blended food as a measure to prevent acute malnutrition while under the school feeding component, a snack of biscuits or a take-home ration of rice will be provided. The main objective of WFP in Myanmar is to support national reconciliation efforts, by reducing food insecurity and undernutrition and increasing resilience amongst the most vulnerable communities.

Once acute needs have been met following a natural or man-made shock, WFP will shift to asset creation activities that will aim at building household and community assets that can:

- mitigate the impact of future disasters through soil conservation, watershed management, land terracing and measures to counter soil erosion;
- increase access to markets through the rehabilitation or construction of infrastructures; and
- diversify income sources.

Educational development is a major government policy goal in Myanmar and WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF with a view to improving children's access to and retention in primary schools and with a focus on ensuring education quality. On the basis of vulnerability and educational indicators, activities will include: i) a daily ration of 75 g of biscuits at school for pre- and primary schoolchildren to encourage participation and increase learning potential; or ii) 10 kg of rice per month during the school year as a take-home ration in areas where food insecurity and low enrolment justify a food transfer to families. The fortified snack will increase micronutrient intake and improve nutrition and health. The bulk of the assistance to primary school children will be through take-home rations, however the use of snacks will gradually increase to reach around 50 percent of the overall school feeding activity by 2015.

# Myanmar

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	637,131	588,120	1,225,251
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	25,000	25,000	50,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	100,000	100,000	200,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	13,400	53,780	67,180
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	8,000	8,000	16,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	22,000	22,000	44,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	108,334	108,333	216,667
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	36,000	36,000	72,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	10,000	10,000	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.

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	24,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	20,000
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	2,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,500
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	25
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	25
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	50
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,000
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	27,500
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	13,400
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	7
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	236,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,300

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

# Myanmar

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Nepal

## Country Background

Nepal is struggling to establish a new constitution and a stable government after a decade-long civil conflict. With a population of 26.6 million, Nepal is the poorest country in South Asia, and ranks 157 out of 187 in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Twenty-five percent of the population live below the national poverty line of less than US\$1 per day. Slightly less than half of the population is illiterate with 44 percent of women and 70 percent of men. The majority of the population are subsistence farmers, dependent upon rain-fed agriculture. The net enrolment rate for basic education is 83 percent.



WFP estimates that about 3.5 million people in Nepal are food-insecure. In spite of recent improvements, Nepal is amongst the top ten countries in the world for prevalence of stunting and the top twenty countries for wasting as 42 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 31 percent are underweight. The situation is more severe in some communities of the far and mid-western regions, where stunting rates can reach above 70 percent and wasting exceeds 20 percent. Furthermore, 41 percent of Nepalese are undernourished and 24 percent of women have a body mass index below 18.5. Chronic malnutrition in the mid- and far-western hills and mountains is particularly extreme, with rates ranging from 50 to 70 percent. Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is also a major problem in Nepal, with anaemia affecting 46 percent of children between the ages of 6–59 months, and 35 percent of adolescent and adult women.

A set of interrelated factors helps to explain the high level of food insecurity, including the combination of the global economic and food price crises and frequent natural disasters. Insufficient and inadequate road coverage in rural areas translates into a lack of markets and more pronounced inflation. In some hill and mountain districts, rice prices can reach to almost three times higher than that in Terai, the richer economic region in the south of the country.

Nepal's peace process had a breakthrough in November 2011, when the three major political parties reached an agreement on concluding the peace process that began in 2006. Addressing poverty, food and nutrition insecurity is important in ensuring sustainable development in Nepal in the coming period.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nepal

WFP's five-year strategy (2013–2017) for Nepal focuses on preventing hunger and improving nutrition for the most vulnerable, and providing humanitarian response and preparation for increased environmental disasters. WFP is implementing two PRROs and a country programme (CP), in support of MDGs 1 through 5 and 7.

The PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan" provides food assistance to refugees living in camps in eastern Nepal. The refugees are entirely reliant upon external assistance for their daily subsistence. The CP addresses chronic food insecurity by supporting government

# Nepal

activities through four components: productive assets and livelihoods, school feeding, improving mother-and-child nutrition and capacity development.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							6,265,954	
Development Operation							45,775,692	
<b>Total</b>							<b>52,041,647</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	5,270	791	334	508	363	7,266	0	0
DEV	15,684	0	666	11,945	0	28,295	4,927,102	840,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>12,453</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>35,561</b>	<b>4,927,102</b>	<b>840,352</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Nepal PRRO 200136: "Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 30,876 mt

Since 1992, WFP in collaboration with partners has been providing food assistance to refugees from Bhutan in camps located in east Jhapa and Morang districts of Eastern Nepal. Third-country resettlement was introduced from the end of 2007 as the only sustainable solution available; 103,547 refugees have submitted declarations of interest for third-country resettlement as of April 2012. Approximately 70,000 refugees were resettled as of August 2012. The three eastern camps Goldhap, Timai and Khudunabari were relocated to western camps Beldangi and Sanischare due to decrease in number of the refugee population. The camp relocation started in April 2011 and was completed in May 2012 with the closure of all three eastern camps. Currently only two refugee camps are operational after closures of three eastern refugees' camps.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, WFP plans to continue assisting the remaining refugees in order to:

- save lives and maintain the nutritional status of refugee beneficiaries by providing secure access to food;
- improve the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups, including: acute malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and chronically ill persons; and
- restore and rebuild livelihoods of the refugee and host population.

# Nepal

These objectives will be achieved through general food distributions; supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children, PLW, the elderly and chronically ill; micronutrient powder (MNP) supplementation programme for children under 5 and clients of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS; and participation in livelihood-strengthening and awareness raising activities such as vocational training, reclamation gardening programmes, micro loan scheme programmes, theatre for development and trainings on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. The latter activities are also accessible to host-community members.

The general food basket and ration scale is in line with the average minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day. All children 6–59 months of age and tuberculosis clients and people living with HIV also receive MNP to reduce rates of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies with a ration of one sachet per alternate day throughout the whole year.

In implementing this activity, WFP and UNHCR are working closely with the National Unit for Coordination of Refugee Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the central level and Refugee Coordination Unit of the District Administration Office at the local level. Regular inter-agency coordination meetings by WFP, UNHCR, government counterparts and NGOs are held at both central and field levels to review programme implementation and management.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	19,587	20,413	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	19,587	20,413	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	19,587	20,413	<b>40,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	809	200	<b>1,009</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	118	123	<b>241</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	24
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	224
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations		distribution	52
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders		child	3,050
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactating woman	809

# Nepal

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Nepal CP 200319 "Country Programme – Nepal (2013–2017)"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 128,595 mt/US\$17,898,587 /US\$3,873,209

The goal of this project is to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities prone to shocks, and foster food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations. In line with the Government's efforts to tackle food security challenges, the CP focuses on social safety nets in education, nutrition, and support to productive assets/livelihoods. WFP will reinforce national and sub-national institutions and systems to facilitate nationally owned food security solutions.

The CP activities will engage at two levels – the beneficiary and the national level. At the beneficiary level, WFP will strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable households and communities by building long-term human capital and productive assets. At the national level, WFP aims to enhance government capacity to formulate and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes. The CP is in line with WFP's Country Strategy 2010–2013, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Nepal 2013–2017 and the Government's development strategies and plans. The objectives of this CP are to:

- reduce undernutrition among PLW and children under 5 in support of WFP Strategic Objective 4;
- increase children's access to, and improve the quality of, pre-primary and basic primary education in support of WFP Strategic Objective 4;
- support re-establishment of livelihoods and the food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks in support of WFP Strategic Objective 3; and
- enable the development of long-term, sustainable and nationally owned food security systems in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5.

The CP targets chronically food-insecure populations in the hills and mountains of mid-western and far-western regions. These areas are characterized by severe food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters.

Food-insecure villages will be targeted in identified districts from the Nepal Living Standards Survey III 2010–2011, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NekSAP) data, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011 and the 2011 population census. All households in targeted villages will be eligible for assistance through at least one component of the CP. This district-based approach will promote programme synergies, efficiency and effectiveness.

### **Nepal CP 200319, Activity 1: "Productive Assets and Livelihoods"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 69,552 mt/US\$17,898,587

As recommended by WFP's country portfolio evaluation, targeted communities will be supported for at least three years to allow the creation of sustainable productive assets. This

# Nepal

represents a shift from the shorter term approach of previous PRROs to a longer-term, development-oriented approach.

Activities will focus on: enhancing agriculture and natural resource management, increasing access to alternative livelihoods and income-generating opportunities, and improving resilience to natural disasters and adaptation to climate change. Activities addressing the root causes of food insecurity will be defined in consultation with communities and district and village development committees. WFP and partners will ensure that women and landless people participate in the decision-making process and will directly benefit from improved livelihoods.

Activities will be environmentally sustainable, in line with WFP guidelines and complemented with agricultural and livelihood training. Community assets may include feeder roads, water management systems, greenhouses, orchards and fish ponds.

WFP will continue to partner with the Ministry of Local Development on its social safety net project. Partnerships with FAO, IFAD, United Nations Women, NGOs and bilateral cooperation programmes will be strengthened to ensure technical guidance, agricultural inputs and other complementary assistance for targeted communities including economic empowerment of rural women by improving their food and nutrition security.

A food ration of 5 kg of cereals per working day for an average of 60 working days per year covers an average family's cereal requirement for three to four months and takes into account average household production, complementary programmes, local resources and seasonal agricultural work. Assistance will only be provided during the lean season. The cash transfer value ensures access to the same quantities of food, taking into consideration food prices and labour rates on local markets. All activities are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	205,331	205,004	<b>410,335</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	37,031	35,579	<b>72,610</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	122,907	118,087	<b>240,994</b>

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

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



# Nepal

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	215,494
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	25,500
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	448
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,482
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	91
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	76
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	63
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	60
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	76
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	308

## Nepal CP 200319, Activity 2: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 32,978 mt

School feeding will contribute to the Government's goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015. It enables parents to send children to school and represents an investment in human capital and improved future livelihoods. The expected outcomes are to reduce drop-out rates, increase attendance and school retention rates from grades 1 to 8 and maintain high enrolment rates.

In line with the Government's emphasis on early childhood development and its restructuring of basic education, school feeding will assist children from pre-primary to grade 8 in priority areas, as recommended by the 2011 school feeding review. Pre-primary education prepares children for primary education and will reduce overcrowding of grade 1 by under-age children.

Children attending school will receive a midday meal of porridge Supercereals and cooking oil, which is similar to the Government's cash-based school feeding programme, to facilitate hand-over and sustainability. WFP will advocate and work with the Government to improve the nutritional content of national school feeding.

WFP and UNICEF will continue to ensure that targeted schools have water and sanitation facilities, health and hygiene and nutrition education. Partnerships with UNESCO, Save the Children and other actors in the education sector will be strengthened to ensure complementary health, nutrition and sanitation assistance for schools. WFP will participate in the education sector-wide approach and will also continue to enhance quality learning through information technology-based activities and to improve school buildings and infrastructure for minimizing overcrowding in classrooms. All activities under school feeding are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

# Nepal

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	166,500	166,500	<b>333,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	166,500	166,500	<b>333,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	8,325	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	8,325	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	158,175	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	158,175	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,800	

## Nepal CP 200319, Activity 3: "Improving Mother-and-Child Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 26,065 mt

WFP's mother and child nutrition activities in Nepal will continue to take a combined preventive and curative approach in addressing high prevalence of chronic undernutrition and stunting among children 6–23 months of age and of acute undernutrition and wasting among children 6–59 months of age in targeted food-insecure communities.

To address stunting, initially WFP will provide Supercereals to PLW and children 6–23 months of age in health facilities. In one district, WFP will pilot an improved fortified blended food – Supercereal plus – with the aim to replace Supercereal for all children aged 6–23 months in 2015. WFP, the Government and other stakeholders will jointly develop enhanced nutrition and hygiene practices for caregivers and other household members, to promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices.

To address wasting WFP, the Ministry of Health and Population and UNICEF are developing national guidelines for the community-based management and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months. WFP will implement a second pilot intervention for treating MAM with Supercereal plus, using the community-based approach applied by UNICEF and the Government to address severe acute malnutrition.

These activities are in line with the Government's national nutrition policy and strategy and on-going multi-sectoral nutrition planning. WFP is partnering with nutrition stakeholders on such initiatives as the United Nations' REACH and the "Scaling-Up Nutrition" movement, which gather successful interventions for addressing undernutrition and its causes and support governments in developing strategies and protocols, including for maternal nutrition. This activity supports WFP's Strategic Objective 4.

# Nepal

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	67,350	42,650	<b>110,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	24,700	85,300	<b>110,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	612	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	52	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	24,700	

## Nepal CP 200319, Activity 4: "Capacity Development"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$3,873,209

WFP and counterparts will enhance national food security policies and programmes and strengthen national and local institutions and systems for nationally owned hunger solutions. Food security monitoring is fundamental in providing evidence to guide the design of food security policies and programmes. To facilitate the handover of NeKSAP to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives by 2016, WFP will transfer the collection and analysis of food security data at the district and central levels to the Government.

WFP will also support the Ministry of Education in developing its national school feeding strategy, to ensure linkages and harmonized objectives, targeting criteria and nutrition provisions between the school meal programmes and other health and nutrition interventions under the multi-sectoral nutrition plan. Support will include assessing the cost efficiency and effectiveness of using locally produced food and existing transfer modalities. WFP and the Ministry of Education will prepare a five-year plan for progressive national ownership of the WFP school feeding programme, including milestones/draft timetable for handing over schools by district. A one-year graduation plan for the Girls' Incentive Programme will be jointly prepared by WFP and the Government, which will include the provision of technical assistance, as needed. In addition, WFP will continue strengthening the Government's capacity in monitoring, record keeping and reporting through a web-based electronic standard project reporting system. This activity is in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Pakistan

## Country Background

Across Pakistan, persistent inflation in commodity markets, chronic energy shortages, a fragile security situation and the considerable cost of recurrent natural and man-made disasters continue to contribute to low levels of economic growth, rising unemployment, and reduced purchasing power amongst the poorest segments of society. Since 2008, law and order operations against insurgent elements in the country's north-west have exacted a heavy social and financial toll and necessitated the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to affected groups. Similarly, natural disasters, occurring at both greater frequency and with increasing intensity, have constrained socio-economic development in affected areas.



One result of these shocks has been a sharp decline in food security, despite sufficient national production to meet the needs of the country's 180 million people. Across Pakistan, food insecurity is primarily attributed to limited economic access by the poorest and most vulnerable to an adequate and diverse diet. Since 2007, staple food prices have risen by an average of 80 percent, without commensurate increases in wage rates. Approximately 49 percent of household income is spent on food, reaching up to 60 percent amongst the poorest families. Country-wide, 104 million people, or 58 percent of the population, are estimated to be food-insecure.

The extent of undernutrition is also a major feature of the current socio-economic landscape. At the national level, GAM rates now exceed WHO's "critical" threshold of 15 percent. The prevalence of low birth weight is indicative of poor maternal health and, at 32 percent nationally, is higher than the average for South Asia and more than double that for Sub-Saharan Africa. Undernourished children are at higher risk of suffering long-term and often irreversible consequences that include impeded mental development. Additionally, recent assessments in Pakistan show no discernible improvement in nationwide literacy rates while primary school enrolment remains low.

Considering the high cost of hunger and undernutrition, stemming these trends is both an economic and social imperative if Pakistan is to capitalise on its growing youth population, economic growth and make meaningful developmental gains.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Pakistan

WFP has been providing emergency, recovery and developmental support across Pakistan since 1968. Both food- and cash-based interventions to support the most vulnerable groups during times of emergency, fostering socio-economic stabilization and addressing undernutrition have emerged as WFP's strength in the country in recent years.

In 2013, a single PRRO will provide life-saving food assistance to internally-displaced groups in Pakistan's north-west, facilitate their return and promote a recovery of socio-economic opportunities in places of origin; thereby supporting the establishment of peace dividends.

# Pakistan

School feeding activities will provide nutritious foods to increase learning potential and stabilise enrolment rates, while food-for-assets interventions will seek to rebuild community and household assets and infrastructure. Targeted and blanket nutrition programmes will treat and prevent acute malnutrition and prevent stunting amongst vulnerable groups in the most food-insecure areas across the country, while cash-for-assets activities will build the resilience of communities most vulnerable to the effects of natural disaster. Efforts will additionally be made to enhance national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

In order to further strengthen these capacities, a special operation will construct strategically-positioned emergency response depots, in which contingency relief stocks will be stored to allow for rapid response in the event of future crises.

WFP activities adhere to the objectives of the MDGs and fall within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Pakistan. The PRRO addresses MDG1 by contributing to the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, while also pursuing MDGs 2, 4 and 5. Gender equality, MDG3, is a cross-cutting issue that is addressed by actively involving women and girls in assistance measures. Livelihood support activities also promote sustainable environmental practices, contributing to MDG7.

WFP participates in all thematic working groups for the One UN programme in Pakistan, and serves as chair of the Food Security strategic priority area. Collaboration with United Nations counterparts remains a priority, and includes key partnerships with UNICEF for the implementation of nutrition programmes, and with UNDP and FAO for livelihood support interventions.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							191,352,037	
Special Operation							1,583,247	
<b>Total</b>							<b>192,935,284</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	128,077	10,971	10,983	18,495	1,522	170,049	17,571,092	3,989,526
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,077</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>10,983</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>170,049</b>	<b>17,571,092</b>	<b>3,989,526</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Pakistan

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

### **Pakistan PRRO 200250: "Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash/capacity augmentation commitment: 414,690mt/US\$43,749,000/  
US\$6,571,470

This operation seeks to support government efforts to build social cohesion in the volatile Federally-Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) by improving the food and nutrition security of internally displaced groups, and facilitating recovery in their places of origin in support of WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3; restore and stabilise the nutrition status of vulnerable populations in the most food-insecure areas of the country in support of WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3; build community resilience in areas most vulnerable to natural disaster to meet WFP Strategic Objective 2; and enhance national capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters in support of WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Amid on-going law and order operations in FATA, which continue to critically and abruptly compromise the food security of affected groups, unconditional relief food assistance will be provided to IDPs and recent returnees. The monthly family food ration will consist of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, or a cash transfer equivalent in value. Both groups will also receive preventive ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and high-energy biscuits (HEB) for children 6–23 and 24–59 months of age respectively, in order to prevent nutritional deteriorations. In addition, WFP will implement a range of early recovery activities in areas of return, aiming to simultaneously maintain adequate food consumption and prevent further protracted socio-economic declines.

To support the fragile education system in FATA, students in supported primary and girls secondary schools will receive oil rations every two months, subject to their regular attendance. High-energy biscuits, fortified with essential micronutrients, will be distributed on-site to pre-school and primary students, as well as secondary school girls, in order to address short-term hunger and improve concentration and learning.

The most vulnerable returnees, including casual labourers and households headed by women will be targeted for participation in food-for-assets activities and provided with monthly family rations of wheat flour, vegetable oil and salt in compensation for labour inputs into community infrastructure and asset restoration schemes. Those qualifying for assistance but unable to participate in physical labour will be provided with the same assistance unconditionally or engaged in food-for-training activities.

In the most food-insecure areas of the country, targeted nutritional support initiatives will treat screened cases of moderate acute malnutrition amongst young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Specialised supplementary food will be provided to malnourished children 6–59 months of age, while PLW will receive blended foods and oil rations. Siblings of the former will receive HEB in order to minimise the incidence of sharing which can seriously compromise the recovery process. In selected districts of Sindh, where nutritional indicators are poorest, a comprehensive stunting prevention intervention will be implemented,

# Pakistan

targeting the first 1,000 days "window of opportunity" within a life-cycle approach. Pregnant and lactating women will receive blended foods and vegetable oil, while children 6–23 months of age will be provided with RUSF rations and those 24–59 months of age with specialised micronutrient powders on a blanket basis.

In some of the country's most hazard-prone locations, communities will benefit from participation in cash-for-asset schemes to construct community infrastructure specifically aimed at reducing future risk exposure and building resilience. The operation will additionally augment government capacities in disaster risk management and support national food fortification and processing programmes.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,629,858	1,292,975	2,922,833
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	426,790	444,210	871,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	83,800	87,200	171,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	426,790	444,210	871,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	388,803	631,750	1,020,553
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	100,000	104,000	204,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	69,000	63,000	132,000
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	69,000	63,000	132,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	5,000	700	5,700
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	4,800	46,500	51,300
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	181,300	188,700	370,000

\*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.

# Pakistan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	100,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	9,588,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,300
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	307,290
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	150
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	150
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	3
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	270,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	4,995,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	1,500
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	4,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,700
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	205,875
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	104,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	79,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,130
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	21,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### **Pakistan SO 200181: "Logistics Cluster Coordination to Support the Humanitarian Community and Enhancement Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity"**

Duration: 13 August 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total project commitment: US\$83,176,998

Launched in the immediate aftermath of the monsoon flooding that hit Pakistan in August 2010, this operation aimed to ensure a coordinated and effective logistics and telecommunications response to the disaster. Essential services provided to a range of humanitarian respondents included: information management and mapping tools, cargo handling, air transport of essential relief supplies and personnel, the establishment of functional telecommunications networks across affected areas, and the provision of a secure base camp in Sindh.



# Pakistan

In 2013, the emphasis of the operation will be on strengthening preparedness measures in the event of future emergencies, contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 5. In order to augment response capacities amongst both federal and provincial government departments, in addition to other humanitarian operators in the country, up to seven emergency response depots will be constructed in Quetta, Lahore, Muzaffargarh, Hyderabad, Gilgit, Peshawar, and Muzaffarabad. Specific locations have been selected in consultation with all stakeholders, and based on statistical analyses of historical disaster frequency and population density in Pakistan.

Contingency stocks of emergency response items will be pre-positioned at these facilities for coordinated delivery during emergency, and include medical, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and other non-food items as well as food stocks. Each facility will provide both open and covered storage space including temperature-controlled areas for sensitive items.

WFP will additionally provide training to government and humanitarian counterparts in areas such as supply-chain and inventory management, storekeeping and sudden-onset disaster response simulation. Basic coordination services for logistics will also continue to be provided in 2013, including the supply of geographic information system and mapping tools to a range of humanitarian organizations.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	no.	20
<b>Special Operations (Logistics)</b>		
Number of Government counterparts trained	no.	30
Number of contingency plans developed or updated	no.	2
Number of logistics hubs established	no.	7
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	20,000

# Philippines

## Country Background

Comprised of over 7,100 islands, the Philippines is a low middle-income, food-deficit country with an estimated population of 92 million. The Philippines is ranked 112 out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index. Over half of the population live in rural areas with agriculture and remittances from abroad making up a large portion of the country's economy. The "Second Philippines Progress Report on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals" of 2005 reported that 57 percent of households are unable to access the national minimum daily requirement of 2,150 kcal per person. The 2009 emergency nutrition and food security assessment showed extremely high levels of global acute malnutrition among children 6 to 24 months of age at 22 percent and among children under 5 at 9 percent. The country is also considered to be one of the world's most disaster-prone countries and is ranked 12 out of 200 countries on the 2009 Mortality Risk Index.



Mindanao, a large group of islands located in the south, has suffered from over four decades of conflict resulting in the destruction of private property, social infrastructure and an overall degradation of living standards. The conflict between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Government forces which escalated in Central Mindanao in 2008, resulted in the displacement of over 700,000 persons; a quarter of whom were displaced for more than a year. The return process is now almost complete; however, various assessments indicate that returnees continue to face challenges in re-establishing their livelihoods. Insecurity remains a concern in the country furthermore, incidents of family feuds (*rido*) compound the vulnerability of the population. Mindanao falls far short of national averages on nearly all social indicators, with half of its population living on less than US\$2 a day. Only a third of the children in Mindanao complete primary school, which is half the national average.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Philippines

WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines in 2006 when the office was re-opened, following a Government request and a World Bank-led joint needs assessment in 2004 and 2005. The assessment had confirmed the need for food assistance to support displaced populations, in education and nutrition activities, and to provide, where possible, a 'peace dividend' in conflict-affected communities in central and western Mindanao.

Since 2006, WFP has carried out a number of humanitarian interventions in Mindanao, such as emergency school meals, supplementary feeding, vulnerable group feeding for IDPs, food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT). These activities, now under the overall umbrella of the PRRO, were implemented in conflict-affected areas where levels of poverty and food insecurity are high due to a combination of man-made and natural disasters. In 2010, WFP introduced a national disaster risk reduction programme as part of the PRRO, which will continue into 2014. Overall WFP projects in the Philippines are in line with the Philippines Humanitarian Action Plan 2012, the development goals of the Government and support MDGs 1 through 5 and 7.

# Philippines

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							25,030,042	
Development Operation							1,166,953	
<b>Total</b>							<b>26,196,994</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	17,325	490	185	621	0	18,621	1,431,200	1,824,911
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090,610
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,621</b>	<b>1,431,200</b>	<b>2,915,521</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Philippines PRRO 200296: Support to Returnees and Other Conflict-Affected Households in Central Mindanao, and National Capacity Development in Disaster Preparedness and Response**

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 April 2014)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 49,071 mt/US\$2,000,000 /US\$4,253,255 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved food/capacity augmentation: 40,741 mt/US\$3,043,925)

Through this PRRO, WFP will target food-insecure and malnourished groups adversely affected by the 2008–2009 escalation of conflict in Mindanao, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. These vulnerable groups include IDPs, returnees and resettled populations. Those affected by the 2008–2009 conflict, but not physically displaced, may be targeted as well if assessment results show that their livelihoods were affected.

On-site school meals will target conflict-affected remote schools with low participation rates and inadequate hygiene. Pupils will receive a hot mid-morning snack cooked by the parent-teacher community association at the school using the WFP food basket of rice, beans and oil and complemented by vegetables and other food items supplied by the community. Children 6–23 months of age in areas with a very high prevalence of GAM will receive Plumpy'doz through a blanket supplementary feeding programme. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will also receive rice and beans through rural health facilities at the community level. WFP will continue with a micronutrient powder programme in selected areas of the Zamboanga Peninsula to improve the nutritional quality of home-prepared complementary foods of children, 6–24 months of age, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing anaemia.

# Philippines

The disaster preparedness and response (DPR) programme has an overall aim of contributing to the reduction of mortality, protecting lives and livelihoods, and decreasing impact of natural disasters on the socio-economic well-being of vulnerable communities. WFP is scaling up the DPR programme in highly disaster-prone provinces to include: i) climate change activities; and ii) the leveraging of technology innovations from new academic and non-governmental organization partners.

In line with the WFP goal to pilot and scale up innovative solutions to tackle food insecurity, the PRRO will provide an opportunity to pilot cash-for-assets in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. These cash-based programmes will build on the lessons from previous activities implemented in Luzon in 2010 as well as in northern Mindanao in 2012 as part of the response to Tropical Storm Washi. Furthermore, in expanding the use of the integrated food security phase classification in the Philippines, WFP, jointly with FAO, builds on the capacity of the Government by complementing the existing network of systems used in pooling food and nutrition security data. All these on-going projects provide WFP the opportunity to design a pilot which builds on experiences on the ground. WFP will reflect the needs related to emergency school meals, FFA, FFT and supplementary feeding under the "Food Security" section of the United Nations plan "Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan for 2013" which is under preparation. Food-for-assets activities are essentially self-targeted and food rations are calculated based on 75 percent of the market wage rate. The food basket will consist of rice and beans, and the ration will be output-based.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	498,326	478,786	<b>977,112</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	10,000	56,100	<b>66,100</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	51,000	49,000	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	8,115	7,797	<b>15,912</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	59,971	57,619	<b>117,590</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	76,500	73,500	<b>150,000</b>

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

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

# Philippines

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of children under-5 who received deworming tablets	child	7,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	10,000
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	child	23,000
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	26,100
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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	25
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	5
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	500
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	5
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	951,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,000,000
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	3,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	300
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/LGA)	training session	5
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	100,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	350

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Philippines DEV 200297: "Capacity Building on Local Complementary Food Production"

Duration: 1 January 2013 –31 May 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,500,000

This project will develop capacity for local production of complementary fortified ready-to-use food for children and PLW. This is a non-food project and the developed product is expected to be used by the Government, national and international organisations for emergency response or social safety net programmes. Details of outputs are currently under preparation.

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Sri Lanka

## Country Background

Sri Lanka is still struggling with the aftermath of the civil strife between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. It currently ranks 97 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and its GDP is US\$2,824 per capita. Sri Lanka is on track to achieve most of the MDGs by 2015; however malnutrition continues to be a major challenge to public health. Malnutrition affects 30 percent of children and 25 percent of women. Micronutrient deficiencies remain high; vitamin A deficiency affects 30 percent of children under 6 and iron deficiency affects over 50 percent of children between 5 and 10. One in every five children suffers from iodine deficiency disorders, which is the single most preventable cause of physical and mental disabilities. A joint survey carried out by WFP, UNICEF and the Government Medical Research Institute (MRI) in 2011 in northern Sri Lanka indicated that 29 percent of children under 5 are underweight, 29 percent are stunted, and 18 percent are wasted. This shows deterioration from the previous year and illustrates the fragility of the progress made in addressing malnutrition.



The most recent comprehensive food security household survey, undertaken by WFP, UNICEF and MRI in northern Sri Lanka in April 2012, indicated that 1.7 million people in the northern and eastern provinces were food-insecure. This constitutes an improvement from 2011, with the proportion of food-insecure households declining from 65 to 40 percent as a direct result of moderate increases in income levels, improved food intake and a favourable *maha*, rainy season. However, two out of five households were still food-insecure and food insecurity was particularly rife among socially vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women, the disabled, recent returnees and populations located in areas with few employment opportunities and under-developed economic infrastructure.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sri Lanka

WFP's assistance in Sri Lanka focuses on saving lives and protecting livelihoods of conflict-affected populations and restoring and rebuilding lives in post-conflict situations. In addition, WFP assistance aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Sri Lanka to reduce hunger, mainly in the north and in nine districts in east and central Sri Lanka. WFP's food assistance targets beneficiaries affected by food and nutrition insecurity including IDPs, returnees, schoolchildren, children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Through its projects WFP endeavours to mainstream gender, protection and environmental projects, and supports capacity development at village, district levels and at the capital (Colombo).

Under the PRRO, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to IDPs remaining in camps as well as returnees resettling in the north and east of the country. The project will focus on resilience-building and providing livelihood support in a sustainable manner. The development projects focus on improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW, and on expanding the local capacity to produce the fortified blended food *Thripasha*. The

# Sri Lanka

project contributes to reducing child undernutrition and improving maternal health in nine districts with the highest malnutrition rates.

WFP's food assistance through its relief and early recovery components, such as food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) contribute to MDGs 1 and 3. Its school meal component ensures increased attendance and enrolment and therefore contributes to the achievement by the Government of MDG2. In addition its prevention and treatment programme of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) directly contribute to MDG 4 and 5 it also contributes indirectly to MDGs 1 and 3. Within the resilience building activities, environmental sustainability, MDG 6 is a key component and is achieved through increased access to clean drinking water, reforestation efforts and rehabilitation of irrigation channels and ponds in addition to activities addressing erosion. WFP focuses on improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLWs and therefore directly contributing to MDGs 4 and 5 while also indirectly contributing to MDGs 1 and 3.

WFP mainly works with Government ministries, such as, the Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, as cooperating partners, but also works in close collaboration with United Nations agencies and international and local NGOs.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,400,321		
Development Operation							6,928,398		
<b>Total</b>							<b>26,328,719</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	9,156	2,688	885	4,896	140	17,765	2,686,423	133,741	
DEV	0	0	0	3,460	0	3,460	0	2,353,932	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>21,225</b>	<b>2,686,423</b>	<b>2,487,673</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Sri Lanka PRRO 200452: "Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 28,176mt/US\$3,934,976 /US\$305,000

WFP is conducting a PRRO in the north of Sri Lanka. The devastation and destruction of the infrastructure as a result of the conflict and the frequent natural disasters has resulted in socio-

# Sri Lanka

economic indicators in the Northern province being among the worst in the country and being a priority for both the Government and WFP for reconstruction and resilience building efforts. The PRRO will focus strictly on targeted beneficiaries, using selection criteria and based on the needs and type of assistance required. The new project will focus specifically on assisting people who are food-insecure as well as the most vulnerable groups in ensuring adequate food consumption and nutrition in the post-conflict transitional period through resilience-building activities, such as food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) and a blanket mother-and-child health and nutrition programme to stabilize and improve the nutritional status in the north of the country.

Assistance to vulnerable groups will also be provided under a voucher programme. The voucher programme will provide additional benefits in encouraging local food production, access to markets, and enabling households to purchase more nutritious foods. In addition to the 5 districts in the north, WFP will continue to support over 800 schools with school meals. These activities are in support of WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	163,500	161,500	325,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	3,000	3,000	6,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	2,500	2,500	5,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	5,500	5,500	11,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	40,000	40,000	80,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	13,000	55,000	68,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	80,000	80,000	160,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	600	400	1,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	5,800	5,200	11,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	12,000	12,000	24,000

\*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.



# Sri Lanka

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Total quantity of food redeemed through commodity vouchers	Mt	11,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	400
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	340
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	13,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	2,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	56,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	56,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	800
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	24,000
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	24,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	500
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	500
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Sri Lanka DEV 106070: "Mother and Child Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 18,642 mt/US\$200,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 16,736 mt)

WFP will support the Government of Sri Lanka in providing assistance through 280 health facilities to PLW and children under 2 for the prevention of MAM. WFP will also provide a ration of Supercereal plus of 200 g per child per day for 90 days, according to the internationally recommended quantities for the treatment of MAM among children between the age of 2 and 5. This activity is in line with Strategic Objective 3.

In addition, WFP will provide assistance to the locally produced *Thripasha* by reviewing and making recommendations to improve its formula, so that it complies with newer fortified blended foods. This is to enable the Government of Sri Lanka to meet the national programme requirements of fortified blended foods for the treatment of MAM and allow WFP to decrease the import of blended foods such as Supercereal plus.

# Sri Lanka

As nearly one third of the children and one quarter of mothers are malnourished in the country, prevention and treatment of MAM is a priority for the Government as part of its “National Nutrition Policy (2010)” and “National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2009-2013)”. In light of regional disparity and variations, WFP is supporting the Government in 9 selected districts with the worst nutritional status under this project.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	67,120	33,135	<b>100,255</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	33,985	66,270	<b>100,255</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	280	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	600	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	12,500	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	280	

## **Sri Lanka DEV 200189: "Mother and Child Nutrition"**

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,770 mt/US\$2,125,000

This development project will be the follow-up project to the outgoing development project which ends in June 2013. WFP expects that the new development project will have the same objectives and targeted beneficiaries as the current project.

WFP will continue its efforts to establish sustainable relationships with private sector entities. WFP will also continue to submit funding applications to bodies that award resources to support nutrition-related activities that encompass the strategic priorities for the development project.

WFP will support the Government of Sri Lanka in providing assistance through 280 health facilities to PLW and children under 2 for prevention of MAM. WFP will provide Supercereal Plus for the treatment of MAM among children between the age of 2 and 5. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 3.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	29,500	15,185	<b>44,685</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	14,315	30,370	<b>44,685</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			

# Sri Lanka

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	280
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	15,000

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Timor-Leste

## Country Background

Timor-Leste separated from Indonesia in 1999 after two decades of occupation and over 400 years of Portuguese colonial rule following a United Nations sponsored referendum, a process marked by widespread violence and destruction of the country's capacity to manage the recovery and development process in post-independence era. In 2002 under the assistance of the United Nations transitional administration, Timor-Leste restored its independence in May 2002 and installed a constitutionally elected government. A rapid deterioration in internal security and political unrest occurred in mid-2006, resulting in the displacement of 150,000 people, destruction of infrastructure, and disintegration of law and order. Furthermore, armed assaults on the President and the Prime Minister in February 2008 raised the level of tension. Since then, the situation has been stabilised.



Despite considerable oil revenues, the majority of Timor-Leste's one million population is still vulnerable to food security and malnutrition. About 50 percent of the population live below the national poverty line of US\$0.88 per day and one-fifth of the population are considered to be food insecure. According to WFP's comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis in 2005/6, food insecure households are spread throughout the country with 20 percent of the population food insecure and 23 percent highly vulnerable to food security. Nearly half of children under five are suffering from chronic undernutrition with 58 percent stunted, 45 percent underweight and 19 percent acutely malnourished or wasted.

Poor infrastructure and communication, high illiteracy rates, and high unemployment pose serious challenges for economic growth and human development. Droughts, floods, locust invasion, high food prices, political and economic uncertainty, civil unrest and displacement in the last decade have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children. The lack of attention span resulting in limited learning capacities of primary school children is the cause of high repetition and dropout rates, which are 24 and 6 percent respectively. This poses a challenge in achieving the universal primary education completion by 2015.

The country ranks 147 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, its position remaining unchanged from the 2010 index. In 2009, the Government released a summary of strategic development plans to eradicate poverty and address human and economic development. This policy which was released in 2010 is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals and lays out a pathway to longer-term sustainable human and economic development.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Timor-Leste

Since 2005, WFP has provided food assistance to reduce malnutrition rates and has improved access to health services, increased enrolment, attendance and learning capacities of school children and improved household food security in food-insecure areas. In addition, WFP also

# Timor-Leste

provided food to IDPs following civil and political unrest in 2006 including a resettlement package for the returning IDPs in 2008 and 2009 and the victims of natural disasters.

Since the PRRO ended, some of the WFP food-based assistance activities have implemented independently by the Government. Activities such as school feeding, emergency response and food-for-assets (FFA) have only required WFP's minor involvement at different stages. In response to the Government's development policy, WFP is now focusing on improving the nutritional status of women and children through nutritional interventions in the coming years.

In 2012, WFP provided training to government counterpart staff to improve the implementation of food and non-food activities. WFP initiated and supported the setting up of a local fortified food production facility in partnership with the private sector and relevant government line ministries. WFP also initiated and lead a multi-agency food security monitoring system, under which the concerned line ministries are now able to monitor the local food security situation and initiate actions for mitigation and response.

In addition, WFP assists relevant government ministries in logistics planning and management aimed at improving its service delivery. WFP improved cooking facilities for schools by constructing school kitchens and installing fuel-efficient and biogas stoves for school feeding. WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies to implement its programme within the UNDAF 2009–2013 in support of health, education, poverty eradication, the climate change adaptation and mitigation. The coordination with the Government, United Nations agencies and NGOs is activated with WFP's leading role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication clusters and its co-lead role in the Food Security cluster.

Through food and non-food assistance programmes including supplementary feeding, school feeding, food-for-work (FFW), FFA and capacity building activities under the country programme (CP), WFP assists the Government in pursuing the MDGs with particular focus on MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							6,552,652	
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,552,652</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	75	0	360	4,518	0	4,953	0	598,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>598,690</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Timor-Leste

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

### **Timor-Leste CP 200185: "Country Programme – Timor-Leste (2011-2013)"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 16,407 mt/US\$1,479,200

The Timor-Leste CP focuses on mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN), technical assistance and government capacity development; food security through asset building and a hand-over strategy of food-based programmes to the Government by December 2013. The CP contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5 and UNDAF 2009–2013 outcomes 2 and 3. The specific objectives for the CP are to:

- improve the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable groups in ways that build longer-term human and physical assets;
- strengthen the Government's capacity to design, implement and manage tools, policies and systems for reducing food insecurity; and
- hand over of food-based programmes to the Government in a responsible manner.

Undernutrition remains a major public health problem in the country. More than half of children under five suffer from chronic undernutrition, with 58 percent stunted; 45 percent underweight; and 19 percent acutely malnourished or wasted. The prevalence of stunting is more than 30 percent, in all 13 districts, and reaches 70 percent in some locations; this is considered serious according to World Health Organization standards. Wasting rates greater than 15 percent indicate a situation of public health concern and an on-going nutritional emergency. The latest global hunger index ranks Timor-Leste 71 out of 84 countries and the third highest in Asia regarding underweight children. The food basket consists of Supercereal and vegetable oil.

### **Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 1: "Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 16,144mt

Activity 1 of this CP, in support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, aims to prevent the malnutrition of young children during the critical 1,000-days window of opportunity, from the womb to 2 years of age, and provides treatment of moderate acute malnutrition of children aged 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Mother and child health and nutrition is an essential component of the Government's 2004 National Nutrition Strategy. It focuses on preventing and addressing undernutrition among young children, and PLW. The activity is in line with government priorities and the UNDAF objectives.

WFP intends to achieve this goal through the provision of a monthly take-home ration composed of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Each beneficiary receives a monthly take home

# Timor-Leste

ration of 6 kg of Supercereal and 600 g of oil. Interventions range from increased access to micronutrient-rich, energy-dense foods for children under 5 and PLW; promoting positive behavioural change regarding infant and young child feeding and care practices, and encouraging demand for primary health care services, including ante- and postnatal care. WFP implements MCHN interventions in all 13 districts while strengthening the Government's staff's technical capacity and identifying more sustainable and affordable local solutions to address chronic undernutrition. Partnerships have been established with international and local NGOs to disseminate information to communities on nutrition and appropriate utilisation of supplementary food.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	65,800	34,200	100,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	33,000	67,000	100,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	51,000	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	49,000	
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	178	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	150	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	49,000	

## **Timor-Leste CP 200185, Activity 2, "Technical Assistance and Capacity Development"**

Duration: 1 September 2011 - 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 263 mt/US\$1,479,200

Activity 2 of this CP aims to provide technical assistance and capacity development to the Government, by developing reliable commodity management systems and logistics capacities within line ministries for the delivery of goods and services using proven and practical tools. Project design, planning, targeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are part of the support provided. The capacity building component also includes a FFA activity for the most food-insecure households, in order to improve the food security situation during the lean season.

The transfer of technical support and knowledge aims to prepare the process of WFP's hand over, including the increased production of locally processed fortified blended food and the eventual takeover of the nutrition programme by the Government in December 2013. WFP has continued working closely with the Ministry of Health to develop the Ministry's human resources management capacity and enable it to take full responsibility for the MCHN programme. The Ministry of Health is expected to be able to allocate its own budget for a locally produced blended food, *Timor Vita*, to start production by the end of 2012. From 2013, it will manage the entire supply chain, including planning, budgeting, purchasing,

# Timor-Leste

delivery and final distribution. WFP will provide technical assistance and on-the-job training to Ministry of Health staff, and will fill the gaps in local production by supplying imported Supercereal and oil. WFP will also assist in achieving a higher output and greater availability of *Timor Vita*.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,380	7,620	15,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,470	1,530	3,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	10	

## (d) Special Operations

None





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

Algeria

Armenia

Egypt

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraq

Jordan

Kyrgyz Republic

Lebanon

Morocco

occupied Palestinian territory

The Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Tunisia

Turkey

Yemen



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

The regional bureau for the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ODC) covers 16 countries: Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

The WFP regional bureau for the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ODC) comprises of mainly middle-income countries facing increasing food insecurity, with activities in 15 countries. During 2013, WFP will also provide technical support to the Moroccan Ministry of Education through a school feeding capacity development project. Representing 25 percent of WFP's overall programme of work, the regional bureau's strategy is to contribute to and support the governments in the region, increase food security to vulnerable populations, stabilize the food supply chain, reform and scale up safety nets, and promote good health and nutrition while minimizing food wasted during production and processing. The four main areas of ODC's priorities focus on emergency response, nutrition, safety nets and capacity development. Operations in the ODC region respond mainly to WFP Strategic Objective 1 and Objective 5. In addition, WFP Strategic Objective 2 and 3 are pursued through the activity portfolio of the numerous programmes implemented at the country office level.

The priorities for ODC in 2013 will continue to be influenced by the unforeseen political developments of the region, in particular those affecting the current regional EMOP. In Syria, WFP is working upon figures which will likely see the number of beneficiaries surpass the currently targeting 1.5 million beneficiaries, in addition to the spill-over of 490,000 beneficiaries seeking refuge in surrounding countries. In Yemen, the operation will respond to the findings of the May 2012 WFP comprehensive food security survey, where more than 10 million Yemenis or 45 percent of the population, are food insecure with five million of those found to be severely food insecure. Both operations have a potential for further scale up and increased budgets. WFP will strive to link the emergency response to unrest with sustainable recovery. It is foreseen that 83 percent of the total programme of work will be to respond to emergencies, while 10 percent will be carried out under relief and recovery operations, 3 percent under special operations and 5 percent under development projects and country programmes.

In 2013, WFP will continue to provide food assistance through its large-scale general food distributions (GFD) in the Sudan. In parallel, WFP will continue to refine and refocus its operation in the country to gradually shift from large-scale GFD to more targeted early recovery programmes in Darfur, where possible. This gradual shift will include expansion of the voucher programme to further stimulate markets and empower beneficiaries, as well as further expansion of the safe access to firewood and alternative energy (SAFE) activities in the Darfur region. SAFE activities have become a platform for recovery activities directly aimed at increasing local production and income; facilitating knowledge-transfer through training and on-the-job implementation; and stimulating markets. In addition, SAFE in Darfur will continue to strengthen, where possible, national civilian capacity and ownership and responsibility for food security through supporting core government functions, increasing

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

partnerships with civil society and optimizing the economic and social impact of its intervention.

## **Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges**

The majority of the countries within the region are middle-income countries, with functioning markets, well established social protection systems and safety nets through targeted cash and voucher schemes or government subsidies. WFP supports the governments in developing capacities and hand-over strategies that would enable the authorities to address food insecurity and nutrition. In particular, WFP is currently scaling up the use of cash vouchers in Egypt, Iraq, occupied Palestinian territories, Tunisia and Yemen. Vouchers are also being used as a transfer modality for the Syrian refugees in northern Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, as part of the regional EMOP. Furthermore, WFP work across the region will continue to develop the capacities of host governments in enhancing food security monitoring systems, as well as improving targeting and the provision of safety nets to vulnerable populations.

ODC will expand on its school feeding activities in the region, primarily focusing on capacity development. ODC will aim to reach more school children in Armenia and Tajikistan, whilst new projects will be implemented in Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco and Tunisia. In addition, country offices in Algeria, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, occupied Palestinian territory, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen will continue to implement on-going school feeding programmes. Augmented nutrition capacity in ODC will further support country offices, enhancing their technical capacity in this area. Nutrition will be a corner stone of WFP action in Yemen, as the country office scales up to respond to the alarming state of food insecurity and nutrition.

In Sudan, access to all affected areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where fighting and displacement have been on-going since June 2011, continues to be a major operational challenge in 2013. WFP Sudan has launched a separate EMOP to address immediate needs in these two conflict-affected states. The EMOP was initiated since access was not granted to WFP to pre-position its food stocks or distribute food to affected populations prior to the onset of the rainy season in 2012 when most areas became inaccessible. WFP will also support voluntary returns of IDPs in Sudan, particularly those registered as WFP beneficiaries in camps, based on information available through partners, interagency assessments as well as information from the WFP-led verification and camp profiling exercise.

WFP's partnership with the Government of Sudan' microfinance institutions, through the Farmers-to-Markets project, will continue to provide opportunities for small-scale farmers to become self-sufficient in their production and increase food and/or income, ceasing dependence on WFP assistance. WFP worked with the Government of Sudan to design the project with a view to hand it over by 2014, including expansion to other areas. The project contributes towards boosting local capacity, production and income at a time when the Sudan faces serious economic challenges.

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

Overall, throughout the region, a major challenge will be the effects of increases in commodity food prices worldwide, as most ODC countries are net food importers. This will likely have an accentuated impact upon any expansion of WFP operations.

## New Initiatives

ODC will continue to seek opportunities with inter-governmental and humanitarian organizations, technical and academic institutions, as well as the private sector and will invest in developing the capacity of governments and national partners. Through the cluster system, WFP coordinates with other agencies and cooperating partners on the ground to enhance assistance and avoid duplication. ODC works with other United Nations agencies to draft country-specific United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, along with the Regional Response Strategy and Framework for Action in the context of the dynamics of transformational change. Finally, ODC will take initiatives aiming to reduce food losses.

Specifically, in the Sudan, WFP is moving away from the current modality of paper-based cash vouchers. WFP Sudan has been selected as one of the pilot countries for the interim corporate solution for electronic vouchers, also known as e-vouchers. The software is expected to be piloted from November 2012 onwards and will be field-tested in locations in North Darfur that are currently addressing IDP beneficiaries and general food needs with paper-based vouchers. As part of the 1000+ days intervention targeting children less than three years of age, and to ensure sustainability of the programme, WFP Sudan also plans to pilot an activity to train women on producing high quality complimentary food at household level in selected areas during 2013.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODC	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	10,865,355	767,837	1,145,915,794
PRRO	1,843,754	86,780	136,115,464
DEV	1,868,216	49,087	62,170,512
SO	N/A	N/A	37,732,743
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,577,325</b>	<b>903,704</b>	<b>1,381,934,513</b>

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>7,451,938</b>	<b>7,125,387</b>	<b>14,577,325</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	19,782	30,519	50,301
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1,064,054	923,446	1,987,500
Number of Refugees	353,652	334,136	687,788
Number of Returnees	92,817	81,092	173,909
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	4,473,317	4,058,791	8,532,108
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	903,955	896,115	1,800,070
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	592,319	318,723	911,042
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	252,624	190,494	443,118
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	130,357	28,707	159,064
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,405,154	1,352,746	2,757,900
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	67,776	28,707	96,483
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	214,149	1,099,131	1,313,280

# Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Project

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							214,191,604	
<b>Total</b>							<b>214,191,604</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	15,542	2,012	1,353	-	1,635	20,542	169,279,295	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,542</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>169,279,295</b>	<b>-</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### **ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey Affected by Conflict in Syria"**

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 22,091 mt/US\$ 161,386,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 1,550 mt/ US\$20,566,000)

The events in the Syrian Arab Republic have led to thousands of Syrians fleeing to neighbouring countries, resulting in significant humanitarian needs. Following on from immediate response EMOPs in Jordan and Lebanon, WFP launched a regional EMOP to respond to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of the Syrian population in July 2012, covering Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. Through this emergency operation, WFP provides food assistance as part of a broader framework of support to refugees under the leadership of UNHCR. It supports strong partnerships with governments, United Nations organizations and NGOs, and is aligned with the United Nations Syria Regional Response Plan. The regional EMOP's objectives are aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1, specifically to: (i) save lives and maintain food security; and (ii) protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of assets. As of mid-October 2012, the total number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in the four countries was 253,900.

Assistance under the EMOP is given mainly through vouchers so beneficiaries, who are predominantly in urban settings, can purchase food from local markets and participate in the economy. In Turkey, the assistance is also delivered through vouchers though the Syrians live in camps as this modality integrates well with assistance provided by the Government. In-kind assistance is provided for people in a transit centre in Jordan and in camps in Jordan and Iraq, with the strategy to phase to vouchers whenever and wherever possible. In Lebanon, assistance is also provided through vouchers.

It is now widely believed that the Syria refugee crisis will likely be protracted given the on-going deadlock for a peaceful resolution of the situation. Should the situation deteriorate further, leading to additional outflows of refugees beyond the planning figures of this EMOP, the requirements will be reassessed and the budget will be adjusted in line with developments



# Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Project

and humanitarian needs. Contingency plans for a sharp increase or decrease in the number of refugees are in place.

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Algeria

## Country Background

Refugees from Western Sahara have been settled in camps nearby the host city of Tindouf in southwest Algeria since 1975. The refugee camps are located in a harsh, desert environment with extreme living conditions: temperatures reach 50° C in summer while there are sharp differences between day and night temperatures in winter; sand and dust storms are common year-round and water availability is limited and heavily mineralized. While the refugees have established regular communities with administrative systems, including education and health care, self-reliance possibilities are limited.



The climatic conditions combined with poor food consumption practices and low dietary diversity, often cause respiratory and diarrhoeic diseases and contribute to high levels of anaemia and undernutrition. However, the situation is improving. According to the nutrition survey conducted in October 2010, the GAM rate has significantly decreased as compared to the March 2008 survey, which was at 18 percent and is now at 8 percent among children 6–59 months, and chronic malnutrition decreased from 31 to 30 percent.

The United Nations-brokered negotiations have made little progress toward resolving the political impasse, in spite of the 1991 United Nations resettlement plan calling for a ceasefire and a referendum for self-determination. Since his nomination in 2009, the United Nations Special Envoy to the Western Sahara has chaired nine rounds of direct negotiations between the parties. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara continues monitoring the ceasefire.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

Based on the request of the Government of Algeria, UNHCR and WFP, together with international and national NGOs, have been providing assistance to the refugees since 1986. A new PRRO, planned to start in January 2013, is currently under preparation and will be based on the findings of the October 2011 WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission which confirmed the refugees' continued food insecurity and heavy dependence on humanitarian support from the international community. WFP assistance is an important component of a multi-donor, multi-faceted humanitarian relief effort in support of the refugees. WFP will collaborate with partners in the nutrition sector to implement a common framework for all mother-and-child health and nutrition interventions; together with UNHCR, a nutritional impact evaluation will be conducted in October 2012 to assess changes with respect to the 2010 survey.

WFP also implements a school feeding programme with international NGO partners. WFP's activities contribute to MDG1 by covering the basic needs of the most vulnerable refugees through the provision of general rations. School meals address short-term hunger, which help to improve students' concentration, enrolment and attendance rates and contributes to MDG2. The nutritional activity addresses the high rates of malnutrition and anaemia among children

# Algeria

6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and is aligned with MDGs 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Ration Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							22,782,541	
<b>Total</b>							<b>22,782,541</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	18,290	3,056	1,523	2,858	1,596	27,323	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>27,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Algeria PRRO 200301: "Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 30 June 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 40,985 mt

Building on the achievements of the current project, which will end in December 2012, WFP will continue to provide assistance to Western Sahara refugees in the framework of the global WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding and the tripartite agreement signed locally with UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO aims to ensure food security by meeting the minimum daily nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable refugees through the provision of general food rations and additional supplementary general rations. The food basket comprises of wheat flour, rice, barley, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and Supercereal. Through health dispensaries, the project provides Supercereal, blended flour, vegetable oil and sugar to address malnutrition and anaemia among PLW and children 6–59 months of age.

Under WFP Strategic Objective 3, the PRRO aims to reduce short-term hunger and maintain the enrolment and retention of refugee girls and boys in assisted schools, with the provision of date bars. Cheese, pasta, milk, dates and other commodities, when received as in-kind contributions, will be distributed under general food distribution and school feeding activities. De-worming treatments will also take place in WFP-assisted schools. WFP's efforts are complemented by various international and civil society organizations that provide human resources, funding and expertise in areas of capacity development, fresh food and water distribution,. However, an increase in perceived security threats has resulted in the scaling down of activities and staff by cooperating partners and agencies.

# Algeria

<b>Forecasted Rations in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP rations in 2013</b>	75,806	49,154	124,960
<b>Number of refugee rations</b>	75,806	49,154	124,960
<b>Number of rations for general food distribution</b>	75,806	49,154	124,960
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	4,000	6,000	10,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	16,069	15,831	31,900

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

Note: Pending a registration of refugees, WFP and UNHCR are using a planning figure of 90,000 of the most vulnerable. In order to address problems of chronic malnutrition and anaemia, 35,000 supplementary rations are being provided within the context of this planning figure.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	4,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	31,900
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of refugee children assisted by WFP	refugee child	31,900

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Armenia

## Country Background

Armenia is a small land-locked south Caucasus country, with population of 2.8 million. Depending heavily on external markets for economic growth and seemingly isolated, Armenia relies on low-capacity rail and road connections with Georgia and a single road with Iran. Its borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan have remained closed since independence in 1991. The global financial and economic downturn caused a 15 percent decline in economic growth in 2009 and an increase in poverty in the country for the first time since 1998, with a protracted negative effect on the living standards of the poor. According to Government statistics, 36 percent of the population were considered poor in 2010, an increase of 270,000 from 2008 living on less than US\$2 a day. Child poverty rates are particularly pronounced in rural areas, where child food insecurity is prevalent. Increased food insecurity, as corroborated by a number of WFP studies, including a WFP-led Joint United Nations/Government assessment of the "Impact of the 2009 Global Financial Crisis on Households in Armenia" in 2009, and a 2010 "Follow-up Rapid Assessment of the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis in Armenia", shows that 59 percent of households were said to be buying food on credit, whilst the poorest quintile spent 64 percent of their incomes on food. Armenia is considered a moderately high-level hunger prevalence country with a 21 percent undernourishment rate by FAO. Adding to the protracted effect of the global downturn, food and fuel price increases have caused a severe strain on the ability of the poor to meet their basic needs. Other coping methods include dietary changes, spending less on health care and education, borrowing and selling assets. Although Armenia is ranked 86 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, pronounced social and regional inequalities prevail, which impact upon food security, nutrition and access to education.



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

WFP established its presence in Armenia in 1993 following conflict, which saw the need to address the situation of refugees and IDPs with food assistance. Subsequent activities have focused upon resident population groups suffering from a deep economic crisis, armed conflict, blockades and an energy crisis following independence from the Soviet Union. Today, WFP assists food insecure households by improving their access to food and their resilience to shocks.

The WFP-supported development school feeding project aims to support children's improved access to primary education through increased attendance and learning performance, as well as the establishment of the foundations for a sustainable national school feeding programme. The project contributes to MDGs 1 and 2 by enabling children enrolled in primary schools to exercise their basic rights to nutrition, health and education.

# Armenia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							4,873,542	
<b>Total</b>							<b>4,873,542</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,521	150	150	0	0	2,821	0	1,320,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,320,150</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations.

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2016 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date 30 June 2013)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 10,763mt/US\$1,320,150 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 5,255mt)

This development project was initially approved in June 2010, commencing with the September school year, for the following three scholastic years. In line with Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this project responds to the negative impacts of food insecurity on schoolchildren in poor rural areas, while helping to establish a permanent, nationally owned, school feeding programme. While providing a nutritionally balanced meal to schoolchildren in the most vulnerable administrative districts, the long-term objective of the school feeding programme is to improve the design of a sustainable and affordable national school feeding policy, along with an implementation strategy, that will act as a productive safety net. School meals will be provided for five days a week, during 180 school days each year. The food basket will consist of wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, pasta, vegetable oil and pulses which will be used on a rotational basis to ensure nutritional variety of the meals.

The capacity development component of the project to the host government will be pivotal to its overall success, and is to be provided with the support of both the WFP school feeding support unit at headquarters and the continued partnership of the Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Services Institute. The project will be extended until the 2015/2016 school year, allowing for an eventual hand-over to the Government with extension to additional administrative districts. During the first year of the extension, most of the food will be imported. After the first year, the options for using locally produced and processed foods will be reviewed in the light of a feasibility study to be carried out by the Country Office.

# Armenia

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	800
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	30,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	30,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	150
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	2
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	15
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	12

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Egypt

## Country Background

Egypt is classified as a middle income country and an emerging market with a population of 82.3 million. From 2005 to 2010, the country experienced real economic growth which accelerated to 6.2 percent per year. In the same period, Egypt also made significant progress applying a wide range of structural reforms. Nevertheless, positive economic developments did not trickle down to the poorest strata of Egyptian society. In 2011, the economy witnessed severe setbacks as a result of political uncertainty following the 25 January revolution. Income poverty increased in 2011 and 25 percent of the population is estimated to live below the poverty line, compared to 22 percent in 2009. Rural Upper Egypt, where poverty is reported to affect 51 percent of the population as compared to 44 percent in 2009, remains the most deprived region. Poverty, food and nutritional insecurity, child stunting, and gender disparities remain notable.



The Status of Food Security and Vulnerability study in 2011 indicated that economic access to food continues to be the most significant food security concern in Egypt. Analysis of caloric deprivation, dietary diversity and deficiency in essential nutrient elements and income poverty shows that the prevalence of caloric deprivation is notable. However, the deficiency in dietary diversity is even more compelling, affecting 33 percent of the total population. Nation-wide, over 29 percent of children under 5 are stunted and six percent underweight. Malnutrition in its various forms has increased over the past decade, with rising rates of both undernutrition and obesity being reported. According to research conducted in 2008, forty percent of women are obese and 28 percent are overweight. Anaemia levels increased from 37 percent in 2000 to over 52 percent in 2005 among Egyptian children between 12 and 36 months of age. In addition, Egypt continues to face substantial natural resource constraints, particularly over land and water.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

WFP's country programme (CP) aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP works to strengthen national food-based safety net programmes in order to increase their efficiency and effectiveness, contributing to developing a global partnership for development. Support to society's most vulnerable groups, including women and children, is also streamlined throughout WFP's operations in Egypt.

The CP provides two kinds of support including technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity in nutrition and small-scale demonstrations of best-practice models in food for assets (FFA), as well as school feeding. Areas of focus include pro-poor resource allocation and improved management practices. The current CP has been extended for 2013 pending the formulation of a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and harmonized programme cycle during 2013 to 2017. This one-year extension will consolidate the main activities under the current CP. Since a small portion of the funding comes from WFP regular resources, WFP Egypt has invested significant efforts to raise



# Egypt

necessary funds to implement the proposed country strategy. To date, this has been highly successful, with extra resources secured from a number of bilateral donors and the private sector. Further resources still need to be raised to reach the intended number of beneficiaries; resource mobilization efforts are currently under way. The CP addresses MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							27,294,590	
<b>Total</b>							<b>27,294,590</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	14,836	3,440	396	450	0	19,122	1,000,944	7,846,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,836</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,122</b>	<b>1,000,944</b>	<b>7,846,828</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Egypt CP 104500: “Country Programme – Egypt (2007–2013)”

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 67,770mt/US\$8,000,000/US\$7,846,828

Following the January 2011 revolution, Egypt underwent a complex political and social transition. Subsequently, and as a result of the transitional nature of the interim governments that followed, several United Nations agencies including WFP, agreed with the Government of Egypt on an extension of the 2007–2011 UNDAF and related Country Programme Documents until 31 December 2012, with a further six-month extension until 30 June 2013. The key CP objectives will continue to be pursued during the extension, with the addition of a marked shift toward building resilience to climate change and preventing child stunting. The components of the CP include:

- supporting food safety net reform through capacity development. WFP will continue to provide expertise on vulnerability analysis and mapping, geographic information system mapping, targeting, monitoring and food systems management to support the Government's reform of food-based safety net programmes;

# Egypt

- WFP will support children in the informal education sector with in-school snacks through food for education (FFE). WFP will support their family members through take-home rations, conditional on their children attending school for at least 80 per cent of school days. WFP will also support children between the ages of 4 to 6 years in pre-school classes through on-the-spot distribution of daily snacks;
- emphasis will be placed on enhancing the resilience of poor rural communities to food security shocks triggered by Egypt's numerous food security crises in recent years. During a four year programme, adaptation interventions to climate change and variability will be implemented to reduce risks to the food security of poor and chronically food-insecure households in Upper Egypt; and
- a new objective, that aims to prevent child stunting in the first 1,000 days from conception to 23 months of age, has been added in response to a sharp increase in stunting levels among under-5 children in recent years. A pilot nutrition programme will use complementary foods for children aged 6–23 months while promoting nutrition awareness for pregnant and lactating women; in addition, a voucher system for providing locally grown fresh foods, such as dairy products, eggs, vegetables and fruits, to mothers is under formulation.

This project is in line WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4, and 5.

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

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$7,846,828

Under this activity, WFP provides expertise and technical support to help the Government reform its food-based safety-net programmes, mainly the food subsidy and school meal programmes. Technical support to the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade continues to improve the national food subsidy system. Based on the Ministry's request, WFP recently undertook an assessment to simplify the *baladi* bread subsidy system and the viability of delivering the subsidy at bakeries instead of subsidizing the whole chain. WFP will also conduct an evaluation of El Sheikh Zaied Mega Bakery's efficiency and effectiveness.

WFP has also cooperated with and provided technical support to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and agreed to jointly produce two studies on food security and vulnerability in Egypt. Part I of the studies, *The Status of Food Security and Vulnerability in Egypt* was issued at the end of December 2011 using data from the 2009 Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) which is a national survey conducted every two years by CAPMAS. Data from the 2011 HIECS is used to produce Part II of the food security study which presents a district-level assessment of food insecurity and will serve as a base case reference for geographic and proxy targeting of food-insecure and vulnerable households.

In 2012, WFP renewed the signed agreement with the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre for the establishment of a food monitoring system. This system will continue to enhance the Government's capacity to manage effective food monitoring systems and

# Egypt

enable the Government to take strategic decisions on adapting and widening its response mechanism to better address food security risks and shocks. WFP has conducted a Market Assessment and Traders Survey to assess the operational feasibility of cash and voucher activities in Egypt. The results confirm the capacity of the local market for both modalities after testing for cost efficiency.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	23,000
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	45
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	15
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	115,000

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

Duration: Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 42,553 mt (Including expected budget revision, approved at 33,789mt)

This activity aims to reduce short-term hunger and undernutrition of children and their families, while contributing to the achievement of universal education. Food for education programmes allow for socio-economic gains for the most vulnerable population, including gender equity, higher school enrolment and attendance, income transfer and poverty reduction. WFP supports children and their families in Upper Egypt and Sinai through the provision of date bars and monthly take-home rations. Date bars are distributed daily to children in formal pre-schools and informal community primary schools to alleviate short-term hunger and improve concentration. Take-home rations, comprised of cereal and other commodities based on availability such as oil and dates, are provided to families of children in informal schools whose attendance rates exceed 80 percent as an incentive for families to keep their children enrolled. With the critical economic turmoil in Egypt, school feeding offers a safety net to poor households in marginalized communities. Take-home rations and in-school date bars constitute 20 percent of a family's monthly expenditure on food and attempt to compensate for the potential wage earned by a child if they are sent to work instead of school.

In 2013, WFP will support the school feeding programmes and expand the informal schools provision allowing more children to benefit from this needed support. In addition to the school feeding programme, nutrition awareness and deworming treatment activities will continue. Nutrition awareness and education programmes aim to raise awareness amongst school teachers, children and their parents. Similar to the kindergarten-age nutrition education module, that was developed and adopted by the Ministry of Education in 2011 as its national

# Egypt

kindergarten curriculum, FFE will develop a nutrition module for primary school aged children.

During 2013, FFE will conduct a series of awareness workshops to teachers in informal primary schools. A series of nutrition and health sessions aimed at the families of children, where schools will become centres for health awareness and better dietary habits, will be undertaken. Nutrition awareness materials will also be produced and disseminated.

On-going deworming surveys and studies will be expanded to more governorates with necessary deworming treatments implemented in affected areas in coordination with the ministries of health and education. The FFE unit has and will continue its work on developing a private/public partnership model for national school meals to support the Government's goals of reaching all children with an efficient and effective school meals programme. This is in line WFP Strategic Objective 4.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	331,334	292,513	<b>623,847</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	138,966	98,949	<b>237,915</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	67,776	28,707	<b>96,483</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	67,776	28,707	<b>96,483</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	4,800
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	33,553
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	child	83,883
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	teacher	5,000
Monetary value of food transferred	US\$	13,893,552
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	11
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	144,282
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,700
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	96,483
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	3,000

## **Egypt CP 104500, Activity 3: "Support to Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 24,935 mt (Including expected budget revision: currently approved at 22,763 mt)

# Egypt

Under this activity, WFP will employ asset creation to enhance the resilience of poor rural communities to food security shocks triggered by the numerous crises that food security in Egypt has been subjected to in recent years. During a four year programme, adaptation interventions to climate change and climate variability will be implemented to reduce risks to the food security of the poor and chronically food-insecure households of Upper Egypt. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the Egyptian Meteorological Authority, WFP will support the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in transferring expertise and technologies to help food-insecure Upper Egyptian farming communities adapt to temperature variability, to reduce climate-induced production losses by 20 percent, to improve irrigation water efficiency by 30 percent, and to expand their heat-tolerant livestock assets in a sustainable manner. The project will also build capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in agricultural planning and practice at the sub-national and national levels. The project will be implemented in five governorates, namely Assuit, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan, with a multitude of partners including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Egyptian Meteorological Authority, local governments, and academia, among others.

Bedouin communities in Sinai, southern Red Sea and north-western Matrouh will continue to be supported through FFT and FFA at a rate of 330/day/person of cereals and 20g/day/person of oil to enhance and protect their livelihoods. WFP will advocate for the Government to provide basic services.

This activity will address WFP Strategic Objective 2.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	17,250	20,250	37,500
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,500	2,000	5,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	500	1,500	2,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	607	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,500	
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	1,100	

## Egypt CP 104500, Activity 4: "Promoting Better Nutrition"

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

Total food commitment: 282 mt (including expected budget revision, currently approved at 169 mt)

# Egypt

In response to rising rates of chronic malnutrition, indicated by increasing stunting levels among children in Egypt from 23 percent in 2005 to 29 percent in 2008 on average, WFP is seeking to implement a comprehensive nutrition programme aimed at the prevention of stunting. The Promoting Better Nutrition programme targets the first 1,000 days of life by improving the nutritional status of infants by assisting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with proper nutrition. The programme also provides nutritional support to infants from 6 to 23 months of age, through the introduction of specially formulated complementary foods that includes ready-to-use supplementary foods Supercereal Plus CSB and Supercereal Plus WSB. The overall goal of the programme is to prevent stunting by reducing the risk of chronic malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be targeted in some of the poorest districts in Asiut, Souhag, and Behaira governorates, through the Ministry of Health's mother-and-child health care centres. The design of the programme will allow for easy replication within other locations.

In addition, pregnant and lactating women will be targeted to receive supplementary foods to their diet in the form of fresh foods as of July 2013 namely through a food voucher system. Vouchers are one of the main transfer modalities used by WFP to improve access to food. Beneficiaries receive vouchers with a fixed monthly cash value, which they can use to access food items in the market. Vouchers are either paper or electronic and are exchanged in shops for specific types and/or quantities of food. Shops where vouchers can be exchanged are pre-selected by WFP. Commodities and prices are also agreed upon in advance of implementation and vouchers are most effective when food is available in the market. The above basis for planning shall be further verified by the new Country Programme formulation process that is subject to the finalization of the UNDAF by the end of 2012.

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,300	2,700	10,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		5,000	5,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	5,000		5,000

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,000
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	5,000
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	6
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	5,000

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Islamic Republic of Iran

## Country Background

Iran has been surrounded by conflict in neighbouring countries ever since its own war with Iraq ended in the late 1980s. While the resource-rich country was able to recover from the latter war, the influx of refugees, especially from Afghanistan and Iraq, required international assistance. In 2011, the total population of Iran was 75 million and the country ranked 88 out of 187 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index, placing it above the regional average.



At present, there are 850,000 Afghan and 45,000 Iraqis refugees in the country. Following the relative peace and establishment of political stability in Afghanistan, a tripartite agreement was signed between the Government of Iran, the Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR in 2002, outlining a four-year programme for repatriation. Based on the latest UNHCR reports, since the beginning of the Joint Programme for Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan Refugees and Displaced Persons in April 2002, a total 870,000 of Afghans returned from Iran. Many have not yet been repatriated due to a prolonged lack of peace, stability and resources combined with the lack of job opportunities. Only 19,000 Afghans were repatriated in 2011. Heavy fines for employers have discouraged companies and individuals from hiring Afghans as casual labour. Moreover, in December 2010, the Government implemented a number of economic reform measures by removing blanket subsidies for fuel, water, electricity and wheat flour, from which refugees benefitted by default; this inevitably increased the cost of living for the refugee community. Hence, refugees are more dependent upon United Nations' assistance. Moreover, in line with its policy of repatriating refugees, the Government has limited the areas where refugees can reside to certain parts of the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran

WFP and UNHCR have been assisting Afghan refugees in Iran since 1987 and Iraqi refugees since 1988. Although the majority of refugees live in urban areas, WFP beneficiaries who are regarded as the most vulnerable are housed in settlements run by the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA). Settlement-dwelling refugees have spent the longest period of time in the country.

Due to the conservative culture of Afghan societies, education in the settlements, particularly for girls, has long been a major concern in the past decades, resulting in a 30 percent disparity between net enrolment rates for girls and boys of primary school age. WFP seeks to address this disparity through incentivizing female school assistance. Through its recovery component of the PRRO, WFP aims to stabilize enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls in primary schools and increase enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls in secondary schools. Moreover, the recovery activity ensures the participation of female teachers in classes through a monthly take-home ration of vegetable oil. WFP also aims to meet the basic food needs of the Afghan and Iraqi refugees through a relief component by providing a monthly food basket consisting of wheat flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil and pulses. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR and BAFIA, which is in

# Islamic Republic of Iran

charge of all refugee-related matters in the country and is in line with MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							5,718,547	
<b>Total</b>							<b>5,718,547</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	5,760	480	405	0	240	6,885	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New Project – Subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 13,770 mt

The project addresses WFP Strategic Objective 1 through its relief component, ensuring that the basic food needs of refugees are met. As such, WFP provides a monthly food basket consisting of 9 kg of wheat flour, 3 kg of rice, 0.5 kg of sugar, 0.5 kg of vegetable oil and 1 kg of pulses to the Afghan and Iraqi refugees in settlements.

Through its education recovery component, the project aims to stabilize enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls at the primary school level and increases enrolment and completion rates of refugee girls at the secondary school level whilst ensuring participation of female teachers in literacy classes, hence addressing Strategic Objective 3. All primary and secondary school girls and their teachers in the settlements receive 3.7 kg of fortified vegetable oil on a monthly basis throughout the school year, as an incentive for their attendance.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	20,400	19,600	40,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	20,400	19,600	40,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	20,400	19,600	40,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	5,000		5,000

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



# Islamic Republic of Iran

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,738
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	7,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of refugee girls assisted by WFP	refugee girl	5,000
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	1,000
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	250

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Iraq

## Country Background

The situation in Iraq remains volatile and is characterized by the effects of prolonged instability. Despite Iraq's middle income/oil-rich status, social service access, particularly in the areas of health, education, food, water, sanitation, electricity and housing, remains a high priority for a significant portion of the Iraqi population. The quality and delivery of essential services have deteriorated significantly since 1990. A quarter of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$2 per day. Food insecurity in Iraq is transforming from a rural to an urban phenomenon due to improved government investment in agriculture and improvements in rural incomes as a consequence of rising food prices. However, significant regional differences remain. Districts with the highest levels of food deprivation are concentrated in the south and northwest of the country. Limited incomes and the lack of economic access to food remains the main cause of food insecurity in Iraq. For the poorest Iraqis, the Public Distribution System (PDS) remains the main source of calorie intake, although the dependency has decreased from 67 percent in 2007 to 57 percent in 2011, despite the shortcomings of the PDS, which suffers from gross inefficiencies in the supply chain management.



More than 1,680,000 Iraqis have been internally displaced since February 2006. Recent studies show that IDPs' access to food has drastically decreased as a result of the irregular distribution of rations by the PDS. In some governorates, up to 92 percent of IDPs report food is their most pressing need. It is therefore in this context that strengthened capacity of a nationally owned school feeding programme complements the general safety net policy.

The Iraqi unemployment rate stands at 8 percent down from 12 percent in 2007. The highest unemployment rates remain among youth and women, with only 13 percent of Iraqi women working. Following the crisis in Syria last year, thousands of Syrians have fled their country due to the on-going conflict and have sought refuge in neighbouring countries including Iraq. Initially Syrian refugees were concentrated in northern Iraq, but have recently also started to arrive also in other parts of the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Iraq

WFP has been present in Iraq since 1991, supporting the Government of Iraq to provide food assistance to vulnerable Iraqis affected by conflict and natural disaster. The "2010–2014 WFP Country Strategy for Iraq" aims to (i) find a viable alternative option to the PDS; (ii) strengthen the capacity of the Government at the institutional and local level to design and implement effective social safety nets to protect vulnerable groups; and (iii) support the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector to diversify the economy. According to the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, one quarter of the Iraqi population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity due to a lack of economic access to food and dependence on the PDS. Those who have been internally displaced are amongst the most vulnerable.

# Iraq

In Iraq, WFP currently provides support through a regional EMOP to meet immediate food needs while curbing negative coping strategies for Syrian refugees that have sustained multiple shocks over the past year. WFP Iraq also has a PRRO aiming to improve social protection and the food security of vulnerable households. WFP's long-term goal is to target vulnerable communities by implementing sustainable programmes which can be progressively taken over by the Government of Iraq. In the meantime, WFP continues to support the Government in the development of improved, food- and cash-based social safety net programmes. This is expected to protect the most vulnerable groups such as primary schoolchildren, through support in the development of a national school feeding programme, and vulnerable populations such as IDPs and returnees in areas with high unemployment. These programmes are aligned with MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							27,655,888	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							24,987,830	
<b>Total</b>							<b>52,643,718</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	2,880	360	252	0	396	3,888	19,949,616	0
PRRO	0	0	0	6,525	0	6,525	3,688,473	1,504,981
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>10,413</b>	<b>23,638,089</b>	<b>1,504,981</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey Affected by Conflict in Syria"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 4,217 mt/US\$16,361,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 329 mt/ US\$1,481,000)

Since February 2012, thousands of Syrian refugees, largely of Kurdish origin, have been entering Iraq through the Syrian-Iraqi border. Most have arrived with little cash and few assets. Compared to Syria, the prices of commodities are high in the Kurdistan Region therefore diminishing the buying power of refugees. These high food prices and the lack of employment opportunities have raised concerns that without assistance, refugees in camps or those settled in local communities will face increasing challenges to meet their food needs. By the end of September 2012, almost 34,000 Syrians had registered with UNHCR while the number of people awaiting registration was unknown. The capacities of host communities, local authorities and structures to absorb refugees have reached their limit while the situation in Syria does not present any signs of prompt resolution with Syrians continuing to cross the border. The Kurdish authorities in Iraq officially asked WFP to assist Syrian refugees in the north of the country in June 2012. In August 2012, Iraqi authorities also requested support

# Iraq

from WFP in additional areas as over 5,000 have arrived in other areas of the country such as Al Qaim in south-central Iraq.

This regional EMOP supports food insecure refugees in neighbouring countries including Iraq, addressing WFP Strategic Objective 1. In the initial phase of the EMOP, WFP is assisting Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR with in-kind food, while taking the necessary steps to phase into assistance through food vouchers. The food basket in this first phase of assistance consists of wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil, lentils, sugar and salt, providing a daily ration of 2,100 kcal per person. Preliminary findings from the Joint United Nations Interagency Needs Assessment of Syrian nationals in Iraq indicate that Erbil city is conducive to assisting the Syrian nationals in the area, including those in Domiz Camp, through the implementation of a voucher programme. Beneficiaries are selected in consultation with UNHCR and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities that organize the reception centres and monitor screening of refugees to identify vulnerable individuals.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	20,000	20,000	<b>40,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	60,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	14,880,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Iraq PRRO 200035: "Support to Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 30 June 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 24,842 mt/US\$ 8,958,907/US\$1,504,981

This PRRO aims to restore school attendance and learning achievements adversely affected by conflict and to reduce drop-out rates among primary school children through school feeding as a safety net in the most food-insecure districts. The project also aims to rebuild livelihoods and facilitate resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, while rehabilitating productive community assets, creating employment opportunities and increasing purchasing power and access to food. Lastly, the PRRO aims to support the

# Iraq

development of a nationally owned school feeding programme. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

The project targets students at primary schools in the most vulnerable districts through school feeding, as well as IDPs and returnees supported through food-for-assets (FFA). The food ration for school feeding is 100g of high-energy biscuits per child per day; the daily cash transfer value under FFA is US\$10 for workers and US\$13 for supervisors.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	335,267	348,952	<b>684,219</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	3,430	3,570	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	4,365	4,544	<b>8,909</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	319,676	332,724	<b>652,400</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	15,591	16,228	<b>31,819</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	31,819
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,133,638
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	652,400
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	310

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Jordan

## Country Background

Jordan is a small middle income country with a population of 6.3 million. The country ranked 95 of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index with 13percent of Jordan's population living under the poverty line of 680 JOD/person/annum (US\$960) and 13 percent unemployed. Most Jordanians reside in urban areas and are mainly concentrated in the governorates of Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. The country has taken significant steps towards economic liberalization since 1999. Privatization, the promotion of foreign investment and price liberalization are the main characteristics of Jordan's economic policy. Jordan's economy is mostly service oriented and its tertiary sector contributes to 63 percent to the GDP.



Since the start of this economic reform process in 1999, Jordan's economy showed steady growth averaging almost six percent over the last decade. However, while absolute poverty has decreased, wealth is unevenly distributed and the gap between rich and poor continues to increase. While pursuing its economic reform path, the Government eliminated most food and fuel subsidies, which were very much untargeted, as well as reformed its tax laws and, liberalized market prices while making every effort to sustain a functional social safety-net system intended to mitigate the negative inflationary impact of economic reforms.

More recently, the negative impact of the global economic crisis has been particularly felt by vulnerable Jordanians. As a net food importing country, Jordan is almost totally dependent on imports to secure its needs. The global increase in food and fuel prices reflect directly on the local prices of almost all necessities. According to the Jordanian Department of Statistics, food prices increased by 33 percent during the period 2008–2012, while reaching almost 50 percent since the base year of 2006; the price of fuel followed similar patterns. This has raised the spectre of food insecurity, most notably amongst most vulnerable groups. Today the Government's financial ability to maintain its safety-net programmes, in terms of size and coverage, has waned, in large part due to economic and regional factors. This has had a particular effect on the most vulnerable population groups. As a consequence, budgetary constraints have affected the funding levels of the national school feeding programme, a productive safety net in reaching poor households in 66 sub-districts faced with the highest rates of poverty, lowest food consumption rates and school attainment.

Jordan is also located in the middle of a highly volatile region and is directly affected by the unrest of its neighbours, which has led to the disruption of cross-border trade, a slowing of the tourist sector and the burden of accommodating a growing number of people seeking refuge from neighbouring countries. This has resulted in further price increases and the stretching of limited resources. A further deterioration of the situation in Syria could place additional pressure on the already fragile economy and government resources, as government figures estimate 480,000 Iraqis and 150,000 Syrians are currently in the country.

# Jordan

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Jordan

WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964, with a formal operation which lasted until 2007. Since then, WFP has implemented a new modality of cooperation, seeking to further strengthen the country's capabilities. As a consequence, WFP developed a Country Strategy Document (CSD) for the period 2010–2012 in close consultation with the Government and other stakeholders that aims to augment the Government's capacity to respond to food security challenges. The CSD comprises of a set of capacity development interventions which are designed to improve specific government social safety programmes and tools, namely, school feeding, food subsidy and food security monitoring in addition to enhancing the institutional management and implementation of the national food security strategy. WFP assistance contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 5 in Jordan. As part of a regional EMOP, the country office has embarked on emergency food assistance to address the food needs of Syrians looking for refuge in Jordan in urban areas and camp locations.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							101,836,708		
Development Operation							5,955,764		
<b>Total</b>							<b>107,792,472</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
EMOP	12,662	1,652	1,101	0	1,239	16,654	70,171,727	0	
DEV	3,882	0	0	0	0	3,882	0	553,827	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,544</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>20,536</b>	<b>70,171,727</b>	<b>553,827</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey Affected by Conflict in Syria"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 17,614 mt/US\$74,865,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 961 mt/US\$9,765,000)

The on-going political and security crisis in Syria has led to a deterioration of socio-economic conditions in the country leading to displacements within and outside the country. As of the beginning of September 2012, the Government of Jordan indicated that some 180,000 Syrians had crossed into Jordan in search of refuge. By the beginning of 2013, it is expected that some 95,000 refugees will live in host communities with a further 155,000 refugees living in camps or transit centres. The number of Syrians fleeing across the border continues to increase. Prices of commodities are higher in Jordan as compared to Syria and the buying power of the refugees is minimal. Moreover, Syrian families arrived with few assets and little

# Jordan

cash and are depleting their resources due to their protracted stay in the country and are therefore depending increasingly on humanitarian assistance.

Under this EMOP, food assistance is provided through a value-based food voucher to the Syrians residing in local communities and in one transit centre, which has kitchen facilities. For much of 2012, WFP has also provided hot meals to the refugees hosted in three other transit centres and Al Zaatari camp. However, once kitchen facilities are established in Al Zaatari camp by UNHCR, WFP will phase into in-kind assistance of basic commodities. Vouchers are also considered a possibility for these camps should food retail stores open there.

The targeted population in Jordan includes refugees registered by UNHCR and/or identified by UNHCR's partners and those who are awaiting registration and identified as vulnerable. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the main objectives of this emergency operation are: saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	122,500	127,500	<b>250,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	122,500	127,500	<b>250,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	85,750	89,250	<b>175,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	250,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	65,100,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Jordan DEV 200478: "Jordan Development Operation to Support for the National School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: 1 December 2012 – 30 June 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 6,288 mt/US\$553,827

The main purpose of the intervention is to support the Government's efforts in expanding the national school feeding programme as a safety-net programme in order to reach additional children in 66 sub-districts, while at the same time, enhancing the quality standards through



# Jordan

technical assistance and capacity development. Technical and strategic support will enhance the Government capacity for more efficient implementation and sustainable results, including a refining of the targeting criteria. WFP will provide schoolchildren with high-energy biscuits (HEB) manufactured locally using imported wheat flour and sugar. Through the pooling of resources, each student will receive 75 g or 339 kcal of HEB on a daily basis while the Government will continue providing fruit to children from their own resources. In-line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the development project project seeks to reduce undernutrition and to strengthen national capabilities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	150,000	150,000	300,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	150,000	150,000	300,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	150,150	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	150,100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,477	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	250	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	5	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	1,000,000	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Kyrgyz Republic

## Country Background

The Kyrgyz Republic is a small, mountainous, landlocked country which gained independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. In 2011, it was ranked 126 out of 187 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index, with GDP per capita at US\$2,073. Over two-thirds of the 5.4 million people living in the Kyrgyz Republic, including three quarters of the poor, live in rural areas. These areas suffer the highest levels of food insecurity, up to 38 percent in some regions, and have significant rates of chronic malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and child stunting. Despite relative improvements in food security nationwide, the latest emergency food security assessment, conducted in March 2012, showed that 18 percent of the population was still food-insecure while 20 percent of the food-secure population was at risk of becoming food-insecure.



Although poverty rates rose dramatically following independence in 1991, poverty decreased from 63 percent to 34 percent between 2000 and 2008. Starting in 2008, however, the country experienced a series of shocks, including unusually adverse weather, increased food and fuel prices, decreased remittances due to the global economic crisis, the upheaval of the Government in April 2010, and inter-ethnic violence in the south in June of the same year. These events resulted in a sharp economic contraction in 2010. GDP grew again in 2011, but the first half of 2012 demonstrated the continuing weakness of the economy as GDP declined by 5.6 percent. The country remains highly dependent on the import of basic foodstuffs and is vulnerable to food price rises, partly as a result of the progressive deterioration of its agricultural infrastructure over the last 20 years. Basic public services, including health care, education and running water are also worsening in terms of both quality and access, while widespread unemployment prompts an estimated one million people to migrate abroad annually, primarily to Russia and Kazakhstan.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic

WFP is implementing a two-year PRRO to address the cycle of chronic food insecurity and to enable recovery for vulnerable households affected by natural disasters, inter-ethnic violence and economic challenges, including high food prices. The PRRO, which features a progressive emphasis on recovery over relief interventions, consists of three components: vulnerable group feeding (VGF), food for assets/food for training (FFA/FFT) and the development of a domestic food security monitoring system. In 2012, WFP provided assistance in six out of seven provinces in the country through VGF and nationwide through FFA activities. Programmes targeted severely food-insecure households residing in poor rural districts. The VGF spring cycle was finalized in June 2012 and delivered three-month rations of wheat flour and vegetable oil to participating households. Food distributions for completed FFA projects began in April and will continue as work is completed on individual activities. These include a reforestation project, natural disaster mitigation activities and a vegetable production project. In addition, WFP is working closely with government partners to improve domestic food security monitoring for early warning purposes, as well as to support the

# Kyrgyz Republic

design and implementation of appropriate response measures. WFP continues to build strong partnerships with donors, partner United Nations agencies, international and local NGOs, numerous government ministries, departments and local authorities. WFP programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic contribute towards MDGs 1, 7 and 8.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							12,491,400	
Development Operation							1,256,828	
<b>Total</b>							<b>13,748,228</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	10,800	0	1,056	0	0	11,856	947,964	0
DEV	432	0	24	40	24	520	0	388,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>947,964</b>	<b>388,292</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Kyrgyz Republic PRRO 200036: "Support to Food Insecure households"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 30 June 2013)

Total food/cash and vouchers commitment: 39,122 mt/ US\$947,964 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 25,455 mt)

This PRRO contributes to enhancing the Government's social safety net system to enable recovery for the most vulnerable households affected by natural disasters, inter-ethnic violence and economic challenges, including high food prices. The PRRO, which features a progressive emphasis on recovery over relief interventions, consists of three components with the following expected outcomes:

- VGF targets the most vulnerable food-insecure households during the winter and pre-harvest lean seasons with immediate food assistance in the form of food rations, which help households to endure the most difficult, critical times of the year;
- FFA offers vulnerable households temporary employment opportunities that include the creation and rehabilitation of essential rural infrastructure, in addition to disaster mitigation and environmental protection projects. These activities benefit entire communities, improve agricultural production and help mitigate the impacts of natural disasters such as flooding. Food for training vocational training activities help local communities to become more self-reliant; and

# Kyrgyz Republic

- Development of a domestic food security monitoring system will enable the Kyrgyz Government to better monitor and respond to the food security situation in the country in a timely manner.

Under the PRRO, WFP provides targeted food assistance in rural areas to the most vulnerable, food-insecure households. These beneficiaries are selected through a continual assessment, screening and verification process. Distributed food rations consist of wheat flour and vegetable oil, with an equivalent value potentially to be given as a cash incentive through cash for assets activities beginning in 2013. The PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objective 2 through FFA, which is addressing immediate food needs while investing in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures in rural areas; Strategic Objective 3 through VGF and FFA, which are helping to restore lives and livelihoods following inter-ethnic violence in the south of the country; and Strategic Objective 5 through the development of a sustainable domestic food security monitoring system.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	196,235	193,765	<b>390,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	141,517	138,483	<b>280,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	696	704	<b>1,400</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	8,258	8,342	<b>16,600</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	9,950	10,050	<b>20,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,000
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	80
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&GA)	participant	7,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30

# Kyrgyz Republic

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Kyrgyz Republic DEV 200176: "Development of Sustainable School Feeding in the Kyrgyz Republic"**

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 4,635 mt/US\$388,292

WFP will provide support to the existing primary schoolchildren school feeding programme, which is unevenly implemented, and will focus upon providing assistance towards devising a nutritional strategy. Such a strategy is critical particularly in the mountainous, rural areas which are most food-insecure and have significant rates of chronic malnutrition. In these areas, stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and school non-attendance are also challenges. WFP intends to build upon the existing programme to help the Government design a more sustainable and cost effective national school feeding programme. As such, the project will support the design of a sustainable national school feeding policy and programme embedded in national priorities and budgets.

WFP, together with line-ministries, will implement pilot projects in selected areas which will be tested in the first year, then refined and replicated in other food-insecure regions of the country. Each project will provide nutritional foods for primary school children. It is anticipated that the current government budget will be used as a ceiling for food utilised in the project to ensure sustainability; WFP and the Government will only consider pilots that are within the Government's means. By the end of the three-year project, it is envisaged that the Government will have a sustainable, affordable and cost-effective school feeding model, with the tools and experience to apply them nationwide.

Under this project, WFP's primary objective will be capacity building of the Government through the design of a sustainable and cost effective national school feeding programme. As a secondary objective, WFP will also aim to improve school attendance and thereby access to education, and contribute to the improved nutritional status of children. In addition, WFP will use advocacy and networks, such as parent-teacher associations, to augment the food provided at schools to include other items, such as fruit and vegetables, purchased from small farmers at local markets or provided by communities. The project will support Strategic Objective 5 to build the capacity of the Government with a sustainable project intervention, and WFP Strategic Objective 4 to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in Kyrgyz primary school children.

#### **Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\***

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,650	7,350	<b>15,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	7,650	7,350	<b>15,000</b>

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

# Kyrgyz Republic

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	15,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	50
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Lebanon

## Country Background

As a result of the on-going conflict in Syria, a large number of Syrians have crossed the border and sought refuge in Lebanon. Syrian families arriving in Lebanon are leaving their homes with few possessions and meagre savings, looking to host communities for help with shelter. Most of the refugees have settled in the northern part of Lebanon, in the Bekaa Valley and in the cities of Tripoli and Beirut. For the majority of refugees, who are accommodated with host families, the dependence on humanitarian assistance has become ever more important as the ability of the hosts to support these refugees becomes increasingly overstretched, leading to tensions and further displacement. Furthermore, many of the refugees who could arrive in the next months may be even more vulnerable, having undergone more than a year of conflict, displacement and economic stress within Syria. In May 2012, UNHCR requested WFP to provide food assistance to Syrians fleeing to Lebanon, a request which was endorsed by the Government of Lebanon.



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lebanon

WFP Lebanon supports a regional emergency operation which aims to provide food assistance to refugees registered by UNHCR through value-based food vouchers, as agreed with the Government of Lebanon in support of the local economy. WFP assistance will be scaled up or down in response to what is a dynamic situation. WFP activities in Lebanon are aligned with MDG 1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							60,986,097	
<b>Total</b>							<b>60,986,097</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,996,352	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,996,352</b>	<b>0</b>

# Lebanon

## (a) Emergency Operations

### ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey Affected by Conflict in Syria"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 260 mt/US\$49,910,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 260 mt/US\$5,270,000)

WFP is providing assistance under a regional EMOP in support of those fleeing to Lebanon due to conflict in Syria. The Government estimates that in addition to the 68,000 registered Syrian refugees with UNHCR, there are 120,000 refugees who have arrived in the country since the beginning of the year. WFP is also assisting refugees awaiting UNHCR registration or those living in areas with access constraints or other vulnerable/ exceptional cases. WFP assistance to these individuals includes family food packages containing cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and some complementary food items which cover the daily kilocalorie requirements of household members. After beneficiaries finalize their registration with UNHCR, WFP assistance phases over to value-based food vouchers, which are redeemable in local shops. The value of the vouchers is calculated such that it may provide 2,100 kcal per day per person to beneficiaries while leaving a margin of additional value to share with host families who are over-stretched and also in need of assistance. These activities support WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	62,400	57,600	<b>120,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	62,400	57,600	<b>120,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary		120,000

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Morocco

## Country Background

The Kingdom of Morocco is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates yearly due to weather variations. The country relies heavily on international markets to meet its consumption needs; however, changes in world food prices have had little impact upon the domestic market due to government intervention. Nonetheless, imports of cereals are expected to increase in 2013 because of poor crop prospects. Morocco is ranked 130 out of 187 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index and the country has experienced steady economic growth and stability, with low inflation rates and declining government debt.



Despite Morocco's economic progress, the country suffers from high unemployment rates and poverty. During 2011, high food and fuel prices strained the Government's budget which widened the country's current account deficit. Key economic challenges for Morocco include reducing government spending, reforming the education sector and addressing the socio-economic and geographical disparities within the country. Following parliamentary elections in November 2011, poverty reduction was highlighted as one of the main priorities of the new Government. While the country has showed progress in reducing the poverty level from 15 percent in 2007 to 9 percent in 2011, economic vulnerability persists, particularly in rural areas. In these areas, poverty is coupled with isolation and poor-quality rural infrastructure which prevents a significant proportion of the population from accessing education. The Government launched an emergency plan for 2009 to 2012 aimed at developing the number of schools and the quality of education at pre-school, primary and secondary levels, as well as rehabilitating school buildings. The plan requires that children be enrolled in school up to 15 years of age, and addresses issues surrounding the quality of teaching and the skills of teachers.

Morocco is also facing a nutrition transition caused by changing diets and a lack of physical activity, resulting in a double burden of malnutrition caused by both undernutrition and obesity. However, Morocco has made progress over the last decade in reducing undernutrition rates amongst children 6 to 59 months. Stunting rates have decreased from 29 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 2011, wasting prevalence has declined from 4.7 percent in 1996 to 2.3 percent in 2011 and underweight births have been reduced from 7.7 percent in 1996 to 3.1 percent in 2011.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Morocco

WFP's collaboration with the Kingdom of Morocco was initiated in 1964, and a school feeding programme was implemented between 1978 and 2003. In 2003, WFP ended its presence in the country after the programme was handed over to the Government and remains the basis for the current national school feeding programme, which provides for approximately 1.2 million schoolchildren in 11,500 primary schools, 70 percent of which are in rural areas. However, the Government recently requested WFP's partnership to review the national school feeding programme. In this regard, WFP has devised a development project

# Morocco

aimed at enhancing the technical capacity of education authorities in improving the implementation of the current national school feeding programme. WFP assistance in Morocco supports MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,543,839	
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,543,839</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,442,840</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations.

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Morocco DEV 200494: "Capacity Development for School Feeding in Morocco"

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

Total Project Commitment: US\$1,543,839

The project will review the current national school feeding programme and will provide support to the Ministry of Education's current emergency plan, with a view to identify capacity gaps, strengths and opportunities, while advising on best practices and improvements. Hence, the project addresses WFP Strategic Objective 5. WFP will provide technical support to educational authorities at national and sub-national levels, devise training programmes for government school feeding managers, and assist in the development and administration of school feeding advocacy campaigns. Particular emphasis will be placed on an analysis of the national strategy as compared to the Government's declared outcomes. Evaluations of market circumstances, which affect procurement, targeting and nutritional capacities will be made, as well as recommendations on the steps necessary to apply WFP's five quality standards under the school feeding policy. WFP will also organise and facilitate Government visits to other countries in order to introduce officials to best practices and experiences.

Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	100

# Morocco

**(d) Special Operations**

None

# occupied Palestinian territory

## Country Background

The blockade of the Gaza Strip, combined with the on-going occupation of the West Bank, continue to seriously hamper access and movement of goods, services and people throughout the occupied Palestinian territory. The agricultural and fishery sectors in the Gaza Strip are severely affected by the access-restricted area; furthermore, the West Bank Barrier construction isolates thousands of people from their agricultural lands, communities and essential services. All of these restrictions affect Palestinians' access to local and international markets and to employment as well as their control over natural resources, leading to economic paralysis and high dependence on humanitarian assistance. This is particularly the case in the Gaza Strip where three quarters of the population relies on humanitarian assistance.



The third Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey, carried out by FAO, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and WFP in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip in 2011, estimates that food insecurity affects 17 percent of households in the West Bank and 44 percent in the Gaza Strip. This food insecurity is primarily a consequence of income poverty and livelihoods erosion, leading to difficulties in accessing sufficient quantities of quality food. In the West Bank, restrictions on freedom of movement, work permits and access to land and water continue to hamper livelihood opportunities, particularly in Israeli-controlled Area C, the Seam Zone and communities affected by the West Bank Barrier. In Gaza, a very slight reduction of the restrictions placed upon imports of some food items and consumer goods, introduced in mid-2010, has not improved the situation significantly. The unpredictability of restrictions also hampers local food processing, and the development of a sustainable private sector. If Israel maintains the current blockade of the Gaza Strip, there is limited scope for improved food security and employment.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the occupied Palestinian territory

In the occupied Palestinian territory, WFP interventions strive to improve food security and protect livelihoods for the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugees in urban and rural areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. WFP's interventions also have a strong focus on forming linkages with the private sector and investing in emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities. To address food insecurity, WFP is implementing an EMOP in the Gaza Strip and a PRRO in the West Bank. WFP operations in the occupied Palestinian territory support the Palestinian Authority's social safety net, enhance government capacity and support domestic production through local purchase.

The Gaza EMOP strives to meet the urgent needs and improve the food consumption of the majority of the non-refugee population. General food distributions target social hardship cases and vulnerable groups while school meals address short-term hunger, enhance educational achievement and improve awareness of nutrition and health-issues through a

# occupied Palestinian territory

training component. A voucher component supports the most vulnerable urban and semi-urban households to meet their food needs and contributes to a more diversified diet. The EMOP contributes MDGs 1 and 2.

The West Bank PRRO activities are a synergy of relief and recovery. The relief component addresses immediate food needs and enhances food consumption and dietary diversity for the poorest of the poor, vulnerable groups, and herder and Bedouin communities. In addition, the voucher programme supports food-insecure urban and semi-urban families. The recovery component rebuilds livelihoods strained by poor economic access to food and protects the environment from degradation stemming from Israeli closure measures and from climatic shocks through a voucher-for-assets and voucher-for-training activity. This component is meeting the Ministry of Agriculture's priorities which are water harvesting, land rehabilitation and reclamation. The component also meets the Ministry of Agriculture's greening Palestine priority, which includes planting trees to increase the flora and forestation of Palestine, and to preserve the land from degradation and desertification. A school meal programme is carried out in the most food insecure areas of the West Bank. The project also has an emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction component aimed at improving the capacity of the Palestinian Civil Defense. This PRRO is in line with the Palestinian National Authority's Medium-Term Response Plan. In addition to MDGs 1 and 2, the PRRO also supports MDG 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							53,892,584	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							50,767,999	
<b>Total</b>							<b>104,660,583</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	42,082	2,128	2,776	818	2,868	50,672	7,707,426	0
PRRO	19,382	970	1,079	765	2,938	25,134	17,871,080	324,499
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,464</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>75,806</b>	<b>25,578,506</b>	<b>324,499</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### occupied Palestinian territory EMOP 200298: "Emergency Food Assistance to the Non-Refugee Population in the Gaza Strip"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 90,231mt/ US\$11,040,500 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 39,559mt/US\$4,416,500)

Pursuing WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5, WFP will provide assistance to the food-insecure non-refugee population of the Gaza Strip. Through its activities, WFP will support social safety net reform with tools aimed at predicting and reducing hunger. WFP will also use its

# occupied Palestinian territory

purchasing power to create links with the private sector and expand and invest in domestic production. Through a combination of in-kind and voucher assistance, WFP will target, using Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF) which takes into consideration vulnerability factors such as household employment patterns, household size, availability of assets, household members with special needs and household indebtedness, the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee groups in close consultation with the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Social Affairs and the NGO CHF International through general food distributions (GFD). The food basket is composed of wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, salt and sugar, and is occasionally complemented with canned fish, canned meat or biscuits. The same food ration will be distributed to institutions that provide care to a number of non-refugee destitute people. A school meals programme will be implemented through the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Education providing children in primary schools with locally purchased date bars on every school day. With Oxfam Great Britain, WFP will implement a voucher programme through which the most vulnerable groups can redeem their voucher for bread, flour, dairy products, pulses, rice, vegetable oil and eggs.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	179,410	185,590	<b>365,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	155,890	161,110	<b>317,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	39,200	40,800	<b>80,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	19,600	20,400	<b>40,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	50,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	40,800
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	39,200
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	28

# occupied Palestinian territory

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

### **occupied Palestinian territory PRRO 200037: "Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank"**

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment/capacity augmentation:

113,924mt/US\$45,511,062/US\$324,499 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved 88,790 mt/US\$28,531,262)

The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5 and it will meet the food needs of the most vulnerable and food insecure non-refugee Palestinians in the West Bank through a combination of food and voucher assistance. Priority will be given to the most food-insecure geographical areas and to populations most directly affected by extreme poverty, as a consequence of the occupation. Beneficiary targeting is completed in close consultation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and by using PMTF.

The PRRO will support the Palestinian National Authority's social safety net and poverty reduction initiatives by using tools aimed at reducing hunger and increasing community resilience. Through activities aimed at emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction, WFP will support the Palestinian National Authority's capacity and use WFP purchasing power to create links with the private sector, whilst expanding investment in domestic production.

Through GFDs, WFP will support people below the poverty line in cooperation with CHF International and the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Social Affairs. The joint WFP/UNRWA programme will assist vulnerable herder and Bedouin communities living in Area C. The food basket used for the general food distributions will be composed of wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, salt and sugar. Likewise, a voucher component will be provided to the food insecure population who will be able to redeem vouchers for a selected food basket. Through conditional vouchers (voucher-for-work/voucher-for-training) which target poor farmers, farmers affected by the West Bank barrier and unskilled workers, the PRRO will support insecure communities, with particular emphasis on rural households headed by women. Likewise, a school meals programme will be implemented through the support the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Education, providing children with locally purchased milk and date bars every school day. The date bars will be purchased by WFP in the Gaza Strip.

# occupied Palestinian territory

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	179,696	170,554	350,250
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	7,203	7,497	14,700
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	127,146	117,854	245,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	36,750	38,250	75,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	317		317
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>		3,651	3,651
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	54,342	56,658	111,000

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	111,000
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	15,357
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	17,106
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	25,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	38,250
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	36,750
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	4

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None



# The Sudan

## Country Background

The Sudan is one of WFP's most complex operations where large-scale humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected areas continues to be required in 2013 and beyond. Insecurity and mass displacements resulting from the on-going fighting in the Darfur region and the areas bordering South Sudan has been exacerbated by drought failed harvests and high food prices since 2009, creating a complex humanitarian crisis which continues in most of the Sudan.



The Sudan remains a least-developed country and is considered by FAO as a low-income food-deficit country. The Sudan's score on the UNDP Human Development Index has marginally increased by 1.1 percent since 2000; however, the Sudan ranked 169 out of 187 countries on the index in 2011.

According to the IMF, the economy of the Sudan experienced a contraction in growth in 2011 and 2012, as the Sudan had lost 75 percent of its oil reserves after the independence of South Sudan in July 2011. With rising inflation rates and food prices, already double the five-year average in many parts of the country, economic instability continues to have a negative impact on the purchasing power of the poorest segments of the population, hence creating more reliance on external humanitarian assistance. Much of the country, including both urban and rural areas, remains poorly developed. Investment in social services such as health and education, both of which have long been underfunded, has failed to keep pace with needs or the overall expansion of revenues.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which marked the end of the North-South conflict, entered a critical phase with the separation of South Sudan. In addition to the considerable internal challenges encountered by the Sudanese and South Sudanese governments, some unresolved aspects of the CPA continue to pose a threat to peace and economic stability in the Sudan. On-going fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile demonstrates the fragility of the relations between the two countries. In the absence of a political solution to end on-going hostilities in these front-line states, the potential for chronic conflict along the new joint border is expected to increase significantly, further complicating the humanitarian situation.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Sudan

The combination of conflict, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes the Sudan one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. The core objectives of the WFP's operation are to save lives, reduce seasonal food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and support restoring livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations. These objectives are consistent with MDGs 1 through 6.

In 2013, WFP Sudan is moving away from the current modality of paper-based cash vouchers. WFP Sudan has been selected as one of the pilot countries for the interim corporate

# The Sudan

solution for electronic vouchers, also known as e-vouchers. The software is expected to be piloted from November 2012 onwards and will be field-tested in locations in North Darfur that are currently addressing IDP beneficiaries and general food needs with paper-based vouchers.

WFP Sudan is using e-vouchers which use biometric (fingerprint) verification to ensure that the e-voucher can only be used by the targeted beneficiaries. Individual-level biometric data registration of all IDPs in Darfur has been an on-going exercise between WFP Sudan and IOM since 2005 and will form the basis of the e-voucher database. WFP will provide beneficiaries with personalized SmartCards that store biometric information about them and their families' identities, as well as the cash value that their household is eligible to receive. The system will be designed to work in areas with limited or no internet or mobile phone connectivity, and limited or no electricity. It will also have security features that control users, limiting them to actions in the system that are appropriate to their functional areas and grades, and ensures all actions taken in the system are auditable.

As part of the 1000+ days intervention targeting children less than three years of age, and to ensure sustainability of the programme, WFP plans to pilot an activity to train women on producing high quality complimentary food at household level in selected areas during 2013. As a substitute for Supercereals, locally available commodities will be identified to provide similar nutritional value. A micronutrient sachet which contains all the essential vitamins and minerals will be made available through the local market with a minimized cost.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							371,056,173	
<b>Total</b>							<b>371,056,173</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	208,377	22,639	7,131	22,730	20,386	281,263	39,056,279	2,228,528
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,377</b>	<b>22,639</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>22,730</b>	<b>20,386</b>	<b>281,263</b>	<b>39,056,279</b>	<b>2,228,528</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### The Sudan EMOP 200457: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 281,263 mt/US\$39,056,289/US\$2,228,528

WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food distribution (GFD), food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children, school meals and targeted food-for-assets (FFA) activities to improve access to food and offset seasonal hunger in vulnerable

# The Sudan

areas. These objectives correspond primarily to WFP Strategic Objective 1. Under this EMOP, WFP continues to engage government and other partners, to the extent possible, through capacity development activities mainly on nutrition and VAM technical training.

Since the beginning of the Darfur conflict in 2003, WFP has scaled-up its operations to address the needs of displaced populations and conflict-affected communities in Darfur. In 2013, WFP will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and vulnerable households in Darfur through GFD under the EMOP. In addition, supplementary rations will be distributed to young children in the same households during the lean season to provide additional nutritional support, in order to prevent increases in acute malnutrition rates during that time of the year. WFP will continue to provide school meals to children in IDP households in order to address short-term hunger.

Meanwhile, based on the findings of the food security assessments and monitoring exercises carried out regularly during the year, WFP continues to gradually shift from large GFD programmes to improved targeted early recovery interventions, such as FFA, in order to build resilience and reduce dependency on WFP food assistance.

In central and eastern Sudan, WFP will provide life-saving support to malnourished children through supplementary feeding centres and will also support school meals programmes and food-for-assets activities in the most food insecure areas of regions, which are regularly affected by drought or floods. In eastern Sudan, WFP will continue to provide emergency support to Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in established camps, through supplementary feeding programmes, food for education and food for work/training activities.

In the states bordering the newly independent South Sudan, WFP plans to provide humanitarian support through GFDs and supplementary feeding programmes, upon availability of access. WFP plans to expand its programmes in these states to include school meals and food-for-asset activities, security permitting. General food distribution, FFA and school meals food baskets compose mainly of sorghum and pulses in addition to oil and salt. Seasonal supplementary rations include Supercereal (with sugar) and vegetable oil, while supplementary feeding includes Supercereal Plus.

# The Sudan

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,976,686	1,648,129	<b>3,624,815</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	761,824	618,676	<b>1,380,500</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	66,565	58,563	<b>125,128</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	88,452	76,548	<b>165,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,364,558	1,110,990	<b>2,475,548</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	51,149	557,478	<b>608,627</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	492,251	464,033	<b>956,284</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	587,806	316,019	<b>903,825</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	233,666	169,201	<b>402,867</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	365,867	357,504	<b>723,371</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers		beneficiary	185,000
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers		beneficiary	538,500
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	1,024
Number of days rations were provided		day	360
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)		kcal/person/day	820
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactating woman	51,000
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	535
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		individual	300
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		individual	100

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

# The Sudan

## (d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total project commitment: US\$34,842,545

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

In 2013, UNHAS will continue to support and facilitate the immense humanitarian effort in the Sudan, including WFP's EMOP. It provides safe, reliable, efficient and cost-effective air transport for the humanitarian community in areas where surface transport is limited or unavailable. The absence of safe and viable domestic air transport services means that about 200 humanitarian organizations, donors, embassies and government counterparts rely on WFP's air service to access 70 locations in the Sudan per week. The UNHAS fleet is also utilized to provide essential medical and security evacuation services to humanitarian aid workers in the country along with the normal scheduled service provided on a regular basis.

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	4,500
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	200
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	7
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

# Syrian Arab Republic

## Country Background

The Syrian Arab Republic is a lower-middle-income country ranked 119 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Syria's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, trade and oil production, an industry now in decline. Syria's macroeconomic performance has been affected by on-going external and domestic shocks, particularly the unrest that has affected the country since March 2011. While half of the country's 20.8 million people live in rural areas, the rate of urbanization is increasing.



As of late 2012, the vulnerability profile of Syria has changed considerably due to the movement of 1.2 million people as a result of the unrest. Over 800 schools serve as shelters for many families, while security is quickly deteriorating and the situation of the most vulnerable people is worsening. The socio-economic conditions of people living in the affected areas are declining and many have reportedly lost access to their livelihoods and basic necessities, including food. Reduced access to food resulting from a lack of purchasing power, high food prices, the deteriorating security situation and reduced food production are major contributing factors to food insecurity throughout the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic

A joint rapid food security and needs assessment was conducted in June 2012 in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Palmyra in Eastern Homs, Al Hasakeh, Al Raqqa, Idleb and Aleppo. The Government-endorsed findings show that up to three million people are at risk of severe food insecurity and are at real threat of complete erosion of their means of survival. Of this number, 1.5 million people require urgent and immediate food assistance over the next three to six months as an urgent and necessary life-saving measure. Crop and livestock assistance is also required to support rural households who have totally or partially lost their farming assets and livestock-based livelihoods and businesses due to the on-going political crisis and insecurity, coupled with a prolonged drought. The overall objective of WFP assistance in Syria is to save lives and prevent destitution, by providing essential food support to families most affected by current events, with special attention to children at risk of malnutrition, particularly those who left their homes. WFP assistance in Syria is in accordance with MDG 1.

# Syrian Arab Republic

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							255,897,641	
<b>Total</b>							<b>255,897,641</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	90,000	30,600	17,820	12,960	31,500	182,880	0	133,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>17,820</b>	<b>12,960</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>182,880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,081</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Syrian Arab Republic EMOP 200339: “Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria”

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 182,880 mt from January to December 2013 (Increase subject to approval. Current needs are 94,350 mt from January to December 2012)/US\$133,081

The project will target households living in areas that have been directly or indirectly impacted by the unrest affecting the country. The targeted groups include people located in or near areas subject to armed activities, affected populations who have moved to less-affected areas, host families and communities, and poor people in urban and rural areas affected by the multiple effects of the current events, including the impact of economic sanctions. Food assistance is prioritized for families who have moved from their homes in search of safety.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP seeks to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. The EMOP will also contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 5 through a capacity enhancement component for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. WFP is providing support with essential supplies including vehicles, computers and warehouse support, but is also funding staff positions, incentives for volunteers, and training on food management and distribution. The food basket will contain cereals, pulses, pasta, canned food, salt, vegetable oil, sugar, tea and tomato paste as a monthly take-home family ration for eligible households.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	735,000	765,000	1,500,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	735,000	765,000	1,500,000

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

# Syrian Arab Republic

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,263
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# Tajikistan

## Country Background

Tajikistan is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million, three quarters of whom live in rural areas. Only 7 percent of the land is arable and the rugged, mountainous terrain poses enormous challenges, especially during the winter. Tajikistan is ranked 127 out of 182 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 47 percent of the population living on less than US\$1.33 a day and 17 percent subsisting on less than US\$0.85 a day. The majority of the population spends between 70 and 80 percent of their income on food. Access to food is a major challenge, with one third of the population affected by food insecurity. Repeated shocks, including high food and fuel prices during 2011 and a very harsh winter in 2011/2012 leading to crop and livestock losses had a negative impact on food security.



After Tajikistan gained independence in 1991, a civil war started that lasted until 1997. Economic recovery during the subsequent period relied on cotton and aluminium as the key export commodities. While the direct impact of the global financial crisis in 2008–2009 has been limited because Tajikistan is not integrated into global markets, the indirect consequences have been serious, with the world prices of aluminium and cotton decreasing. Remittances remain a strong and significant driver of the domestic economy and comprise 50 percent of the country's GDP.

Malnutrition remains an important public health and development challenge in Tajikistan. Undernutrition threatens the lives of more than 7,500 Tajik children under 5 annually and remains a contributing factor in 35 percent of deaths of children in the same age group. The global acute malnutrition rate among children 6–58 months is 4.5 percent. The chronic malnutrition rate is 30 percent, with the highest rate of 37 percent in the Khatlon region. Tajikistan has a very high relative tuberculosis (TB) incidence, of 231 per 100,000 compared with 15 per 100,000 in western Europe. The TB-related burden of illness and death is especially high in food-insecure rural areas.

The country's difficult terrain and climate, and highly scattered settlements further impede children's access to schools. In addition, poverty and food insecurity have a significant negative impact on children's education, particularly on their absenteeism and drop-out rates.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

The objective of WFP assistance is to protect livelihoods and preserve assets, improve rural household food security, reduce acute malnutrition, contribute to increasing food production and promote investment in human capital, whilst also providing timely and adequate humanitarian assistance at times of crisis. The specific objectives of WFP assistance in Tajikistan are to prevent acute hunger, reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition and to help build the country's capacity to address hunger. This is achieved through a combination of development activities such as school feeding, support of TB clients and their family

# Tajikistan

members and recovery activities such as food for assets (FFA) and relief assistance. WFP's activities in Tajikistan are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Government of Tajikistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,877,286	
Development Operation							13,338,392	
<b>Total</b>							<b>17,215,678</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	3,401	340	142	223	60	4,166	0	80,301
DEV	12,467	2,190	1,061	90	227	16,034	918,158	433,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,867</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20,201</b>	<b>918,158</b>	<b>513,414</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 December 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date 30 September 2013)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 23,288 mt/US\$80,301 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 20,789 mt)

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

- meet the immediate food needs of victims of recurrent natural disasters;
- protect the livelihoods of food-insecure households affected by recurrent shocks through vulnerable group feeding;
- reduce acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months in targeted areas by giving support to the Ministry of Health's therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes; and
- rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure families through the restoration and creation of sustainable community assets.

# Tajikistan

WFP provides a basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt to vulnerable groups, people affected by disasters and FFA beneficiaries. Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition as demonstrated by high stunting rates, WFP will provide blended food to malnourished children 6–59 months under targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes. WFP will support, through FFA, improvement of school infrastructure.

WFP will identify partners with the technical capacity and resources to support larger-scale FFA projects, creating durable and sustainable assets such as improved water management systems that contribute to disaster mitigation and natural resource management as well as improving of rural infrastructure. WFP has started a tree-planting project designed to increase food security among vulnerable families, improve climate resilience and raise awareness of environmental protection among schoolchildren. Under this project, WFP is working with partners such as the UNDP on projects to rehabilitate irrigation systems and thereby improve agricultural production. Within the framework of the Food Security Cluster and in close collaboration with the Government, WFP has the lead in food security assessments and monitoring. The Food Security Monitoring System issues updates on the food security situation in rural areas; this information is used to identify and prioritize specific areas and population groups for assistance.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	41,344	40,981	<b>82,325</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	23,400	23,200	<b>46,600</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		10,703	<b>10,703</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	750	750	<b>1,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,000	3,000	<b>6,000</b>

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

# Tajikistan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,667
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	84
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	84
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	120
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	350
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	110
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	6
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	80
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	40

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 62,279 mt/US\$433,113

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project aims to support access to education for primary schoolchildren from the poorest and most vulnerable families by incentivizing school assistance through the provision of a hot meal. The project builds upon past successes and partnerships forged over the years with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs). These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy for a sustainable and nationally owned school meals programme under the Government of Tajikistan. The intended outcomes for the project are: (i) continued access to education and nutritious meals for children of vulnerable and food-insecure families; and (ii) progress made towards a nationally-owned school meals programme. WFP plans, with a donation, a set of activities that will culminate in a government-owned, sustainable school feeding programme. The school feeding ration for primary schoolchildren, teacher and cooks consists of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt.

Through the school meals programme, cooked meals are served in shifts at midday and consist of soup made from pulses, salt and vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the PTAs, and traditional bread baked with WFP wheat flour. A daily school meal provides a strong incentive to poor rural households to send children to school. Furthermore, by alleviating short-term hunger, an adequate school meal improves children's capacity to concentrate and assimilate information. School meals also help to reduce the

# Tajikistan

prevalence of some micronutrient deficiencies through the provision of fortified foods. WFP will continue to partner with UNICEF, who will undertake de-worming activities at WFP-assisted schools.

WFP envisions purchasing wheat flour and pulses used in making the meals from local producers and small farmers. Moreover, WFP will seek to increase the number of fruit and vegetable gardens among participating schools and to find local partners to help with the construction of kitchens, food storage rooms and latrines for girls.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	184,925	185,075	370,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	170,132	170,269	340,401
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	730	
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,990	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	7,300	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,990	
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	22,300	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	61	

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 - 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 13,455 mt/US\$833,087

This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and represents an effective safety net for TB clients and their families, who are deprived of income from their main breadwinner during the six months of Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) medical treatment. As WFP's assistance is conditional on adherence to the treatment, food is an incentive for clients to complete their treatment, thereby avoiding the risk of developing multiple drug resistant strains of the disease.

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

# Tajikistan

and (ii) provide an effective safety net to the clients' families during the course of the treatment period.

WFP provides the basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, which is well accepted by the clients. The multiple drug-resistant clients will receive Supercereal and vegetable oil. A pilot project for a cash payment to clients is being implemented in 2013 in 11 districts; if the results of the pilot project show a comparative advantage of cash over food commodities, the system will be expanded to other districts of the country.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	24,390	24,411	<b>48,801</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	19,032	29,769	<b>48,801</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	48,801	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Tunisia

## Country Background

Tunisia, with a total population of 10.6 million, is undergoing a political, social and economic transition following the January 2011 protests that led to the ousting of the previous regime. Poverty, unemployment and rural inequalities were considered to be the main triggers of the revolution of January 2011 and continue to be sources of tension in poor rural areas. Free democratic elections were held at the end of 2011 for a Constituent Assembly. Presidential and parliamentary elections are expected to be held in the first half of 2013. As the Constituent Assembly works on drafting the new constitution, the transitional Government is confronted



by a pronounced economic slowdown, a recession in Europe, which serves as Tunisia's main trading partner, and an extremely high unemployment rate that has exacerbated vulnerability among the poor. The national unemployment rate is 19 percent, with a 44 percent unemployment rate for young university graduates 15 to 29 of age. Poverty rates prior to the revolution were 3.8 percent, however these rates have just been revised to 15.5 percent for 2010 by the Institut National de la Statistique. Regional disparities are severe, with extremely high rates of poverty in the rural centre west – Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Kairouan and Jendouba.

Tunisia was ranked 94 out of 187 countries in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and is ranked at the bottom of the “high human development” category. As an indication of the food insecurity situation, prevalence of GAM among children under 5 is particularly high in the governorate of Kasserine at 6 percent, and the southwest and northwest regions at 7 and 5 percent respectively. The prevalence of stunting in these regions is 14, 11 and 9 percent respectively, according to the latest multiple indicator cluster survey. Although Tunisia imports 74 percent of its cereals, the overall situation of food prices has remained stable in most areas. In spite of this, some vulnerable population groups continue to be affected by food insecurity, both moderate and severe, in the poorest four regions of the country. At this point in time, the new Government is reviewing all major policies, including education and social safety net support mechanisms, with a view towards increasing quality and scope.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tunisia

WFP reopened its office in February 2011 to respond to the Libya crisis with an emergency operation, after having handed over its development programme to the Tunisian Government in 1998. This emergency operation was completed in January 2012, having provided immediate food assistance to those fleeing Libya.

WFP and FAO have developed a joint PRRO to provide assistance to vulnerable, food insecure households, with the aim to regenerate community assets and assist in restoring livelihoods. A new WFP capacity development project aims to provide technical assistance to the Government towards improving the quality of its school feeding programme. These programmes are contributing to MDGs 1 and 2.

# Tunisia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							11,543,161		
Development Operation							1,543,839		
<b>Total</b>							<b>13,087,000</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,788,001	0	
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442,840	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,788,001</b>	<b>1,442,840</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 28 February 2014

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$21,298,639

A rapid emergency food security assessment undertaken by WFP and FAO in the four regions of Kasserine, Beja, Medenine and Tataouine in June 2011 confirmed both moderate and severe food insecurity levels in the vulnerable households surveyed, particularly in the centre west governorate of Kasserine. The three most important reasons given were high food prices, lack of jobs and health problems. Based upon these findings, the PRRO is implemented in five of the poorest governorates.

Under this operation, WFP and FAO's objectives are to alleviate food insecurity in the most vulnerable households by providing a short-term increase in income while improving the ability of vulnerable communities and households to have future income-generating activities. The objectives are designed to be transitional and within the framework of the current United Nations country team "Bridge Programme", which replaced the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Separate but complementary activities will be carried out by WFP and FAO including cash for assets (CFA) by WFP and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) by FAO. Community works on a CFA basis will be organized to generate income and short-term employment for food-insecure rural households and to restore community assets. Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools activities will develop community residents' technical and entrepreneurial skills, such as facilitating entry into the labour market or starting a small business. The major expected outcomes are improved food consumption over the assistance period, as well as the protection of livelihoods and the enhancement of self-reliance, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.



# Tunisia

The WFP–FAO intervention will support rural communities that have a high concentration of households receiving government social assistance – preferably households with three or more children and/or households headed by women. The proposed activities will target smallholder farmers, day labourers and unemployed youth in rural areas, complementing government efforts in lifting households out of poverty. One member from each household participating in the CFA will have the opportunity to be trained by the JFFLS.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	49,500	49,500	<b>99,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	7,200	4,800	<b>12,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	49,500	49,500	<b>99,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	99,000	
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	8,000	
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	3,328	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	343	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Tunisia DEV 200493: “Capacity Development for School Feeding in Tunisia”

Duration: 1 December 2012 – 30 November 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,543,839

WFP handed over its school feeding programme to the Government of Tunisia when it closed its offices in 1998. Following the revolution, the election of a Constituent Assembly and the subsequent review of all major policies, the Government requested WFP to provide technical assistance to improve the quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programme. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. The Government's budget of TND12 million (US\$47.6 million) for school feeding covers half of the country's primary schools for 120 days of the year, with the quality of meals varying from location to location depending upon the availability of food at local shops.

# Tunisia

The project has three components: i) a review of the current school feeding programme, ii) study visits, and iii) the elaboration of a national strategy for school feeding. The review will assess the strengths and weaknesses of all aspects of the current programme, including the targeting of schools and the nutritional content of meals. The study visits will enable officials from various ministries to assess the impact and importance of the school feeding programme within the wider social safety-net strategies. Focus will be placed on integrating local agricultural production with procurement in order to supply nutritious meals. Focus will also be placed on different models of outsourcing the supply of hot/cold meals and the possibility of local industries manufacturing nutritious goods. Similarly, stakeholder meetings, where the results of the review and the study visits will be discussed and evaluated, will lead to the drafting of a proposal towards a new national school feeding strategy,

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Turkey

## Country Background

As a result of the on-going conflict in Syria, Syrians have crossed the border and sought refuge in Turkey. The majority of refugees have been hosted in refugee camps close to the border, provided for by the Turkish Government who has invested significant resources in building camps and providing a high standard of assistance. In May 2012, due to the increasing number of refugees crossing into the country from Syria, the Government of Turkey invited the international community to provide financial support and officially requested WFP support to assist the Syrian nationals in June. As of early September 2012, the number of Syrians registered and accommodated in the camps, including those temporarily placed in the schools and those under medical treatment in the hospitals, was 78,400 persons.



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Turkey

In Turkey, WFP assists the Government in providing support to the displaced Syrian refugee population through cash-and-voucher activities. The project contributes to MDG 1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							23,712,912		
<b>Total</b>							<b>23,712,912</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
EMOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,161,600	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,161,600</b>	<b>0</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey affected by conflict in Syria"

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

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$20,250,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$4,050,000)

Since the start of the unrest in Syria and the consequent influx of refugees into Turkey, the Government of Turkey officially adopted a temporary protection regime for all Syrian nationals crossing the border with an open border policy, protection against forcible returns and access to basic accommodation arrangements. The Government of Turkey provides assistance to those registered in any of the 11 tented camps and one container city in the four

# Turkey

border provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis. It provides protection, food, shelter and vouchers for use in camp shops in addition to access to basic services free of charge. The Turkish Red Crescent is supporting the provision of hot meals for refugees complementing the efforts of local authorities. The provision of food assistance through value-based vouchers to Syrian refugees in Turkey was initially for beneficiaries in one camp in Kilis and four camps in Hatay that have access to shops and where the Government has installed cooking facilities WFP will increase its assistance to more beneficiaries by December 2012 as cooking facilities are made available in additional camps. These activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	15,000	15,000	30,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	15,000	15,000	30,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers		beneficiary	30,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		individual	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Yemen

## Country Background

Political tensions remain high following the formation of a new transitional government in early 2012, and Yemen continues to face significant security challenges threatening the stability of its central government including Al-Houthi militants in the north, secessionist groups in the south and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants, primarily in the south and the capital, Sana'a. Conflict in the southern governorate of Abyan between government forces and AQAP has displaced over 150,000 persons, while over 400,000 IDPs and war-affected individuals in Yemen's northern region continue to be in dire need of emergency assistance. Meanwhile, Somali refugees continue to arrive on Yemen's shores. Overall, Yemen is facing a complex and deteriorating humanitarian crisis. Yemen ranked 154 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, and Yemen has also ranked highest in the world on the Global Gender Gap Index, for the last five years. The average illiteracy rate in Yemen is 46 percent, 27 percent for men and 66 percent for women.



WFP's comprehensive food security survey (CFSS), released on 30 May 2012, found that over 5 million people, 22 percent of the population, are severely food-insecure, nearly double the number since the last CFSS in 2009. An additional 5 million people were found to be moderately food-insecure and at additional risk because of conflict and high food prices. The national GAM rate is estimated at 13 percent, and in the governorate of Hodeida it is 28 percent, well above WHO's emergency threshold of 15 percent. Chronic malnutrition is also alarmingly high at 47 percent, the second highest rate in the world after Afghanistan. Yemen was already one of the most food-insecure countries in the world even before the current crisis, and multiple shocks over the last year have worsened an already fragile humanitarian context.

Food prices remain high, further restricting access to food for Yemenis. The wholesale prices of wheat and wheat flour began to rise further as of July 2012, reflecting an increase in international wheat prices. Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour, while currently unaffected, are also expected to rise. Yemen imports 90 percent of its staple foods, including wheat, oil, sugar, and other commodities, and changes in international market prices are reflected in the local markets. As such, food price fluctuations in international markets have an immediate negative impact; households are impacted the most and one-third of households nationwide are in debt related to food purchases.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

WFP has been providing assistance in Yemen since 1967. The overall goals of WFP's operations in Yemen are to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet their food and nutritional needs. These objectives are fully in line with seven of the eight MDGs, MDGs 1 through 6 and MDG 8.

# Yemen

WFP's projects reflect the increasingly complex situation in Yemen and are directly linked to the "Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan", the Government's "Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development", the "National Food Security Strategy" and the "National Nutrition Security Strategy". Operations directly contribute to increased stability in the country and to fighting high food insecurity and malnutrition rates. WFP assistance in Yemen includes:

- an emergency food safety net for food insecure people, through an EMOP;
- emergency food assistance and nutritional support to IDPs and war-affected people, through the EMOP;
- preventative and curative nutritional support to pregnant mothers and children under 5 through the EMOP;
- food assistance to Somali refugees upon arrival and in refugee camps, through a PRRO; and
- take-home food rations for school girls to improve school attendance and help achieve gender equality, through development programme.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							250,877,792		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,946,700		
Development Operation							6,363,719		
Special Operation							2,890,198		
<b>Total</b>							<b>264,078,410</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
EMOP	185,690	25,128	12,499	4,145	5,018	232,480	13,214,757	475,000	
PRRO	3,884	525	279	5	197	4,890	0	0	
DEV	5,994	0	324	0	390	6,708	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,568</b>	<b>25,653</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>244,078</b>	<b>13,214,757</b>	<b>475,000</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Yemen EMOP 200451: "Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People"

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 226,000 mt/

US\$12,001,500/US\$108,898

This EMOP is planned in response to the on-going emergency in Yemen. The operation is in line with the 2012 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, and WFP Strategic Objective 1. The immediate objectives of the EMOP are to stabilize or reduce acute malnutrition of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in targeted populations; improve food consumption for targeted severely food-insecure households and IDPs, ensure a balanced food intake for beneficiaries; and reduce negative coping strategies among severely food

# Yemen

insecure households and IDPs. Key assistance to be provided under the EMOP in 2013 includes:

- emergency safety net coverage for beneficiaries in the 13 most food insecure governorates;
- general food distributions (GFD) to IDPs in the north and south of Yemen;
- nutritional support and supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PLW; and
- cash transfers for beneficiaries.

The food basket for this EMOP includes wheat grain, wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, sugar, Plumpy'sup, Plumpy'doz, and Supercereal. Key outcomes under the 2013 EMOP include: (i) increased food consumption and food security for severely food insecure households and IDPs; (ii) reduced moderate acute malnutrition in targeted areas; and (iii) increased access to food in functioning markets for households through cash transfers.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	2,447,939	2,467,601	<b>4,915,540</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	298,800	301,200	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,725,072	1,738,928	<b>3,464,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	157,000	525,000	<b>682,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	199,200	200,800	<b>400,000</b>

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

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

# Yemen

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	400,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,142
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	515
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,196
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	247
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	157,000
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Yemen PRRO 200305: "Relief Food Assistance to Somali Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 9,843 mt

Violence and instability in Somalia since 1992 have led to massive influxes of refugees into neighbouring countries. WFP, in close collaboration with UNHCR, has provided food assistance to refugees in Yemen throughout this period. The PRRO directly contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. Key assistance to be provided under the PRRO in 2013 includes:

- emergency food assistance, consisting of high-energy biscuits, and the provision of cooked meals to new refugee arrivals along the coast at the three established reception centres;
- monthly GFD for refugees living in the Kharaz refugee camp;
- nutritional support and supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PLW in the Kharaz camp; and
- school feeding targeting three primary schools in the Kharaz refugee camp and in the urban Aden area.

The food basket includes wheat flour, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, Supercereal and high-energy biscuits. Key outcomes include increased food consumption and food security



# Yemen

for refugees; reduced moderate acute malnutrition for refugees; and food assistance to urban refugees through school feeding.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	31,178	41,822	73,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	31,178	41,822	73,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	11,400	7,600	19,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,000	500	2,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	4,320	4,680	9,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,138	
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,196	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	449	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Yemen DEV 200432: "Food Assistance to Promote Girls Education in Yemen"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New Project – Subject to Approval)

Total food commitment: 21,691 mt

The overall goal of this planned development project is to help families meet their daily food requirements, increase enrolment in schools, and help achieve gender equality by increasing enrolment and attendance rates among girls by providing take-home rations, which includes wheat flour and vegetable oil. Geographic targeting for activities is based on poverty levels, food consumption, and the gender gap in basic education. Key assistance to be provided under the development project in 2013 includes take-home rations to school girls, thus benefitting the entire household. Key outcomes include increased food security for beneficiary households; and increased school attendance rates in targeted areas. This project contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

# Yemen

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	200,728	202,340	<b>403,068</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	57,581		<b>57,581</b>

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700

## (d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 24 May 2010 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total project commitment: US\$5,106,742 (Current project commitment: US\$3,306,742)

WFP, in its capacity as lead agency of the logistics cluster and custodian of the UNHAS, will support the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis in Yemen. The special operation will ensure the uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items within Yemen, as well as the movement of staff and goods.

Under the current special operation, WFP contracts flights from Sana'a to Sa'ada city, and Hodeida to Aden, from Yemen's sole air charter service provider. Flight services have recently resumed, following a suspension of flights in April 2011 due to a lack of government clearances for northern Yemen. To ensure efficient provision of fuel, WFP will continue to operate three fuel storage facilities in WFP warehouse compounds: one with 180,000 litre capacity in the capital Sana'a, one with 100,000 litre capacity in the northern Yemeni city of Haradh and one with 100,000 litre capacity in southern Yemeni city of Aden. Additional fuel facilities may be developed as required. Key objectives under the SO in 2013 include:

- supporting the humanitarian community by facilitating efficient logistics coordination and emergency response under the cluster approach;
- providing the humanitarian community with sufficient and adequate air passenger service; and
- Providing sufficient quantities of fuel to the humanitarian community.

Key outcomes include increased access of humanitarian personnel and light cargo to conflict-affected areas; and ensured operational continuity for all humanitarian actors in Yemen

# Yemen

through the provision of fuel. The special operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	37
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	25
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	no.	40

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

Benin

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Cape Verde

Central African Republic

Chad

Côte d'Ivoire

The Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mali

Mauritania

Niger

São Tomé & Príncipe

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Togo



# Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

The West Africa region has one of the highest food insecurity levels and malnutrition rates in a context characterized by chronic poverty, often compounded by political instability, commodity price volatility and natural disasters, including recurrent droughts and floods. Even in the post-harvest period, approximately half of all ODD countries have acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 exceeding the 10 percent threshold, thus classified as “serious” according to WHO; these figures generally often rise to a “critical” level during the annual lean season when food stocks are depleted and survival strategies are exhausted. Children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women carry the largest burden. The global trend of high food prices is particularly affecting import-dependent coastal countries.

In 2012, the Sahel region was again affected by a food and nutrition crisis, the third in the past decade. A reduction in food and fodder production, high food prices and little time for communities to recover from the drought in 2009/2010 are associated factors that led to a difficult situation for millions of people in the Sahel during the lean season that has been lasting longer than usual. The Mali crisis has compounded this already fragile context by causing the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people into areas affected by the drought, and further exacerbating already fragile livelihoods, including IDPs, refugees, host communities and conflict-affected populations in general. In addition, localized floods triggered by excess rainfall have caused material and human loss in affected countries.

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

The 2011 post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire is another concern in the region. As the country recovers, humanitarian and security challenges remain both for displaced and returnee communities as well as refugees in neighbouring countries.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Given the region's fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, insecurity and conflicts, WFP's major commitment in West Africa is to mitigate the impact of shocks on the most vulnerable, and to promote community-level resilience to future shocks. In this effort, high priority is placed on nutrition security of vulnerable populations and asset preservation, as well as the development of safety nets and social protection mechanisms alongside immediate life-saving assistance through the use of the most appropriate programme tools.

# Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

Operational challenges are faced when transporting food to remote sites in landlocked countries of the region, such as Chad and Niger, including weak road and port infrastructure, high transport costs, long lead times and difficult climatic conditions. For land as well as sea transport, WFP relies on established access corridors; in case of conflict or instability prompting the closure of existing routes or entry points, alternative routes are being established.

Further, political instability and high fuel prices may lead to an increase in transport costs and hinder access to populations in need, requiring a shift in interventions. In addition, the rainy season renders access to beneficiary populations almost impossible in certain countries, requiring pre-positioning of commodities ahead of the rainy season.

A high focus is placed on strengthening government capacity to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP is ensuring that sustainability components are being integrated in all projects to support governments at all levels and communities to take ownership of activities; national ownership is particularly advanced in the area of school feeding.

In emergency situations, WFP is working closely with sister agencies as the lead agency of the logistics cluster. In addition, WFP will build on achievements as lead agency for the emergency telecommunications cluster in order to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in information technology emergency preparedness and response as well as in One UN activities.

## **New Initiatives**

Linking relief and recovery and resilience-building activities at all stages through a multi-sectoral approach with governments, humanitarian and development actors and communities are crucial for sustainable solutions and increased resilience to shocks. WFP is employing its specialized skills, expertise and strategic partnerships to elaborate long-term strategies preventing the occurrence of repeated food and nutrition emergencies in the Sahel and the region.

In line with WFP's mandate, tackling undernutrition is a priority for WFP in West Africa, and an increasing number of countries are investing in the prevention of undernutrition, focusing on the critical 1,000-day period from the womb to 2 years of age to ensure that all children are able to grow to their full physical and mental potential. This is being addressed through strategic partnerships, such as the REACH partnership to end child hunger and Scaling Up Nutrition, and expanding the use of locally produced and improved nutrition products where needed and feasible.

# Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

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

The use of cash and vouchers both through unconditional transfers as well as in asset creation activities – particularly those aimed at helping communities to prepare for, withstand and recover from shocks – has proven successful in the region, starting with Burkina Faso in 2008 as a response to the high food prices and followed by several other countries since 2010. Learning from experience and as part of a broader safety net scheme, the use of this type of transfers is being scaled up significantly within the region in the effort to increase the purchasing power of the poorest segment of the urban population, and to reduce food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable. Eight countries plan to implement cash and voucher activities in 2013.

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

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

In collaboration with partners, WFP is addressing challenges related to small-scale subsistence farming, which represents a key sector for African countries, through support to the country-led Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme process. This process represents an excellent opportunity for countries to boost agricultural productivity and reduce hunger in the long-term, while the Purchase for Progress initiative provides small farmers with the required skills as well as access to markets. Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and Ghana are among the ODD countries implementing this initiative in 2013.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODD	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	683,717	53,296	81,142,216
PRRO	5,964,509	263,731	442,538,077
DEV	5,673,895	154,313	210,664,258
SO	N/A	N/A	26,753,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,322,121</b>	<b>471,340</b>	<b>761,097,952</b>



# Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in West Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>6,511,201</b>	<b>5,810,920</b>	<b>12,322,121</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	58,417	45,922	104,339
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	156,110	148,890	305,000
Number of Refugees	424,224	328,496	752,720
Number of Returnees	23,597	24,329	47,926
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	991,444	894,921	1,886,365
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	707,681	622,618	1,330,299
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	97,209	38,471	135,680
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	241,106	251,985	493,091
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	127,841	0	127,841
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,496,514	1,599,326	3,095,840
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	79,841	0	79,841
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	619,607	1,997,823	2,617,430

# West Africa Regional Project

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation								77,952,362	
<b>Total</b>								<b>77,952,362</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
EMOP	34,092	8,523	2,131	5,921	426	51,093	10,663,948	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,092</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>51,093</b>	<b>10,663,948</b>	<b>-</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 102,186 mt/US\$17,280,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 51,093 mt/US\$8,640,000)

In June 2012, WFP launched a regional EMOP in coordination with UNHCR to provide food and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and refugees who fled the conflict in northern Mali to Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. As of mid-September 2012, more than 270,000 Malians had sought refuge in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, while over 118,000 people are internally displaced within Mali. Level II registration is currently ongoing and may lead to a revision of these figures. Many people affected by this crisis carry a double burden, as they fled from drought-affected areas into areas impacted by the food and nutrition crisis.

This regional EMOP is implemented in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso and supports UNHCR's February 2012 emergency response appeal. It is designed and implemented in synergy with operations in response to the Sahel drought. For the first phase of this operation, as countries receiving refugees were also affected by the drought, host populations were receiving support through country-level projects. To date, the drought is abiding and the food security situation is expected to improve with the upcoming harvest. Nevertheless, host communities and refugees are expected to remain vulnerable, and an extension is being prepared to provide continued assistance through this operation in 2013. The budget revision is expected to include food assistance for the host communities.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the EMOP's specific objectives are to:

- prevent a deterioration in the food security status of the beneficiary households through targeted food distributions and/or cash transfers;
- prevent the deterioration of acute malnutrition among children 6–23 months of age from IDP and refugee populations through blanket supplementary feeding; and

# West Africa Regional Project

- treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding.

The food basket for targeted food distributions consists of a monthly ration of cereal, Supercereal, pulses, oil, and salt. Under the preventive blanket feeding activity, children under 2 years of age receive Supercereal Plus, while children participating in the targeted supplementary feeding programme receive Plumpy'Doz and PLW receive Supercereal and oil. The use of cash and voucher transfers will be considered on a country-by-country basis. Targeting criteria will vary by country according to national protocols and the most recent assessments.

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

## **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Benin

## Country Background

Benin is located on the West African coast, bordering Nigeria, Niger, Togo and Burkina Faso, with a total surface area of 114,763 square km. It has a total population of 8 million, composed of 52 percent women and 17 percent children under 5. Classified as a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$1,312, Benin is ranked 167 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Agriculture is the economy's key sector; however structural problems in this sector persist, negatively affecting both food security, nutrition and the trade balance. In addition, floods, droughts, the impact of the global financial crisis and increases in commodity prices have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable regions of the country. A WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 estimates 1 million people in the country, or 12 percent of the population, are food-insecure. More than one third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition and the level of acute malnutrition is 4.7 percent. Furthermore, the prevalence of HIV among adults is 2 percent.



Despite the efforts of the Government of Benin to ensure universal education by 2015, the national net enrolment rate remains 90 percent, specifically, 93 percent for boys and 88 percent for girls. Several rural districts still have net enrolment rates below 50 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Benin

WFP has been present in Benin since 1964, providing assistance to children enrolled in primary schools, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV, and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods, droughts, and the high food price crisis. Through a successful school feeding programme, WFP has together with government counterparts established school canteens in specifically targeted districts where food insecurity persists, and net enrolment is particularly low. Under this project, students in the targeted schools are provided with a daily hot meal. The project aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in the schools, and reduce dropout rates in the targeted districts. This will contribute to the goal of universal primary education by 2015, in accordance with MDGs 1, 2 and 3. WFP is also promoting the importance of community ownership of the canteens, and hopes to contribute to the establishment of sustainable school canteens.

# Benin

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,878,368	
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,878,368</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	2,241	448	149	0	45	2,883	0	214,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214,157</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 01 April 2011 – 30 June 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 9,006 mt/US\$214,157

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

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

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

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

# Benin

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	41,273	48,456	<b>89,729</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	46,659	43,070	<b>89,729</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	290	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	89,729	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	364	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	30	
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	70	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Burkina Faso

## Country Background

Burkina Faso is a least developed country and ranks 181 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite efforts to meet MDG1, 43 percent of the country's 16 million residents still live below the poverty line. The economy remains largely dependent on the agricultural sector, which is highly vulnerable to weather hazards. The sector contributes to one third of GDP and generates 80 percent of export revenue. Annual population growth of 3 percent increases pressure on natural resources and prevents poverty reduction policies from achieving results. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency of natural disasters, compromising the food security of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



Infant and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest in the world, with 142 deaths per 1,000 live births and 307 deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. Gross primary enrolment increased to 77.6 percent in 2010/2011 but large regional and gender disparities still persist. Only four in ten children complete primary school. The nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of efforts of the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, both acute and chronic malnutrition remain of concern, with prevalence rates higher than the WHO's "critical" level of 10 percent in many regions. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and half of women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas; rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food. Forty-nine percent of the rural population is unable to produce or access enough food to meet their minimum energy requirements. In 2011, the country experienced an agro-pastoral production deficit. Since 2008, the persistent rise in food prices has been one of the main causes of food insecurity in the country. Prices of local cereals have increased by up to 45 percent compared to last year's prices. During the same period, the price increase of imported foods, especially rice, vegetable oil and sugar, have fluctuated between 15–28 percent. These high food prices are forcing people to reduce the quantity and quality of food purchased and to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burkina Faso

WFP's overall objective in Burkina Faso is to assist the Government to promote socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through a regional EMOP for Malian refugees, two PRROs and a country programme (CP), WFP works to address food security and nutrition needs in the country by enhancing the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. In doing so, WFP helps food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change, and assist in strengthening the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks. Furthermore, WFP provides assistance

# Burkina Faso

to reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). These activities support MDGs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							12,277,463	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							36,691,656	
Development Operation							12,108,902	
<b>Total</b>							<b>61,078,022</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	5,422	1,355	339	977	68	8,160	2,695,944	0
PRRO	67	20	98	9,791	0	9,976	11,624,129	0
DEV	4,067	950	463	3,579	57	9,116	2,109,254	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>27,252</b>	<b>16,429,327</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### West Africa Regional EMOP 200438, Burkina Faso: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 30 June 2013 (Extension Subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 16,320 mt/US\$4,320,000 (For the Burkina Faso component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 8,160 mt /US\$2,160,000)

As a result of the ongoing conflict in northern Mali, thousands of people have fled from their homes and sought refuge in neighbouring countries. UNHCR estimates that as of 23 September 2012, 34,877 individuals have been granted refugee status in Burkina Faso. According to UNHCR's contingency plan, and if fighting in Mali intensifies, up to 40,000 individuals could seek asylum by the end of 2012.



# Burkina Faso

The great majority of the incoming population is nomadic, originating from the north of Mali and consisting of three tribes, namely the Arab, Tuareg and Bella tribes. While seven sites are officially recognized as refugees' camps by the Government of Burkina Faso, refugees have also settled spontaneously in seven unofficial sites throughout the country, the majority located in the Sahel region. Refugees have chosen to remain here both for historical reasons and due to water availability and access to grazing land for the livestock, albeit both are in high demand. Furthermore ethnic affiliations to the local population have played an important role in the refugees' decision to remain in the region. A small minority, mostly originating from Bamako, have chosen to flee to urban centres such as Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

The majority of Malian refugees are currently living in refugee sites in the Ouadalan and Soum provinces of the Sahel region; whereas a small minority is living in the urban centres of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. All newly registered refugees will be provided with food and nutrition assistance by WFP and its partners. Children 6–23 months will receive blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) rations to prevent them from falling into moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The food basket for general food distributions (GFD) consists of a monthly ration of cereal, pulses, oil, Supercereal, and salt, to ensure the required 2,100 Kcal/person/day. WFP will also continue its MAM treatment for children 6–59 months and PLW through the distribution of Plumpy'Sup for children and Supercereal and oil rations for women.

A recent market survey conducted by WFP indicated that local markets would be favourable for cash and voucher activities. The decision on distribution modalities will be further analysed through a joint WFP and UNHCR assessment mission, planned for October 2012. The results will enable UNHCR and WFP to adjust the beneficiary planning figures, food basket, and distribution modalities as needed. WFP will continue post-distribution monitoring activities to analyse households' food consumption, food utilization and food needs. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	66,431	44,286	110,717
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	66,432	44,288	110,720
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	66,432	44,288	110,720
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,000	10,720	12,720
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	36,000	24,000	60,000

\*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.

# Burkina Faso

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	102,432
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,160,000
C&V: Total food equivalent of commodity vouchers distributed	Mt	8,160
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Burkina Faso PRRO 200054: "Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso"**

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 41,235 mt/US\$12,401,718

Through this PRRO, WFP focuses interventions on both prevention and rehabilitation of malnutrition for children under 5 and PLW, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. WFP assistance also contributes to protect livelihoods and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable populations to cope with shocks through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) initiatives, in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5. Under this PRRO, WFP extends assistance to populations in Burkina Faso that have been severely affected by the 2012 food and nutrition crisis through scaling up malnutrition treatment and restoring livelihoods via CFA activities.

Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, children 6--59 months of age receive ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, while PLW receive blended foods such as Supercereal and vegetable oil. Through the blanket supplementary feeding programme, children 6 – 23 months of age will receive blended foods such as Supercereal Plus.

Under FFA and CFA activities, participants will work and receive cash for a maximum of 20 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six. WFP will pay US\$2.30 to each CFA participant per day, which represents the minimum daily agricultural wage in Burkina Faso.

# Burkina Faso

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	114,057	90,852	<b>204,909</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	16,349	68,560	<b>84,909</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	57,600	62,400	<b>120,000</b>

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	8,640
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	9,360
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,760,000
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	1,035
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50
SO5 FFA: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	170

## Burkina Faso PRRO 200509: "Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition in Burkina Faso"

Duration: 1 April 2013 – December 2014 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 12,708.27 mt/US\$26,466,394

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this PRRO aims to respond to the critical malnutrition levels and strengthen the resilience of households by:

- improving the nutrition status of moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and of PLW through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding;
- improving the retention rates of children on severe malnutrition treatment programmes through providing food rations to caregivers; and
- supporting food-insecure populations, especially those most affected by the Sahel crisis, to strengthen their livelihoods and assets through FFA, CFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities.

WFP will address the high rates of acute malnutrition by implementing targeted supplementary feeding activities for children 6–59 months of age as well as PLW with MAM. In order to prevent MAM amongst children 6–23 months of age, blanket supplementary feeding activities will be implemented for this age group during the July–September lean season. In addition, rations will be provided to caregivers who accompany children with SAM. As part of the resilience component, WFP will rebuild and strengthen livelihoods through FFA, CFA as well as FFT in the same seven regions as the nutrition activities.

# Burkina Faso

WFP will also provide nutrition support to the most vulnerable groups through blanket and targeted supplementary activities. Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, children 6–59 months of age will receive ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, while PLW will receive blended foods such as Supercereal and vegetable oil. Through the blanket supplementary feeding programme, children 6–23 months of age will receive blended foods such as Supercereal Plus. In addition, rations will be provided to caregivers accompanying children with SAM for in-patient treatment in order to increase adherence to the treatment. Under FFA and CFA, participants will work and receive cash or half-cash and half-food including cereal, pulses and vegetable oil, for a maximum of 20 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six. WFP will pay US\$ 2.30 (1200 CFA) to each CFA participant per day, which represents the minimum daily agricultural wage in Burkina Faso.

Through FFT, participants attending functional trainings will be assisted. These functional trainings will aim to provide technical skills to participants with a view to diversify their means of income, especially during the dry season. WFP support to income generation through FFT, will enhance households' social safety nets and thus build resilience capacity. A special focus will be placed on rural youth, as well as on equal opportunity between women and men. On the basis that trainings have half-day sessions, each trainee will be provided with a half-ration made up of cash or food and cash, depending on the season, for a maximum of 10 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	503,956	384,459	888,415
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	49,048	151,553	200,601
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	5,520	6,480	12,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	261,797	206,203	468,000

\*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.

# Burkina Faso

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,035
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	49,048
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	210,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	12,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	200,000
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	1
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	170

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

The majority of Burkina Faso's economy is agricultural with minimal mechanization and productivity. Natural hazards, notably droughts and floods, severely affect agriculture productivity potential. Agricultural yields are low and cereal deficits occur frequently. Severe food insecurity affects mainly poor households, who have low purchasing power. The March 2012 emergency food security assessment indicated that 3.5 million people are food-insecure, equivalent to 25 percent of the population. Malnutrition affects mainly children under 5 and women. The last Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey indicated that the GAM rate is above ten percent in 7 out of 13 regions. The CP has four activities and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 25,153 mt

This component of the CP supports the Government's goal to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education by providing school meals to children in the most food-insecure areas and technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and Literacy to enhance the Government's school feeding programme. WFP provides meals to primary schoolchildren living in the Sahel region, where the current

# Burkina Faso

enrolment rate of 45 percent is significantly lower than the national average of 78 percent). Children receive sweetened Supercereal porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and complete the primary school cycle, girls enrolled in the last two grades with an attendance rate of at least 80 percent receive a take-home ration of 10 kg of cereal per month.

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	47,000	53,000	100,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	47,000	53,000	100,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	10,900		10,900
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	10,900		10,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	100,000	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	795	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	705	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	52,205	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	46,295	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	730	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100	

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is confronted with a large-scale nutritional crisis; according to WFP's nutritional monitoring data the prevalence of wasting among children 0–35 months is still at critical levels. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is also of concern, particularly iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres remain low for both preventive and curative care. Overall HIV prevalence in targeted regions is low at 1.6 percent, however, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso the prevalence of

# Burkina Faso

HIV/AIDS is 4 percent, double the national average and jeopardizes the food security of thousands of urban families.

This activity of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for moderately malnourished children 6–59 months and PLW; and
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months; and provide nutrition support to PLHIV and children.

These activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

Through the supplementary feeding programme, malnourished children 24–59 months of age and PLW receive supplementary rations of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Malnourished children aged 6–23 months receive supplementary rations of Supercereal Plus. Under this programme, WFP ensures delivery of the health and nutrition package through partners to prevent severe malnutrition and reduce the economic cost of undernutrition. It also supports nutrition education at the community level to promote good infant feeding practices and the use of locally produced fortified foods.

Under the blanket feeding programme, children aged 6–23 months of the Sahel region will receive a supplementary ration of Supercereal Plus during the July–September lean season to prevent the seasonal increase of undernutrition in that area.

Through the HIV/AIDS activity, individual rations of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal are provided to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral therapy for six months. Children from food-insecure households and orphaned by AIDS are also assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries are reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a national programme that supports the development of income-generating activities to enhance the self-reliance of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	107,980	58,145	<b>166,125</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	31,315	99,095	<b>130,410</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	9,373	7,071	<b>16,444</b>

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

# Burkina Faso

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	400
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	31,315
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	450
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	16,444

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	14,000	11,000	<b>25,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	14,000	11,000	<b>25,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	14,000	11,000	<b>25,000</b>

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

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



# Burkina Faso

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	25,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	700
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,000
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	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	260

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

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

Under this capacity development activity, WFP continues to use its purchasing power through local purchase to boost employment, develop sustainable livelihoods and build the capacity of smallholders' organizations. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative strengthens the capacities of partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, and training and exchange of lessons learned among producers' organizations. WFP also supports projects to enhance the local production of fortified food for infants and uses ongoing nutrition programmes as a catalyst to promote the use and consumption of these foods. Over time, WFP programmes aim to proportionally reduce the volume of imported fortified commodities and increase local procurement. Small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	35

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

None

# Cameroon

## Country Background

Cameroon ranks 150 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. More than 40 percent of the population of 20 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent of the population depends on agro-pastoral activities. The 2011 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis revealed that poor agricultural production, low education and income levels lead to widespread food insecurity, with food accounting for 47 percent of households' total expenditures. Education levels reveal significant disparities within the country and between genders, and only 5 percent of women in rural areas of northern Cameroon have had access to basic education. The overall literacy rate is 70 percent and the national gross enrolment rate in primary school is 60 percent.



Fragile political and security conditions in the neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to an influx of refugees since 2005 from Central African Republic and Chad, with 87,700 refugees currently living in the East and Adamaoua regions and in Langui Camp in the north.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low crop production. The North and Far North regions are characterized by high food insecurity rates and poverty combined with poor access to healthcare, education and sources of clean water. These regions located in the semi-arid and Sahel geographic area, have experienced three successive years of natural disasters, including droughts in 2009 and 2011 and floods in 2010. This has resulted in a high amount of crop failure, leaving the population with small or non-existent stocks for the lean season and increasing the gap between food production and national needs.

The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high malnutrition rates, especially in the North and Far North regions, where GAM rates are 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively and classified as “serious” by WHO. The chronic malnutrition rates are classified as “critical” in the North region at 40 percent, and in the Far North region at 45 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cameroon

In 2013 WFP will respond to challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition through relief as well as recovery and development operations in the east and the three northern regions of the country. In addition to life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP is supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities, in line with the "Growth and Employment Strategy Paper" and guided by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The majority of refugees from Chad and the Central African Republic are in continuous need of food assistance, which is being provided through a PRRO. Being particularly vulnerable, malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) among the refugee

# Cameroon

and host populations are supported through supplementary feeding. The PRRO contributes to MDGs 1 and 4.

Through activities supporting basic education under the country programme (CP), WFP will address low school enrolment rates and contribute to MDGs 2 and 3. Given the limited food availability at periodic times of the year, the food security and rural development activity of this programme aims to enhance food availability through improved management of cereal stocks, and contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Through the nutrition activity, WFP will provide nutritional support to malnourished PLW and children under 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							10,633,332		
Development Operation							4,738,002		
<b>Total</b>							<b>15,371,334</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	7,088	1,173	489	770	83	9,603	0	159,751	
DEV	2,577	272	133	671	62	3,715	0	184,356	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>13,318</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344,108</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Cameroon PRRO 200053: "Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Central African and Chadian Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,231 mt/US\$159,751 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 19,025 mt)

A joint assessment mission undertaken in May 2012 recommended continued assistance to refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions through the extension of food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities to improve their food security situation. Some refugees from Central African Republic and Chad remain vulnerable and food-insecure, and will be assisted through food distributions following targeting criteria developed by WFP and UNHCR. If approved, WFP will extend the current PRRO for another two years, until 31 December 2014.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to save the lives of targeted groups of refugees. WFP responds to the food and nutritional needs of Central African and

# Cameroon

Chadian refugees through monthly general food distributions (GFD) of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in order to provide a daily ration of 2,100 kcal. The PRRO also seeks to improve the health and nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW, of both host and refugee communities, through the provision of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

The needs of food-insecure host communities and self-reliant refugees are addressed through FFA and FFT activities. These activities aim to meet beneficiaries' food needs and enhance their resilience to shocks through rehabilitation and the creation of assets. WFP assistance is conditional on beneficiaries' participation in asset creation activities, in line with the Government's plan for community development. Activities address environmental degradation, promote asset creation, support livelihoods, facilitate the integration of returnees and support consolidated social cohesion. Participants are given a daily family ration consisting of cereal and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year, respectively.

A recent study conducted by WFP and FAO shows that 14 percent of people living with HIV currently under anti-retroviral therapy (ART) are malnourished. Dietary supplements are essential to reduce malnutrition among ART clients, and hence a food-by-prescription (FBP) project targets those in urgent need. The FBP pilot project will be implemented in the East region where the prevalence of HIV is the second highest in the country. This project will target vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are under ART. The composition of the food basket is Supercereal for PLHIV adults and Plumpy'Sup for PLHIV under 5 years of age.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	50,000	34,000	84,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	29,100	27,900	57,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	8,700	7,200	15,900
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	3,800	8,800	12,600
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,244	756	2,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	17,000	15,000	32,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	21,000	15,000	36,000

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

# Cameroon

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	113
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,800
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	17,000
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	15,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	32,000
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	2,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Cameroon CP 200330: "Country Programme – Cameroon (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 18,183 mt/US\$184,356

Basic education, food security and malnutrition remain an important challenge in the three northern regions of Cameroon targeted by the CP. Through the CP, WFP aims to promote basic education and combat food insecurity and malnutrition in these regions. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, interventions focus on the following objectives:

- promote basic education, especially for girls, reduce micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders in the development, management and sustainability of the school feeding programme;
- improve household food security and mitigate the effects of recurrent climatic shocks by improving food access; and
- improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and PLW.

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

### Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 9,881 mt

This activity aims to increase enrolment and retention, especially of girls, until the end of primary school, and reduce micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children. The activity will focus on the North and Far North Regions that are most affected by food insecurity and

# Cameroon

that have a gross enrolment ratio and a primary completion rate for boys and girls below the national average. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Parents of students will contribute vegetables, meat, fish and condiments to the food basket, constituting a substantial nutritional supplement. In addition to daily meals provided to children in schools, girls in classes five and six will receive dry rations in order to encourage their retention at school until the end of the primary cycle.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school feeding policy as well as preparing a strategy for the hand-over of the school feeding programme to the Government. WFP plans to continue to support the school feeding programme until the 2017/2018 school year, when the Government will assume full responsibility with technical assistance from WFP.

WFP will assist in engaging stakeholders through a forum on school feeding to identify a vision and objectives for school feeding in the country; provide guidance on targeting criteria based on poverty, food insecurity, education nutrition and gender indicators; provide guidance on the school feeding food basket which should have nutritional consideration in view of the high malnutrition rates in the country and should rely mainly on local products; provide guidance on cost analysis of the school programme and funding windows; and help to strengthen monitoring and evaluation. WFP will also help establish a clear procurement process, taking into account local procurement whenever possible, and government staff will receive training by WFP on procurement procedures.

WFP will collaborate with UNICEF, FAO, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank, the *Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement* (Agricultural Research Institute for Development), and NGO partners such as Plan International and Counterpart International to promote the establishment of an improved school environment. It will include access to safe water and sanitation, as well as activities such as de-worming, nutrition education, environmental preservation and ownership of school activities by the communities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	36,300	51,200	87,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	22,000	33,000	55,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	6,500		6,500

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

# Cameroon

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	33,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	55,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	22,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	250
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	24
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	10

## Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 2: "Food Security and Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 5,000 mt

This activity aims to enable communities to benefit from the introduction of grain stocks in the form of community granaries and to alleviate food insecurity by improving access to food and income by agricultural production. This activity aims to:

- reduce the food deficit of village groups in the community grain reserves, especially during the lean season; and
- strengthen women's participation in community activities and their capacity for management and asset preservation.

By establishing granaries in villages, communities will be encouraged to gradually take ownership of school feeding activities. Women's groups will also benefit from the extension of essential nutrition activities, which will help reduce maternal and child malnutrition and the mortality and morbidity associated with this. Women and children will be reached through existing programmes and disseminating messages through multiple channels including: interpersonal counselling, women and community group discussions, and educational talks at health centres, where appropriate. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

This activity will be coordinated by WFP's technical partner, the *Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural* (MINADER), with implementation support from experienced NGOs. Assistance to community groups in the management of grain stocks will extend over a period of one–two years in order to ensure sustainability. Capacity development will be enhanced through MINADER's involvement in the management and improvement of monitoring and evaluation activities. WFP will conduct an appraisal of existing village stocks with an aim of establishing synergy between all actors involved in the creation and replenishment of regional and community cereal stocks. Village stock committees should be supported with an analysis of market prices to purchase stocks at the best possible price. Also, there is a need to train small producers in WFP purchase procedures to enable them to be part

# Cameroon

of the short-listed suppliers to WFP monitoring and evaluation systems. NGOs who are supplying village stocks should ensure monitoring and evaluation and training functions jointly with MINADER. These functions will later be fully under the responsibility of MINADER.

Food-for-assets activities will help increase food supply through the promotion of community granaries stocks. Food-for-assets will also contribute to protecting crops from being sold at low prices immediately after the harvest in zones that might be particularly affected by food insecurity. Particular attention will be given to women with inadequate or no income and to women who initiated income-generating activities. Activities to be undertaken include: implementation of community granaries stocks; capacity development of national counterparts which is incorporated into all the components and will be ensured through training programs as well as joint project implementation; monitoring and evaluation; and local purchase. Women, in particular, will be supported to enable them to be part of the short-listed suppliers. Community interest groups managed by women to ensure the sustainability of village stocks through agreements signed with MINADER will also be supported. Under this activity, women are actively involved in the FFA, implementation and management at local level including beneficiary identification and distributions.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	64,500	43,000	<b>107,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	64,500	43,000	<b>107,500</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	50	
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	250	
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	100	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	100	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	150	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8	
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	15	

## Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 3,302 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims to support Government efforts to fight acute and chronic malnutrition in the Far North. Interventions are designed to treat moderate acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for children 6–59



# Cameroon

months and PLW. Beneficiaries will be identified by community volunteers through routine screening at health centres. Monitoring visits will be conducted to assess nutritional status and provide participants with nutrition education sessions and diet demonstrations. The food basket for women will include Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while children will receive Supercereal Plus.

Under the capacity development component, WFP will reinforce the capacities of the Ministry of Health and NGOs in the implementation of nutrition activities, including training and support, and leadership will be provided to regional delegations. A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with the regional delegations of the regions where core interventions are conducted in order to strengthen their roles and ensure sustainability of actions. A nutrition cluster, gathering all partners in the field of nutrition, will be re-activated to ensure proper coordination of nutritional activities and clarification of roles and responsibilities of each partner. The cluster will meet on a monthly basis and include representatives from the Government, the United Nations and NGOs.

Technical support will be provided to train field health agents on the application of the malnutrition protocol and stock management for nutrition activities conducted in the country. An advocacy calendar for the insertion of nutrition in the various policy and strategy documents in different sectorial areas, such as food security and public health, will also be established.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	16,742	10,033	<b>26,775</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	6,300	20,475	<b>26,775</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	4,356	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	396	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	6,300	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	3,960	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,980	
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,980	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Cape Verde

## Country Background

Cape Verde is classified as a food-deficit country and is ranked 133 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index. In spite of its numerous vulnerabilities and very limited natural resources, a combination of good governance, investment in human capital and international support has resulted in positive social and economic performance. The poverty rate decreased from 49 percent in 1989 to 27 percent in 2007. Given this combination of



success factors, the country is one of the few in Africa likely to achieve the MDGs. The first target of MDG1 to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day between 1990 and 2015 has almost been accomplished. However, even in years of good rain, local cereal production meets less than 20 percent of the population's needs.

Education indicators in Cape Verde have improved in recent years due to a renewed government effort to promote education. Government education expenditures made up 16 percent of the annual budget in 2009, equal to 6 percent of the GDP for that year. The net enrolment rate is 83 percent for primary schools and 63 percent for secondary schools, with a gender parity ratio of 0.9. However, the dropout rate for primary schools is rather high at 14 percent. Although the value of education is recognized by parents, the opportunity cost of sending a child to school is high for many families, particularly in the rural areas where poverty is concentrated.

Cape Verde's success in terms of economic and social development can be partly attributed to the Government's attention to education. The Government's current priorities are to maintain its achievement in primary schools, increase attendance in secondary schools, improve the quality of education through better training of teachers, and develop the higher education system. A National School Nutrition Programme (2010–2020) was established to ensure the continuity of school feeding in Cape Verde, and to provide a balanced food basket in primary schools and kindergartens. This programme places school feeding at the centre of an effort to improve nutrition efforts, nutrition education and diversify the food basket with fresh products procured from local farms and fishermen.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cape Verde

In September 2010, WFP ended its food assistance to Cape Verde and the Government took over full financial responsibility and management of the school feeding programme. WFP then became a non-resident agency operating through the United Nations joint office. In early 2011 a United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP), including participation of WFP, was initiated in support of the nationally implemented school nutrition programme, of which school feeding is the core element.

The UNJP is designed to assist the Government of Cape Verde, specifically the Cape Verdean Foundation for Social and Educational Action (FICASE), to manage the remaining challenges it faces in implementing and upgrading the National School Nutrition Programme. The

# Cape Verde

programme also aims to explore other opportunities such as increased agricultural production by combining the expertise of WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF. The aim is to contribute to the overall objectives of maintaining good results in terms of school attendance, increasing the quality of education, and improving the food security and nutrition of schoolchildren.

UNJP support to school feeding and nutrition in Cape Verde includes four components: i) support FICASE in the management of an efficient school feeding programme to ensure the continuity of school feeding; ii) provide schools with local products; iii) improve school gardens; and iv) provide nutrition education in schools. WFP manages component 1, and supports the advancement of component 2 which is managed by FAO. Component 3 is managed by FAO and component four is managed by FAO, WHO and UNICEF. In order to carry out activities in support of components 1 and 2, WFP has developed development project. This project also has a regional component, wherein capacity development support and lessons learned – including those in Cape Verde – are shared with other countries in the region. This project is aligned with MDGs 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,197,458		
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,197,458</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,119,120	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,119,120</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 01 July 2011 – 30 June 2013

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,977,767

Through the "One UN Programme", designed jointly with the Government in 2010 and officially approved in February 2011, WFP has been requested to continue providing capacity development assistance to Cape Verde. The UNJP is a four-year programme which brings together WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF to support the transitional phase of the new

# Cape Verde

government-managed National School Nutrition Programme. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP provides technical assistance and capacity development, as agreed upon by the Government and UNJP.

The first objective of the project is to support the implementation of policies and operational strategies to ensure good management and the sustainability of the National School Nutrition Programme. These policies should incorporate the nutritional and health aspects of schools and link them with the educational curriculum. The second objective is to strengthen the mechanisms and management capacities of the National School Nutrition Programme and the definition of a legal and administrative framework. The third objective is to strengthen the skills of central and municipal FICASE staff in terms of planning and managing the food supply. This includes the establishment of self-training tools to help overcome the problem of high staff turn-over. The fourth objective is to improve and establish ownership of the monitoring system by the Government. This includes allowing for monitoring of access to the programme according to gender. The fifth objective is to support FICASE in the development of a fundraising strategy at the national and the sub-national level. Finally, the project aims to build upon and share Cape Verde's experience with other countries in the region and in other regions, as well as among islands of the country. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	3
SO5 logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	3
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	750,000

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Central African Republic

## Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country of 4.4 million inhabitants. Rebellions, *coups d'état* and inter-ethnic fighting during the last three decades devastated the country and resulted in a deterioration of living conditions and widespread poverty. Basic social and economic infrastructure is in very poor condition. An estimated 176,000 Central Africans are internally displaced and some 165,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, mainly Chad and Cameroon. In addition, the country hosts 20,000 refugees from the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



The peace process which started in 2008 has been slow. Presidential and parliamentary elections were satisfactorily held in January 2011 and the Government is set to invest in peace and development. However, the Government is struggling with continued insurgencies, driven largely by access to resources, despite a series of ceasefires and agreements. Insecurity in the south-east of the country is compounded by the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group of Ugandan origin.

Despite its wealth in mineral and natural resources, the Central African Republic ranks 179 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The per capita GDP stood at US\$454 in 2009. The 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis indicates that 30 percent of the population are food-insecure. Global acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 decreased from 10 percent in 2006 to 7 percent in 2010, thus moving from a classification of “serious” to “poor”. However, chronic malnutrition among children under 5 increased from 38 percent in 2006 to 41 percent in 2010. HIV prevalence stood at 6 percent in 2010 and life expectancy is only 48 years. The national net school enrolment of primary schoolchildren is 63 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Central African Republic

WFP activities are carried out through three projects in support of MDGs 1 through 6. WFP operations are in line with the Government's “Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II 2011–2015” and the inter-governmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's “Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding 2009–2011”. WFP interventions are also coordinated through the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the annual Consolidated Appeals Process.

WFP implements a PRRO in the conflict-affected north of the country, as well as parts of the southeast and southwest. This project aims to save lives, improve food security and nutritional status and rebuild livelihoods. WFP strives to meet the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable while contributing to early recovery through general food distribution (GFD), food for assets (FFA), seed protection rations, food for training (FFT), emergency school feeding, nutritional interventions and activities targeting people living with HIV (PLHIV).

# Central African Republic

Through the country programme (CP), WFP seeks to stabilize attendance and improve the attention span of primary schoolchildren through the school feeding programme. It also aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in line with the “National Protocol on Nutrition.”

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,351,679		
Development Operation							4,742,142		
<b>Total</b>							<b>22,093,821</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	6,737	1,534	690	863	116	9,940	0	509,103	
DEV	1,617	402	201	320	41	2,581	0	439,220	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>12,521</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>948,323</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 20,628 mt/US\$509,103

The overall objective of this PRRO is to meet the immediate food needs of populations that continue to be affected by conflict, while contributing to peace consolidation and recovery measures in areas where peace has been established. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 through 3 the operation aims to:

- increase the food consumption of IDPs, refugees, and returnees affected by armed conflicts and displacements;
- improve the nutritional status of moderately malnourished children and PLW;
- improve the nutritional recovery of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) clients and improve their adherence to treatment;
- increase primary school enrolment and retention rates; and
- support conflict-affected populations to rebuild their livelihoods and create an asset base for future self-sufficiency.

Activities include GFD to Congolese and Sudanese refugees, as well as to IDPs. WFP provides critical nutritional support to malnourished children and their caregivers, as well as to PLW. WFP also implements a food-by-prescription pilot in six health centres to provide

# Central African Republic

nutritional support to people living with HIV and TB. In cooperation with the humanitarian partners in Central African Republic, the PRRO will provide school meals and contribute to recovery and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in north-west Central African Republic through a small FFA and FFT component.

The food basket is composed of cereal, pulses, Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar, vegetable oil and salt for GFD; cereal, ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, Supercereal and oil for nutrition interventions; cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for FFA/FFT activities and school feeding; and Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar and vegetable oil for food-by-prescription clients.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	103,547	105,622	<b>209,169</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	6,440	7,560	<b>14,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	7,065	8,180	<b>15,245</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	8,542	25,475	<b>34,017</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,205	1,195	<b>2,400</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	28,835	39,983	<b>68,818</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	980	420	<b>1,400</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	9,172	8,954	<b>18,126</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		distribution	6
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	30
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		training session	4
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	80
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	2,400
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	2,400
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactating woman	6,300

# Central African Republic

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,254 mt/US\$439,220

The CP consists of two activities to support education and nutrition. Under activity 1, WFP provides school meals to support education in pre- and primary schools in four prefectures and support advocacy campaigns for the education of girls and minorities. Under Activity 2, WFP implements nutrition activities aimed at improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW in eight prefectures. To encourage sustainability and ownership of the CP, WFP supports capacity development through policy formulation, institutional strengthening, trainings in project implementation including monitoring and evaluation, food procurement and logistics management. The CP will target the regions of Kémo, Basse Kotto, Ouaka, Lobaye, Nana Mambéré, Ombella M'Poko, Mambere-Kadei, Sangha-Mbaere, and the peri-urban areas of Bangui.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP aims to:

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

### **Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 1: "Primary & Pre-School Education in Rural Areas"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,564 mt

This activity will allow WFP to continue development assistance focused on primary education while laying the groundwork for strengthened national capacities and programme ownership. The activity targets the rural areas of three southern prefectures (Basse Kotto, Ouaka and Lobaye) that have food insecurity levels above 28 percent and net enrolment rates below the national average of 63 percent. In addition, the rural areas of Nana Mambéré prefecture will also be covered, given the low educational level of the Fulani and Pygmy ethnic minority groups living there. Both pre- and primary schoolchildren are assisted. The food basket is comprised of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Given the importance and the priority of school meals in basic education, WFP will support the creation and strengthening of a school feeding unit within the Ministry of Education. Specifically, WFP will assist the Government in:



# Central African Republic

- establishing a stronger service to implement the school feeding policy, develop strategies and ad hoc operational plans;
- strengthening school feeding monitoring and evaluation systems; and
- reinforcing capacities to encourage full management, ownership and sustainability.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	34,931	47,527	<b>82,458</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	34,931	47,527	<b>82,458</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	160	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	4,386	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	10	

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 1,690 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW in eight prefectures of Central African Republic. WFP implements 3 components under this activity: blanket supplementary feeding to prevent chronic malnutrition; targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition; and distribution of caregivers' rations to reduce default rates of children suffering from SAM in in-patient centres.

Blanket supplementary feeding rations will be provided to all PLW and children under 2 in areas with rates of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 above 40 percent. Initial targeting will cover the prefectures of Kemo, Ombella M'Poko, Bangui, Lobaye, and Mambere-Kadei based on the recent multiple indicator cluster survey. Targeted supplementary feeding will target children under 5 with MAM in areas where GAM rates among children under 5 is above 10 percent, particularly in the prefectures of Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Mambere, Sangha-Mbaere, Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Mothers accompanying children under 5 suffering from SAM with medical complications at in-patient therapeutic feeding centres will be provided with a caregivers' ration to act as incentive for them to remain at the health centre for the duration of their malnourished child's treatment. The food basket includes Plumpy'Doz for children 0–23 months and Nutributter or Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar and vegetable oil for PLW under blanket supplementary

# Central African Republic

feeding; Plumpy'Sup for children under 5 under targeted supplementary feeding; and cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and Supercereal for caregivers.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	28,168	16,832	45,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	11,200	47,302	58,502
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	10,200	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Chad

## Country Background

Chad is a low-income food-deficit country, listed 183 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has a population of 11.5 million, 87 percent of which live below the poverty line in rural areas. The country's economy has been inhibited by its landlocked position, high energy costs and a history of instability. Chad is vulnerable to recurrent shocks and exposed to high risks of food crises and natural disasters. Malnutrition and food insecurity are the main issues affecting the population.



Cereal production is vulnerable to erratic rains, cyclical droughts and locust infestations. The poor 2011/2012 agricultural season was not favourable for crop or livestock production and exacerbated food insecurity. A joint food security assessment conducted in December 2011 by the Government, FAO, the Famine Early Warning System Network and WFP showed a deficit in domestic crop production of 34 percent compared to the 2010/2011 season, and of 8 percent compared to the last five years.

The 2010 Chad Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey showed a GAM rate of 16 percent and a SAM rate of 6 percent. These alarming trends were confirmed by the 2011 Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey, which found the GAM rate to be above 15 percent in six regions and over 10 percent in another five regions in the Sahelian belt. Chronic malnutrition affects 39 percent of children 6–23 months at the national level, approaching the 40 percent “critical” threshold level in almost all regions.

Poverty, food insecurity and lack of adequate infrastructure limit access to basic education in Chad. These limitations have led to a net enrolment rate of only 37 percent, the lowest in the Sahelian belt, and adult literacy rates as low as 21 and 43 percent, for women and men, respectively. Low retention rates, poor quality of education and attitudes towards girls' education are the main challenges to education. Only 38 percent of children complete primary school, of which only 47 percent acquire the knowledge required to remain literate in adulthood, compared to the 72 percent average in Africa. Inequality between boys and girls continues to be significant. In 2008/09, the girl-to-boy ratio in primary school was 0.8. The probability of attending the first year of primary school is estimated at 78 percent in urban areas and only 59 percent in rural areas.

Poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts during the country's 50 years of independence while tensions between ethnic groups have contributed to political instability. Chad is subject to spill-over effects from crises in the neighbouring countries of Libya, Sudan and the Central African Republic. The country currently hosts nearly 350,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees as it relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

# Chad

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Chad

In 2013, WFP will respond to the challenging food security and nutrition situation through a PRRO and a development project, in support of seven of the eight MDGs. Targeting the drought-prone Sahelian belt and eastern and southern parts of the country and aligned with MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, the PRRO supports refugees and food-insecure local populations. This is done through a variety of activities, including general food distributions (GFD), food for assets (FFA), food for training (FFT), adult literacy and nutritional programmes for children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The development project promotes primary education in food-insecure areas, in collaboration with government counterparts, and contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 8.

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							167,299,857	
Development Operation							9,995,387	
Special Operation							17,724,676	
<b>Total</b>							<b>195,019,921</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	72,046	12,416	4,755	18,858	2,406	110,481	0	617,601
DEV	5,174	1,035	714	0	172	7,096	0	30,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,221</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>18,858</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>117,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>647,880</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 285,323 mt/US\$617,601

WFP and its partners will implement this project to meet the specific needs of malnourished people, refugees and vulnerable households affected by the recurrent crises and food insecurity. The intervention is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. The PRRO's aim is to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59

# Chad

months and PLW, and provide adequate food consumption to food-insecure households and targeted refugees, especially during the lean season.

The main objectives of the project are:

- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and PLW (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- ensure adequate food consumption for food-insecure households and targeted refugees (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- strengthen the livelihoods of targeted communities to enhance their resilience to shock and adaptation to climatic hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- rebuild livelihoods and food security of communities and households by providing access to productive assets in post-conflict situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- build the capacity of the Government to reduce food insecurity by supporting early warning systems and response to food crises and to promote local food purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5).

The project targets Sudanese and Central African refugees settled in eastern and southern Chad as well as vulnerable members of the local population. Beneficiaries are assisted through GFD, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding, FFA/FFT and adult literacy activities.

General food distribution rations consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Sudanese refugees also receive Supercereal and sugar. Under the targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programme, PLW receive a ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Children aged 6–59 months assisted under targeted supplementary feeding receive Plumpy'Sup, and children aged 6–23 months assisted under blanket feeding receive Supercereal Plus and Plumpy'Doz.

WFP supports efforts of decentralized regional and local action committees in devising tailored development plans as part of its activities to strengthen food security and reduce disaster risk. To strengthen cooperation, WFP works with decentralized bodies of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and local representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Office of Rural Development and the National Office of Food Security.

Establishing a crisis and disaster prevention and mitigation strategy is a priority for the third phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction. Strengthening the food security information and early warning system is intended to consolidate the capacities of stakeholders, promote government ownership, and ensure sustainability. In support of supplementary and mobile feeding centers, WFP provides regular training courses on the application of the national protocol for addressing malnutrition.

# Chad

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	547,999	483,000	<b>1,030,999</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	180,940	141,060	<b>322,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	397,690	349,310	<b>747,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	75,500	283,190	<b>358,690</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	4,028	2,597	<b>6,625</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	29,760	29,866	<b>59,626</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	349,920
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	349,920
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	300
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	49,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	26,500
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	50
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	50
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	50
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	150
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	200
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	180
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	200

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 Jan 2012–31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,851 mt/US\$30,279

# Chad

Targeting schoolchildren in the regions of Barh-El-Ghazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-fira, this project supports the Government's efforts to achieve MDG 2 and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The main objectives of the project are to:

- improve enrolment of children from rural vulnerable households;
- increase attendance of pupils;
- improve retention rates in primary schools, especially for girls; and
- strengthen government capacity to manage a school meals programme.

Areas of intervention were selected based on high food insecurity as well as enrolment rates lower than the national average of 98 percent and lower than 65 percent for areas in the Sahelian belt. A total of 790 schools have been selected based on the recommendations of a mission conducted by WFP, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in 2010. The school meals ration is composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. Families of girls attending grades five and six will also benefit from a take-home ration.

As part of the capacity development component, WFP provides training for Ministry of Education staff involved in school meals management. In addition, WFP assists the Government in formulating its national school feeding policy and strategy, as well as in the development of an operational plan to ensure ownership of the programme and arrange for the gradual hand-over of responsibilities to the Government.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	122,080	142,993	<b>265,073</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	97,200	118,800	<b>216,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	12,268		<b>12,268</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	12,268		<b>12,268</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	216,000	
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	100	
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	790	
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	773	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	118,800	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	97,200	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	790	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	3,000	

# Chad

## (d) Special Operations

### **Chad Special Operation 200377: "Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad"**

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

Total project commitment: US\$34,080,890

This special operation, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, aims to continue the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad. Given the poor road conditions, prevailing insecurity, and remote location of communities in need of humanitarian assistance, travel by road is impractical and risky. As such, UNHAS remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad.

UNHAS provides transport services for over 100 organizations including United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs and donor missions with a passenger breakdown of 56 percent NGOs, 43 percent United Nations organizations and 1 percent diplomatic bodies and others, including government agencies, special missions and the media. The operation also transports light cargo and ensures timely evacuations, including medical, security and casualty, when necessary for humanitarian workers. This service, which has become a vital part of humanitarian operations in Chad, provides humanitarian workers with safe access to locations in southern Chad hosting refugees from the Central African Republic. UNHAS Chad plans to increase its fleet size up to five aircrafts, as approved by the User Group Committee.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	5,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	20
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	100
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	5



# Côte d'Ivoire

## Country Background

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 170 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and over 23 percent of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$1.25 per day. Primary school enrolment remains low at 50 percent and the country has West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate at 3.4 percent. The July 2011–2012 nationwide Demographic, Health and Multi-Indicator survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and AIDS control together with the National Institute of Health showed a national GAM rate of 8.7 percent, considered “poor,” with the highest rates reaching up to 14.4 percent in the North-East region. In addition, chronic malnutrition rates exceed the WHO "serious" threshold at above 39 percent in the North and North-East regions.



An August 2010 report reviewing the achievements of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire revealed that progress thus far has been mixed. In particular, the achievement of MDG1 has been slow, as the country has suffered setbacks in the wake of several political conflicts. The 2010/2011 post-electoral crisis further contributed to these setbacks. Following the post-election crisis in November 2010, Côte d'Ivoire faced significant population displacements and disruptions to basic services. The post-election crisis particularly affected the West, Central and Abidjan regions of the country. Economic activities were also seriously affected by the significant increase in food and fuel prices. The conflict has also exacerbated the already fragile socio-economic situation.

The food security situation remains a concern in the western region. The joint Government, WFP and FAO Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in April 2012 in the western Regions of Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, and Bas Sassandra noted that 260,000 vulnerable people are still in need of food assistance due to the poor 2012 harvest season, limited food availability on the markets and increased prices. A WFP/FAO rapid needs assessment carried out in April 2012 in the north confirmed the low harvest in cereal production was mostly due to low rainfall. The situation is especially fragile in the north as most households consumed their seeds as a consequence of hosting IDPs during the crisis. High food prices are expected to negatively impact the food security status of vulnerable households, especially those that are net food buyers.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

WFP continues to play a major role in Côte d'Ivoire through social cohesion and rehabilitation efforts. Activities will be gradually shifting to recovery and longer term assistance in order to build the resilience of vulnerable communities. In 2013, support will be provided through a PRRO and a development project. The new PRRO starting in April will replace EMOP 200255 and the development project will replace the current school feeding PRRO in September.

# Côte d'Ivoire

Under the PRRO, food and nutrition assistance will be provided to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations in western, central and northern Côte d'Ivoire. The intervention will be done through general food distributions (GFD), cash transfers, food for assets, food for training and nutrition activities. Nutrition interventions will target moderately malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and caregivers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres.

Building on its past experience in school feeding, WFP aims to rebuild a strong national school feeding programme in Côte d'Ivoire through a development programme. The development programme provides assistance through the establishment of school canteens and the provision of a daily hot meal to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates in primary schools most adversely affected by the socio-political crisis. WFP support aims to restore government capacity in managing the programme. Prior to the crisis, the school feeding programme in Cote d'Ivoire was a model for many countries in Africa.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							37,091,274		
Development Operation							14,951,188		
<b>Total</b>							<b>52,042,462</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	21,270	2,628	1,583	3,600	60	29,141	6,386,849	877,995	
DEV	10,368	2,073	692	0	347	13,480	0	837,071	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,638</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>42,621</b>	<b>6,386,849</b>	<b>1,715,065</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 200464: "Support to the Restoration of Livelihoods in Post Crisis Affected Locations in Côte d'Ivoire"

Duration: 1 April 2013 – 30 September 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,852mt/\$32,453,464 /US\$877,995

This operation will be a continuation of the EMOP following the post-election violence, and will run from April 2013 until September 2014. The objective of this PRRO is to restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict situations. In line with the shift from emergency to early recovery interventions, this project aims to achieve WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. The vulnerable populations affected by the post-crisis will be supported in restoring their livelihoods and increasing their resilience to shocks. The project includes GFD, FFA,

# Côte d'Ivoire

nutritional interventions and cash transfers. Six months of GFD will be provided for the most vulnerable groups without productive assets and new returnees. The food basket is comprised of cereal, pulses, oil, Supercereal Plus and salt. Moderately malnourished children will be provided with ready-to-use supplementary food. Mother-and-child health programmes to assist in the reduction of low birth weight babies and reinforce breastfeeding practices will be implemented and include a food basket of oil and Supercereal Plus. Malnourished individuals will enter and exit the programmes based on the national protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition. Conditional cash transfers will be used to rehabilitate and create community assets and support the local economy in rural areas. WFP will also continue providing technical assistance to the National Nutrition Programme for nutritional care and treatment of people living with HIV (PLHIV) under ART and in collecting, analysing nutrition data and designing their intervention plan. People living with HIV will receive a ration composed of Supercereal Plus and oil.

WFP will support the Government in establishing the Food Security Monitoring System which aims to improve their capacity in food security analysis and managing food assistance programmes. WFP will also work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Service for Reintegration and Reconstruction. WFP will also continue providing technical assistance to the National Nutrition Programme in collecting, analysing nutrition data and designing their intervention plan.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	221,303	205,356	<b>426,659</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	2,450	2,550	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	18,010	18,742	<b>36,752</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	23,600	20,400	<b>44,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	20,000	17,500	<b>37,500</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	2,940	3,060	<b>6,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,535	1,597	<b>3,132</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	13,812	14,376	<b>28,188</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	89,454	93,105	<b>182,559</b>

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

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

# Côte d'Ivoire

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	182,559
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	4,080
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	4,720
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	500
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	88
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	20,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&A)	participant	3,132
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	6,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200465: "Support to School Feeding Programme in Vulnerable Location of Côte d'Ivoire"**

Duration: 1 September 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,127 mt/US\$837,071

This project will take over the school feeding activity currently implemented under a PRRO, to continue support towards the enrolment and retention of children in schools in vulnerable areas. In line with the new school feeding strategy prepared by the Government in May 2012, WFP will ensure the most vulnerable areas are targeted. The project is also in line with the Government Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle. The activities support WFP Strategic Objective 3. WFP will continue to work closely with the National Directorate of School Feeding (*Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires, DNC*) in implementing this project. WFP supported the DNC in the preparation of the 5-year school feeding strategy and will continue providing the required guidance and technical support to gradually implement the hand-over strategy.

Schoolchildren will receive a daily hot meal of cereal (rice), pulses, vegetable oil and salt. A take-home ration of 50 kg of rice for girls will be introduced in the region where the ratio of boys to girls is the poorest. De-worming activities will be carried out with Government in both WFP and government-assisted schools to help reduce anaemia, which has a high prevalence in the country. WFP will also work with the DNC and the National Nutrition Programme to pilot the use of micronutrient powders into the school feeding programme.

# Côte d'Ivoire

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	282,240	293,760	<b>576,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	282,240	293,760	<b>576,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	boy	972,000	
Deworming: Number of girls that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	girl	828,000	
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	3,320	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	293,760	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	282,240	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	400	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# The Gambia

## Country Background

The Gambia has a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and is a low-income, food-deficit, least developed country. The country has a population of 1.7 million people and is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent a year. Despite a steady economic growth of 5–6 percent and improved agricultural production in recent years, 53 percent of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$2 per day. The Gambia ranks 168 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human



Development Index. Foreign exchange earnings are based primarily on groundnut exports, tourism and remittances. With an economy primarily based on subsistence agriculture, the Gambia is highly vulnerable to external shocks which put the country's food security, nutritional status and educational outcomes at risk.

Domestic productivity constraints due to highly seasonal and mostly rain-fed subsistence agriculture as well as fluctuating food prices leave poor households with limited access to food. During the July–September lean season, more than half of the households in rural areas struggle to meet their food needs, and 58 percent of their income is spent on food. The most food-insecure and vulnerable areas include: the Foni districts in Western region, the Baddibu districts in North Bank region, the Kiang and Jarra districts in Lower River region, and the Central River region. A 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis indicated that 11 percent of the population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity during the post-harvest period.

According to the 2010 multiple-indicators cluster survey, the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 at the national level increased from 6.4 percent in 2005 to 9.5 percent. The prevalence of GAM has increased in the last five years and is above the “serious” threshold of ten percent in Upper River region (13.9 percent) and Central River Region South (12.7 percent) and above the “critical” threshold of 15 percent in the Central River Region North (17.6 percent).

The Gambia has steadily improved net school enrolment and completion rates over the past two decades and achieved gender parity in education. However, many children still lack access to formal education. Net enrolment in basic education increased from 46 percent in 1991 to 95 percent in 2008. Nevertheless, there are regional disparities, with enrolment rates of 53 percent in North Bank, 65 percent in Upper River, 80 percent in Lower River, and 91 percent in Central River.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Gambia

In the Gambia, WFP remains committed to supporting the Government in establishing a sustainable, nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme, building on its experience of more than 40 years in the Gambia. This development project provides overall capacity development support at the central, regional and community levels alongside direct support in the provision of school meals. Capacity development will be carried out in the

# The Gambia

areas of policy design, local procurement, food quality control and local fortification, supply chain management, logistics, and monitoring and evaluation. The project is fully aligned with the Government's priorities in national and sectoral plans; contributes to MDG2; and supports the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,229,105		
<b>Total</b>							<b>3,229,105</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
DEV	2,259	590	197	0	59	3,104	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Gambia DEV 200327: "Establishing the Foundation for a Nationally Owned Sustainable School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: 1 August 2012 – 31 August 2016

Total food commitment: 12,417 mt

Through this development project, WFP aims to establish the foundation for a transition to a nationally owned and managed sustainable home-grown school feeding programme by strengthening the overall institutional and policy framework for a national school feeding system; as well as consolidating and improving the gains achieved in access to pre- and primary school education. WFP directly supports school feeding in the most vulnerable regions and districts, where education indicators are lowest. Schoolchildren in these districts are provided with rice, peas, vegetable oil and salt. Through food-for-assets, female community cooks who prepare the school meals receive a bag of rice each month. These cooks are also members of food management committees. This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

WFP works with partners to improve the quality of education and access, focusing on the implementation of an essential package, including interventions to improve the health and nutrition of school-aged children and complementary activities in the areas of school gardens

# The Gambia

as well as health, hygiene and nutrition education. The project also seeks to improve the quality of data on population dynamics to assist in targeting.

The project supports capacity development through: seconding WFP staff to the Government; conducting specialized studies; developing policy, revising systems and processes for school feeding management, as well as coaching, training and mentoring. Consultancy services of specialized units will be used where possible to provide guidance on local procurement, food quality control and local fortification policy, supply chain management and monitoring and evaluation, among other areas. In addition, exchanges within and outside the country will be organized to draw lessons and best practices.

While international procurement will be necessary, a home-grown school feeding model will be pursued with the participation of local communities. Initiatives to increase local food production and enhance connections between the school feeding system and farmers' associations will be piloted in the second year of implementation. Local farmers, particularly women and producers' associations, will be trained on quality standards and marketing through a pilot project on local rice procurement.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	51,335	48,151	<b>99,486</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	43,955	41,878	<b>85,833</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	692		<b>692</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		school	60
Number of cooks assisted by WFP		cook	692
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP		boy	3,807
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP		girl	4,240
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	38,071
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	77,786
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	39,715
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	400
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)		US\$	490,454
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year		system/tool	4
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	70
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	675,000



# The Gambia

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Ghana

## Country Background

Ghana is a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country situated on the west coast of Africa, with a total population of 24 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent. It ranks 135 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Agriculture forms the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one third of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products, which typically provide one third of export revenue. The average gross domestic product (GDP) increased from US\$409 in 2004 to US\$712.25 in 2008. Countrywide, poverty has reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990.



Forty-five percent of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day and recurrent natural disasters, high food and fuel prices, and huge regional disparities have increased the vulnerability of communities to further food insecurity. Currently, 1.2 million people are food-insecure in Ghana and 2 million are vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly during the March–September lean season or following shocks such as floods and drought. While the country is largely on track to achieve MDG1 of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, food security remains a particular challenge in the three deprived northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West); 70 percent of the poor live in these three regions. Indeed, there are large disparities between the northern and southern parts of the country. According to WHO, acute malnutrition rates in these regions are considered “serious” with rates of 13 percent in the Northern Region, 11 percent in the Upper East Region and 14 percent in the Upper West Region. While the stunting rate is 28 percent nationally, it is “serious” at 32 and 36 percent, respectively in the Northern and Upper East regions. Ghana's HIV prevalence rate for adults is 3 percent, while food insecurity among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the most vulnerable regions ranges from 25 to 42 percent.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ghana

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967, providing both life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks including droughts, floods and high food prices, as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience and strengthen safety nets. In 2013, activities will be implemented through an EMOP and a country programme (CP).

The political turmoil which engulfed Côte d'Ivoire following the 2010 elections led to a humanitarian crisis with several thousand Ivoirians fleeing to Ghana and other neighbouring countries. Although the situation has improved over the past months, the humanitarian situation remains a concern for Ivorian refugees in Ghana. Through the EMOP, WFP will continue to provide food assistance for refugees until the end of January 2013. This project supports MDG1.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Government in assisting poor, food-insecure households to sustainably meet their education, health and nutrition needs. The programme contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and addresses the underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and

# Ghana

malnutrition, particularly in the northern regions. To make the development programme more sustainable, the country office has put in place initiatives, through grants, to both address micronutrient deficiencies and boost incomes at the community level. These activities include the milling and fortification of grains as well as iodized salt programmes.

WFP also supports the Purchase for Progress programme in Ghana. This programme focusses on developing the capacity of smallholder farmers to increase production which will in turn, increase their income.

According to the WFP "Follow Up Impact Assessment of the Global Financial Crisis" in May 2010, safety net programmes need to be well targeted to the most deprived areas of the country in view of Ghana's high current account and budget deficit, export dependency, aid dependency and low international reserves making it very vulnerable to external shocks.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							144,026	
Development Operation							10,628,783	
<b>Total</b>							<b>10,772,809</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	101	12	7	12	1	133	0	0
DEV	7,868	647	1,131	1,218	484	11,346	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,969</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>11,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Ghana EMOP 200321: "Assistance to Ivorian Refugees in Ghana"

Duration: 1 August 2011 – 31 January 2013

Total food commitment: 2,944 mt

The EMOP is being implemented to save lives and meet the urgent food and nutrition requirements of Ivorian refugees who fled from political conflict in their country. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the expected outcomes of the project include improved food security and nutritional status of vulnerable refugees. The project also aims to prevent refugees from resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Activities implemented under the EMOP include general food distributions, undertaken in collaboration with UNHCR and the national cooperating partner, National Catholic Secretariat. Food rations are distributed to all refugee households and women are encouraged to receive food commodities on behalf of their households. Food distribution committees with refugee representation have been established at the various camps and 60 percent of committee members are female. WFP works with the cooperating partners and UNHCR to ensure timely monthly food distributions.

# Ghana

Most refugees have no source of income and rely heavily on the food basket being provided by WFP. The food basket ensures that each refugee receives 2,100 kcal per person per day, and contains 10–12 percent protein. Beneficiaries receive individual monthly rations of 12 kg of rice, 1.8 kg of beans, 1 litre of oil and 0.15 kg of salt. There is a large population of children in the camps and a recent budget revision has included 1.8 kg of Supercereal in the food basket to cater to the needs of this particularly vulnerable group.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	4,800	3,200	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	4,800	3,200	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	4,800	3,200	<b>8,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 52,317 mt

Based on the Ghana Country Strategy 2012–2016, the goal of the CP is to enhance the capacity of the Government and communities to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations. The activities of the CP include: i) support to primary and girls' education; ii) nutrition support for vulnerable groups; and iii) strengthening resilience against climatic shocks and support for livelihoods.

Through these activities, the CP will aim to address low levels of education, particularly among poor girls; reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLHIV); reduce the loss of food crops, improve livelihoods amongst the rural poor and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. In addition, the CP aims to address low productivity and poor market access, both physical and economic, among smallholder farmers.

This project targets beneficiaries in the poorest regions most affected by food-insecurity and HIV. Assistance will be provided based on differing regional levels of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, HIV, and the occurrence of natural disasters. All CP components, apart from some HIV-related activities, will target the three vulnerable northern regions. The

# Ghana

CP also has gender-sensitive beneficiary targeting, supporting gender parity in education and promoting income-generating activities for women. The project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 22,900 mt

This activity aims to increase access to education, improve school attendance and gender parity, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, and improve the capacity of the Government's role in the school feeding programme. In support of the Government's target of a primary school completion rate of 100 percent by 2016, this activity includes school meals and take home rations (THR) for schoolgirls as well as a scholarship and awards scheme for girls in the THR programme. These initiatives improve access to education, amongst the poor in particular, and increase gender parity in primary education by providing an additional incentive for households to send their children to school. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

School meals are provided in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions, and in the Millennium Village of Bonsaaso. Geographical targeting is based on food security and nutrition indicators and the results of a 2010 district profiling exercise. The food basket consists of cereal, pulses, oil, salt and micronutrient powder. The THR programme for secondary school girls will be expanded, targeting the seven food-insecure districts in the Northern Region where gender disparity in schools remains high. Girls in junior high school 1–3 who achieve 80 percent attendance monthly will receive a THR of 11 kg of cereal, oil and salt.

The CP will also continue with a scholarship and awards scheme that supports bright but financially needy girls from junior high schools under the Ghana Education Services/WFP take-home food ration programme. This programme enables girls to continue their education through senior high school without dropping out due to financial difficulty.

WFP is assisting the Government with costing, menu setting, targeting, monitoring and evaluation and management of the programme as well as establishing viable linkages with smallholder farmers. WFP has seconded a consultant to work with the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat to improve the school feeding programme, in line with the eight quality standards recommended by WFP. WFP will also provide continued support and technical inputs to Ghana's Government School Feeding Policy Framework.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	105,000	75,000	180,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	30,000		30,000

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

# Ghana

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	150,000
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	30,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20

## **Ghana CP 200247, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,665 mt

This activity focuses primarily on the three vulnerable northern regions of Ghana based on the geographical distribution of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and HIV indicators. The objectives of this activity include prioritizing interventions targeting children and PLW during the critical 1,000 days from the womb to 2 years of age. The activity aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Targeted supplementary feeding is carried out for children 6–23 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition. During the seven-month lean season, these beneficiaries are provided with a take-home ration of Supercereal Plus, while children 24–59 months receive a daily hot meal of fortified food at community health and nutrition centres. To help prevent stunting that occurs during pregnancy, malnourished PLW in the five districts of Northern and Upper East Regions with the highest chronic malnutrition rates receive rations of cereal, salt and vegetable oil during the lean season, from the second trimester of pregnancy to the first six months after delivery.

Poor nutrition among PLHIV can have adverse consequences on disease progression and adherence to treatment, with an additional impact on livelihoods and income. To address poor nutrition among PLHIV on ART, clients with a body mass index below 18.5 and their family members receive food assistance for up to six months through a monthly nutrition supplement of Supercereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, and a family ration, in line with the National HIV Nutrition Protocol.

# Ghana

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	74,616	63,384	<b>138,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	12,000	96,000	<b>108,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	17,400	12,600	<b>30,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	6,000	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	238	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	7	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	12,000	

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,752 mt

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

Interventions will include water harvesting, de-silting of small dams for dry-season irrigation, rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure, flood mitigation works, tree planting, and seed multiplication for community reforestation. Activities are supported through food for assets, capacity development and the provision of tools, technical support and assistance with project management. Participants are selected from vulnerable groups on a project-by-project basis and receive a family food ration of maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt.

Livelihood support will involve food for training for food-insecure groups including households headed by women and others vulnerable to malnutrition and climatic shocks. Activities will include seedling cultivation, reforestation, food processing and fortification, and re-bagging of iodized salt. In addition to increasing incomes for targeted groups, some of these activities will also provide micronutrient-rich foods to complement the other CP activities. Participants receive a family ration of maize and salt for three months.

# Ghana

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	10,618	10,307	<b>20,925</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,011	504	<b>1,515</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	890	1,780	<b>2,670</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	280	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,515	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	6	

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Guinea

## Country Background

The Republic of Guinea is ranked 178 of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. With a population of 11 million, the annual per capita income is estimated at US\$400. In 2010, 58 percent of the population was living below the poverty line. The country shares 3,300 km of border with six countries, of which four are currently emerging from social and political turbulence and armed conflicts. Guinea has hosted up to half a million refugees neighbouring countries during ten years of civil war.



After a decade of political instability, social tensions and deteriorating social and economic conditions, the country has made positive moves toward democracy, with a return to constitutional law and the inauguration in December 2010 of a democratically elected president. Nevertheless, the country continues to face major challenges, including that of consolidating peace and national unity and reactivating the economy while dealing with the strong divisions among its various political actors. Along with the risk of renewed social and political disturbances and violence, Guinea is confronted with increased flooding and frequent epidemics such as cholera and meningitis.

Despite great economic potential, the situation in Guinea remains fragile. The country's economic problems are reflected in weak growth (-1.2 percent on a per capita basis in 2010), inflation of 21 percent in 2010, and a major depreciation of its currency; the value of the Guinean franc declined from 4 to 25 percent in relation to the US dollar between 2009 and 2011. The 2009 Household Food Security Survey conducted in Conakry indicated that 6.4 percent of the urban population is food-insecure. Food security is less serious in urban than in rural areas, although evidence points to pockets of extreme food insecurity in certain neighbourhoods within the city. Women are the most severely affected by food insecurity in rural areas. Levels of household poverty and food insecurity are also related to the educational level of the head of household; in 48 percent of poor households and 40 percent of food-insecure households, the head of household has no formal education or is barely literate.

The national nutrition and health survey, which was based on the 2011 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, indicated that the national prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition is 34.5 percent, with wide variations among regions. Prevalence is higher in the Boké North area at 42 percent, and in Labé region at 40 percent. Although chronic malnutrition has been declining since 2005, it remains at a level classified as “severe” and even “critical” in some regions.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea

The main objective of WFP's assistance is to support the Government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, including the “Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper” through the implementation of

# Guinea

the "Education for All" programme, the development of the "Agricultural Development Policy Paper" and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a PRRO and a country programme (CP), with particular focus on the Middle, Upper and Forest regions.

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							972,413	
Development Operation							7,445,166	
<b>Total</b>							<b>8,417,579</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	536	77	39	11	9	671	0	0
DEV	3,611	767	481	742	84	5,685	0	209,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209,955</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Guinea PRRO 105530: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"

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

Total food commitment: 74,312 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 73,641 mt)

The post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential elections held on 31 October 2010 has led to the influx of thousands of Ivorian refugees and returnees into Guinea, in addition to refugees already residing in Forest Guinea region. The presence of refugees and returnees hosted by local communities in the area has put great pressure on markets, causing an increase in food prices. In addition to an already precarious food security situation, the purchasing power of populations in the Forest region has led to the impoverishment of families already hit by the protracted economic crisis.

# Guinea

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3, this PRRO seeks to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of refugees through general food distributions (GFD). WFP provides life-saving and early recovery support to vulnerable and food-insecure people in the Forest and Lower Guinea regions. Beneficiaries include Ivorian refugees, ex-refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, vulnerable groups such as children under 5, PLW, schoolchildren, PLHIV, unemployed youth and marginalized women. The food basket will be composed of rice, pulses, oil and salt for GFD; Supercereal, sugar and oil for supplementary feeding; rice, pulses, oil and salt for PLHIV; and pulses, oil and salt for food for assets (FFA).

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	3,012	2,988	<b>6,000</b>
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,012	2,988	<b>6,000</b>
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,255	1,245	<b>2,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	100	100	<b>200</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	13	12	<b>25</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,757	1,743	<b>3,500</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150	
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	25	
<b>Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	100	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Guinea CP 200326: "Country Programme – Guinea (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 30,872 mt/US\$209,955

The new CP will cover 13 districts in six of the eight regions affected by structural food insecurity, high chronic malnutrition rates and low school enrolment rates. The programme is in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and with the Government's development policy. The expected outcomes of the programme include:

# Guinea

- sustained increase in the number of children attending primary schools, particularly girls;
- improved nutritional status of children aged 6–59 months and PLW;
- improved nutritional status of PLHIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients receiving treatment;
- increased food availability and dietary diversity in the targeted areas; and
- increased resilience of vulnerable communities to disasters.

This project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

## Guinea CP 200326, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2013 - 31 December 2017 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 20,972 mt

The prevalence of food insecurity was 32 percent in 2009. Rural areas are the most food-insecure with significant regional disparities. Enrolment rates are particularly low for girls, with 70 percent in urban areas, and 60 percent in rural areas, due to a combination of factors, including low levels of investment, poverty, increased school fees and low quality of education.

In this context, the school feeding component seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. The main expected results of this component are to increase the number of children attending primary schools, particularly girls; decrease absenteeism and dropout rates; strengthen partnerships to provide children with essential services such as school gardens and de-worming treatments; and support the Government in developing policies and managing a national school feeding programme. Girls enrolled in their last year of primary school will receive a take-home ration of oil. These rations are intended to encourage parents to keep their daughters in school, so they can complete their primary education. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	69,952	72,448	<b>142,400</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	49,152	53,248	<b>102,400</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	10,000		<b>10,000</b>

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

# Guinea

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	102,400
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	5

## Guinea CP 200326, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 8,750 mt

The national nutrition and health survey, which was based on the 2011 SMART survey, indicates that GAM affects 5 percent of children aged 6–59 months. The national prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition is 34.5 percent, with wide variations among regions. Although chronic malnutrition has been declining since 2005, it remains at a level classified as "severe" and even "critical" in some regions.

Expected outcomes are to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups by helping reduce the prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and PLW while also working to enhance the nutritional recovery of PLHIV and TB clients. The food basket will be composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal, salt and Plumpy'Doz. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	23,402	16,248	39,650
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	5,800	11,350	17,150
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	11,700	10,800	22,500
<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 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	22,500	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	52	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	148	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	5,800	

# Guinea

## Guinea CP 200326, Activity 3: "Support to Community-based Supplies for School Feeding Programmes and to Enhancing Resilience in Fragile Communities"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,150 mt

This activity is designed to increase food diversity and encourage communities to provide increasing supplies to school canteens. The project also aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government and vulnerable village communities to respond effectively to emergency situations through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities. Under FFA, groups of producers will receive technical assistance to help improve their market gardening techniques and enhance their ability to provide fresh food to their villages' school feeding programmes. Communities will also be targeted for FFT activities to establish school gardens in villages. Nutrition awareness and training sessions will also be provided. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. The food basket will be composed of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	10,400	9,600	<b>20,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,300	1,200	<b>2,500</b>
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,560	1,440	<b>3,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	20	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,500	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	5	

### (d) Special Operations

None

# Guinea-Bissau

## Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a low-income, food-deficit and heavily indebted poor country and ranks 176 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. In spite of considerable economic potential, Guinea-Bissau has experienced several years of political and institutional instability since 1998, compounded by exogenous shocks such as high food prices and the global economic crisis in 2008/2009 which distressed markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.



Following the 12 April 2012 coup during which the Prime Minister and interim President were arrested by the military, a transitional government was sworn-in on 23 May with the main task of organizing elections in one year. However, besides the Economic Community of West Africa States and very few other countries, the transitional government has not been recognized internationally, which is causing continued instability and preventing a return to constitutional normalcy. In addition, following the coup and given the non-recognition of the transitional government, some donors suspended institutional support and related funding; funding continued only for humanitarian activities to assist the most vulnerable populations affected by the socio-political situation as well as activities ensuring basic social services, such as education and health. The United Nations also suspended all capacity development activities with government institutions, but is proceeding with the implementation of humanitarian projects directly with the communities, civil society and NGOs.

The 2010 poverty assessment survey estimated that 69 percent of the population lives below the poverty line on less than US\$2 per day, with 33 percent living below the extreme poverty line on less than US\$1 per day. The 2010 Guinea-Bissau comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis estimated that 20 percent of rural households, or 179,000 people, are food-insecure, with 12 percent moderately food-insecure and 8 percent severely food insecure. Food insecurity in Guinea-Bissau is mostly related to access and utilization of food rather than availability. Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficits. Twenty percent of newborns are considered low birth weight, more than one in ten infants die in the first year and only 55 percent of children are enrolled in primary school. The chronic malnutrition rate for children under 5 is 41 percent, classified as “critical” by WHO, while the level of acute malnutrition is considered “poor” at 7 percent.

Agriculture, dominated by cashew nut production, employs 95 percent of the population. Agricultural production also includes rice and other cereals, fruits, fishing, livestock and forestry products. The rapid food assessment conducted in June 2012 revealed that crop production in 2011/2012 was below the previous agricultural season in most communities, mainly due to poor rainfall and limited farming inputs. According to the March 2012 crop estimation, cereal production in 2011/2012 decreased by 14.5 percent and by 1.2 percent compared to the previous harvest and to the average output of the last five years, respectively. Furthermore, the 2012 cashew nut production was lower than the previous year. The first estimation in June 2012 noted a reduction of 30–40 percent from the record production of

# Guinea-Bissau

2011. Cashews were hit by exceptionally dry and dusty weather during the flowering period in January, decreasing the amount of nuts produced.

Despite progress reported in the education sector, particularly on gross and net enrolment rates, gender parity and illiteracy, almost a quarter of school-aged children do not attend classes. The education sector is still facing serious structural constraints, with 12 percent of the national budget allocated to it, 93 percent of which is used to cover teachers' salaries. The repetition rates remain very high at 14 percent. Almost a quarter of school-aged children do not attend school and, at 48 percent, the completion rate for the primary cycle is one of the lowest in West Africa. In 2009 the attendance reached 92 percent at the national level; however the rate fell to nearly 80 percent in rural areas during the April–June cashew harvest as children accompany their mothers to plantations, often far from their own villages and schools. The gender parity ratio is as low as 0.5 in rural areas. Moreover, the quality of education is relatively low due to lack of trained teachers, low salaries, poor infrastructure and lack of educational materials. The main reasons for school dropouts are the high costs of education, early marriage, sickness and early pregnancy.

## **Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea-Bissau**

The objective of WFP assistance in Guinea-Bissau is to strengthen government efforts to support rural vulnerable groups struggling to fight poverty in a fragile environment and to reduce food insecurity and improve access to education, contributing to MDGs 1 and 5 and the National Development Goals of Guinea Bissau. In 2013, WFP plans to support the most vulnerable through school feeding and nutrition/HIV activities under two development projects.

The development programme supports the Government's goal of universal primary education by 2015, in line with the Government's "Triennial Education Plan" and the "National Poverty Reduction Paper." WFP provides school meals to primary schoolchildren and take-home rations to girls attending grades 4–6 conditional on to their attendance of 80 percent of school days. In addition, WFP will provide support towards developing the capacity of government counterparts, cooperating partners and communities to enhance their ownership of the programme. Specifically, under the school feeding development project, activities will be carried out in the regions where food insecurity rates are highest. The assistance addresses the short-term needs of vulnerable groups, particularly primary schoolchildren living in food-insecure rural areas with low enrolment rates and high drop-out rates.

Through the nutrition and HIV development project, nutrition support will be provided to children and women as well as vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV). This project is part of WFP's transition from humanitarian assistance in Guinea Bissau towards development action.



# Guinea-Bissau

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							5,456,833		
Total							5,456,833		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
DEV	894	132	406	2,326	261	4,019	0	0	
Total	894	132	406	2,326	261	4,019	0	0	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

Total food commitment: 3,980.44 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 4,033 mt)

This development project is aligned with the third pillar of the Government's current Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, the Triennial Education Development Plan and to the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This project serves as a transition between the PRRO that ended in December 2011 and a future development project/country programme that will be aligned with the next 2014–2018 UNDAF cycle.

The programme addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The specific objectives of this programme are to: i) contribute to increased access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital; ii) strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school feeding programme; and iii) empower poor communities through education and training.

Assistance is targeted to populations in areas identified as most food-insecure by the last Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) study and by the recent Food Security Monitoring. The project provides school meals to primary schoolchildren. In addition, girls in grades 4–6 with a minimum attendance rate of eighty percent receive a take-home ration. De-worming tablets are also distributed to girls and boys in the targeted primary schools. Assistance is provided to vulnerable populations in the Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, Gabu,

# Guinea-Bissau

Bafatá, Tombali and Oio regions. The food basket consists of cereal, Supercereal, vegetable oil, sugar and pulses. The take-home ration for girls consists of rice. Capacity development support will be provided to the Government, cooperating partners and communities, beginning efforts to transition to a government-owned school feeding programme within 10 years.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	51,500	53,500	105,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	51,500	53,500	105,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	15,000		15,000
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	15,000		15,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	boy	53,500	
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl	51,500	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	53,500	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	51,500	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	600	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	9	
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	21	
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	12	

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

Duration: January 2013 – December 2013

Total food commitment: 1,436 mt

The HIV prevalence of 2.6 percent in Guinea Bissau is one of the highest in West Africa, and the co-infection rate is 38 percent. The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) is also high, with 203 cases per 100,000 people. Adherence to treatment remains low with high default rates and high mortality in the first weeks of treatment due to inadequate access to food. Twenty-five percent of households with PLHIV and TB are food-insecure, while 19 percent of clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and 42 percent of clients being treated for TB are undernourished. Chronic malnutrition remains serious at 32 percent, with regional prevalence ranging from 20–42 percent.

Under this project, WFP will target malnourished children under 5 and PLW in Biombo, Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Quinara with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition

# Guinea-Bissau

during the critical periods of pre-natal care in the above-mentioned food-insecure regions. It will also assist people living with HIV and TB in these regions. The food basket consists of Supercereal Plus for children 6–59 months; vegetable oil and Supercereal with sugar for PLW; Plumpy'Doz under the prevention of stunting activity; vegetable oil for ART and TB clients; and rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for households affected by HIV.

This development project is part of WFP's transition from humanitarian assistance in Guinea-Bissau towards development action and is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. This 12-month project will serve as a transition between the 2009–2011 PRRO and a future country programme that will be aligned with the next 2013–2017 UNDAF. WFP will continue to work with the Government and other partners to place nutrition at the top of the national agenda, with particular attention to PLHIV. Together with WHO, UNICEF and NGOs, WFP will assist the Government to design nutrition promotion and sensitization materials, develop training modules and train staff at central, regional and community levels. The training sessions are intended to develop the capacities of staff to perform nutrition promotion activities at ART and directly observed treatment, short-course facilities and eventually within the community.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	27,288	26,912	54,200
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	1,800	44,100	45,900
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	4,450	3,850	8,300
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	800	
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	1,400	
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	6,100	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	24	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	25	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	40,600	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	25	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Liberia

## Country Background

Liberia has witnessed a series of brutal conflicts over the last 30 years, beginning with a *coup d'état* in 1980 that ousted the civilian government and ushered in a military regime. Within the last 10 years, from 1980 to 1990, there was widespread discontent against the regime, sparking a rebellion that led to a prolonged conflict which finally ended in 2003. The first post-war president, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who has been in power since 2006, was re-elected in the November 2011 election.



Liberia is classified as a least developed and low-income, food-deficit country. With a current population of 3.7 million, the nation ranks 182 out of 187 nations on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country is characterized by poverty which is more pronounced and acute in rural and remote areas. The government-led 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey found net enrolment of primary schoolchildren to be 56 percent for boys and 55 percent for girls in rural Liberia. Forty-one percent of households have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. The survey found a very low prevalence of acute malnutrition at 2.8 percent among children under 5, which is under the 5 percent threshold for a "poor" nutritional situation, and is an improvement over the previous survey in 2008 which revealed a prevalence rate of 4.6 percent. However, the level of stunting, which is related to chronic malnutrition, is considered "critical" with a national prevalence of 41.8 percent. Despite these challenges, the Government continues to demonstrate commitment to the national recovery efforts.

The country is currently implementing the "Poverty Reduction Strategy I (2008–2011)" which articulates its vision of moving towards sustainable growth and development. "Poverty Reduction Strategy II", now under development, will cover 2012–2015 and is built on the current status of the first strategy and the position of Liberia in its growth and development plan.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

WFP channels assistance in Liberia through an EMOP which provides assistance to Ivorian refugees and host community populations in south-eastern Liberia and a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative in the high-potential agricultural production belt spanning the north and central counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba, a countrywide PRRO and a country programme (CP) school feeding project covering twelve counties.

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Liberia is to support the Government's social and economic recovery efforts and to contribute to strengthened safety nets. In addition, WFP has been providing food assistance to Ivorian refugees and Liberian host populations in response to the refugee influx triggered by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis since 2011. Activities implemented under the above projects include:

# Liberia

- food assistance to schoolchildren to improve access to education and reduce disparity in access to education, contributing to MDGs 1, 2 and 3;
- food assistance to support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation, contributing to MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7;
- food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including Ivorian refugees and Liberian host populations, people living with HIV (PLHIV), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children at risk of malnutrition, contributing to MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase, contributing to MDGs 1 through 8.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							3,045,829	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,667,327	
Development Operation							22,269,810	
<b>Total</b>							<b>34,982,966</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	1,512	180	112	248	18	2,070	0	0
PRRO	6,690	1,063	614	313	41	8,720	0	0
DEV	7,339	1,698	595	1,370	209	11,211	2,184,432	1,311,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,541</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>22,001</b>	<b>2,184,432</b>	<b>1,311,669</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Liberia EMOP 200225: "Emergency Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia"

Duration: 1 February 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 55,330 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 44,370 mt)

Since November 2010, Ivorian refugees fleeing post-electoral violence, looting and unrest in Côte d'Ivoire crossed over to Liberia, settling in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee counties. The EMOP underwent five budget revisions since its inception in February 2012. The sixth budget revision is currently being processed to extend the operation until June 2013.

The operation aims to improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in the counties adversely affected by the refugee influx; and stabilize acute malnutrition among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations through: i) monthly general food distribution (GFD) to refugees; ii) food support

# Liberia

to targeted host population through food-for-assets (FFA) activities; iii) nutritional support to PLW; iv) supplementary feeding programme (SFP) for children under 5; and v) school feeding for Ivorian refugee children attending pre-primary and primary schools. The EMOP is contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 1 and the specific objectives of this project are to:

- stabilize acute malnutrition rates to below 5 percent among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations;
- improve food consumption over the assistance period for Ivorian refugees and host communities; and
- stabilize enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping out from target primary schools.

The food basket includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt for GFD; cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for targeted food assistance to host populations; Supercereal and vegetable oil to PLW; and Plumpy'Sup for supplementary feeding of children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); and cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for school feeding for Ivorian children.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	56,100	53,900	<b>110,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	25,500	24,500	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	25,500	24,500	<b>50,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,000	3,000	<b>5,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	8,980	8,627	<b>17,607</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>

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

# Liberia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	120
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	80
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	50
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	23
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of refugee boys assisted by WFP	refugee boy	8,627
Number of refugee girls assisted by WFP	refugee girl	8,980

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Liberia PRRO 200469: "Food Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia"**

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total Food Commitment: 18,938 mt

Thousands of Ivorian refugees fled into Liberia entering four bordering counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee) following the disputed November 2010 presidential elections and proceeding political violence. As food insecurity was already pervasive in these four counties prior to the refugee influx, this crisis further exacerbated the vulnerability of poor host community populations as well as the refugees themselves. While many refugees have started to return to their communities of origin, the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains fragile especially for those who may face reprisals upon their return, and those whose homes and villages were destroyed during the crisis. It is therefore most likely that Ivorian refugees will extend their stay in Liberia until conditions are more favourable for their return to Côte d'Ivoire.

The current EMOP which has been providing food and nutritional support to Ivorian refugees and targeted host population is expected to end in June 2013. Thereafter, assistance is planned through a PRRO. The proposed PRRO will aim to improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in the four counties adversely affected by the refugee influx through: i) providing monthly GFD to refugees; ii) food support to targeted host populations through FFA activities; iii) nutritional support to PLW; iv) supplementary feeding for children under 5 through the SFP; and v) blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 during the May–September lean season.

Beneficiaries of GFD will be identified in close collaboration with UNHCR through the refugee registration process, while beneficiaries of FFA and nutrition interventions will be

# Liberia

drawn from lists of vulnerable groups in close collaboration with cooperating partners, community leaders and local authorities. Community elders and community members will be consulted using a participatory approach to identify households most affected by food insecurity as a result of the pressures of hosting refugees and other underlying causes of vulnerability. The PRRO is contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 and the specific objectives of this project are to:

- improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in Liberia adversely affected by the refugee influx;
- stabilize acute malnutrition rates below 10 percent among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations;
- support the re-establishment of livelihoods of vulnerable host populations in Liberia adversely affected by the refugee influx and alleviate their food insecurity during the lean season.

The PRRO food basket includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt for GFD; cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for targeted food assistance to host population; Supercereal and vegetable oil for PLW; and Plumpy'Sup for targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 with MAM.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	19,725	22,275	<b>42,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	15,000	15,000	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	15,000	15,000	<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	4,000	6,000	<b>10,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	3,000	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	18	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	4,000	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	100	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50	
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20	



# Liberia

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Liberia CP 200395: "Country Programme – Liberia (2013–2017)"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 33,235 mt/US\$7,425,000

WFP has provided assistance in Liberia since 1968, beginning with school feeding interventions targeting students and trainees. During the civil war, WFP provided a lifeline for IDPs and Sierra Leonean refugees. Most recently, WFP has provided emergency assistance to Ivorian refugees and Liberian host communities, promoted the rehabilitation of livelihood assets in vulnerable communities, and provided school meals and take-home rations to primary schoolchildren in areas with low enrolment and food security indicators.

Building on decades of experience in Liberia and leveraging knowledge from its global presence, WFP will utilize a range of innovative programming tools in line with its corporate transition from food aid to food assistance merging its portfolio in Liberia into a single, coherent delivery platform guided by its “Country Strategy Document (2013–2017)” beginning in 2013.

WFP Liberia shares the Government's vision of a hunger-free Liberia. To support the realization of this vision, WFP has developed a CP (2013–2017) to support the newly-drafted “Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016)” and United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013–2017. The CP was developed in close consultation with the Government of Liberia, and its primary aim is to strengthen Liberia's capacity to own and implement hunger solutions.

The CP adopts an integrated safety net approach across different components, recognizing the importance of interventions that have the potential to strengthen food security and build resilient livelihoods, and can ultimately be adopted and scaled up by the Government. This approach is articulated across two parallel, mutually-reinforcing components supporting social and productive safety nets, which are supported by a third, cross-cutting component to prepare the Government to assume responsibility for WFP's interventions through deliberate capacity development activities. These interventions contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

### **Liberia CP 200395, Activity 1: "Strengthening Social Safety Nets"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 28,908 mt

The CP's first component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and activities focus on support to education and direct nutrition support.

In Liberia, food insecurity and low levels of education are interlinked as those counties with the lowest net enrolment rates are also those with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP school feeding activities aims to promote access to basic education and develop human capital through school meals; improve gender parity in primary schools

# Liberia

through take-home rations for girls; and assist in developing a national, long-term home grown school feeding (HGFS) strategy.

WFP will provide primary schoolchildren with one daily fortified school meal that includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. WFP will also provide a monthly girls' take-home ration of rice and vegetable oil in four counties where primary-level gender disparities are the highest with the aim to improve gender parity and contribute to Liberia's long-term objective of gender equality.

School feeding will also provide a platform to deliver an essential package of complementary learning activities consisting of life-skills classes to improve hygiene, water and HIV awareness; school gardens to foster agricultural knowledge and encourage dietary diversification; and environmental conservation and awareness promotion. In view of a nationally-managed school feeding programme in Liberia, WFP will begin to gradually handover management of the school feeding activities in Lofa, Margibi, and Montserrado counties to the Ministry of Education in 2013. In 2014, WFP will hand over responsibility of school feeding activities in Nimba County. In support of the national school feeding policy that outlines the objective of achieving national ownership and sustainability, WFP will also promote HGFS by leveraging the purchasing power of school feeding activities to buy locally-produced rice from P4P suppliers. Parent-teacher associations and communities will support school feeding activities by providing cooks, fuel, condiments, and managing school gardens.

In 2013, WFP aims to conclude the ongoing direct nutrition support for the treatment of MAM and the prevention of stunting and will support the treatment of MAM in children 6–59 months of age in 2013. WFP's phase-out of direct nutrition support to MAM patients is aligned with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare strategy of integrating community-based management of acute malnutrition treatment into the basic health system as part of the Essential Nutrition Actions Strategy.

WFP will continue to tackle the high prevalence of stunting through the final six months, from May to October 2013, of an 18-month blanket complementary feeding intervention for PLW and children under 2 in Bomi, Sinoe, Grand Bassa, Maryland, and Rural Montserrado counties, where stunting levels exceed WHO's "critical" threshold. Pregnant and lactating women will receive Supercereal and sugar while children under 2 will receive Supercereal Plus. In addition, WFP will provide a daily ration of Supercereal to caregivers of children under 5 receiving treatment for SAM with support from UNICEF for the duration of the programme, ending in June 2013. Thereafter, WFP will invest in capacity development of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through technical assistance and training of health workers and managers at the national, decentralized and community levels.

# Liberia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	141,797	167,803	309,600
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	6,500	34,000	40,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	105,300	128,700	234,000
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	6,000		6,000
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	6,000		6,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	100	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	6,500	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	233	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	128,700	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	234,000	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	105,300	

## **Liberia CP 200395, Activity 2: "Promote Productive Safety Nets and Sustainable Livelihoods"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 4,327 mt/US\$7,425,000

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and the specific objectives are as follows:

- strengthen the resilience of rural communities to economic shocks and ameliorate seasonal constraints by diversifying rural livelihoods;
- strengthen the resilience of poor households to economic shocks and natural disasters through sustainable livelihood options and community grain reserves;
- stimulate agricultural production through the rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges; and
- link farmers' groups to markets through capacity development and commodity purchase under the P4P initiative.

Livelihood assets promotion activities will be carried out across eight counties: four facing high levels of food insecurity during the lean season in Bong, Gbarpolu, Lofa, and Nimba Counties, and four facing year-long, chronic food insecurity in Grand Kru, Maryland, River Gee, and Bomi. Over the course of the CP, Livelihood Assets Promotion activities consisting of FFA during the six-month lean season and cash-for-assets (CFA) during post-harvest

# Liberia

period will be scaled up to continue supporting the rehabilitation of lowland rice assets; rehabilitate feeder roads and bridges in chronically food-insecure areas; and pilot the creation and management of fishponds by women's groups to diversify livelihoods options. In addition, community grain reserves will be established to operate as banks in which community members can access grain below the market price during times of scarcity and repay after the harvest in cash or in-kind. Community grain reserves will be run by women's groups, who will receive training in organizational and warehouse management, agro-processing and entrepreneurship skills.

Cash and food assistance activities will be carried out in highly-targeted clusters in order to encourage complementary interventions among development partners, address local-level imbalances of food security, and enhance linkages with markets through P4P. At the household level, targeting will be done via a participatory community approach, prioritizing households headed by women.

WFP began the P4P pilot in Liberia in 2009, which aims to increase productivity and farm incomes through the direct purchase of surplus rice from smallholder farmer organizations, and to build their capacities in post-harvest handling, processing and marketing of food commodities. Under the CP, WFP will scale up and support high-performing women's cooperatives on both ends of the agricultural value chain. Interventions will include training to strengthen their technical capacity to grow and process rice and pulses, and providing a predictable market for commodities through P4P. Locally procured rice will in turn be used to support girls' enrolment in primary school and the piloting of community grain reserves. The combined impact of this assistance will serve to build the resilience of vulnerable communities to shocks.

The food basket for FFA activities includes cereal, pulses and vegetable oil while rice is the only food commodity to be used in community grain reserves activities. The food basket for P4P activities includes rice and pulses. The wage rate for CFA is based on the local government minimum wage (US\$3/per/day).

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	27,206	32,194	<b>59,400</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	4,700	4,700	<b>9,400</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,400	3,600	<b>6,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>

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

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

# Liberia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	20,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	240
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	300
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	8

## **Liberia CP 200395, Activity 3: Strengthen National Capacity for Sustainable Management of Safety Net Programmes**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$10,207,774

For this activity, WFP aims to enhance government ownership of safety-net programmes through knowledge transfer and buy-in by continuing to work closely with relevant government ministries as key partners in areas of education, nutrition and livelihood support to enact social safety net policy and programming such as developing a national health information monitoring system; providing training and equipment to enhance national food processing capacity; working with the Government to identify private-sector transport solutions for humanitarian cargo; and developing a disaster information system for early identification of risks.

This activity complements WFP's food assistance interventions and ensures long-term impact and national ownership of hunger solutions and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. The specific objectives of this activity are as follows:

- strengthen government capacity to develop and manage the school feeding programme;
- develop Ministry of Health and Social Welfare capacity in nutrition surveillance, nutrition-based responses and behavioural change initiatives;
- reinforce government capacity to conduct vulnerability analyses and price monitoring and support government-led food assistance; and
- strengthen and support emergency preparedness policy and institutional development.

# Liberia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	14
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	25
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	125
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	500
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	25
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Mali

## Country Background

Mali is a vast landlocked country in the heart of the Sahel region. Following the political coup in Bamako on 21 March 2012 and the subsequent establishment of a transitional government, Mali has faced increased political, security, and economic challenges. This, combined with the presence of armed non-state actors in the northern regions of Timbuktu, Gao, and Kidal since early April 2012, have heightened levels of vulnerability in the country and forced thousands of people to flee. As a result of recent events, many technical and financial partners have suspended or reduced their budgetary support to the Government, including support to planned Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) activities, pending the re-establishment of a legitimate and democratic government.



Mali's social indicators remain among the lowest in the world and the country is ranked 175 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-nine percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-aged children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls according to the 2010 National Annual Statistics.

According to an estimation of the national Early Warning System (SAP) in April 2012, a total of 4.6 million people were at risk of food insecurity in Mali. While prospects for the 2012/2013 agricultural campaign are good as rainfall has been early and well distributed, risks of uneven rainfall in the coming weeks and the incursion of locusts remain. An emergency food security assessment on the food security situation among IDPs and host communities in Mali was conducted in August 2012. The assessment indicated that the food security situation among these population groups appears particularly precarious in the three northern regions. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) conducted in 2011 revealed "serious" levels of GAM in Gao, Kayes and Koulikoro regions and a "critical" level in Timbuktu. Twelve percent of women of child-bearing age (15–49 years) are undernourished and 55 percent are anaemic, 18 percent of children are underweight at birth and only 30 percent of children between 6 and 23 months receive the required number of meals.

In Mali, the impact of climate change has been felt strongly over the last 40 years, with increased desertification and flooding. Limited arable land (14 percent), unpredictable weather, natural disasters including droughts, locust infestations and floods, environmental degradation and fluctuating commodity prices have led to numerous food security and health challenges for the population.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mali

Through food and nutrition interventions in Mali, WFP assists poor food-insecure households to enhance their resilience and their ability to cope with natural disasters. This is in line with the Government's priorities as detailed in the PRSP. WFP contributes to achieving three of the

# Mali

five United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty and hunger reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners. WFP Mali is implementing a regional EMOP and a country programme (CP).

Under the regional EMOP, WFP provides assistance to IDPs with the objective of saving lives and rehabilitating livelihoods. Activities implemented in Mali under the CP aim to control malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population, create safety nets and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels, particularly for girls. The assistance provided by WFP supports the Government in achieving MDGs 1–6. Due to the current political instability, it has been decided to postpone the start of the new UNDAF, to support the Government PRSP, until 2014 pending the re-establishment of a democratic government. The new CP will thus start in January 2014.

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							42,293,028	
Development Operation							46,985,186	
<b>Total</b>							<b>89,278,213</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	18,284	4,571	1,143	3,183	229	27,410	6,582,776	0
DEV	14,608	2,821	2,209	6,049	150	25,837	4,201,374	869,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,892</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>9,232</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>53,247</b>	<b>10,784,150</b>	<b>869,822</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### West Africa Regional EMOP 200438, Mali: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 30 June 2013 (Extension Subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 54,820 mt/US\$10,800,000 (For the Mali component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 27,410 mt/US\$5,400,000)



# Mali

A recent emergency food assessment among displaced populations and host communities has revealed that the food security situation in the three northern regions of Mali is of concern. To respond to their food and nutrition needs, IDPs receive a monthly ration consisting of cereals, Supercereal, pulses, oil, and salt.

Targeted cash and voucher (C&V) distributions are implemented according to needs, food availability, cost-effectiveness, market functionality, adequate security and partner capacity, and necessary monitoring infrastructure. Cash and voucher interventions, and the choice between cash and vouchers, will be informed by market and retail assessments and will be built upon WFP's existing experience in C&V transfers in targeted countries. For refugee assistance, the decision to shift from food to C&V will be made jointly with UNHCR. Based on current conditions, C&V transfers would be most appropriate during the post-harvest period from October to December, when food is available and markets have recovered. If conditions are unfavourable to C&V transfers, this budgeted amount will be used for local or regional purchase of food.

Given the current precarious nutritional status of the targeted beneficiaries, there is risk of further deterioration. Through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) all children aged 6–23 months are provided with a ration of 200 g of Supercereal Plus per day to prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP implements targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for refugees or IDPs with no access to MAM treatment from national health systems. Children receive 92 g of Plumpy'Sup per person per day and PLW receive 250 g of Supercereal and 20 g of vegetable oil, for 60 to 90 days.

The targeting of IDPs is based primarily on administrative targeting and registration provided by community committees and secondly on a rapid survey and joint verification and registration exercise by community administrative committees, UNHCR, and WFP. This will allow WFP to refine its targeting as the situation evolves, and will be followed by regular monitoring and verification exercises. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	153,660	146,340	300,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	153,660	146,340	300,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	153,660	146,340	300,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,160	30,000	32,160
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	75,750	74,250	150,000

\*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.

# Mali

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Mali CP 105830: "Country Programme - Mali (2008-2013)"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 63,654 mt/US\$ 7,888,821/US\$869,822 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 51,609 mt)

The CP is aligned with the UNDAF and government policy instruments, including the PRSP, the "Strategic Framework", the "Agricultural Orientation Law" and the "National Food Security Programme". The "Strategic Framework", prepared in collaboration with the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the CP. In the area of basic education, WFP interventions are in line with the Government's ten-year "Education Development Programme". With regards to rural development and food security, WFP activities fall under the ten-year "Food Security Strategy" adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutrition insecurity. In 2013, the CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters as well as by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor and food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

### **Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Support for Basic Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to Approval. Current end date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 35,935 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 29,885 mt)

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to a child's education, especially in disadvantaged areas. To that

# Mali

end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, particularly for girls, through support for school meals in primary schools. The programme aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and reduce the gap between girls and boys. It aims to increase school enrolment and attendance rates through school feeding; while take-home rations (THR) are given to girls in order to reduce the gender gap in school attendance. WFP also provides technical support to the Government to initiate a home-grown school feeding programme, conduct baseline surveys, and set up an essential learning package.

WFP will continue to carry out school feeding by providing a hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to schoolchildren in 566 primary schools in Mopti, Koulikoro and Kayes. To encourage girls' continued enrolment during the last two years of primary school, dry take-home rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls in grades five and six with a minimum attendance rate of 80 percent. Volunteer community cooks receive daily rations of cereals, pluses and vegetable oil. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

As recommended by the Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP will provide literacy training to community management committee members to strengthen their school feeding management capacities. To carry out this activity, WFP will collaborate with UNESCO and the National Center for Literacy. In addition, WFP will pilot the provision of micronutrient powders in school meals, in tandem with nutritional trainings for cooks and children. If proven effective, this activity will be expanded into the subsequent CP. Over the transition period, WFP will promote a review of current school feeding activities with the aim of identifying modalities that are optimized for national and regional conditions, including elements of home-grown school feeding and cash-based programming.

WFP will also provide technical assistance and support to enable the Government to develop and strengthen its ability to plan and run a national school feeding programme with the long-term aim of assuming full responsibility. Research with relevant local and international partners will serve to identify possible funding mechanisms, locally-sourced food baskets, and outcomes of enhancing the nutritional value of school meals. WFP will strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) by seconding a consultant who will assist in the development of a national school feeding law and school feeding implementation guidelines, as well as train managers at the national, decentralized and community levels to facilitate the expansion of NSFP coverage and initiate a gradual hand-over of WFP-assisted schools to the Government.

# Mali

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	128,008	143,370	271,378
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,200	85,599	159,799
Number of children given take-home rations	24,733		24,733
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	24,733		24,733
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,082	8,328	10,410

\*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 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	5,500
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	156,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	566
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	80

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to Approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 13,165 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 11,484 mt)

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and in support of the Government's "Agricultural Steering Law" and the "Blueprint for Rural Development", this activity aims to enable communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability caused by the negative effects of climate change. Its immediate objectives are to mitigate soil degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through food for assets and food for training. Furthermore, dam construction, tree planting and community training in asset management, and gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes. Activities under this component target communities living in chronically food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for 120 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	164,274	161,020	325,294
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600	1,400	2,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,300	35,700	51,000

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

# Mali

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	105
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	100
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 - 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 1,000 mt

Through its ongoing support to develop the capacity of the Government in food security monitoring and disaster preparedness, WFP will continue to: i) act as coordinator and advisor in the government-led cereal market restructuring programme (*Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréalière*); ii) continue to support and strengthen the capacity of SAP and therefore jointly provide early warning information on food crises and disasters; and iii) support SAP in identifying areas vulnerable to climatic shocks. Planned trainings include those on data collection methodologies and techniques, whereby SAP agents are trained in such techniques using personal digital assistants. Under this component, WFP aims to strengthen Mali's food security system and thereby advance Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100

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

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to Approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 13,554 mt/US\$597,759 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 9,240 mt)

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

Target areas for nutritional activities are selected through joint evaluations, as well as the 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, conducted by the Government and WFP. This component is implemented in the eight regions of Mali. Children will receive a daily individual ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Pregnant and lactating women will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereal and pulses. In partnership with UNICEF and WHO, all health and nutrition activities will be implemented at community health centres managed by the Ministry of Health.

# Mali

WFP will continue to implement activities under the *Santé Nutritionnelle à Assise Communautaire à Kayes* (SNACK). Under this component, SNACK activities are being expanded beyond Kayes to the regions of Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso and Bamako. Activities include assistance to caregivers, prevention of stunting through a complementary feeding activity, and the provision of cash transfers for mothers to attend post-natal nutrition consultations. Under the latter pilot activity, nutrition awareness participants will receive a transfer of US\$2.90 per month from January through December 2013, equivalent to the average cost of 3.5 kg of rice in Kayes. Furthermore, as part of the community management of acute malnutrition intervention, in the districts of Kayes region originally targeted by the SNACK program, including Diema, Yelimane and Bafoulabe, some 4,900 caregivers of children with SAM will receive one cash transfer equivalent to US\$15 for two-week stays in in-patient treatment schemes. This transfer value is based on an average cost of US\$1 per day for a basic meal consisting of local staple cereals sold in the clinic canteens, over a 15 day period.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	250,744	245,779	496,523
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	15,000	303,352	318,352
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	19,900		19,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	4,900	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	51	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	15,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	580	

## Mali CP 105830, Activity 5: "Urban Cash for Work"

Duration: 15 August 2012 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$7,291,064 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$ 3,645,532)

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this activity provides vulnerable households in urban areas with a conditional cash transfer that can be used for household food and other purchases. Originally implemented as a pilot activity in Bamako and Kayes, the findings of a

# Mali

recent evaluation have recommended its continuation in 2013 and expansion to the city of Mopti.

Activities will support local municipalities in carrying out basic health, sanitation, and environmental services; such as drainage of dirty water. Participants will work for 22 days per month over a four-month period, and receive US\$62.85 per month (or US\$2.86 per working day, equivalent to the daily minimum wage). Based on current market prices, this amount will allow participants to purchase approximately 100 kg of cereal per month. Cash will be distributed through local microfinance institutions such as Kafo Jiginew, Jigiseme, and Soro Yiriwasso. WFP is currently finalizing activities with partners such as the Dutch Cooperation, Fondation Santé Environnement, and local municipalities.

WFP is planning a follow-up evaluation of this new activity in the final quarter of 2013; the results will inform future urban cash transfer activities, including in the new CP. Moreover, lessons learned from this activity will provide the basis for the eventual establishment of a national safety net programme with the Government.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	73,224	71,776	<b>145,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	73,224	71,776	<b>145,000</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	145,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	7,291,064

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Mauritania

## Country Background

Located in the arid Sahel region of West Africa, Mauritania is a least developed, food-deficit country. It is ranked 159 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index, with 42 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The poorest people live in rural areas; 59 percent of the people in the agro-pastoral east and south live below the national poverty line. The July 2012 nutrition assessment found a GAM prevalence rate of 11.8 percent, of which 1.5 percent is considered “severe”. Political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continue to contribute to the country's insecurity.



The effects of climate change such as coastal erosion, desertification, silting, and rising sea levels in Mauritania accentuate the already vulnerable food insecurity of the country. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly reduced the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists. Low agricultural production in 2011 and continued high food prices since 2010 have resulted in an emergency crisis with the overall prevalence of food insecurity reaching 32 percent in 2012. The quality and quantity of water resources are deteriorating due to declining rainfall and increased evaporation; thus farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. Every year the lean season strains vulnerable populations' scarce resources, reducing food security and household purchasing power which leads to increased malnutrition rates. As a result, low agricultural output has led to a high dependency on imports, which cover 70 percent of national food consumption needs, leaving the population vulnerable to market volatility and further food insecurity risks.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mauritania

In this context, WFP aims to support Mauritania's most drought-affected, vulnerable and food-insecure populations through three operations, striving towards increased community resilience and assets. In order to address these multifaceted challenges, WFP operates through a regional EMOP, PRRO and a country programme (CP). These interventions are in line with the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework, under which food security, resilience and protecting the environment are key objectives.

The regional EMOP plans to save lives and protect livelihoods by providing urgent food and nutritional assistance to Malian refugee populations in Mauritania. The project contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5. The PRRO aims to restore and rebuild the livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 hunger crisis. It contributes to MDG 1 and 7. The CP contributes to MDGs 1–5 and 7 and aims to: i) support malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through supplementary feeding, ii) assist rural households with limited resources in an effort to increase children's school enrolment, with a major focus on girls' enrolment, by providing meals under the school feeding programme, and iii) increase community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as promote environmental conservation through disaster risk reduction activities.



# Mauritania

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							13,607,426	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							2,041,368	
Development Operation							15,251,103	
<b>Total</b>							<b>30,899,896</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	6,840	1,710	428	1,139	86	10,202	0	0
PRRO	675	54	27	0	7	763	1,260,011	0
DEV	5,841	1,120	644	3,736	497	11,839	0	400,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,356</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>22,803</b>	<b>1,260,011</b>	<b>400,016</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

Duration: 1 June 2012 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 20,404 mt (For the Mauritania component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 10,202 mt)

In Mauritania, the Malian refugee population is composed mainly of women and children originating from Lere, Timbuktu, Niaki, Guargandou, Tenenkou and Goundam. In consultation with UNHCR, the Government has established a refugee camp in M'Béra, a town 50 km from the Mali border.

Food and nutrition assistance is provided through three activities: i) targeted food distributions, ii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and iii) blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for the prevention of MAM. Food distributions will be provided to all persons officially registered with UNHCR and the Government. Beneficiaries receive a monthly ration consisting of cereal, Supercereal, pulses, oil and salt. The treatment of MAM targets children 6–59 months and PLW that are suffering from MAM according to the national protocol for entry and exit criteria. The children receiving treatment receive a ration of Plumpy'Sup while PLW receive a ration of Supercereal and oil, both during a period of three months. The prevention of MAM through BSF targets children 6–23 months with a ration of Supercereal Plus for six months. Those children under TSF treatment will not receive BSF while under treatment. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

# Mauritania

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	57,000	38,000	95,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	57,000	38,000	95,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	684	14,440	15,124
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190	
Number of days rations were provided	day	180	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	6	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	684	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Mauritania PRRO 200474: "Improving Life Conditions of Populations Affected by the 2012 Food and Nutritional Crisis in Mauritania"**

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 763 mt/US\$1,010,160

This PRRO targets small farmers and pastoralists living in the agro-pastoral regions of central and southern Mauritania, aiming to restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 hunger crisis. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Recovery activities focus on increasing the resilience and food security of communities and households through livelihood diversification and sustainable use of natural resources. Beneficiaries will initially receive cash assistance followed by food for participating in either food-for-assets (FFA) or food-for-training (FFT) activities. The FFA and FFT activities will focus on resilience-building through the protection of purchasing power, food diversification and increasing agricultural production, with particular attention to women's cooperatives. The food basket for FFA and FFT activities includes assorted cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

# Mauritania

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,474	7,526	15,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	299	301	600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,196	1,204	2,400
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	7,473	7,527	15,000

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	15,000
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	600

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 58,482 mt/US\$400,016

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

Activity 1 provides nutrition support to vulnerable mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight and acute malnutrition in at-risk areas through TSF and nutrition awareness activities. Through school canteens, activity 2 will reinforce education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance rates, placing special emphasis on girls' attendance at school. Activity 3 consists of reducing risks and building resilience of food-insecure groups affected by recurrent climate shocks through productive environmental rehabilitation activities and cereal banks. Rural development and food-for-assets activities create community infrastructures (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improve agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and encourage the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences and reforestation). Additionally, cereal banks are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season. Capacity reinforcement is carried out in relation to all three components, leading to increased government responsibility for activities.

# Mauritania

## Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 1: "Reduce the Prevalence of Underweight Children and Acute Malnutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 10,688 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the aim of this activity is to assist the Government in meeting the nutritional needs of malnourished children 6–59 months of age and PLW. For malnourished children and PLW, assistance targets the most vulnerable as determined through a joint survey (SMART) conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. The activity seeks to: i) reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition; ii) promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education; and iii) improve the management of nutrition support. This activity provides micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket consists of Supercereal, sugar and vegetable oil and accounts for 17 percent of the total project. Food-for-assets activities are implemented for the supplementary feeding centre health assistants who are all female and who receive an individual ration of cereal and vegetable oil as an incentive, accounting for one percent of the total project. These assistants are also targeted for capacity development and reinforcement training in basic accounting, hygiene and nutrition by regional health workers. This food and nutrition support will be supplied for nine months of the year, from March–November.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	17,866	9,792	27,658
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	6,864	19,564	26,428
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,280		1,280

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

### Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	1,280
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,301
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	640
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100

## Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 2: "Improve Access to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 36,609 mt

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

# Mauritania

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the specific aims of the activity are to:

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

WFP, the World Bank and other partners plan to assist the Government in formulating a national school feeding policy which will establish the processes and milestones for the gradual transfer of the planning, implementing and funding responsibilities of the school feeding programme to the Government, beginning in October 2016.

The food basket for breakfast consists of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while for lunch a mix of cereal, pulses, salt, vegetable oil and micronutrient powder are used. This activity accounts for 63 percent of the total project and will be supplied for the 160 days which school is running.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	74,295	74,833	<b>149,128</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	74,295	74,833	<b>149,128</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,700	

## **Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 3: "Reduce Risks and Build Resilience among Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,185 mt

Households that are most vulnerable to food insecurity are largely depending on agricultural and herding activities, which are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability. This activity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, aims to strengthen national capacity for responding to emergencies and supports communities in mitigating the impact of climate shocks through FFA, cereal banks, and capacity development. Target areas of this activity are determined through geographical targeting based on Food Security Monitoring System results and steering committees at the

# Mauritania

local level. Where possible, returnee villages are also targeted. The household ration consists of cereal, pulses and oil, and will be provided for a duration of 20 days for three months and accounts for 15 percent of the total project.

Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will increase the level of household incomes. Community facilities, upgraded access roads, improved environment, water supply and new employment opportunities are expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of living conditions among rural populations.

The FFA activities supported by WFP contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities to recurrent climate shocks by creating or rehabilitating micro-gardening areas, dykes and small dams, pastoral wells, and watersheds. Food-for-assets activities will also include planting trees for fodder, fixing dunes, reforestation, controlling erosion, promoting local products through workshops and collecting gum arabic. WFP also supports training with a view to ensure the sustainability of FFA activities, with technical assistance from FAO if required. School feeding and FFA activities will be coupled in villages where both components are implemented in order to improve school buildings and sanitation, and contribute to reforestation schoolyards.

Cereal banks act as a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural and livestock production. Cereal banks support two different ecological areas: i) production areas to transform cereal banks into cooperatives; and ii) pastoral areas to face food needs during the lean season by restocking banks and avoiding negative coping strategies, such as the sale of animals. Cereal banks are provided with cereal in quantities that account for 15 percent of the total project.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	17,007	17,130	<b>34,137</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	4,087	4,087	<b>8,174</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	270	272	<b>542</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	5,137	5,175	<b>10,312</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>			
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	2	
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	812	
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	100	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	542	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Niger

## Country Background

Niger is a least developed and low-income, food-deficit country ranked 186 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over the past twelve years, Niger has faced four major agricultural shocks linked to recurring droughts, floods and crop infestations, in 2000/2001, 2004/2005, 2009/2010 and most recently, 2011/2012. In 2012 there was a serious crisis of access to food, especially in rural areas, due to a combination of economic, climatic and security shocks and this contributed to a worsening of national GAM rates during the lean season period.



The estimated 16 million inhabitants of Niger are concentrated in the arable southern and western parts of the country. The economy is dominated by rain-fed agriculture including rearing livestock, informal trading activities and mining. The GDP per capita in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) is estimated at \$626 (constant 2005 international dollar), with 43 percent living below US\$1.25 PPP per day. Life expectancy at birth is less than 55 years. The total fertility rate is 7.5 births per woman and the annual population growth rate of 3.6 percent is one of the world's highest. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to the country's 71 percent illiteracy rate.

In 2012, Niger experienced a critical food security and nutrition crisis with 3.5 million people estimated to be severely food insecure and 2.9 million people estimated to be moderately food insecure at the onset of the lean season period in April. The annual survey on child nutrition and survival conducted in August 2012 revealed a 14.8 percent GAM prevalence at the national level, classified as “serious” and just below the emergency threshold, compared to a rate of 12.3 percent in June 2011. The GAM prevalence exceeded the “emergency” threshold of 15 percent in the four regions of Diffa, Tillaberi, Maradi and Zinder. Despite concerted efforts of the Government and the humanitarian community to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis through early and sustained food security and nutrition interventions, the most vulnerable households have not had sufficient time to recover and rebuild resilience since the last crisis in 2010. Children in particular remain extremely vulnerable.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP assistance in Niger is designed to provide a strong and flexible safety net for the most vulnerable and severely food-insecure households, including children 6–59 months, through food security and nutrition interventions. By linking activities both programmatically and geographically, and collaborating closely with key partners, WFP will support an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development. Specifically, WFP assistance is designed to strengthen household and community resilience through support for the twin pillars of human capital development (education and nutrition) and enhanced agricultural production.

Food-for-assets and cash-for-assets (FFA and CFA) activities will be designed to support increased agricultural production and local production will be used to support the needs of a

# Niger

new home-grown school feeding programme in targeted communities. These programmes will, in turn, stimulate demand for local agricultural products and encourage girls to attend school. Seasonal FFA and CFA activities and unconditional cash and food transfers will also be linked programmatically, temporally and geographically with both seasonal blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for at-risk children 6–23 months and lactating women, and year-round targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for malnourished children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In 2013, WFP activities will be implemented through a regional EMOP, a PRRO, a country programme (CP), and a special operation. Operations will be based on strong partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UN Women and the Government of Niger, specifically the “Nigeriens Feeding Nigeriens” initiative whose national platform focuses on agricultural production, resilience and nutrition. The overall strategy is in line with WFP’s reaffirmed commitment to pro-smallholder food procurement as well as the global WFP/FAO/IFAD/UN Women initiative on empowering rural women. The Government of Niger is also working closely with the REACH initiative for ending child hunger, which WFP supports through technical collaboration. In addition, WFP activities support government efforts to accomplish MDGs 1–7.

WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and operates through sub-offices in Diffa, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder. The UNHAS continues to provide vital access to remote locations throughout the country to enable the implementation of humanitarian activities.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							8,439,696	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							142,810,909	
Development Operation							10,486,474	
Special Operation							9,028,724	
<b>Total</b>							<b>170,765,803</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	3,546	887	222	623	44	5,321	1,385,228	0
PRRO	36,448	7,284	2,663	28,357	0	74,752	28,975,050	703,167
DEV	8,288	888	522	1,709	296	11,703	0	147,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>9,059</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>30,689</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>91,776</b>	<b>30,360,278</b>	<b>850,840</b>



# Niger

## (a) Emergency Operations

### West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

Duration: 1 June 2012 - 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 10,642 mt/US\$2,160,000 (For the Niger component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 5,321 mt/US\$ 1,080,000)

This project will provide life-saving food assistance to Malian refugees who fled fighting between government forces, rebel combatants, violence and retaliation by army troops, abuses and deteriorated living conditions in rebel-held areas and, in some locations, from inter-community tensions and intimidation. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

In Niger, refugees/returnees are established in camps and makeshift settlements in severely food-insecure areas of mainly western Niger along the border with Mali. The profile of the arrivals is mixed and includes nomads with a predominantly rural background, as well as households from urban areas. Targeting will be done jointly with UNHCR for refugees in camps and with cooperating partners for people settled in makeshift settlements.

WFP will provide monthly general food distributions. The food basket consists of rice, pulses, oil, Supercereal and salt. WFP will also provide blanket supplementary feeding of Supercereal Plus to children under 2 during the lean season to maintain their nutritional status. Targeted supplementary feeding of Plumpy'Sup will be given to malnourished children under 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	30,127	29,873	60,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	36,000	24,000	60,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	36,000	24,000	60,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding		6,000	6,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	15,063	14,937	30,000

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

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

# Niger

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 149,129 mt/US\$44,911 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 74,377 mt/US\$15,936,246)

As Niger recovers from the 2012 Sahel crisis, this project focusses on rebuilding livelihoods and resilience and protecting the vulnerable. The PRRO is designed to provide a strong and flexible safety net for the most vulnerable and severely food-insecure households, including children 6–59 months, through food security and nutrition interventions. Specifically, it aims to strengthen household and community resilience through support for human capital development (nutrition) and enhanced agricultural production. This project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. Food security activities include both FFA and CFA during the immediate post-harvest period and unconditional food and cash transfers during the critical lean season period from June through September 2013. Food-for-assets and cash-for-assets activities will promote increased agricultural production which will support home-grown school feeding activities under the CP. Nutrition interventions include year-round TSF activities for malnourished children 6–59 months and malnourished PLW; they also include preventive BSF activities for children 6–23 months and lactating women with children under 6 months during the April–September lean season.

The design of the PRRO lays the foundation for an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development that takes into account high levels of underlying vulnerability, as reflected in the prevalence of chronic food insecurity and chronic malnutrition. The project plays an important role in mitigating the impact of significant lean season increases in levels of severe food insecurity and GAM rates during the lean season which frequently exceed emergency thresholds, especially among children 6–23 months.

Capacity augmentation activities include reinforcing early warning mechanisms which are already in place. WFP will endeavour to strengthen the national food security monitoring system through integrating elements of the household economy approach.

# Niger

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,502,885	1,220,907	2,723,792
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	250,242	249,758	500,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	264,480	794,312	1,058,792
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	16,625	30,875	47,500
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	23,750	23,750	47,500

\*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 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	500,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	18,571,540
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,262
Number of days rations were provided	day	120
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,171
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	5
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	68
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	335,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	18,050,000
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	25,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	8,000

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 52,569 mt/US\$147,673

The CP is designed to strengthen household and community resilience by supporting human capital development, specifically through support for children's education, rural development

# Niger

and support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB). The CP will be linked programmatically and geographically with FFA, CFA and nutrition activities under the PRRO to lay the foundation for an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development. This foundation will be further elaborated during the preparation of the new CP which will be harmonized with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle beginning in 2014.

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 28,907 mt

The school feeding activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. The specific objectives of this activity are to increase the enrolment and attendance of children in WFP-assisted schools and to encourage girls to complete primary education.

In 2013, the school feeding component will be strengthened for existing school feeding programmes to move towards home-grown school feeding programmes. Specifically, the food needs of home-grown school feeding programmes will stimulate demand for local agricultural production and FFA and CFA activities under the PRRO will be designed to increase local production to meet some of these needs. The strengthening of the education component in 2013 will lay the foundation for an expanded home-grown school feeding programme, based on stronger collaboration with key partners such as UNICEF in 2014 and beyond.

Children are provided each school day with a porridge made of Supercereal with sugar and oil. At lunchtime, a hot meal of cereal, pulses, oil and salt is provided. In addition, during the lean season a take-home ration of 50 kg of cereal is provided in January and March to girls in the last two years of primary school.

WFP is supporting the National Action Plan for the development of school meals. This is within the framework of the national education strategy.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	84,465	89,535	<b>174,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of children given school meals	62,637	67,856	<b>130,493</b>
Number of children given take-home rations	10,940		<b>10,940</b>
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	10,940		<b>10,940</b>

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

# Niger

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	child	9,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	130,493
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	702
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	80
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	314
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	13

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to support the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable populations through the prevention and mitigation of severe food insecurity during the peak of the lean season period of June through September. Specifically, WFP will support the establishment of cereal banks to enhance food availability and access to food in severely food-insecure departments and food-for-training (FFT) activities, especially for women, designed to enhance basic literacy and the development of income-generating skills.

WFP distributes a total amount of 5–10 mt of rice, depending on the size of the village, to the communities, who manage the cereal banks themselves. The food basket for food-for-training activities includes family rations of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	88,782	86,218	175,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	300
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,000

# Niger

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 6,532 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to help ensure that PLHIV receive and adhere to anti-retroviral therapy (ART); to prevent PLHIV from dying of TB and to enhance social protection for up to four family members affected by HIV. Specifically, this activity aims to ensure nutritional recovery and treatment success through nutrition and/or food support and mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS through sustainable safety nets. As a co-sponsor of the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP is committed to helping PLHIV in Niger address critical nutrition and food security challenges through responses tailored to the epidemiological and social context of the country. The food basket includes a family ration of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal with sugar, and salt for HIV clients and cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for TB clients.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	10,459	10,391	<b>20,850</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	2,092	2,078	<b>4,170</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,170	

## (d) Special Operations

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

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

Total project commitment: US\$17,381,956 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$8,984,876)

This project will continue to respond to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region that restrict relief workers' movement and activities. The objectives of the project, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, are to facilitate the movement of United Nations agencies, NGOs, government counterparts and donor representatives in Niger in order to improve access to targeted populations in areas affected by insecurity and to ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

# Niger

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	1,520
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	8
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	79

# São Tomé & Príncipe

## Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its 2011 GDP of US\$1,886 per capita. The country is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, which negatively affects crops and road access as well as destroys houses and household assets.



The 2009 Household Budget survey revealed 66 percent of the country's population of more than 160,000 are living in absolute poverty. Twelve percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, health facilities, drinking water or basic sanitation. The poverty threshold for São Tomé & Príncipe is estimated at US\$611 per year, the equivalent of US\$1.70 per person, per day.

Every eighth child dies before the age of 5 and life expectancy is 65 years. Data from the last Demographic and Sanitation Survey (2008/2009) revealed the chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 29 percent while the GAM rate is 10 percent, both considered "serious" levels of malnutrition according to WHO. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, with a combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools of only 68 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are produced locally. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, but its annual output has decreased sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, especially in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure, specifically the lack of a deep-sea port and a short airstrip. Fishing activities are limited due to the small size of boats and a lack of navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers from stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in São Tomé & Príncipe

In line with MDGs 2 and 3, WFP supports the Government's efforts to increase access to basic education through food and nutrition assistance and food security analysis tools such as the comprehensive food security and vulnerable analysis (CFSVA) and works to continue to improve gender balance among men and women.

While discussions with government institutions including the Ministries of Education, Health, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Development and Finance and International Cooperation for the preparation of the project hand-over strategy are ongoing, WFP is establishing partnerships with government institutions, NGOs and others United Nations agencies to improve community participation in the project. Interventions have been implemented to support the establishment of school gardens, local production of fuel-efficient stoves, nutrition training, hygiene and sanitation improvements, quality control of stored commodities and sensitization campaigns on critical issues.



# São Tomé & Príncipe

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
							Needs (US\$)		
Development Operation							1,448,625		
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,448,625</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
DEV	1,065	213	35	0	28	1,342	0	96,611	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,611</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 3,997 mt/US\$96,611

After 30 years of implementing the school feeding programme, WFP is preparing to transition responsibility to the Government. This follows the establishment of a National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) with WFP advocacy and support in 2010, and the National Assembly's approval of a school feeding and health policy in February 2011.

A decentralized evaluation of WFP's ongoing school feeding activities and an internal evaluation of the Government's capacities have highlighted that significant progress is still needed in three main areas: i) funding; ii) implementation and monitoring; and iii) accountability, in order to ensure a successful transfer of responsibilities to the Government.

This development project will focus on supporting the development of the Government's capacity to successfully manage a national school feeding programme while gradually transferring responsibility for providing a daily hot meal to schoolchildren currently covered under WFP's school feeding programme. During this gradual transfer of the caseload, WFP will continue providing technical assistance to PNASE and the Government.

Under capacity building, WFP is prioritizing 3 areas. In funding and budgeting, the focus is supporting the Ministry of Education to develop a resource mobilization strategy aimed at stable and multi-year funding. This strategy will be complemented by the development of advocacy material to support fundraising efforts and the joint creation of a donor database. In cost-effective programme design, WFP will support the Government's vision of a universal

# São Tomé & Príncipe

school feeding programme with an educational objective to improve the current enrolment rate of 94 percent while increasing the quality of education provided. WFP will provide technical assistance to explore the introduction of innovative modalities including recipes using local products and vouchers for schools for the local purchase of fruits, vegetables, fish and condiments. Finally, WFP will support the development and expansion of PNASÉ by providing assistance to: i) conduct an institutional capacity gap analysis to identify needs; ii) assess the required staff and resources based on the identified needs; iii) develop terms of references for new functions as necessary; and iv) provide relevant capacity development to staff.

Under the school feeding component, a daily hot meal will continue to be provided to children attending public kindergartens and primary and secondary schools (grades 1–6) in all regions during the school year (October to June). The food basket is composed of the following (per person, per day): 150 g of rice, 30 g of beans, 5 g of oil and 4 g of salt. WFP has already established the basic conditions for the school feeding component's implementation, including kitchens equipped with eco-stoves, storage at schools, parent-teacher associations, teacher monitoring, and school gardens in many schools. As part of the essential learning package in schools and kindergartens, WFP is working with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, NGOs, PNASÉ, WHO and UNDP/Global Fund in the implementation of school-based deworming activities, providing Mebendazole tablets once or twice per scholastic year. The number of schoolchildren covered by WFP food assistance will decrease as they become absorbed into the government-run school feeding programme. The project is aligned with the country's new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2016) and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	22,031	21,167	<b>43,198</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	22,031	21,167	<b>43,198</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	43,198	
Deworming: Number of teachers trained in deworming	teacher	250	
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	271	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	11,663	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	82	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	31,535	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	81	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	17	

# São Tomé & Príncipe

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Senegal

## Country Background

Senegal ranks 155 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and 56 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Following a downturn over the past few years when economic growth figures decreased to 2.2 percent in 2009, Senegal's growth rate rose to 4 percent in 2011. However, this rebound has not yet translated into a significant decrease in poverty rates, which continue to stagnate around the 50 percent mark nationally, with a slight increase in rural areas. Despite the country being the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer, the country is still highly dependent on food imports.



Senegal is among several countries in the Sahel impacted by a late start and early end of the 2011 rainy season, followed by high food prices, constraining vulnerable households' access to food. As a result, Senegal's cereal production in 2010–2011 was 36 percent less than the previous year and 20 percent below the five-year average, with significant deficits of major crops affecting the vulnerable population, who largely depend on rain-fed agriculture. High food insecurity rates were reported in 12 out of 14 regions between November 2011 and March 2012. Overall, 806,000 people were estimated at risk of food insecurity in 100 zones, 739,000 in rural areas and 67,000 in urban areas. Coupled with the food insecurity situation, malnutrition levels are alarming in some regions. According to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief Transitions nutrition surveys carried out in December 2011 and May–June 2012, by UNICEF and WFP in partnership with the Government of Senegal, GAM rates are worrisome as they remained above the "serious" threshold of 10 percent. In May 2012, 16 departments located in 7 regions recorded GAM rates from 10.4 percent (Mbacke, Diourbel) to 19 percent (Ranérou, Matam).

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Senegal

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP implements a PRRO and a country programme (CP), as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. The CP covers activities in all regions of Senegal, except those in the Casamance Naturelle, supported by the PRRO. WFP interventions are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement the MDGs 1–5, 7 and 8 within the framework of the Government's "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper."

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

# Senegal

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,978,263	
Development Operation							16,672,416	
<b>Total</b>							<b>34,650,679</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	5,403	1,069	602	2,496	112	9,683	3,021,514	89,973
DEV	9,375	1,835	851	2,469	190	14,720	0	261,847
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,777</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>24,403</b>	<b>3,021,514</b>	<b>351,820</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 February 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 48,465 mt/US\$ 10,403,750/US\$89,973

The PRRO aims to provide relief and recovery assistance in the Casamance and other regions impacted by the 2011–2012 production deficit. A budget revision was undertaken to accommodate a larger response to the 2012 Sahel crisis in Senegal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO was launched in February 2012, focusing initially on the conflict-affected Casamance Natural, including Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor regions. Subsequently, the project was expanded to other regions of Senegal in support of communities most impacted by the 2011–2012 crisis, and to promote recovery and livelihoods activities among returning refugees and IDPs and vulnerable urban households. Geographic targeting focusing on areas most at risk is further refined by community-based beneficiary-level targeting to identify food-insecure households.

WFP food and nutrition activities under the PRRO includes targeted food/cash and voucher distributions during the lean season and targeted supplementary feeding to stabilize GAM rates amongst children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Under the early recovery component of the PRRO, WFP supports school feeding to improve attendance and retention in pre- and primary schools and food-for-recovery programmes to enhance communities' resilience to shocks and promote reintegration of displaced populations. WFP also works to strengthen the Government's capacity in early warning analysis, vulnerability targeting, local supply chain of school meals, local production of blended foods and weather risk insurance mechanisms.

# Senegal

For food-for-assets activities and targeted food distributions, the daily ration consists of 417 g of cereal, 42 g of pulses, 25 g of oil and 5 g of salt. For treatment and prevention of both acute and chronic malnutrition, all children under 59 months of age will be provided with a 200 g ration of Supercereal Plus. Under the food for nutrition awareness component, PLW receive 270 g of Supercereal and 25 g of oil. Primary schoolchildren are provided with 150 g of cereals, 40 g of pulses, 15 g of vegetable oil, 4 g of salt and 80 g of Supercereal. Pre-school children receive a daily meal with 80 g of cereals, 20 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	183,494	150,072	333,566
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	1,500	1,500	3,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,500	1,500	3,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	33,095	27,924	61,019
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	83,587	83,586	167,173
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	33,095		33,095
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	4,781	4,781	9,562
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	22,500	22,500	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.

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

# Senegal

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	1,890,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	33,095
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,500
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,075
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	945
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&GA)	training session	4
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	33,095
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	1,474
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	103
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	880
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	1,474
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	15

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 64,052 mt/US\$261,847

The CP was designed in line with the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the 2011–2015 Economic and Social Policy Document. The project aims to complement and accelerate government efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. WFP will support the Government by:

- rehabilitating environmental and productive infrastructure to improve household food security and assist vulnerable groups in rural areas in coping with climate shocks;
- providing nutritional support to children under 5 and PLW, as part of a programme to address acute malnutrition and offer nutritional education; and
- supporting the provision of school feeding for children 3–12 years of age.

The CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5. It is designed to lay the groundwork for a gradual hand-over to the Government by strengthening national capacity at central and local levels in the Northern regions of Kedougou, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Thies, Matam, Diourbel and Louga.

# Senegal

## **Senegal CP 200249, Activity 1: "Improving Household Food Security and the Capacity of Rural Communities to Cope with Climate Shocks"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 17,914 mt

The natural fragility of ecosystems in the Sudano-Sahelian region increases exposure to climate shocks. The main risks are soil depletion and salinization, with consequent loss of agricultural productivity. WFP assistance has increased over the last ten years in response to increases in floods and bush fires and the poor capacity of communities to recover.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, WFP aims to give fragile communities the means to sustain production and increase access to food by rehabilitating productive infrastructure and natural resources in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and communities. This is achieved through several activities, including village grain banks, a lowland development project and support to the Great Green Wall project.

Community-managed village grain banks (VGB) ensure that cereals are available in order to deter price speculation and reduce vulnerability. Households are provided with 133 kg of maize in exchange for 100 kg of their grain harvest, which is stored in the VGB for sale when prices are higher. These stocks are sold at a reasonable price to ensure that people can afford to buy them while ensuring that farmers do not sell at a loss. The funds raised are used to renew the stock and raise capital. In addition to supplying an initial cereal stock, WFP provides pallets, scales and materials for constructing warehouses along with technical support to improve warehouse management.

Through the lowland development project, dykes are built and repaired to prevent soil salinization, improve mangrove and wooded areas of community forests and develop community capacity for land improvement, rice cultivation and market gardening. WFP provides equipment and training on management and methods.

The sub-regional Great Green Wall project will be supported in areas where it is implemented. As such, WFP and Oxfam America will pilot food-for-assets (FFA) or food-for-training (FFT) activities for reducing disaster risk. Beneficiaries are connected to VGBs in order to access credit, savings and work contracts. Distributions of family FFA rations are carried out during the lean season based on the amount of work completed. Capacity development includes training in tree crops, market gardening, soil conservation and fertilization. WFP collaborates with other United Nations agencies in support of an early warning system and national disaster risk-prevention platform.

Areas where food insecurity exceeds 15 percent are targeted and beneficiaries are selected through community targeting mechanisms. The geographical concentration of activities and integration with other components ensures enhancement of local capacities and assets, while avoiding duplication of efforts. The daily ration consists of 417 g of cereal, 42 g of pulses, 25 g of oil and 5 g of salt.



# Senegal

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	105,524	105,426	<b>210,950</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,500	2,500	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	17,162	17,163	<b>34,325</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	150	
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	2,000	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	8	
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	85	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&A)	participant	750	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&A)	training session	4	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30	

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commodities: 5,103 mt

This activity was designed to reduce chronic and acute malnutrition in support of WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. This activity supports:

- treatment of acute malnutrition in children and PLW during the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity from the womb to 2 years of age, as well as in children under 5 years of age;
- nutritional education;
- support for salt iodization; and
- support for local fortification of flour.

Through this activity, WFP and NGO partners will train health workers and community facilitators with a view to facilitating hand-over to the Government. WFP will provide education on infant and young-child feeding to help reduce stunting. WFP will work with partners of the Government's Nutrition Enhancement Programme to provide growth monitoring, behaviour-change communication, campaigns to promote screening, Vitamin A and iron supplements, and deworming.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months and PLW will be initiated in Matam, Tambacounda and Kedougou, where GAM rates exceed 11 percent. All children under 59 months of age are provided with a 200 g ration of Supercereal Plus.

# Senegal

As part of the overall nutrition programme, awareness campaigns are provided through community-based FFT. Pregnant and lactating women will be given 280 g of Supercereal and 25 g of oil for participating in nutrition education aimed at improving nutrition status and also changing behaviours regarding nutrition and care practices. This will support Government's campaigns for exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life to prevent infections and ensure optimal nutrition.

WFP supports the local fortification of foods and salt iodization. Working with the Malnutrition Prevention and Coordination Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister and partners including the Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF, WFP provides technical support and equipment to salt producers. In addition, WFP buys directly from producers, many of whom are women, to boost incomes.

In order to increase flour fortification using locally produced ingredients, WFP works with the Institute of Food Technology to provide producers with equipment and vitamin-mineral mix and training on cereal processing, nutrition and hygiene education. All of these activities are implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. WFP also partners with NGOs to implement and monitor activities, and will advocate with the Ministry of Health for enhanced coordination and uniform criteria for treating undernutrition.

Geographic targeting will be periodically reviewed using updated nutrition data. Entry and exit criteria will follow the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition. The number of beneficiaries is expected to decline with improvements in nutrition resulting from WFP interventions. Nutrition education will be implemented in the regions of Kédougou and Kaffrine, and in the department of Koumpentoum, where stunting exceeds 25 percent; activities will complement other components of the CP.

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	54,712	31,542	<b>86,254</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	23,170	63,084	<b>86,254</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	20,871		<b>20,871</b>

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

# Senegal

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	20,871
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,500
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	1,777
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	925
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	23,170
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	50

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commodities: 41,035 mt

This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and aims to increase school enrolment and retention, with a special focus on girls, enhance pupils' ability to learn, and address micronutrient deficiencies. WFP works in close collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners working to improve access to and the quality of school education.

Geographic targeting is based on food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels as well as poor school enrolment, attendance and completion rates. School feeding covers the regions of Kedougou, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Thies, Matam, Diourbel, Louga and Fatick, and will support some specialized government programmes in Dakar Region. This activity targets public primary schools and pre-schools located in rural and peri-urban areas. Targeted schools will have adequate infrastructure and management committees, input from parents' associations and acceptable hygiene standards, and will include schools in small villages. WFP also supports pre- and primary schools run by NGOs as well as boarders at some *daaras* (traditional schools) in collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners.

The food basket for primary schoolchildren includes 150 g of cereals, 40 g of pulses, 15 g of vegetable oil, 4 g of salt and 80 g of Supercereal. Pre-school children receive daily meals composed of 80 g of cereals, 20 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt.

The school feeding component will be gradually handed over to the Government starting in 2014, with the aim of having the Government providing two lunches and one breakfast per week in 2016. WFP will provide capacity development to the Ministry of Education through the strengthening of the National School Meals Division by supporting the Government's school feeding policy as well as the elaboration of a home-grown school feeding strategy.

# Senegal

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	154,412	153,792	<b>308,204</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	154,412	153,792	<b>308,204</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,039	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	257	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,769	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,039	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Sierra Leone

## Country Background

Since the end of a decade-long conflict in 2002, Sierra Leone has made significant progress towards peace-building, resettling displaced populations, reconstructing war-affected communities and rehabilitating productive household and community assets. The country now ranks 61 out of 153 countries on the 2011 Global Peace Index.



Despite these efforts, progress has been hampered by the global economic recession, which has resulted in decreased capital inflows and remittances. Falling demand for diamonds, bauxite and cocoa in 2010 and 2011 exacerbated the current account balance and put pressure on the Leone exchange rate. The country ranks 71 out of 81 countries on the 2011 Global Hunger Index and 180 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 70 percent of the population live below the national poverty line of US\$1 per day. Moreover, the acute child malnutrition rate is 10 percent, and 36 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. However, the country now enjoys free health care for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5, which is expected to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates. According to the Government's 2010 Progress Report on the MDGs, net primary school enrolment is only between 62 and 69 percent and dropout rates are high, especially among girls in their early teens.

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sierra Leone

WFP assistance in Sierra Leone, focusing on poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural, peri-urban and urban areas, supports the Government in accelerating the transition from recovery to longer-term development. More specifically, WFP's programme portfolio supports the Government in the implementation of its "Agenda for Change", which is the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the United Nations Transitional Joint Vision (2013-2014). Agriculture was clearly identified as one of four strategic priorities in the "Agenda for Change", which WFP supports through component five of the Smallholder Commercialization Programme.

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through the re-designed country programme (CP) which aims to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and PLW and build and rehabilitate productive community assets through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities. These programmes contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1–6.

# Sierra Leone

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable markets to sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, thus bolstering their income. Commodities purchased through P4P will continue to be distributed to WFP-assisted schools. WFP, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security will study the feasibility of home-grown school feeding using community production supported by FFA and CFA.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							19,708,513	
<b>Total</b>							<b>19,708,513</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	5,969	1,999	886	5,732	50	14,636	577,162	122,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14,636</b>	<b>577,162</b>	<b>122,647</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Sierra Leone CP 200336: "Country Programme – Sierra Leone (2013–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 29,272 mt/US\$702,000/US\$122,647

This recently re-designed CP aims to support safety nets for food-insecure households in order to meet education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender imbalances. The primary objective is to save lives and protect livelihoods by addressing high malnutrition rates and supporting recovery from conflict and economic shocks. WFP assistance aims to facilitate the transition from recovery to development, culminating into the 2015–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework once the United Nations peace-building mission is complete. This approach, in line with the country strategy, is based on reciprocal causal relationships between livelihoods, education and nutrition. In line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the CP aims to:

- increase access to basic education and promote human capital development through school feeding;

# Sierra Leone

- improve the nutrition and health of vulnerable children and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB);
- build productive assets and help to achieve adequate food consumption in targeted households facing acute hunger; and
- enhance the capacity development of national institutions to improve the delivery of their core functions and of national and local services transparently and equitably.

The projects will target the most food-insecure communities in the country, as guided by WFP's 2011 CFSVA.

## Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 14,037 mt

A major challenge identified in the "National Educational Policy" is increasing enrolment and retention in primary education, particularly among children from vulnerable and food-insecure communities who are often kept out of school as a result of high costs. WFP will continue to support national efforts to expand access to basic education in order to increase enrolment and completion, particularly for vulnerable children. The activity, built on the lessons learned from the previous CP, will provide the Government with models for replication and expansion. All schools in the selected communities will participate, to prevent pupils from migrating from schools that are not supported.

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

During the school year, schoolchildren will be provided with a daily hot meal consisting of rice, *gari* (processed cassava), palm oil and blended foods. To encourage food-insecure households to send girls to school, a monthly take-home ration of 5 litres of vegetable oil will be provided for girls in grades 4–6 in communities with high dropout rates.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	134,100	122,400	256,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	132,600	122,400	255,000
Number of children given take-home rations	1,500		1,500

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

# Sierra Leone

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	122,400
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	132,600
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,200
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	120

## Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support for Women, Children and People Living with HIV or TB"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 10,495 mt

This activity supports the Government in preventing and treating malnutrition through treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months, PLW and PLHIV/TB; and prevention of stunting by targeting the first 1,000 days and children aged 6–23 months. Children aged 6–59 months with MAM will receive Supercereal Plus. Pregnant and lactating women identified as acutely malnourished during screening at public health units will receive a monthly ration of Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil for a year from their first antenatal clinic visit to six months after delivery. Caregivers of children with SAM in therapeutic feeding centres will receive a ration to encourage them to stay with their children during treatment.

The HIV/AIDS component is designed to provide nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, which have 65 percent of reported HIV cases and 55 percent of TB cases. Through food-by-prescription assistance, WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on ART and their households, TB clients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) and their households and women enrolled in prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes and their households. People living with HIV and TB clients will receive Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil for a maximum of six months to support nutritional recuperation and facilitate adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and a monthly take-home ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for five people to ensure that they are adequately nourished during treatment.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLW, children, PLHIV and TB patients and increase adherence to treatment. In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV/AIDS programmes as well as train the staff of partners and the Ministry of Health in the use of standard growth charts to: i) prevent screening errors and referrals of ineligible children for targeted feeding; and ii) ensure that proper procedures and tools are used to screen people for prescription-based food assistance.



# Sierra Leone

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	82,300	57,500	139,800
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	18,000	103,000	121,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	8,000	4,500	12,500
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,500	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	528	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,200	

## Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 3: "Building and Rehabilitating Productive Assets"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 4,704 mt /US\$702,000

Asset creation will target households in food-insecure districts that may receive assistance under activities 1 and 2, combining asset creation for community school feeding and supplementary feeding. Agriculture business centres, school feeding committees and community health workers will help to plan and target asset creation. As lead agency for component 5 of the "Smallholder Commercialization Programme", WFP will oversee the coordination and implementation of this activity at the local and district levels. The infrastructure projects will include rehabilitation of inland valley swamps, regeneration of coffee and cocoa plantations, and reparation of roads and building of agriculture business centres. WFP will work with government counterparts to ensure that approved projects receive the necessary tools and technical assistance. Food will be the primary transfer modality in asset creation and participants will receive a family ration for five people. Workers will participate in one three-month work cycle only.

The cash component will support 20 percent of participants in asset-creation and rehabilitation projects implemented after harvests, focusing on towns in areas where village fairs are the food markets. Participants in CFA will be able to buy food when prices are lowest, and the modality will encourage households to save food for the lean season. It will target the communities most affected by unemployment among young people that receive the least support from other organizations. Workers will contribute three months of work and will be paid Sierra Leonean Leone (SSL) 8,700 (US\$2) per day, 87 percent of the minimum wage. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the livelihood activities aim to build productive assets and help to achieve adequate food consumption in targeted households facing acute hunger. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide capacity development support to

# Sierra Leone

the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security to improve the oversight of livelihood projects ensuring effective implementation.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	35,100	35,100	<b>70,200</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	1,170	1,170	<b>2,340</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	11,700
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	351,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,200
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	550
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	1

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Togo

## Country Background

Togo is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country in West Africa with a population of 5.8 million. Over the past 20 years, Togo has experienced several periods of socio-political and economic turmoil. Development aid sanctions placed on Togo in 1993 discouraged traditional aid donors and led to economic devastation. Togo is in a transitional recovery phase following years of absence of international development partners and is now focused on setting an agenda and developing a policy framework for social protection activities.



Over 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line and poverty is strongly correlated with undernutrition. Household food insecurity and undernutrition remain pressing concerns across the country, particularly in the northern regions. Nutrition data from a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey conducted in December 2010 confirms high rates of severe malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country, with 7.4 percent acute malnutrition nationwide.

Togo's economy relies on subsistence agriculture. In 2010, the GDP per capita was US\$847. The country has dropped its ranking on the UNDP Human Development Index from 152 in 2007 to 162 out of 187 countries in 2011. In addition to major structural difficulties constraining Togolese agriculture, the country is also prone to severe food insecurity caused by natural disasters, such as major floods, in both southern and northern regions. Climate change, as manifested in more frequent flash flooding, has been a primary factor in the increasing vulnerability of the country and consequently, the need for humanitarian assistance.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Togo

WFP has been active in Togo since 1968 and after a ten-year interruption, resumed activities in 2005, re-establishing an office with support from the WFP Benin office in 2008. WFP has implemented various operations in the most vulnerable regions of Togo to help improve the food security and nutritional status of the population. Through its operations in Togo, WFP has provided assistance to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods and the high food price crisis. Additionally, in response to the Sahel Crisis, WFP is actively involved in logistics, port operations and local food procurement in order to facilitate the forwarding of shipments to the affected countries in the Sahel region.

While net enrolment and attendance in schools has improved in recent years, completion rates have stagnated at 63 percent in 2010-2011. Within its social protection plans, the Government has prioritized school feeding as a means to retain students and encourage enrolment and attendance in pre- and primary schools. Due to WFP's international expertise in the areas of school feeding, procurement including Purchase for Progress, and logistics, WFP has been requested to assist the Government in developing and leading a national home-grown school feeding programme. This project will contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1 and 2.

# Togo

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							470,797	
<b>Total</b>							<b>470,797</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439,997
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>439,997</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Togo DEV 200304: "Community-Based School Feeding Programme in Togo"**

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,082,702

Capacity development forms the cornerstone of this development project's strategy, which aims to support the Government in developing and leading a national home-grown school feeding programme. WFP will build on the current momentum of work, including: pilot school feeding models; government-sponsored studies; and new social protection, health and nutrition policies currently under development. In close coordination with the principal stakeholders already involved in ongoing school feeding initiatives, WFP contributes to finding sustainable solutions for a nationally owned school feeding programme through increased institutional and human capital development at central and local levels related to policy and management of the school feeding programme. WFP will also work toward strengthening linkages between local agricultural production and school meals, by providing technical assistance to the Government and partners.

WFP support is targeted to government officials at central and regional levels from the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, the Ministry of Rural Development and other ministries involved in the implementation of school feeding programmes (including agriculture, social affairs, gender and health). Communities and schools, including school teachers and parent-teacher associations, will also benefit from targeted capacity development. Initially this project will focus on regional capacity development in those areas covered under the ongoing school feeding pilots, to refine the implementation and monitoring mechanisms.

# Togo

Overall, WFP will provide:

- advisory and technical assistance to the Government for the design and formulation of a sustainable national school feeding policy, programme and institutional framework; and
- technical assistance to explore procurement options for a sustainable school feeding programme that provides food procured and purchased within the country to the extent possible, including through national, private enterprises and local producers.

To strengthen linkages between local production, agriculture and school meals, WFP is assisting the Government to develop a national sustainable model using local food production based on the home-grown school feeding model.

The proposed activities support WFP Strategic Objective 5 and are aligned with strategic axis 2, "Development of the Social Sectors," of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2013 as well as the subsequent UNDAF 2014-2018. The new UNDAF is currently under preparation and will focus on "equitable and sustainable access by the poor to productive resources (inclusive growth) and to basic social services".

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	6
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	50
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	991,871

## (d) Special Operations

None

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

Republic of Congo  
Democratic Republic of the  
Congo  
Lesotho  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Swaziland  
The United Republic of  
Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe



# Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for the Southern Africa region (ODJ) currently provides support to fourteen countries: Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and is present but not operational in Angola, and oversees five watch countries (Botswana, South Africa, Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles). As of 2013, Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania will be part of ODJ. This alignment reflects the current membership of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

Southern Africa is characterized by a silent emergency caused by high prevalence of child undernutrition; some of the highest stunting rates in Africa, with seven countries showing “very high severity” stunting rates at over 40 percent; an HIV epidemic, with nine of the ten countries that have the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world; and high vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, compounded by climatic and market shocks.

WFP works with national, regional and international institutions to reduce food and nutrition insecurity and contribute to economic development, social stability and peace in the region. The focus is on emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, school meals, market access and food procurement.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The 2011/2012 late rains and prolonged dry spells were unfavourable to crop production, leading to an increase in food-insecure people in the region. While the hunger season begins December/January, given the situation, the governments of Lesotho, Angola, Zimbabwe and Malawi, with support from the humanitarian community, have each developed national response plans for early action.

The Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum has forecasted that most of the SADC region should receive normal to above-normal rainfall from September 2012 to May 2013. However, the same forecast indicates that significant areas of Southern Africa may receive below normal to normal rainfall for a second consecutive year: South Africa, southern Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, eastern Botswana, Swaziland, the eastern half of Lesotho and southern Malawi therefore face enhanced risk for repeat episodes of poor crop performance and reduced pasture, which could impact livelihoods and food security.

Concurrently, in Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Madagascar, where above normal rainfall is also predicted, potential flooding and damage to infrastructure and displacement can occur. This suggests that the region may face drought followed by floods, or a combination of both in the same season, and at times in the same areas.

In the past five years, climatic shocks affected at least 14 million people in the region. WFP will manage and reduce the impact of disasters through vulnerability analysis and mapping, scenario planning and logistical expertise, working with SADC, revitalized regional and



# Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

national Vulnerability Assessment Committees and the new Africa Risk Capacity project. WFP will initiate or improve disaster risk profiling in countries with recurrent emergencies, working with FAO on a joint disaster risk reduction roadmap being piloted in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. To strengthen community resilience, asset creation will be enhanced by cash-for-assets and food-for-assets activities such as building dikes and roads. WFP stands by for preparedness and emergency response in non-operational countries in the region in collaboration with OCHA.

WFP will strive to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in the region, which is a major obstacle towards obtaining health and well-being for millions of individuals. Guided by the “WFP 2012 Nutrition Policy” and in line with the “Scaling Up Nutrition” framework and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation where child undernutrition will be addressed by targeting pregnant and lactating women and children during the critical 1,000-day window from conception to age 2. Alignment with the REACH initiative, a regional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNICEF, and a MOU with SADC will help with coordination and implementation of nutrition activities. WFP will continue working with NGOs and public-private partnerships such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition on commercial fortification of foods, and on the use of micronutrient powders for home fortification. WFP will also provide technical and financial support for local industry aimed at enhancing opportunities for local production of ready-to-use foods and lipid-based nutrient supplements, as in Malawi and Mozambique. WFP will in turn purchase these food products for its programmes.

School meals programmes will mostly target primary school-aged children, especially orphans and other vulnerable children. Activities similar to Purchase for Progress (P4P) will be linked to school meals and home-grown school feeding programmes where possible, to increase incomes of smallholder farmers. WFP continues to work with UNICEF, FAO and WHO to provide the Essential Package to schoolchildren, and with the Centre of Excellence in Brazil to increase national ownership and improve local management of school meals programmes. WFP will shift to providing advice and capacity development where governments are moving towards national ownership, following recent successes in Botswana and Namibia.

## **New Initiatives**

Both civil unrest, linked to food price volatility or political conflict, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as the global financial crisis remains a concern, however, increasing economic stability in the region presents an opportunity to pursue longer-term food and nutrition security solutions.

Given the extraordinarily high prevalence of HIV and tuberculosis, and high levels of undernutrition, WFP will accelerate steps to build a best-practice hub for HIV, AIDS and nutrition in the region, enhancing government HIV-sensitive safety nets as part of social protection systems. Food and nutrition will be integrated into health and social services through, for example, the use of food by prescription.

# Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

Aiming to sharpen its focus on impact and results, WFP also initiated efforts to build country capacity of information management and performance monitoring of clinic-based nutritional and HIV interventions, which will be augmented in the coming year. A sharp increase in cash and voucher transfers is planned for 2013, with increased use of the activity in DRC, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and with likely introductions in Lesotho, Madagascar and Malawi.

Procurement will rely on local and regional purchases as much as possible. Purchase for progress and similar initiatives will target women farmers in particular. The Forward Purchase Facility will enable WFP to optimize when and how it purchases food in the region, buying from Malawi, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania as appropriate. Partnerships in endeavours such as P4P and home grown school feeding include FAO, IFAD and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa as well as the private sector.

Work with intergovernmental organizations including the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa will help create an enabling policy environment and expand market facilities and services to promote regional trade and enhance food and nutrition security. Similarly, WFP will continue to help develop the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme compacts and agriculture and food security investment plans in partnership with United Nations partners, governments, non-state actors, SADC and the African Union, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development. Other important partners working on food security and overlapping objectives include the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office and the Regional United Nations Development Group.

In alignment with WFP's 2012 Protection Policy, WFP Southern Africa will gradually enhance its protection focus in food-assistance activities. This includes monitoring of food assistance practices in the field, food-for-training on protection issues, sensitization of stakeholders on gender based violence, and participation in WFP's corporate safe firewood collection initiative.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODJ	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	1,229,506	39,848	53,415,645
PRRO	6,292,361	308,938	355,219,405
DEV	4,209,131	166,020	165,017,828
SO	N/A	N/A	22,216,208
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,730,998</b>	<b>514,805</b>	<b>595,869,086</b>

# Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Southern Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>6,617,334</b>	<b>5,113,664</b>	<b>11,730,998</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	272,015	246,460	518,475
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	282,405	152,715	435,120
Number of Refugees	97,880	73,020	170,900
Number of Returnees	23,950	11,550	35,500
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	2,424,234	2,105,517	4,529,751
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	407,808	368,093	775,901
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	15,989	8,611	24,600
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	243,445	177,790	421,235
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	81,115	27,038	108,153
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	2,019,958	1,989,578	4,009,536
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals			
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	282,439	476,388	758,827

# Republic of Congo

## Country Background

The Republic of Congo has a population of 4.1 million, out of which 62 percent are urbanized and live in the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The country is classified as a middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$3,800, which is considerably higher than other countries in the region. Oil exports contribute to approximately 70 percent of Government revenue and account for 78 percent of the budget and about 95 percent of total export earnings. Timber also accounts for a significant portion of the economy. However, food production is below the national requirements, with only 4 percent of arable land utilized while over 70 percent of basic food items are imported. National food production is dominated by cassava and tubers while cereal, livestock products and oilseeds are almost exclusively imported.



The 2011 UNDP Human Development Index ranks the Republic of Congo at 137 out of 187 countries. The report also states that 50.7 percent of Congolese live below US\$1.25 per day, with 22.9 percent in severe poverty. According to an inter-ministerial 2010 thematic analysis report on household poverty, urban areas account for 51.2 percent of overall poverty compared to 48.8 percent in rural areas; Brazzaville alone accounts for 32 percent of overall poverty. The UNICEF White Book on Social Protection of Children in the Republic of Congo reveals that 52 percent of children are deprived of education because their parents or tutors are poor. The Republic of Congo is also one of five countries in the world where the mortality rate of children under 5 has increased dramatically, with 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 against 104 deaths in 1990.

According to the recent National Demographic and Health Survey of 2011–2012, severe acute malnutrition for children under 5 stands at 1.5 percent, GAM at 5.9 percent, stunting at 24.4 percent and underweight at 11.6 percent. The comparison of nutritional indicators from 2005 to 2012 indicates that severe acute malnutrition and GAM have decreased by 2.3 and 3.6 percent respectively. However, the stunting and underweight rates among children under 5 increased by 9 and 2 percent respectively. Micronutrient deficiencies also remain a challenge in the Congo, with 67 percent of children under 5 and 54 percent of women of reproductive age suffering from anaemia.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of Congo

WFP implements a PRRO and two development projects in the Republic of Congo. The PRRO aims at maintaining the food security of 115,000 refugees from DRC through the distribution of partial rations and promotion of repatriation. In May 2012, DRC refugees began returning home and the success of the operation will depend on continued efforts and progress in DRC to ensure reconciliation while creating an enabling environment in areas of return and attracting humanitarian agencies and assistance to Equateur province in DRC. The project addresses MDG 1.

The development project “Support to Primary Education in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions” supports 530 primary schools in the regions of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux

# Republic of Congo

and Pool. It was approved in December 2011 with an objective of increasing enrolment, attendance and retention rates of primary school children while decreasing the drop-out rate through the implementation of a school meals programme in the Republic of Congo's four most food-insecure regions. The operation contributes to MDG2.

The development project "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Program in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire" aims to support the Government in implementing social protection programmes for inclusion of the most vulnerable in suburban areas affected by high market prices. Through this project, WFP distributes vouchers to extremely vulnerable households who exchange them for basic food products in selected grocery shops. WFP also trains technical staff of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action who are directly linked to the project in the areas of monitoring and reporting as well as database management. This project is in line with MDG1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								15,320,189	
Development Operation								8,523,183	
<b>Total</b>								<b>23,843,372</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	8,777	2,296	585	0	146	11,804	0	0	
DEV	2,295	612	230	55	520	3,711	694,759	307,879	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,072</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>694,759</b>	<b>307,879</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Republic of Congo PRRO 200147: "Assistance to Congolese Refugees from the Republic Democratic of Congo in the Likouala Province of the Republic of Congo"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food commitment: 37,502 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 25,698 mt)

Under this project, WFP provides food assistance to refugees from DRC. The refugees are residing in sites along a 350 km stretch of the Ubangui River in five districts of Likouala Province in the north of the country. Eighty-four percent of them are women and children under 5.

The objectives of this PRRO are to save lives of the most vulnerable and to ensure basic food needs of the refugees are met until their return to DRC. The expected project outcome is the

# Republic of Congo

improved food consumption of targeted refugee households over the assistance period in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt and will be provided to beneficiaries through a general food distribution.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	44,268	20,832	<b>65,100</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	44,268	20,832	<b>65,100</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	44,268	20,832	<b>65,100</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,600	
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	5,000	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	200	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Republic of Congo DEV 200144: "Support to Primary Education (in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions)"**

Duration: 20 July 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,308 mt/US\$188,482

Under this project, WFP will provide school meals to schoolchildren attending schools in the most food-insecure areas of the Republic of Congo. In line with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2008–2011 and 2012–2016 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013, this development project aims to:

- increase primary school attendance;
- improve retention and completion rates in primary schools in the most food-insecure regions of the Republic of Congo; and
- improve children' learning capacities.

The food basket for children in the targeted primary schools consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish and salt. The expected outcomes are increased access to education and human capital development. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4. The project activities are directly supervised by the Director for Education in each region. Within each school, a canteen management committee of eight members is responsible for providing accountability of WFP assistance. Two members of the committees are selected among parents and another two among PTAs. Two teachers and two students form the rest of the committee which will then be trained in canteen management.

# Republic of Congo

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	42,500	42,500	85,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	42,500	42,500	85,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	832	
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,200	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	85,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	500	

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

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 April 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 146 mt/US\$1,651,840/  
US\$119,397

This pilot safety net project is aimed at filling the food gap of the urban poor in targeted neighbourhoods in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, the inhabitants of which are among the poorest and most food-insecure in the country. The project is operationalized through the distribution of electronic vouchers to targeted extremely vulnerable households, which can then be exchanged for basic food products in authorized shops. These monthly vouchers are intended to fill the gap that deprives them of sufficient food to cover their daily needs, forces them to take children out of school and to sacrifice healthcare. Beneficiary households include those headed by pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and households caring for people living with HIV (PLHIV) or tuberculosis (TB) clients, with a monthly income below the poverty line.

Vouchers are distributed on condition that children return to school and PLW and children under 2 access health care centres in their area on a regular basis. Equally, it aims to ensure adherence to treatment for PLHIV and TB patients through providing them with a nutritional supplement at their local health centre, in addition to the food vouchers. This contributes to the improvement of their nutritional status which is essential to treatment success. Malnourished children under 2 and PLW will also receive supplementary food at health centres. The project objectives are:

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Congo to reduce hunger by providing training and appropriate tools to government staff for the implementation of the safety net programme in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (WFP Strategic Objective 5);
- to support the Government in reducing undernutrition to below critical levels and break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger (WFP Strategic Objective 5);

# Republic of Congo

- to meet the food and nutrition needs of HIV and/or TB affected population (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and
- to improve enrolment and school attendance in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire for children 6–12 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	9,733	7,103	<b>16,836</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	650		<b>650</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	3,170	2,166	<b>5,336</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	9,733	7,103	<b>16,836</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	5,336
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,600
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	890
<b>Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	4
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	800

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Country Background

With over 65 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's second largest country and rich in natural resources. It has the world's second largest rainforest and with its highly fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. Despite this, DRC has an estimated food production deficit of between 30 and 40 percent and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle for food security.



Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of approximately 4 million people, devastated infrastructure, aggravated an already precarious food security situation and negatively impacted the economy. The most recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in September 2010 indicates that 33 percent of DRC's population have poor or borderline food consumption and almost 50 percent of all children under 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Additionally, the June 2012 Integrated Phase Classification estimates that 17.4 million people which represent 22 percent of the population face severe food insecurity and 5.4 million people are in need of humanitarian food assistance. It further identifies eight territories in the North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema provinces that are in food crisis, with the border area between North and South Kivu in need of emergency assistance. Overall, 70 percent of the country's population live below the poverty line.

Despite the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) until 30 June 2013, with a focus on the protection of civilians, the East remains unstable with approximately 2.2 million IDPs. Insecurity and violations of human rights persist and various armed groups, including the March 23 Movement (popularly known as M23), the Lord's Resistance Army, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and local "Mayi-Mayi" combatants remain active and continue to prey on innocent civilians. The situation is compounded by controversial presidential elections held in 2011 that serve as an undercurrent of on-going violence in other parts of the country.

The conflict coupled with poor governance has left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations, with an unenviable ranking at 187 out of the 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Life expectancy is 48 years and maternal and child mortality rates are amongst the highest in the world.

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

WFP provides assistance through a PRRO and an EMOP in 8 out of the 11 provinces of DRC, using food as the primary mode of intervention but also expanding the use of cash and vouchers. Assistance is delivered through:

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

- general food distribution (GFD) through food, cash or vouchers transfers for IDPs, vulnerable host families, returnees and refugees and support to repatriation of refugees;
- treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through supplementary feeding for malnourished children 6 to 59 months old and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in areas with GAM rates above 10 percent; prevention of acute malnutrition in areas with GAM rates above 15 percent and/or high under five mortality rates (2/10000) through blanket supplementary feeding;
- Nutritional support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by tuberculosis (TB) while on treatment;
- support to victims of sexual based violence and former child soldiers;
- asset rehabilitation through food or cash/voucher for work; and
- school feeding.

WFP also undertakes a Purchase for Progress (P4P) project in the Katanga and Equateur Provinces to improve small-scale farmers' agricultural and marketing practices and increase the amount of food it purchases locally. Together with FAO, WFP is co-lead of the Food Security Cluster since 2010.

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

In a country with complex logistical challenges, WFP further provides key support to United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors through two special operations by providing aviation services under UNHAS and an on-demand logistics service called the "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services".

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							32,690,698	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							126,068,605	
Special Operation							22,216,208	
<b>Total</b>							<b>180,975,511</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	12,604	3,153	974	685	193	17,610	6,256,795	0
PRRO	45,396	12,595	4,034	5,104	1,583	68,713	23,674,984	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,001</b>	<b>15,748</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,789</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>86,323</b>	<b>29,931,779</b>	<b>0</b>

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## (a) Emergency Operations

### **DRC EMOP 200480: "Emergency Support to Internally Displaced Populations in the Eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo"**

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 48,347 mt/US\$6,256,795

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the objective of this project is to address the immediate food needs of IDPs affected by recent conflict and political instability in eastern DRC (including South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema and Orientale Provinces, as well as parts of Katanga Province) and support host communities. This also includes IDPs and host communities in the Haut and Bas Uélé districts (Orientale Province) previously assisted under EMOP, "Emergency Support to Populations Affected by Insecurity in Haut and Bas Uélé Districts in Orientale Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo" (which originally covered the 1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013 period, but has since been reduced in time to end on 31 August 2012). In these districts, on-going activities related to emergency school feeding, food for assets and nutrition will also continue under the new project. Stabilizing the enrolment of girls and boys in primary schools and stabilizing acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW are further objectives.

Assistance to newly displaced persons includes two phases. Beneficiaries will first receive high-energy biscuits providing about 1,500 kcal per day, for up to 5 days. This will be followed by GFD, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, providing 2,100 kcal per person per day or a cash/voucher transfer equivalent to the value of the WFP food basket. In Katanga and in areas of other provinces where GAM rates are over or close to 15 percent, the GFD basket will be supplemented by Supercereal. Information will be provided at distribution points on the importance of giving the Supercereal to young children.

The ration for targeted supplementary feeding includes Supercereal, oil and sugar, following the national protocol for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. The food basket for emergency school feeding – provided in the form of a single hot meal during the school day – includes rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt and provides 623 kcal/person/day. Food-for-assets rations are based on the GFD ration, and an assumed family size of five.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	259,142	160,064	419,206
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	206,918	119,882	326,800
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	208,318	120,422	328,740
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,516	3,775	6,291
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	29,175	29,175	58,350
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,107	903	3,010
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	16,350	38,150	54,500

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	54,500
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1,866
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 297,433 mt/US\$43,000,661 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 220,819 mt/US\$15,898,690)

The objective of this PRRO is to save lives and protect livelihoods in provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity. The security situation in parts of the country, namely the Eastern Provinces, remains volatile and various armed activities have led to renewed displacement of the population in early 2012, displacements still continue.

Studies conducted by WFP and the Government have showed alarming food insecurity rates in several provinces with figures ranging between 24 percent and 47 percent in the Kasai Orientale, Orientale, Kasai Occidental, North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur provinces. In the conflict-affected areas, the percentage of households with inadequate food consumption was found to be the highest for IDPs in camps (75 percent were food-insecure). Other groups with high levels of food insecurity include IDPs living with host families, returnees, refugees and

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

poor host families. Displaced households, whose livelihoods have been disrupted by armed conflict and subsequent insecurity, are heavily reliant on food assistance.

The PRRO has been revised to maintain relief assistance to particularly vulnerable groups, while enhancing the focus on the delivery of early recovery and resilience building assistance to help restore livelihoods, strengthen households' capacity to prepare, withstand and recover from shocks, and improve access to education and health services. Relief assistance is being scaled down as EMOP 200480 is meant to provide relief support to all newly displaced people in the eastern part of the country.

Through the PRRO's early recovery component, WFP supports returnees and other conflict-affected populations to resettle and helps them establish livelihoods through asset-creation activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training. Cash and voucher transfers are designed to provide relief assistance to IDPs in North Kivu, asset-creation activities in Katanga and support repatriation of refugees from the Republic of Congo in Equateur Province. Cash and voucher transfers will be extended in 2013 to support recovery and resilience-building activities in other provinces.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal, sugar, salt, and ready-to-use supplementary food; cash and voucher transfers are tailored to the cost of an equivalent food ration on the local markets. Food rations have been calculated to provide a balanced amount of macro- and micronutrients in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices. WFP will also procure palm oil locally. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,497,424	635,626	2,133,050
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	62,487	20,833	83,320
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	1,260	540	1,800
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	21,350	9,150	30,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	86,287	36,980	123,267
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	14,764	233,112	247,876
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	6,834	2,929	9,763
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	564,427	564,428	1,128,855
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	11,655	4,995	16,650
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	67,685	29,008	96,693
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	62,628	26,841	89,469

\*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.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	22,234
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,074,363
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	9,212
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	14,000
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	14,297
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	776
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	247
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and vouchers	beneficiary	67,235
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	9,763
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	14

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

### **DRC SO 200456: "Logistics Cluster Coordination and Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP and the Humanitarian Community in DRC"**

Duration: 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013

Total project commitment: US\$2,845,346

The humanitarian community in DRC is actively engaged in providing assistance to vulnerable groups throughout the country. However, access to beneficiaries is limited by the poor condition of infrastructure and instability of the security situation. In order to address issues of access, the Logistics Cluster led by WFP has been active within the country since 2005. The Logistics Cluster plays a key role in identifying and addressing logistical gaps and providing a coordinated logistics response to help ensure that beneficiary needs are met.

The operation intends to provide logistics support to the humanitarian community through Logistics Cluster activities under WFP's leadership. Projects aimed at solving logistics bottlenecks identified by various humanitarian organizations are prioritized, technically reviewed, and endorsed by the Logistics Cluster participants in order to be submitted to the donor community and the Common Humanitarian Funds (pooled fund and Central Emergency Response Fund).

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Logistics Cluster has also identified strategically important segments of road in need of repair and/or rehabilitation. These roads are mainly located in remote and isolated areas and are in urgent need of emergency spot repair to allow the smooth delivery of humanitarian aid as well as commercial goods. Under this special operation, WFP intends to rehabilitate 100 km of these roads. This will take place on the most strategic axes in order to secure better access to areas where humanitarian activities are concentrated.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	no.	30
<b>Special Operations (Rehab)</b>		
Kilometres of roads repaired	Km	100
Number of bridges built/rehabilitated	no.	1

## DRC SO 200504: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in DRC"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$19,370,862

After a two-year suspension in 2007, WFP resumed its UNHAS operations in 2009 as a result two critical developments. First, there was a need for humanitarian interventions in DRC and considering the size of the country and dearth of infrastructure air travel was the most suitable means; and second, operational risk levels of commercial air operators did not meet international aviation standards and the available UN-approved air capacity – MONUSCO and ECHO flight – was inadequate to meet the needs of the humanitarian community. Since then, UNHAS flights have served as a crucial link between the national capital, Kinshasa, and key provincial capitals for humanitarian operations and have linked those provincial capitals to the deep field through a "hub-and-spoke" system.

In view of the high demand, the positive impact on humanitarian and donor projects and the lack of viable alternatives, UNHAS operations will continue in 2013 under this special operation. While the core objectives remain unchanged, the new project seeks to adapt to the new operational context in DRC and align with the framework of the two main WFP operations – the PRRO and EMOP.

Assets will comprise three dedicated aircraft (a jet and two turbo-propeller aircraft) and a fourth medium turbo-propeller aircraft, which is cost-shared with UNHCR under a Technical Service Agreement (TSA). UNHAS will also facilitate another TSA between WFP and the NGO, Aviation Sans Frontières–France, for the provision of humanitarian passenger services in the Equateur and Orientale Provinces. A separate helicopter operation for the two Kivu Provinces, based in Goma and managed under the WFP Aviation's Global Emergency Response initiative, will also be supported by the new special operation. The operation aims to provide safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport services to enable and facilitate access of the humanitarian and donor community to the most vulnerable in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	2,800
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	17
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	260
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	4
Number of serious incidents (air safety related)	no.	0
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	90
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100
Utilisation of available aircraft capacity	1=Yes/0=No	1



# Lesotho

## Country Background

Lesotho is a mountainous lower middle-income country, completely surrounded by its only neighbouring country, the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho occupies an area of 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> and is ranked 160 out of 187 countries according to the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. A quarter of the country's 1.8 million people live in mountainous districts and 67 percent are living below the poverty line. Key threats hindering the country's development include chronic poverty, high unemployment rates, food insecurity exacerbated by weather-related shocks, widespread chronic malnutrition with rates of stunting for children under 5 at 39 percent, iron deficiency anaemia present at 47 percent, and a prevalence rate of HIV at 24 percent, the third highest in the world. Grandparents often need to provide and care for the 220,000 orphans most of whom have lost their parents to AIDS. Politically the country is stable; general parliamentary elections took place peacefully in May 2012. In June Lesotho's new Prime Minister was appointed and a coalition ministerial cabinet was then formed.



Lesotho is facing the devastating effects of two successive crop failures compounded by a litany of socio-economic adversities. All evidence points to the likelihood of increased food insecurity affecting a large part of the population through the 2012/13 lean period. The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) estimates that at least 36 percent of the population, 725,000 individuals or 145,000 households, will be food insecure in 2012/2013. As a result, the Prime Minister declared an Emergency Food Crisis and formally requested support from development partners and the international community. In the meantime, the Government has committed to continuing the revitalizing agriculture to attain food security. Although 82 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and informal sector activities in rural areas, this only contributes to 10 percent of the GDP.

Lesotho's "Education Sector Strategic Plan 2005-2015", aims to expand access to basic education for all and improve the quality and efficiency of the education system by providing free school meals. However, even with free education many poor households cannot meet associated education costs.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

The Government of Lesotho outlined its development goals in its national policy document "Vision 2020", which is operationalized through the "National Strategic Development Plan 2013-2017". The top priorities are health, nutrition, HIV, disaster risk reduction, social protection and skills development. During the last three decades, WFP has developed its cooperation in Lesotho with the United Nations, Government and NGO partners. Two recent development projects in education and nutrition, both running from 2011 to 2012, have institutionalized WFP's partnership arrangements and engaged partners at all levels. Until May 2012, WFP provided assistance through an EMOP to 40,000 people affected by floods and heavy rain fall in 2010/2011 in Quthing and Mohale's Hoek districts.

# Lesotho

WFP will implement an EMOP in response to the increasing food insecurity in Lesotho following the poor agricultural season, and to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in support of MDG1. The operation will employ cash transfers to save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance the self-reliance of 210,000 vulnerable people affected by crop failure in the highlands, Senqu River Valley and Southern Lowlands. WFP Lesotho will also implement a country programme (CP), which will support government plans and address some of the constraints to the realization of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. It will focus on enhancing preparedness for weather-related shocks, on addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability for those most affected by these shocks, and on supporting the Government in enhancing the nutritional and social well-being of vulnerable groups.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							10,926,588	
Development Operation							5,671,036	
<b>Total</b>							<b>16,597,623</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	3,862	714	346	1,078	81	6,081	5,678,984	105,857
DEV	2,520	549	358	1,782	86	5,295	0	330,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>11,376</b>	<b>5,678,984</b>	<b>436,011</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Lesotho EMOP 200499: "Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho"

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash & voucher commitment/capacity augmentation: 4,156 mt/US\$4,488,095/US\$105,857

In 2012 levels of food insecurity are expected to peak earlier (as early as September 2012) than the lean season, which historically runs from January to March. It is during this period, September 2012 to March 2013, that the Government formally requested WFP to provide food assistance. Consequently, WFP is implementing an EMOP targeting people living in food insecure areas and who are directly affected by food insecurity. These beneficiaries will be assisted through direct food distributions and livelihood support activities using cash-for-asset modalities. The assistance will target "very poor people" in the most affected food-insecure regions of the Highlands, Senqu River Valley, and Northern and Southern Lowlands. The food distribution and livelihood support activities will be implemented with the aim of securing immediate nutritional needs, while at the same time confronting the root causes of food insecurity. An extensive community mobilization and sensitization is planned to ensure that the most vulnerable households are selected for the programme and are also sensitized to the risks associated with negative coping strategies.

# Lesotho

Food assistance will be provided through direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups (orphans and vulnerable children, HIV and AIDS affected household, elderly and disabled people) located in very remote areas where market structures are not well established or functional. The food basket will consist of Supercereal, maize meal, pulses, sugar and vegetable oil.

Cash-for-asset activities will be implemented in areas where markets and financial institutions are functional and access is practical. These schemes aim to enhance community resilience to shocks by supporting communities and households to create projects such as: irrigation ponds and canals, reforestation, soil erosion control and watershed management. Activities will be undertaken in coordination with FAO and the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation who will share in providing technical and resource support.

This EMOP will complement the efforts of other WFP projects currently underway in Lesotho as well as assistance provided by other United Nations agencies, including UNICEF through their Child Grants Programme. The operation is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, and contributes to United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2017 outcomes 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	107,979	102,321	210,300
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	25,643	24,638	50,281
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	7,660	7,359	15,019
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	14,790	14,210	29,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	73,950	71,050	145,000

\*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.

# Lesotho

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	6,399
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	6,661
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	320
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	145,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	14,210
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	14,790
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	4,488,095
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	10
<b>GFD</b>		
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	1,280

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Lesotho CP 200369: "Country Programme – Lesotho (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 33,060 mt/US\$330,154

In Lesotho, access to food at the household level is undermined by chronic poverty and socio-economic inequality. Subsistence agriculture remains the main livelihood for most Basotho, who are vulnerable to increasingly erratic weather patterns and land degradation. As a consequence, 725,000 people are facing food insecurity in the coming months. The CP uses food assistance to support the Government in ensuring long-term solutions to the challenge of hunger. It will focus on enhancing preparedness for weather-related shocks, addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability for those most affected by shocks, and supporting the Government in enhancing the nutritional and social well-being of vulnerable groups. A combination of food assistance and capacity development will target children under 5 in pre-schools, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis.

The CP will be implemented through two levels: at the beneficiary level, by supporting and enhancing the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable in ways that build long term social capital and physical assets; and at the systems level, by building models and increasing local capacities to promote the development of sustainable national food assistance and nutrition systems. The CP will target populations in the most vulnerable districts; these include remote mountain districts, the Senqu river valley and southern lowlands with high concentrations of food-insecure households and chronic malnutrition. The CP supports outcomes 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the UNDAF 2013–2017 and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and

# Lesotho

5. It marks a transition in WFP's support in Lesotho from a recovery mode to a focus on development objectives.

## **Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 1: "Enhancing Resilience and Responsiveness through Disaster Risk Reduction"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. To increase selected farmers and their families' resilience to shocks, WFP will support livelihood strategies that enhance both incomes and farm-based assets. This includes diversification of farm-based enterprises and the promotion of non-farm employment opportunities, and will be achieved through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities that focus on asset creation and resilience building including terracing, reforestation and other aspects of soil and water conservation. These are in line with the "Integrated Catchment Approach" managed by the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation. The guiding principle for all activities will be community-based participatory watershed planning, which has been successfully developed and piloted by WFP. WFP will also work with government ministries and FAO to support the development of early warning systems to ensure that an effective food security information system is in place.

Geographical targeting will be based on LVAC vulnerability mapping and analysis, focusing on six of the most food-insecure districts in Lesotho. The selection criteria will include households with limited access to land and no other source of income, households with no livestock and households with a limited number of active members. The food basket will comprise maize meal, pulses and oil, and WFP will explore local purchases of commodities wherever possible.

### **Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\***

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	5,300	4,700	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	357	343	700
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	663	637	1,300

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

# Lesotho

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	1
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	10
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	22
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	86
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	80
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000

## Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 2: "Support for Pre-School Education"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 9,900 mt

Under this activity WFP will focus on pre-primary schools, in line with the recommendations of the 2009 mid-term evaluation of the school meals programme and as requested by the Government. The activity complements WFP strategic objectives 4 and 5. Selected pre-school children will receive morning porridge and a lunchtime meal to improve their stamina and learning capacity. Ingredients comprise maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal. The meals are also an opportunity to alleviate micronutrient deficiencies. This is expected to increase school enrolment and ensure that children are better prepared for primary education. The Government is providing bursaries to assist poor households with school fees. Health, nutrition and hygiene education sessions will be provided to all assisted schools. WFP will continue to support capacity development in food tracking and monitoring for school feeding not only at the pre-primary levels, but also at primary levels.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	25,920	24,080	50,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	25,920	24,080	50,000

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

# Lesotho

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	child	2,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	24,080
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	25,920
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,383
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	180,000

## **Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 3: "Support for Nutrition and HIV"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 18,840 mt

Household food assistance for recovering Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Directly Observed Treatment, Shortcourse (DOTS) clients is an opportunity to re-establish their food and nutrition security, support long-term adherence to treatment and protect them from health and nutritional risks. Community mobilization and partnerships with village health workers will enhance awareness of good nutrition practices and healthy behaviour, and encourage attendance at clinics. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Under this activity, and as part of the Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme (JUNNP), WFP will help the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare improve nutrition rehabilitation services through supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children, PLW and ART and TB clients. Activities will follow the national protocol for the integrated management of acute malnutrition using anthropometric enrolment and discharge criteria. The JUNNP will continue to investigate approaches for addressing stunting, and WFP will specifically provide complementary food support for moderately malnourished children under 2 and for PLW to mitigate the risk of impaired growth during the January–March lean season. WFP will provide a combination of staple foods: maize meal, pulses and oil as well as Supercereal to meet a significant proportion of macronutrient and micronutrient needs. Household food assistance for recovering ART and DOTS clients is an opportunity to re-establish their food and nutrition security, support long-term adherence to treatment and protect them from health and nutritional risks. To enhance government ownership, national food fortification and local production of nutritional supplements are being explored.

# Lesotho

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	37,621	24,889	<b>62,510</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	10,100	37,900	<b>48,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	6,971	5,939	<b>12,910</b>

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	5,600
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	350
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	1,050
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	10,100
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	3,500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	350
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	36,000

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Madagascar

## Country Background

Madagascar ranks 151 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index with a quarter of its population of 20 million living below the national poverty line. In the last four decades, over 50 natural disasters have affected Madagascar; the east is affected by frequent cyclones and floods, and the south suffers from chronic drought. The increasing fragility of entire ecosystems, caused by deforestation and poor land management, is the major cause of increased susceptibility to shocks and related food insecurity.



Although the net enrolment rate in primary schools reached 73 percent in the 2010–2011 school year, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education, estimated at a mere 53 percent. Regional disparities are significant, with the lowest performance found in the south of the country; seasonal food insecurity and poverty are generally the main underlying causes. Enrolment and attendance of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) also remain a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of children, mostly OVCs, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children 5 to 14 years of age can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of all marriages.

Madagascar is also one of the 36 countries where 90 percent of the world's stunted children live; the prevalence of stunting and undernutrition in children under the age of 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Almost half of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. Vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children while anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the ages of 6–14, and 46 percent of pregnant women. The number of reported HIV clients remains small in Madagascar, however, the scale of tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health concern, with 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas.

The 2010 comprehensive food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis revealed that 35 percent of households are food-insecure and 48 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. The south remains the most affected area, with 68 percent of households categorized as food-insecure, and where the school enrolment rate is 55 percent.

Since 2009, the country has been experiencing an unresolved political crisis, which has dealt additional blows to the economy. Unemployment and insecurity had risen and led to a boom in informal activities, especially in urban areas where the illegal trading of natural and protected species occur. Most donors have cut off non-humanitarian aid, while the Government's capacity to deliver basic social services is limited. Following mediation efforts by the Southern African Development Community, the African Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of Francophonie, Madagascar's main political parties signed a "roadmap" in September 2011 to establish a transitional unity government and to organize elections, which are now planned for May 2013.

# Madagascar

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the country's poverty reduction priorities, WFP addresses hunger challenges in Madagascar through two main projects: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). These focus on reducing chronic and seasonal food insecurity, supporting primary education and nutrition, and on enhancing natural disaster prevention and mitigation. The PRRO responds to the needs of populations affected by the effects of climatic shocks such as nationwide tropical cyclones and floods, and recurrent droughts in the south, in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5. The CP activities, which support the "Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy" for 2015, are mainly concentrated in the arid southern regions and the southeast, which are the most food-insecure in the country; they are also repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions. The CP encompasses three main objectives: i) supporting basic education in support of MDG2; ii) reducing food insecurity through resilience building, disaster mitigation and environmental protection in support of MDG1, and fighting malnutrition, TB and HIV in support of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,522,926	
Development Operation							18,568,906	
<b>Total</b>							<b>35,091,832</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	16,880	2,391	21	320	0	19,612	445,483	0
DEV	13,942	2,060	742	2,220	0	18,964	306,606	531,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,822</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,575</b>	<b>752,088</b>	<b>531,244</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 52,407 mt/US\$445,482

Through this PRRO, assistance is provided to vulnerable people affected by cyclones and flooding nationwide, or experiencing the consequences of recurrent droughts in the south. Assistance comes through relief and recovery activities, which include general food distribution (GFD) by means of cereals, pulses and oil, food-for-assets (FFA) activities using cereal and pulses, and a targeted supplementary feeding programme providing Supercereal plus to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6–59 months of age.

# Madagascar

Expected outcomes include improved food consumption for targeted emergency-affected households through GFD; adequate food consumption for targeted households through FFA activities; reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted emergency-affected populations; and increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases.

Under the relief component, WFP pre-positions contingency stocks in strategic hubs in cyclone-prone areas, where storms usually strike between December and April, to respond in a timely manner and protect the most vulnerable populations from falling into further destitution, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. Under the early recovery component, WFP responds to both slow and rapid onset disasters by aiming to reduce the emergence of negative coping strategies, mitigating assets depletion, and by restoring key livelihood assets through FFA, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Local purchases of maize and pulses will be pursued and intensified whenever possible.

Food-for-assets initiatives include the rehabilitation of roads and community owned agricultural infrastructures, as well as the development of micro-water catchment areas. Beneficiaries are the most vulnerable rural communities and include households with limited livelihoods, households headed by women, elderly people, and households with chronically-ill members. General food distribution targets those who are unable to participate in FFA. In order to better respond to the borderline GAM prevalence, WFP reduced the threshold for the treatment of MAM. Originally planned in the regions where the GAM prevalence was above 10 percent, the treatment of MAM is now supported in regions with GAM prevalence above 8 percent and in those with aggravating factors such as cyclones and floods in the east, as well as chronic drought and protracted lean seasons in the south.

At the end of 2012, a seasonal programme approach using a combination of food and cash transfers, cash-for-assets (CFA), will be piloted in Bekily, a southern municipality. To increase access to food and diet diversity, FFA beneficiaries will receive CFA for 25 days after each harvest season from July to August and February to March, while FFA activities will continue to be carried out during the lean season when food is traditionally scarce from November to January.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	164,938	151,062	<b>316,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	14,233	12,967	<b>27,200</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		16,500	<b>16,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	31,805	22,655	<b>54,460</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	7,300	5,200	<b>12,500</b>

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

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

# Madagascar

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,226
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	12,500
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	140,766
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	95
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	119
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	286
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	130
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	350
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	363

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Madagascar CP 103400: "Country Programme – Madagascar (2005–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 115,643 mt/US\$306,606/US\$531,244

In Madagascar, 35 percent of the rural population is food-insecure and 48 percent is vulnerable to food insecurity. Most food-insecure households are located in the drought-prone south and south-eastern regions, where this CP targets its activities. It also aims to reach the poor urban areas throughout the country, where there is increasing poverty.

The overall objective of the project is to support Madagascar's "Poverty Reduction Strategy" in line with the *Programme Intérimaire* (Interim Programme) 2012–2013 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, while supporting WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. The CP has three components: i) support to basic education through school meals; ii) food security, mitigation of the effects of natural disasters and environmental protection through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities; and iii) fight against malnutrition, TB and HIV.

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 61,735 mt

The "National Policy on School Feeding and Nutrition" and the "Education for All", drafted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's technical support, cite school meals as a main contributing factor to an increase in the level of education in Madagascar. In the south of Madagascar the school enrolment rate is well below the national average. Through a school meals programme, WFP provides daily meals to schoolchildren in 11 districts yearly. WFP

# Madagascar

assistance also targets OVCs attending social rehabilitation and re-schooling centres in the southeast and in four major cities throughout the country: Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, Toliara and Toamasina. A cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation, while Supercereal is provided to OVCs only. School rations are fortified with micronutrient powder aimed at improving the children's nutritional status as well as their school performance. WFP works with district school authorities and local parent-teacher associations who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP also implements bi-annual de-worming activities for assisted schoolchildren.

WFP-supported canteens also facilitate the birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVCs. The main outcome of this activity is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	132,082	110,918	243,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	122,334	108,484	230,818
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	9,748	2,434	12,182
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		child	202,818
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		school	1,138
Number of cooks assisted by WFP		cook	12,182
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	90
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	230,818
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	1,138

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 34,444 mt

To address the greater vulnerability of the south, WFP is targeting beneficiaries through FFA and FFT activities. This helps strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to cope with natural disasters and environmental degradation, a major cause of food insecurity. The targeting criterion is based on the characteristics of the most food-insecure households: i) weak human capital; ii) headed by a woman or by an elderly person; iii) a high percentage of dependents; and iv) small land holdings (less than 1ha). Soil preparation, the development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, tree planting and

# Madagascar

environment management are some of the works being implemented. The FFT activities support local communities in the implementation of preventive actions, strengthen their capacities to cope with shocks and increase their resilience. Family-sized food rations are provided in the form of food baskets composed of cereals and pulses in return for five hours of work per day. The expected outcome is to increase the communities' resilience, leading to reduced hazard risk at the community level in targeted communities in the south, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	31,396	28,604	<b>60,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,850	3,150	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,600	5,400	<b>12,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Ha	126
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks		Ha	138
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	57
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		km	219
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		m3	200
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		participant	7,000
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		training session	1,120

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

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 19,464 mt

Under this component, nutrition-gearred activities aim to prevent acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding with Supercereal and oil implemented at the onset of the lean season (October through December) for children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the south. Nutritional programmes are implemented using a community-based approach in collaboration with primary health care services, the *Programme National de la Nutrition Communautaire* (National Nutrition Community Program), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Another objective is to combat TB through nutrition schemes supporting drug adherence, and targeting clients in the south, southeast and major cities throughout the island of Toliara, Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, and Toamasina. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and Supercereal is given to TB outpatients at health centres. Nutritional support to TB clients has proven to be extremely effective, with drop-out rates reaching up to 12 percent before WFP's intervention

# Madagascar

and 7 percent after the intervention. As part of its new TB Strategy, WFP aims to provide nutritional support to TB clients as well as their family members who are considered food-insecure. As there were no HIV clients in 2012, no further activities will be planned for the following year.

Local purchases will be pursued with WFP procuring from the most cost-effective market. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the main expected outcomes include improved nutritional status of target PLW, girls and boys; improved success rate of TB treatment for target cases, as well as increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases. Lastly, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for people living with HIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	60,065	32,935	93,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	26,250	43,750	70,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	11,876	11,124	23,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,000	
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	19,000	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,021	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	26,250	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Malawi

## Country Background

Malawi is a small landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, bordering with Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique. It covers an area of 118,500 sq. km and has an estimated population of 14 million. The country is defined as low-income and ranks 171 out of 187 countries according to the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 40 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day.



Malawi's landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the overuse of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. Over 80 percent of Malawians are smallholder farmers with a national average land holding size of 0.5 hectare per household. As a result of these conditions and the 11 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity. According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2010, the stunting rate is extremely high for children under 5, at 47 percent, while the wasting rate is at 4 percent. Furthermore, an estimated 27,000 people in the country are infected with tuberculosis (TB). Since 1990, Malawi has also hosted a steady influx of refugees, mainly from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Rwanda at the Dzaleka refugee camp.

Malawi needs support to address a host of food-related challenges. These include chronic food insecurity for poor and vulnerable households, including refugees; the recurrence of natural disasters such as drought and floods; the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and widespread micronutrient deficiencies; high rates of school dropouts, repetition and absenteeism for primary schoolchildren from food-insecure households; and low income for smallholder farmers due to poor agricultural market structures and policies. Compared to the previous season, estimates of the 2011–2012 harvest show a decrease of 7 percent in maize, Malawi's main staple food. The decline in production levels was caused by late rains and a prolonged dry spell during the planting and harvest season. Adding on to the failed crops are general price increases for most commodities, which in turn have weakened the ability of households to access sufficient food from the markets. Price increases are largely a result of the 49 percent devaluation of the national currency. These challenges have left 1.6 million people, or 11 percent of the population, at risk of food insecurity for the period of August 2012 to March 2013 according to the July 2012 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) assessment report. The number of food-insecure people increased by eight times compared to the lean season last year. Communities located in the southern and central districts will be especially affected.

Malawi's new Government took office in April 2012, and has since provided a vigorous response to address past economic and political challenges, in part by meeting the IMF's conditions for a support package, including the devaluation of the national currency. While these financial reforms are expected to reinvigorate the economy in the long-term, ordinary Malawians will be affected in the short-term.



# Malawi

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Household food security remains precarious, despite reasonably achieving and maintaining good levels nationally. In 2013, WFP will support the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDGs 1 to 7. This will be supported through an EMOP, two PRROs and a country programme (CP). WFP also supports the Government by providing technical and logistical assistance, and increasing its capacity to design, implement and manage food assistance programmes.

Through the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi" WFP will help the Government contribute towards maintaining food access amongst targeted refugees, and also help to improve and maintain the natural environment, as well as the physical and social infrastructure in the refugee hosting communities, where possible. Under the PRRO "Assistance to Food Insecure People Suffering from Effects of Natural Disasters" WFP will support those affected by prolonged dry spells and an economic crisis throughout the lean season. WFP extended the latter PRRO in order to launch an immediate response to rising food insecurity in the country. Future emergency situations related to weather events or other shocks that result in acute transient food insecurity in the country, which is expected during the 2013–2014 lean season, will be covered by an EMOP.

Under the CP, WFP will also support pre- and primary schoolchildren with on-site meals; provide nutrition interventions for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and TB clients; help prevent chronic malnutrition among children under 2 through the "1000 Days"; and build the resilience of chronically food-insecure households through food-for-assets (FFA) activities. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot initiative will support low-income smallholder farmers by building management and marketing capacities of farmers' organizations and improve their access to markets to increase their incomes.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							9,798,359	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							22,429,372	
Development Operation							23,326,855	
<b>Total</b>							<b>55,554,587</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
EMOP	13,090	2,592	476	0	0	16,158	1,932,035	0
PRRO	45,472	4,081	146	2,160	117	51,976	830,700	0
DEV	6,794	351	625	20,445	0	28,215	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,356</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>22,605</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>96,349</b>	<b>2,762,734</b>	<b>0</b>

# Malawi

## (a) Emergency Operations

### Malawi EMOP 200461: "Emergency Assistance to Food Insecure Population"

Duration: 1 October 2013 – 31 March 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 32,316 mt/US\$1,932,035

Over the past two decades, most districts in the southern and central parts of Malawi have been chronically affected by erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells resulting in decreased crop production and food shortages. Major food emergencies were experienced in 2002–2003 (3.2 million people affected), 2005–2006 (5 million people affected) and 2012–2013 (over 1.6 million people affected) growing seasons. Even in the absence of major emergencies, there have been smaller such cases every year. This EMOP will provide food assistance should erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells prevail through 2013–2014. Based on the historical analysis of food security assessments undertaken by the Government and its partners, the number of people in need of assistance will likely peak during the January to March lean season.

The EMOP will enable the anticipated number of food-insecure people to meet their food needs throughout the lean season, which will begin in some areas as early as October 2013. Beneficiaries will be provided with food assistance through in-kind food provision of maize, pulses and vegetable oil, or cash and voucher transfers, as appropriate. The project will be designed to enable WFP and its partners to support the Government to implement a rapid and effective relief response to acute food insecurity needs and to increase national capacity for emergency preparedness and response. WFP will work with other United Nations agencies, NGOs, donors and other stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response.

The EMOP's specific objective is to save lives and protect livelihoods in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by natural shocks such as floods and drought. This operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	312,001	287,999	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	249,600	230,400	<b>480,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	62,400	57,600	<b>120,000</b>

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

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

# Malawi

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	180,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,932,035
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Security)</b>		
Number of security incidents	no.	0

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Malawi PRRO 105860: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 279,639 mt/US\$830,700 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 242,831 mt)

The original objectives of this PRRO were resilience-oriented in nature (including nutrition support, asset production and creation and specific disaster risk-reduction activities). These are now being implemented under the CP. Given the rapid deterioration of the economic situation since March 2012, the PRRO's current objective is to save lives in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by small-scale natural disasters. The July MVAC assessment report indicated that 1.6 million people in rural areas (11 percent of the total population) will be food insecure and require food assistance at the peak of the lean season between August 2012 and March 2013. The number of people in need of assistance will peak between December and March (the typical lean season in Malawi).

Following a formal request for assistance from the Government, WFP quickly extended the relief component in order to respond rapidly and effectively to a large rise in food insecurity in the country. Through the response, WFP plans to provide food assistance to a gradually increasing number of beneficiaries in all 15 affected districts in the southern and central regions of the country. Scaling up started in August 2012 in three districts where the population was already in need of assistance and will expand to all 15 districts by the peak of the lean season. As per MVAC recommendations, and as agreed with the Government, WFP will provide assistance through both in-kind food or cash and vouchers, as deemed most appropriate depending on the location and time period. The food basket will be composed of cereals, pulses and Supercereal. The value of the cash and voucher transfer will be based on the retail prices of the WFP food basket.

WFP works in collaboration with the Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Division to provide an appropriate and timely response and to build Government capacity to manage such responses. The PRRO is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

# Malawi

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	856,265	790,398	<b>1,646,663</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	856,265	790,398	<b>1,646,663</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	240,000	
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	830,700	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3	
<b>Gender</b>			
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1	

## Malawi PRRO 200460: "Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 9723 mt

This PRRO will provide food assistance to refugees through monthly general food distributions in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs. A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in 2009 recommended food assistance to refugees until the end of 2012. This is implemented under the PRRO "Assistance to Refugees in Malawi", ending in December 2012. A new JAM planned for the fourth quarter of 2012 will review, amongst other considerations, the assistance programme including suitability and relevance of the package, for both food and non-food components, and will establish needs and estimate future food requirements, taking into consideration prospects for durable solutions (repatriation, resettlement and local integration). It will also review the food distribution mechanism, including storage, delivery, recipients and will explore options for a more cost effective system, which might include assistance through a combination of in-kind food assistance and food assistance through cash and voucher transfers.

WFP currently provides a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and Supercereal. This plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition, facilitating the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

The expected outcomes of this programme includes adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees, and restored, maintained and, wherever possible, improved natural environment and physical and social infrastructure of host communities. The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

# Malawi

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,393	8,607	<b>16,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	7,392	8,608	<b>16,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	5	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	5	
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 GFD: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	10	
<b>Special Operations (Security)</b>			
Number of security incidents	no.	0	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 122,948 mt

Despite reasonably good food security at the national level in Malawi, certain pockets within the population are unable to meet their annual food requirements. Household food security is undermined by limited access to arable land, chronic poverty, recurrent weather shocks and low levels of education. The CP contributes to the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, outcomes 1, 2, and 3 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2016, and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

In 2013, the school meals component will target pre- and primary schoolchildren in selected schools in chronically food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment rates, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. Nutrition interventions will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and management of acute malnutrition. Disaster risk reduction will contribute to increased and sustained food security as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness as well as prevention and mitigation measures. Disaster risk reduction for food security will target the eight most disaster-prone districts determined by using a combination of food security indicators and the frequency and scale of past shocks.

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

# Malawi

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

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 76,132 mt

Malawi has nearly achieved universal access to primary education, however, attendance and completion rates are low and repetition rates are high. The “National School Meals Programme” will contribute to increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools. The project is aligned with the “National Education Sector Plan” and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The project aims to increase the proportion of boys and girls accessing and completing basic education in WFP-assisted schools and early childhood development centres.

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

A centralized school meals programme model will apply to 93 percent of the targeted schools. The remaining 7 percent will use a decentralized “Home Grown School Meals” (HGSM) model. The HGSM will aim at providing schoolchildren with foods produced and managed by the local communities and will aim to gradually scale-up nationwide. The model will also help promote local agricultural production and development by providing an ongoing market for local community smallholder farmers. Through its Purchase for Progress activity, WFP and assisted schools will purchase directly from farmers in the communities where the HGSM programme is implemented.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, local communities, school officials and other partners and is part of a progressive hand-over to the Government. WFP will partner with the Government, United Nations agencies and others to provide complementary services such as literacy-related interventions, nutritional education, school gardens, de-worming, learning materials, water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of school infrastructure.

# Malawi

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	371,891	370,751	<b>742,642</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	371,321	371,321	<b>742,642</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	81,115	27,038	<b>108,153</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	81,115	27,038	<b>108,153</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	50	
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	cook	72	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	14,248	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	169	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	728,394	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	681	
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	108	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1	
<b>Gender</b>			
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1	

## Malawi CP 200287, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 25,734 mt

The Government's target is to reduce chronic malnutrition from 47 percent to 30 percent in five years. Interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the management of acute malnutrition. Targeted beneficiaries will be assisted, with the intended outcome of improving the nutritional status of beneficiaries as well as contribute to the prevention and reduction of chronic and acute malnutrition in the country. This activity is in line with the "National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan" and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

In line with the "Scaling Up Nutrition" and "1000 Days Initiative", the project will contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition through the provision of complementary feeding to children 6–23 months of age, and micronutrient supplements to PLW. The project will be implemented in one district in the central region with high prevalence of stunting, offering a replicable model for nationwide scale-up. Children will receive a ration of Nutributter, a ready-to-use-therapeutic food, while PLW will be supplemented with iron and folate.

# Malawi

This project will also contribute to the Government's comprehensive programme on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through the provision of supplementary feeding for acutely malnourished children under 5, PLW and TB clients. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will continue in all districts in the first year, with a gradual hand-over of responsibility to the Government envisaged in districts with the greatest improvement in acute malnutrition indicators. Pending discussion with Government, support to malnourished TB clients will be provided in four districts that have the highest prevalence of TB infection. Moderately acutely malnourished children, PLW and TB clients will receive a ration of Supercereal pre-mixed with vegetable oil, whereas severely malnourished TB clients will receive ready-to-use therapeutic food.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	97,210	42,266	<b>139,476</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	52,749	85,215	<b>137,964</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	786	726	<b>1,512</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,512	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	681	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	31,249	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	24	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	21,500	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of national food security/nutrition programmes receiving WFP technical assistance	number	1	

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

Duration: 1 October 2012 – 31 December 2016

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

Disaster risk reduction for food security interventions under this activity will build on the successes of the previous PRRO and WFP's longstanding experience working with communities in Malawi to build their resilience against shocks including floods, late rains and drought. In line with the UNDAF and the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy", activities will support the "National Adaptation Programmes of Action" and will aim to contribute to increased and sustained food security, as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation measures. This will be achieved through the implementation, capacity development and hand-over to Government and NGO partners of asset creation activities. These include small-scale irrigation,



# Malawi

reforestation, land management as well as complementary schemes such as village savings and loans, and the introduction of fuel efficient stoves.

WFP's project activities will be designed to respond to the needs of vulnerable individuals in an integrated and flexible manner within the CP, as well as with other complementary partners' activities. Activities will increase geographical coverage and also complement ongoing partners' efforts, while taking full advantage of other United Nations agencies' comparative advantages through joint programming; for instance, with FAO, UNDP and IFAD to enhance synergies and maximize project impacts, based on UNDAF outcomes.

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

Participants and their household members will receive a ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for each day worked, over a period of seven months each year. However, market assessments and other considerations, including programme operational studies, will guide the choice of using in-kind food assistance or cash and voucher transfers, or a combination of the two in the future. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	28,411	27,296	<b>55,707</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,687	3,403	<b>7,090</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)		micro-pond	6
Number of tree seedlings produced		tree seedling	1,000,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization		%	80
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	12
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	67,340

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Mozambique

## Country Background

Mozambique emerged from civil war over 18 years ago as one of the most impoverished and capacity-constrained countries in the world. Despite the impressive economic progress in recent years, the country still faces significant socio-economic challenges. Mozambique has a population of 22.4 million and the average life expectancy is just 48 years. Half a million children 6–23 months of age are undernourished, and 34 percent of the population is chronically food-insecure. Seventy percent of Mozambique's population live in rural areas, and urban food insecurity is becoming an increasing problem. Fifty-four percent of the population live below the poverty line. The stunting prevalence in the country is 44 percent. Further aggravating this is a high rate of HIV incidence at 11.5 percent and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards.



While the southern and central regions are drought-prone, floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population live in coastal areas highly vulnerable to rapid on-set disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Climatic shocks result in loss of life and livelihoods, damaged infrastructure and restricted economic growth. At present, food security appears to be generally stable in most of the country, including areas affected by last year's drought. Markets are adequately supplied and prices, despite being above average in some places, are generally below those of last year, enabling access to food for poor households.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

In Mozambique, WFP aims to assist the Government achieve its goal of rapid economic growth, while guaranteeing social inclusiveness and poverty reduction for sustainable food security. WFP's "Country Strategy Document (CSD)" for 2012–2015 is aligned with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011–2014 and is integrated into the outcomes of the United Development Assistance Framework 2012–2015, as well as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme. The CSD prioritizes three areas: Human and Social Development, Market Access, and Disaster Risk Management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes towards sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity through prevention, protection and promotion. Mozambique is a United Nations "Delivering as One" country.

WFP Mozambique's portfolio includes a PRRO and a country programme (CP). The PRRO is embedded in the "Delivering as One" initiative in Mozambique and in the UNDAF 2012–2015, and provides food assistance to populations that become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. The CP is the framework for the implementation of WFP Mozambique's country strategy and supports human and social development through improved basic nutrition, scaling-up of social action, and home-grown school meals. It also strengthens livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and

# Mozambique

improving food security information for disaster risk reduction. WFP's activities in Mozambique are geared towards contributing to MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								10,919,638	
Development Operation								26,812,508	
<b>Total</b>								<b>37,732,145</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	11,707	1,728	47	9	14	13,505	0	0	
DEV	12,631	1,985	301	4,763	105	19,785	3,257,647	828,312	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,338</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>33,291</b>	<b>3,257,647</b>	<b>828,312</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 35,921 mt

The Global Adaptation Index ranks Mozambique the seventh most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change and other global challenges, and is among the least equipped to improve resilience, despite progress made by the National Institute for Disaster Management, in responding to recurrent emergencies. The Government is still unable to handle the transitory beneficiary caseload caused by natural disasters alone and needs WFP support for a further three years. Historical analysis of the vulnerability assessments undertaken by the Government and partners demonstrates that the number of people in need of assistance every year following droughts and floods - although decreasing as a result of improved prevention and mitigation measures - remains unpredictable and still exceeds current national capacity.

In 2013, WFP will provide food assistance to targeted individuals that will have become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. Emergency and early recovery activities target disaster-affected households, as well as refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Mozambique as a result of conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa, and which exceed the Government and UNHCR's capacity to respond. In the immediate aftermath of a sudden-onset emergency such as floods, food assistance will provide life-saving support. In slow-onset emergencies including droughts, food assistance will be used as an income transfer mechanism to help prevent the forced sale of assets and allow limited household income to be invested in durable economic and social activities, thus helping recovery from transient food insecurity. Assistance will come under the form of general food distribution.

# Mozambique

As soon as the situation allows and depending on requirements, assistance will be continued through food for assets. For newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers, who are invariably completely destitute upon arrival in Mozambique, food assistance is often the only source of nutrition and a full ration is necessary. The food basket will consist of maize, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt. Assistance to nutritionally-at-risk new asylum-seekers will be topped with Supercereal.

Capacity-development interventions will take place within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and will focus on the National Institute for Disaster Management for a future hand-over. The Humanitarian Country Team supports the institute by focusing on contingency planning, operational planning and emergency simulations aiming to enhance their response capacity in the near future. With its contribution, WFP expects that by the end of the PRRO the need for external emergency support will have been decreased, except in the event of large scale disasters. The programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, and expected outcomes of this project are improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	118,821	109,680	228,501
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	4,160	3,840	8,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	118,820	109,680	228,500
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	22,932	21,168	44,100
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	180	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	23	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100	
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	100	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 73,066mt/US\$8,584,887/  
US\$2,411,900

# Mozambique

Despite impressive growth rates in the Mozambican economy registered in the last ten years, more than one third of the population is food insecure, and almost half of all children are chronically malnourished. Natural disasters and low agricultural productivity have contributed to the persistence of poverty. To address food insecurity, the CP focuses on improving basic nutrition, scaling-up social protection and transitioning towards a home-grown school meals programme.

Activities converge to create an integrated safety-net system, strengthening existing government programmes and laying the foundation for national solutions to food insecurity. They align with provincial and district-level development plans to ensure sustainability and government ownership, and will also strengthen livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and by improving food-security information for disaster risk reduction. The programme will address geographical areas identified as the most vulnerable, disaster prone and food insecure. It complements the national poverty reduction strategy and aligns with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, in support of human and social development, improved basic nutrition, and scaled-up social action and home-grown school meals. The CP directly contributes to UNDAF economic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (increased agricultural production and risk reduction for improved food security) and UNDAF social outcomes 4 and 5.

## **Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 1: "Home-Grown School Meals"**

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

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

In Mozambique, improving education standards remains a challenge. School attendance, especially at the primary level, has improved over the years; however, completion rates remain low. Less than half the children complete primary education and the lowest completion rates are registered in food-insecure, disaster-prone districts. Gender disparity remains a problem as female drop-out rates are much higher. At the request of the Government, WFP will support the Ministry of Education through a four-year transition period towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school meals programme. This is embedded in the social protection framework as a key safety net for children in vulnerable households in the most food-insecure areas. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

During this transition, assistance will cover a selected number of districts in which all schools will be targeted in order to achieve a higher impact. In 2013, schoolchildren will receive one school meal a day throughout the duration of the school term. WFP will also assist cooks by including them in the meals when preparing food for the students. WFP will provide technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational structures as well as delivery support. The daily food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, oil and salt which have been purchased in surplus producing parts of the country. Furthermore, a tripartite agreement with Brazil and the Ministry of Education, combined with technical support from the World Bank, will provide the framework for testing the effectiveness of alternative school meals delivery models that include cash transfers to enable local purchasing from small farmers. Decentralized procurement models will be developed in selected pilot schools under this agreement. Expected outcomes include increased access to education and human capital

# Mozambique

development in assisted schools, as well as integration of hunger solutions into the broader national policy frameworks.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	77,884	86,387	<b>164,271</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	74,484	82,987	<b>157,471</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	1,500	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	194	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	82,987	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	74,484	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	350	
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	5,300	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	40	
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	40	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	20	

## **Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 2:"Social Protection"**

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 29,873 mt/US\$8,044,887

This activity underpins the implementation of the "National Strategy for Basic Social Security", which recognises the central role of food security in social protection and adopts a multi-sectoral approach integrating education, health and productive social actions. WFP focuses on two of its four elements: direct social action and productive social action, both under the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. In 2013, individuals will benefit from these activities, which support WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

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

Supervision and technical assistance at the field level will be carried out by government administration services. Where there are gaps in the Government's capacity to perform this role, WFP's partner NGOs will mobilize complementary resources and technical staff to carry

# Mozambique

out these services. Vulnerable people who are not able to engage in productive work will receive assistance through direct food distribution or vouchers. This includes orphans and vulnerable children, for whom food assistance will complement other essential services delivered by civil society associations, and food-insecure people living with HIV identified through health centre referral mechanisms. The daily food basket includes cereals and pulses. Expected outcomes are adequate food consumption reached over the assistance period for targeted households, progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions and hunger solutions which will be integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	79,881	74,519	<b>154,400</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	36,192	33,408	<b>69,600</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	5,928	5,472	<b>11,400</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	26,936	24,864	<b>51,800</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	27,800
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	23
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	24,000
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	45,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	20
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	50
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	50

## Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 20,183 mt

WFP will support the Ministry of Health to develop sustainable systems for the integration of nutritional services within the national system. In 2013 complementary feeding will target children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The activity is part of the initial roll-out of the "Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition" and supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. Pregnant and lactating women will receive micronutrient capsules, while children will receive micronutrient powders or alternatively Supercereal. Feedback on the effectiveness of alternative specialized

# Mozambique

nutritional products will be provided and its delivery models will be studied for future scale-up. In addition, WFP aims at purchasing 6,000 mt of food commodities locally through farmers associations provided that the prices and all other conditions are favourable.

Together with the Provincial Health Directorates and in coordination with technical clinical partners, WFP will also support supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished HIV and TB clients, PLW and children, through provision of Supercereal. This sustains the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the recently approved "National Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme" that provides treatment for acutely malnourished children, PLW, and HIV and TB clients in selected strategic health centres and clinics. Coordination will be maintained by the Ministry's Nutrition Department and by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Capacity development in nutrition will be delivered through in-service training and formal sessions for health personnel in health centres and clinics. Expected outcomes of this component include:

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	139,971	45,129	<b>185,100</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	93,000	35,100	<b>128,100</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	21,420	20,580	<b>42,000</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	42,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	33,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	35,100
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactating woman	60,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	19
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	100



# Mozambique

## Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 4: "Risk Reduction"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

Mozambique ranks third among African countries most affected by weather-related hazards. To alleviate the effects of such events, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition in risk analysis and mapping, early warning and food and nutrition security analysis. Both institutions are in a decentralization phase, the success of which is critical to ensure the effective implementation of vulnerability analysis and risk management. Risk-reduction activities will improve local capacity to identify and prioritize threats and mitigation activities to be incorporated into "District Development Plans", used as the base for productive social action interventions. Capacity development will take place through on-the-job training and secondment of national staff. Specialized equipment and software will be provided and a collaborative agreement with academic and research institutions such as the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo and the Institute for Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action in Italy will be agreed upon. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes include enhanced or established early-warning systems, contingency plans and food-security monitoring systems, and integration of hunger solutions into broader national policy frameworks. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	60
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
SO5 FFA: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	100

## Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 5: "Market Access"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In Mozambique, small-scale agriculture is an important source of income for most rural women, and smallholder farmers produce the largest share of national agricultural production. Despite that, income from farming remains very low and exposure to food insecurity is high taking into account recurrent climatic shocks and deteriorating terms of trade due to increases in international food and fuel prices.

This activity will build the capacity of smallholder producers and processors, and will facilitate access to markets by addressing limited marketing infrastructure, poor commodity

# Mozambique

quality and inadequate market information. WFP's innovative local procurement models, of which the Purchase for Progress model is one, will be used to consolidate the marketing environment throughout the value chain, by engaging supply-side partners such as FAO and IFAD as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

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

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>		
Number of factories supported	factory	7
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	14
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	40
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	30
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Namibia

## Country Background

The Republic of Namibia shares land borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east and South Africa to the south and east. Since gaining independence in 1990, the country has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered an upper middle-income country, it ranks 120 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.1 million. With an extremely high HIV prevalence rate at 13 percent, Namibia has been hit hard by the "triple threat" of HIV, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Unemployment in Namibia continues to affect more than 50 percent of the population and is a major contributor of poverty and food insecurity in the country. There has been progress made towards achieving the MDGs, however, previous gains made towards achieving MDG4 have declined, as the under-5 mortality rate has also increased from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/07. The maternal mortality rate has also increased, up from 271 deaths per 100,000 live births during 2000 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.



Food availability at the national level is adequate, but access to food is still a concern for an estimated 14 percent of the population. Twenty-nine percent of children under 5 are stunted. This is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locust infestations and floods. In 2011, the northern and northeastern parts of the country again suffered from flooding, prompting the Government to declare a national emergency and request international assistance. Currently, the northern parts of the country, some of which were flooded the previous year, are experiencing a severe drought. Based on the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee report for 2012/2013, 75,000 people will be in need of food support in the four most vulnerable regions of the country: Kunene, Hardap, Caprivi and Karas.

Namibia also continues to provide Angolan refugees and asylum seekers with shelter, basic education and health care, which it has been doing since their arrival after the onset of the Angolan civil war in the 1970s. After the cessation of active conflict in Angola, joint UNHCR/IOM repatriation efforts facilitated the repatriation of the majority of Angolan refugees back to their homes. However, 6,500 people currently remain in the Osire refugee settlement, which mainly hosts Angolans who have chosen not to repatriate, as well as a small number of new arrivals of asylum seekers from the Great Lakes Region. A tripartite agreement was reached between UNHCR and the Governments of Namibia and Angola in March 2012 to affect the cessation clause for Angolan refugees on 30 June 2012. Based on reports from UNHCR 2,800 refugees were repatriated by 30 June 2012.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

*Note: While WFP Namibia does not have any projects under the traditional WFP project categories, WFP is providing assistance in Namibia as described below.*

# Namibia

In 2012, WFP's assistance to Namibia has come under the form of a PRRO and from technical assistance to Government. While the PRRO will cease in 2012, technical assistance is expected to increase in 2013.

Through PRRO “Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia”, WFP provided assistance to refugees as an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Namibia and it contributed to the support of MDGs 1 and 4. Through food assistance, refugees maintained an acceptable level on their health and nutritional status. Following the cessation clause for Angolan refugees in June 2012, WFP provided a 3 month repatriation package to refugees that chose to repatriate, and also continued support for the remaining refugees. Assistance will continue until the end of December 2012 and in January 2013, UNHCR will be expected to assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of the remaining beneficiaries. WFP and the Government of Namibia are working on potential expansions of WFP activities in Namibia beyond support to refugees and asylum seekers. These will focus on technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response and support for vulnerable groups through evaluation and expansion of the national school meals programme.

In 2012, WFP and the Ministry of Education in Namibia signed a two year Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the management of the national school meals programme. This programme will be fully funded by the Government and a trust fund was established under the management of WFP. Assistance will cover a period of two years during which WFP will provide technical support in the following areas: school feeding programme review and transition and cost analysis; policy formulation; monitoring and evaluation; training and knowledge sharing; and advocacy and awareness-raising. The national school meals programme assists 265,000 orphans and vulnerable children and is planning to scale the number up to 300,000 by 2015, reaching over 50 percent of all primary schoolchildren in Namibia. The programme is becoming increasingly important as it assists the most vulnerable children by ensuring the provision of a daily meal and access to education.

Discussions are also underway with the Office of the Prime Minister for WFP to provide technical assistance to strengthen Government capacity to address food insecurity arising from natural disasters. The expected outcomes include strengthened capacity of the Government to effectively manage the supply chain of the food assistance programmes, and to design and implement effective food-based programmes to protect groups that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

# Swaziland

## Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million people living on approximately 17,400 km<sup>2</sup> of land. The country is bordered to the north, south and west by South Africa, and to the east by Mozambique.

Swaziland is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 140 out of 187 in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-three percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1.25 a day. The 2010 GDP per capita was US\$3,033, but income inequality is high in Swaziland as the poorest ten percent of Swazis consume only 1.4 percent of national consumption. The country has also experienced a serious financial crisis which continues to worsen. The crisis has had a broad impact, affecting government services and rising food prices. In 2011, the fiscal situation deteriorated to a point where national cash reserves were insufficient to cover the running costs of some social services. The Government received part of a Rand 7 billion cash injection from the Southern Africa Customs Union for its 2012/2013 annual dividend, which helped to somewhat improve the Government's liquidity. The country's economic growth is projected at 0.7 percent in 2012, the lowest in Africa according to the Economic Outlook publication issued by the African Development Bank.



Swaziland has the world's highest HIV prevalence, affecting 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15–49, and 38 percent of pregnant women attending antenatal care centres. Around 80,000 people living with HIV require anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and 9,300 are estimated to need prevention of mother-to-child transmission treatment. Of these, 59 percent and 88 percent respectively are currently receiving medication. Life expectancy is only 49 years, and it is estimated that there are currently over 200,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), a figure which is expected to rise. According to the 2008 National Nutrition Survey, 40 percent of Swazi children under 5 show signs of stunting, seven percent are underweight and one percent are wasted.

The country is vulnerable to natural disasters, being especially drought-prone in the east, and with the potential for flooding in the north. Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihoods, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc upon crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the 2012 Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment indicate 116,000 people, about a tenth of the population, are vulnerable to food insecurity in the lean season between October 2012 and the next harvest in May 2013. Factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, weakened capacity for governance, abject poverty, high levels of unemployment, high food prices and a very high prevalence of HIV.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

While WFP assistance in Swaziland traditionally focused on the most vulnerable and food insecure people in remote areas of the Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau, where socio-economic

# Swaziland

indicators were far worse than in the rest of the country, the situation changed in 2012. An impending financial crisis, which continues to worsen, has led WFP to respond to food deficiency needs at a national level through its support to vulnerable children in all primary schools in the country, as well as to people living with HIV and TB, and pregnant and lactating women undergoing treatment in all health centres and hospitals countrywide.

To address multifaceted food security challenges, WFP will target beneficiaries through two development projects. In 2012, WFP initiated a development project for Food by Prescription, which provides nutrition support to clients and families of those receiving ART, participating in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) treatment or suffering from tuberculosis (TB). Furthermore, to respond to the growing number of orphans and vulnerable children in the country, WFP plans to provide assistance to orphans and vulnerable children at neighbourhood care points (NCPs) and schools in support of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria approved Impact Mitigation programme for Swaziland.

All activities of WFP Swaziland fall support MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. WFP's activities are also cognizant of the priorities of the Government as outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme and are also in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010–2015.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,727,236	
<b>Total</b>							<b>7,727,236</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	5,354	1,228	285	1,686	0	8,554	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### Swaziland DEV 200353: "Food by Prescription"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 6,367 mt

The Food by Prescription programme provides selected malnourished ART, TB and PMTCT clients with Supercereal to improve their treatment outcomes. The programme also supports

# Swaziland

the families of these individuals with a monthly food ration consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to prevent them from sliding into food insecurity and deeper vulnerability. Moderately acutely malnourished children aged between 6 months and 18 years in supplementary feeding programmes, many of whom are HIV positive, will also be assisted. The project also intends to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide nutrition support and improve awareness of nutrition issues among community health workers, including an increased ability to provide nutrition education and nutrition-related referrals to the health system and other service providers.

The main expected outcomes include improved nutritional recovery rates, improved treatment adherence rates and adequate food consumption reached over the assistance period. The project supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 by contributing towards reducing chronic hunger and undernutrition and WFP Strategic Objective 5 under towards strengthening national capacity to reduce hunger.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	20,688	18,346	39,034
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	1,110	185	1,295
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	20,689	18,346	39,035
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	2,405
Number of PMTCT clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	1,110
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement		client	2,960
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment		beneficiary	17,760
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART		beneficiary	14,430
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for PMTCT		beneficiary	6,660
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition		beneficiary/caregiver	6,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	20,000

## Swaziland DEV 200422: "Assistance to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children at National Care Points and Schools"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 13,217 mt

One of the most visible signs of Swaziland's high prevalence rate of HIV is a growing number of OVC, which are estimated to reach 250,000 by 2015. Through this project, WFP will provide food assistance to OVC at 1,500 NCPs and 204 schools, in support of the Global

# Swaziland

Fund-approved Impact Mitigation programme for Swaziland and as stipulated in the guidelines of the Principal Recipient of Global Funds - the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA).

This project is a direct response to a proposal tendered by NERCHA in December 2011 (and awarded to WFP) for the management of feeding programmes that include the provision of food to OVC attending all NCPs, as well as children attending informal/vocational schools (known as *Sebenta* schools) and selected formal secondary schools.

Targeted beneficiaries will include OVC under 8 who are attending NCPs as part of the Government's national NCP food and nutrition programme, pupils attending secondary school, and young people attending *Sebenta* (informal) schools. They will receive two hot meals daily through institutional on-site feeding: a breakfast of Supercereal and a lunch of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

The expected project outcomes will include improved food consumption over the assistance period reached for targeted households; increased access to education and human capital development; and progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions. This project will contribute towards reducing chronic hunger and undernutrition through the food and nutrition support provided to OVC in NCPs and students in selected secondary schools in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and will strengthen the capacity of the country to reduce hunger in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	54,696	48,504	<b>103,200</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	34,980	31,020	<b>66,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	19,716	17,484	<b>37,200</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of OVC in institutions supported with food assistance	OVC	66,000	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	19,035	
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	21,465	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	10,000	

## (d) Special Operations

None



# The United Republic of Tanzania

## Country Background

The United Republic of Tanzania is a low-income country, ranking 152 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Forty-five percent of the United Republic of Tanzania's GDP is derived from agriculture and 75 percent of its workforce is made up of smallholder farmers. In the last decade, the United Republic of Tanzania's GDP has grown more than 6 percent annually. However, the increase did not translate into improved living standards for most ordinary Tanzanians. An additional burden on the population is rapidly rising inflation, driven mainly by high food and fuel prices. The United Republic of Tanzania's food self-sufficiency over the past eight years has ranged between 88 and 112 percent. The main challenge is the movement of food from surplus to deficit areas.



The United Republic of Tanzania is among the three countries in Africa with the highest levels of malnutrition. Some 42 percent of children under 5 are stunted, eight out of ten children under 1 are anaemic, and about a third of children 6–59 months of age are Vitamin-A deficient. Poor nutrition is also a serious problem among women of reproductive age, with more than half of pregnant women anaemic and one in ten women undernourished.

The HIV epidemic in the United Republic of Tanzania also poses a threat to national development. Prevalence of HIV among the general population 15–49 years of age is 5.7 percent, with 6.6 percent of women being affected compared to 4.6 percent of men. Enrolment in primary schools has steadily increased over the last decade. In 2011, the overall net enrolment rate at primary schools stood at 94 percent. However, school attendance remains a challenge. Girls' enrolment generally exceeds that of boys though this is not always the case in pastoral areas.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the United Republic of Tanzania

WFP's strategy is operationalized in the United Republic of Tanzania through a PRRO and country programme (CP). Both, the PRRO and CP are in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). The PRRO addresses MDGs 1, 4 and 5 while the CP also addresses MDGs 1 to 7.

The PRRO provides refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with general food rations, supplementary feeding programmes and in-patient food assistance in order to improve the food security and nutritional situation in the camps and among food-insecure households of the host population.

Through its CP, WFP provides assistance to populations living in chronically food-insecure areas. Assistance is provided under food for education (FFE), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition support. FFE supports primary school children in drought-prone and pastoralist areas with two meals a day. FFA projects encourage low-income, food-insecure households to participate in activities that help build their resilience against shocks and improve access to

# The United Republic of Tanzania

food. WFP's nutrition programmes treat moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and aim to reduce stunting. In addition, WFP supports strengthening of the Government's capacity to undertake vulnerability assessments to identify causes of food insecurity and monitor the food security situation in the country. Through its Purchase-for-Progress initiative, WFP uses its purchasing capacity to connect smallholder farmers to markets and supports them to become competitive players by training them in post-harvest food management, contract management, quality control and collective marketing.

Furthermore, given its strategic location in the Dar es Salaam corridor, WFP in the United Republic of Tanzania serves as a hub for the East Africa region in providing logistical support to food assistance activities in neighbouring countries including Burundi, DRC, Rwanda and Somalia.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,867,054	
Development Operation							58,418,067	
<b>Total</b>							<b>78,285,120</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,392	3,642	646	2,379	153	19,211	0	0
DEV	34,778	7,344	2,136	14,931	0	59,189	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,170</b>	<b>10,986</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>17,310</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>78,401</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### The United Republic of Tanzania PRRO 200325: "Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2014

Total food requirement: 53,086 mt

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

- general food distribution consisting of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt;
- selective feeding programmes, including supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as in-patient feeding. The food basket consists of Supercereal and oil;

# The United Republic of Tanzania

- blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of undernutrition in all children 6–24 months of age and PLW, regardless of their nutritional status. The commodity used will be Supercereal; and
- food-for-training (FFT) activities for host communities.

In August 2012, given stable and durable change in Burundi, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania announced the cessation of refugee status of Burundian refugees living in Mtabila. Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania have been given a grace period until the end of this year, when Mtabila will be closed indefinitely. The cessation clause applies to all Burundian refugees except those who were found to be in need of continued international protection according to a status determination exercise conducted earlier in the year.

WFP is introducing a gradual phase-out of current vulnerable group feeding among host communities (orphanages, home-based care and complementary basic education schools). WFP will continue working with partners to identify alternative financial support and will provide reduced rations to beneficiaries to enable transition from WFP assistance with minimum hardship.

As part of its support to vulnerable groups in host communities, under FFT WFP also currently provides food to community programmes and colleges that offer training in income-generating activities and skills such as handcrafts, tailoring, and masonry.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	44,664	42,383	<b>87,047</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	40,800	39,200	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	40,800	39,200	<b>80,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	3,600	2,542	<b>6,142</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,275	1,225	<b>2,500</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	1,122	1,078	<b>2,200</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	127	123	<b>250</b>

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

# The United Republic of Tanzania

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,099
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&GA)	training session	250
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,500
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,600
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	316

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200: “Country Programme – The United Republic of Tanzania (2011-2015)”**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 239,995 mt

The CP is based on the “Country Strategy” (2011–2015) which is aligned with the United Republic of Tanzania's “National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty” (NSGRP II, 2010–2015). The CP is focusing on food security and nutrition support and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing support to achieve the following outcomes:

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

Under the "Delivering as One" initiative, WFP collaborates with other United Nations agencies under the UNDAP in the areas of economic growth, education, emergency, environment, health and nutrition and social protection.

### **The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 1: "Food for Education"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 109,233 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, FFE aims to increase enrolment, improve attendance (particularly in pastoral areas), reduce drop-outs and gender disparity, and improve school children's concentration and learning capacities at targeted day and boarding schools. FFE

# The United Republic of Tanzania

covers 1,167 schools in 16 chronically food-insecure districts and provides two meals a day to over half a million school children. Meals are composed of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in developing a national school meals strategy and guidelines aimed at creating a sustainable national school meals programme. As a part of this process, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training trains local government authorities outside of WFP-supported areas in order to develop their capacity in managing community-led school feeding programmes. Training includes commodity management and the facilitation of community participation and contribution. At district level, assistance is given to strengthen the capacity of Ward Education Coordinators in monitoring and in organising a monthly forum to discuss the issues surrounding school feeding in certain WFP-supported districts.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	365,670	351,330	<b>717,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	365,670	351,330	<b>717,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	717,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,167	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	

## The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 2: "Food for Assets"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 90,000 mt

Food-for-assets activities fall under WFP Strategic Objective 2 and are designed to ensure adequate food consumption of targeted households as well as reduce hazard risks at community level. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP also works with local government staff to incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes in district plans and budgets, and strengthens the capacity of the Government in designing its social protection programme.

Food-for-assets activities are implemented for populations that are unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks that cause poor or borderline food consumption in six of the most drought-prone regions in the country. These regions include Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Arusha, Tabora and Manyara.

# The United Republic of Tanzania

WFP will assist more than 50 communities through resilience-based activities. The majority of FFA interventions focus on water conservation and management through the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and dams. Other FFA interventions include supporting communities to build fish ponds, vineyards, fruit plantations as well as market access roads. The aim of these projects is to support the economic development of targeted communities. The most vulnerable and food-insecure households are given priority to participate in FFA activities and are direct beneficiaries of assets created or rehabilitated. WFP provides a family take-home ration consisting of maize, oil and pulses in exchange for building assets.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	127,500	122,500	<b>250,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	25,500	24,500	<b>50,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	212	
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	114	
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	57	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (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	50	
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	28,000	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	25	

## The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 3: "Supplementary Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

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

The supplementary feeding programme is implemented in chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida in central Tanzania, one of the most drought-prone areas of the country. The supplementary feeding programme provides Supercereal and vegetable oil and is complemented by nutrition counselling. Assistance to children under 5 and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition is delivered in health centres in Bahi, Chamwino and Singida rural districts.

# The United Republic of Tanzania

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	42,120	5,880	<b>48,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	36,000	12,000	<b>48,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	36,000	

## The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 4: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 33,381 mt

Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition in the United Republic of Tanzania, WFP is committed to supporting the Government to attain nutrition-related goals as stated in the United Republic of Tanzania's "National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty" (NSGRP II, 2010–2015). WFP's MCHN programme is focusing on interventions that target "the window of opportunity", which constitutes the time from conception to the age of two years, to break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. MCHN activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4 by tackling the causes of maternal and child undernutrition, namely food insecurity, poor health and inappropriate care and practices.

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	69,261	34,839	<b>104,100</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	33,000	71,100	<b>104,100</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,097	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	33,000	

# The United Republic of Tanzania

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# Zambia

## Country Background

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, the United Republic of Tanzania to the northeast, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. Zambia was reclassified by the World Bank as a lower middle income country in 2011 and is ranked 164 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The population is 13 million with 61 percent and 39 percent residing in urban and rural areas respectively. Sixty-four percent of Zambia's population is poor, and remains relatively vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



While national maize production has recently declined by 6 percent, the overall food security situation remains stable, largely due to surplus production during the 2009/10 and 2010/11 agricultural seasons. However, an over-dependency on maize as the main staple food still remains a problem. Zambia's food security challenges are also exacerbated by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and absence of market incentives to encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming. All these combined, make access to food challenging, particularly for the vulnerable. Recent Vulnerability Assessment Committee projections state that 63,000 Zambians will be food-insecure from July 2012 to April 2013. Compounded by continuously rising food prices and high unemployment, the plight of the vulnerable in Zambia requires attention.

Zambia has one of the lowest life expectancies in the world at 38 years. Less than one in three Zambians born today will survive past their 40th birthday, and many of these deaths will be children and mothers. The majority of Zambian children's long term development is compromised by Vitamin A and iron deficiency at 53 and 46 percent respectively, and chronic malnutrition (stunting) stands at 46 percent. High rates of child malnutrition have resulted in nearly half of Zambia's future population being negatively impacted in terms of their capacity to learn, physical development and susceptibility to chronic diseases. With challenges such as widespread poverty, food insecurity and an HIV prevalence of 14 percent, Zambia faces a daunting task. The new Government has stated that poverty, hunger and education rank among its priorities.

Zambia has also maintained an open-door policy to asylum seekers, consistently granting asylum to bona fide populations seeking refuge since the 1970s. Most of the refugees have benefited from opportunities for voluntary repatriation and Zambia currently hosts 21,000 refugees from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi, which are hosted in two refugee settlements, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

The Government has adopted the "Sixth National Development Plan" (SNDP) to combat malnutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and provide essential social protection. WFP

# Zambia

supports this through its food assistance programme and by procuring most of the food locally. In support of MDGs 1 to 8, WFP assists people to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of children and of those living with HIV/AIDS. WFP also assists the most vulnerable refugees, responds to droughts and floods and assists those affected by the general economic crisis.

WFP programme activities in Zambia in 2013 will operate within the framework a country programme (CP), which will continue into 2013. The CP provides social protection to vulnerable households through food-based safety nets which include a school meals programme, market-based sustainable hunger solutions, and improved risk management and disaster response.

The current PRRO, which is planned to end in 2012, currently provides food assistance to 6,000 Angolan refugees. However, given the Cessation Clause of Angolan refugee status which took effect on 30 June 2012, discussions are on-going with UNHCR for a possible partnership on local integration, which may extend this PRRO into 2013.

Zambia is also a Purchase for Progress pilot country, which continues to support smallholder farmers to improve production and increase their income through its local purchases in the home grown school feeding districts and by providing linkages to commercial market outlets. Lastly, Zambia is a “Delivering as One” self-starter country, as such all United Nations agencies are obliged to align their strategic frameworks with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and respective government sector strategies.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							15,970,037	
<b>Total</b>							<b>15,970,037</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	18,591	2,923	612	180	0	22,306	965,742	105,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,591</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,306</b>	<b>965,742</b>	<b>105,013</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

# Zambia

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 44,882mt/US\$2,880,000

This CP provides social protection to vulnerable households and support to the national social protection strategy and the Government's "Home Grown School Feeding" (HGSF). It supports UNDAF 2011–2015 outcomes and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The main objectives include improved human capital of the most vulnerable groups through food-based safety nets; expanded market opportunities for small-scale farmers, and reduced vulnerability to climate change, disasters and environmental degradation. WFP targets highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women and children under 2, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) clients, primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, and small-scale farmers. To reduce vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, WFP will also strengthen government early warning systems to protect livelihoods while promoting reforestation. Overall, this programme serves as a platform to strengthen the capacities of the Government to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 35,010 mt

Despite the Government's policy of providing free education, 32 percent of Zambians over 15 are unable to read or write. Retention in grades 7–9 is less than 70 percent, with significant differences between boys and girls. In addition, the Ministry of Education statistics show that 1 million children go to school hungry. This programme aims to build human capital through provision of school meals to primary schoolchildren in the framework of the Government's HGSF. The HGSF differs from a normal school meals programme by emphasizing local food purchases especially from smallholder farmers, through WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities. WFP provides a daily meal composed of cereal meal and pulses to children at schools in 21 districts. Targeting of the HGSF is based on government education indicators combined with food insecurity and poverty data. Expected outcomes include improved human capital for the most vulnerable groups through food based safety nets and development of a school feeding policy and management unit that will guide school feeding in the country, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

WFP is also implementing a "Milk for Schools" project that commenced in June 2011. The project is a private public partnership pilot meant to develop a model that will improve the economy and rural livelihoods of small-scale dairy farmers through milk provisions in schools. The expected outcome is to develop and test a feasible, affordable and cost-effective national model for provision of milk to children attending school in Zambia. Selected children receive a 250 ml sachet of ultra-high temperature milk three times each week.

# Zambia

WFP also partners with other United Nations agencies, NGOs and the private sector to expand complementary learning and environmental activities comprising fuel-efficient stoves, school gardens, tree planting, rainwater harvesting and HIV and AIDS education in schools. Partnerships with the WHO and UNICEF will provide support for de-worming of all school feeding beneficiaries. Communities contribute to the school meals by securing land for tree planting.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	403,289	396,711	800,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	403,289	396,711	800,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		stove	500
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)		kcal/child/day	700
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation		PTA member	40
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	60
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	800,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	12
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	18
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	400,000

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

Duration: 1st May 2011 – 31 December 2015

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

The SNDP emphasizes the Government's aim to reduce all forms of malnutrition and establish safe levels of nutrient intake in Zambia. A food and nutrition policy was launched in 2008 to promote behavioural change through food and nutrition awareness.

This component supports expansion of the national social protection strategy, and will include transfers of in-kind food in rural areas and of vouchers in areas near towns. The activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. Targeting will select the most vulnerable food-insecure households with at least one member receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or TB treatment, or attending mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) centres for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Household food transfers will be conditional on ART and MCHN recipients' regular attendance at health clinics and services and will consist of 25 kg of cereal meal, 5 kg of pulses and 2 litres of vegetable oil a month for eight months. The period of assistance and the exit criteria are fixed by government social protection programmes to avoid dependency and encourage sustainable productive safety nets.

# Zambia

Moderately malnourished children will receive a micronutrient-fortified blended food ration in addition to the household food basket. With support from cooperating partners, the Government is increasing the capacity for service delivery by providing drugs, health workers and other resources as part of the SNDP.

Further, WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the National Food and Nutrition Commission to strengthen its institutional capacity to better coordinate the implementation of nutrition programmes under the “Scaling-Up Nutrition” initiative.

Where markets are functional, food transfers will be conducted through electronic vouchers using a mobile delivery and tracking (MDT) system. The value of the food voucher per household will be based on the retail value of the basic food basket. Cost-effective tools such as MDT promote efficiency and reduce WFP's direct engagement in distribution. Vouchers will be used mainly in towns and surrounding areas, which have well-developed markets and networks of suppliers and retailers that trade items in the WFP food basket.

Vulnerable families receiving in-kind food or voucher assistance will be linked to activities to generate sustainable incomes through partners such as the ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs. WFP is also exploring options for local production and processing of micronutrient fortified and blended foods for the local market through partnerships with other United Nations agencies and the private sector. These foods will be included in the WFP food basket.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	45,349	40,505	<b>85,854</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,700	6,309	<b>9,009</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	16,162	15,638	<b>31,800</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	18,511	17,285	<b>35,796</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,966
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	585,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	9,477
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	22,323
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	504
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	70

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

# Zambia

Smallholder agriculture production levels in Zambia are low due to high costs of agricultural inputs, poor farming practices, weak agricultural services and limited access to markets. As a result their produce is channelled through various levels of intermediaries, resulting in low returns and subsequent low investment in production inputs, and low yields. In order to address this continuing challenge, the emphasis has to shift from focusing on production to one that incorporates marketing in the entire value chain. The National Agricultural Policy (2004–2015) supports the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector to ensure food security and income generation at the household and national levels and to maximize the sector's contribution to the GDP. The Government has focused primarily on the Farmer Input Support Programme and the purchase of maize by and for the Food Reserve Agency to reduce food insecurity and poverty.

WFP's P4P programme seeks to ensure that current food assistance is part of a long-term solution to the hunger challenge. It is expected that by integrating its purchasing power with the technical contributions of other partners, participating smallholder farmers will realise higher farming incomes as a direct result of sales of commodities on the commercial market. It is also envisioned that high-impact best practices, pro-smallholder local food procurement and agricultural market development will be identified and mainstreamed in WFP policies and programme practices, and more importantly, with public and private-sector actors in the agricultural sector. It is expected that the way smallholder farmers sell their commodities will change, from selling a small quantity to an informal market at a lower price to directly accessing the commercial market and selling aggregated quantities at a higher market price. Purchase for Progress is specifically addressing WFP Strategic Objective 5 through supporting smallholder farmer groups to help improve productivity, embrace group marketing, and market development and the related policy environment. There is no food distribution component on this activity. However, the activity is focused on the development of agriculture markets value chain.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	20
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	285,000
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	50
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	180
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	60,000
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has activities to raise awareness of gender equality	1=Yes/0=No	1

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

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government is devising strategies against climate change through the National Adaptation Programme of

# Zambia

Action. WFP leads the United Nations Disaster Management Team and chairs the UNDAF outcome working group for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change. WFP's inputs will be linked to Zambia's pilot programme for climate resilience, working with the World Bank, UNDP and government agencies. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit in the development and implementation of DRR programmes and activities through direct technical support, trainings and workshops at national, provincial and district level.

Capacity development will focus on hazard profiling, participatory mapping using geographical information systems, integrated early warning monitoring/analysis and development of the national data clearing house mechanism for spatial data. This is done with the expected outcome that by 2015 the Government has improved monitoring and implementation of DRR related activities. These activities will complement the UNDAF activities for 2013 under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment outcome group.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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	20
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	120
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	90
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	10
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Zimbabwe

## Country Background

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in the southern part of the African continent, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia and Namibia to the northwest and Mozambique to the east. It is a low income, food-deficit country and its population of 12 million has a life expectancy of 52 years. The country ranks 173 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.



Food security in Zimbabwe has been devastated by a combination of economic and political instability, natural disasters, and restructuring within the agricultural sector. The country is also severely affected by the HIV pandemic, with a current prevalence rate of 14 percent, which is the 5th highest in the world, costing an average of 1,000 lives each week. The prevalence of stunting is 35 percent, while the number of orphans and vulnerable children continues to increase, with 1.6 million orphans counted at present. Following a decade of economic collapse and political turmoil, a coalition government was formed in February 2009. This brought political and economic changes, and legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. While the currency change marked the end of hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability on the market, the longer-term impact of the currency crisis and the unprecedented disruption to livelihoods and income-earning opportunities brought poor liquidity and high unemployment rates, estimated to be over 60 percent. Successive programmes such as the "Medium-Term Plan 2011–2015" aimed at revitalizing the economy, have not yielded major changes. Politically, the country remains stable; although decisions regarding agreement on a new roadmap toward elections widely expected in 2013 will influence the future course of the country.

The 2012 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) indicated that 1.7 million Zimbabweans will be unable to meet their food requirements for the 2012/13 consumption year, the time between the last harvest in April 2012 and the next one in April 2013. This represents 19 percent of rural households, and is 63 percent higher than the previous year, where 1 million were estimated to be food insecure. A government-led Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment in April 2012 indicated that the overall area planted in the 2011–2012 agricultural season decreased by nearly 19 percent from the previous year and even worse, 33 percent of the planted maize (staple crop) was declared unusable following a mid-season dry spell in most parts of the country. As a result, food insecurity is the worst in the past three years. The 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process indicated that Zimbabwe needs US\$268 million in humanitarian aid for programmes in food (representing the bulk at 56 percent), health, nutrition and sanitation among other sectors.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

The crisis in Zimbabwe has both chronic and transitory dimensions and requires a flexible response that meets urgent needs while helping to preserve the resilience of the population. Through its PRRO "Assistance to Food Insecure and Vulnerable Groups" WFP assistance to



# Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing all MDGs, with a particular focus on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), reducing child mortality (MDG4), improving maternal health (MDG5) and combating malaria and other diseases (MDG6). Following the ZimVAC report, WFP has expanded its current PRRO to reach 1.8 million people. The operation combines relief and resilience building through food assistance and use of market based approaches such as cash transfers and vouchers. The operation targets the most vulnerable of rural society. To do so, WFP and its partners identified a three-tier strategy that prioritized food assistance interventions focusing on health and nutrition, social safety nets and seasonal targeted assistance. WFP is currently finalizing its new Country Strategy and will formulate a new two year PRRO in continuation of the current one, to commence in May 2013. The new PRRO will further reflect WFP's strategic shift from food aid to food assistance. The operation will retain the flexibility to respond to seasonal needs of transitory food insecure people, but will also strengthen resilience building and livelihood promotion activities through cash and food-for-assets activities, as part of a national social safety-net framework. Health and nutrition activities will be enhanced, including further focus on mitigation of stunting. Lastly, disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities for national capacity building and market-based approaches aimed at promoting local markets will increase.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							144,091,622	
<b>Total</b>							<b>144,091,622</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	90,000	21,510	7,170	5,436	0	124,116	29,834,547	321,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>21,510</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,116</b>	<b>29,834,547</b>	<b>321,082</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration 1 January 2011 – 30 April 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 261,389 mt/

US\$276,360,088/US\$321,082

In Zimbabwe, over 60 percent of the population is subsisting below the poverty line. This operation seeks to increase the ability of vulnerable Zimbabweans to meet their food needs by providing food support and cash transfer or vouchers where appropriate. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO focuses on three pillars: health and nutrition, social safety nets, and seasonal targeted assistance. Health and nutrition activities assist in the

# Zimbabwe

recovery of malnourished HIV and TB clients thus contributing to the success of their care and treatment programmes, and that of malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), targeted on a medical referral basis. All will receive a monthly ration of Supercereal.

Social safety nets support protection of livelihoods and strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable food-insecure population that are unable to actively participate in the market, and that would normally require social protection mechanisms for support. Assistance comes under the form of cash and food-for-assets when and where appropriate, or general food distribution. Beneficiaries include IDPs and returnees, as well as food-insecure households hosting chronically-ill people (HIV and TB clients), and malnourished children under 5 and PLWs in urban and peri-urban areas. WFP distributes a combination of cash and food vouchers to highly vulnerable households. In rural areas, in-kind food is provided in the form of a monthly food basket consisting of maize meal cereals, pulses and cooking oil.

Seasonal targeted assistance offers support to households that are most affected by transitory food shortages in areas identified by ZimVAC and through field verifications. It contributes to maintaining stability in household food consumption and in the protection of assets. The most common targeting criteria used by communities to identify food-insecure household include reviewing a household's crop production, ownership or custody of livestock, external support such as remittances and income-earning opportunities etc. While the majority of the beneficiaries receive in-kind food, combined food and cash transfers are also implemented in areas that normally have production surplus and where markets are functional. The monthly food basket includes cereal, pulses and oil.

WFP's Local Purchase Initiative cuts across all activities and aims to support local crop production in Zimbabwe. It assists smallholder farmers by providing an output market even in remote production areas and helps traders to procure it at the right time in areas with a surplus. The produce is then used in nearby deficit areas where social safety net or seasonal targeted assistance programmes are being implemented.

The expected outcomes of this PRRO include improved food consumption for targeted populations, improved adherence to treatment, increased access to assets and increased marketing opportunities.

# Zimbabwe

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	936,000	864,000	<b>1,800,000</b>
Number of IDP beneficiaries	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	780,000	720,000	1,500,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	6,000	10,000	16,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	104,000	96,000	200,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	52,000	48,000	100,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	130,000	120,000	250,000

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	200,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	40
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	25,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	3

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

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

Burundi  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
Republic of South Sudan  
Uganda



# Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

The regional bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN) covers 8 countries: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan and Uganda.

## **Expected Operational Trends in 2013**

A combination of widespread poverty, recurrent drought, and unpredictable security dynamics make the East and Central Africa region particularly prone to food insecurity. In many countries, agricultural production is not sufficient to meet domestic requirements, leading to a reliance on imported commodities and exposing populations to volatility in global food markets. Given the already limited purchasing power of food-insecure populations in the region, projected increases in commodity prices over the next year are likely to affect access to food for the most vulnerable. In addition, conflict continues to result in large-scale population movements, both within and across borders, requiring sustained emergency food assistance for hundreds of thousands of people in crisis across the region.

The regional bureau for East and Central Africa provides oversight and operational support for country offices in this volatile region affected by several on-going complex emergencies. The regional bureau seeks to ensure the effective implementation of food security interventions in line with corporate strategic objectives, policies and regulatory frameworks. Following its establishment in 2011, ODN has leveraged its presence in Nairobi over the past year to strengthen partnerships with regional and sub-regional offices of United Nations agencies, the African Union, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community, NGOs and relevant research institutions. Beginning in 2013, the portfolio of country offices coordinated under ODN will be reduced to a total of eight, as the country offices of the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the United Republic of Tanzania will be transitioned to the regional bureau for Southern Africa, reflecting WFP's structural alignment with the current membership of the Southern African Development Community.

In order to respond to the substantial challenges facing WFP in the region, the regional bureau will focus on five priority areas outlined in WFP's Strategic Plan 2008–2013. The first priority, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, is to ensure effective emergency response, particularly in response to conflict and natural disaster. ODN will work with country offices in the region to promote the timely and appropriate response to emergencies in order to protect the livelihoods and reduce the level of food insecurity and undernutrition of populations in crisis. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the second priority at the regional level is to build resilience to food security crises through safety net programmes, including activities such as school meals, community asset creation and livelihood support. Enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity and support for effective cluster coordination will also continue to be a focus in the region.

The third priority, related to WFP Strategic Objective 3, is to promote longer-term recovery for populations in transition. This is particularly important in the context of ODN, given the need for more durable solutions to food insecurity for large numbers of IDPs, returnees and refugees. Under WFP Strategic Objective 4, the primary focus of the region will be to continue working with regional institutions, inter-agency initiatives and host country

# Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

governments to improve the effectiveness of nutrition interventions through enhanced complementarity and coordination at both the policy and implementation levels. Lastly, in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, ODN will continue to develop innovative strategies to work together with relevant agencies and host governments to improve the effectiveness of food markets in the region by linking farmers to markets, food surplus to food deficit areas, scaling up cash and voucher programmes, and promoting the integration of national and regional food markets.

## **Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges**

Although the situation has improved significantly since the crisis that affected large parts of the region in 2011, levels of food insecurity in the ODN region remain among the highest in the world. The El Nino phenomenon is expected to result in above average rains in many areas of the Greater Horn with a positive impact on agriculturally productive areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Great Lakes sub-region. Extended grazing areas in rangelands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are also likely. Across much of the region, food security is expected to improve during the first few months of 2013 based on projected improvements in late 2012 harvests. As a consequence, prices for certain commodities are expected to decline at the regional level and income-generating opportunities should increase in the agricultural and livestock sectors. Preparation for dry climatic patterns resulting from a possible La Nina phenomenon in late 2013, however, will need to be undertaken at the regional level. For ODN, the focus for 2013, therefore, will be on reducing the exposure to food insecurity through disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness in case a La Nina phenomenon results in widespread drought conditions. WFP will work closely with regional bodies and partner agencies to ensure comprehensive preparedness planning.

In areas affected by man-made crises, particularly parts of South Sudan and Somalia improved agricultural and pastoral productivity in early 2013 will not necessarily translate into improved food security status due to the effects of conflict and displacement on livelihoods. While population movements from Somalia into neighbouring countries have stabilized over the past year, insecurity continues to affect livelihoods within Somalia and to prevent significant levels of resettlement and return. Recent negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan indicate the potential for improved economic performance should oil production resume, but continued conflict in areas along the border between the two countries limits the potential for conditions to allow for a return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin in the near-term. The deteriorating security dynamics in eastern portions of the DRC has generated population movements at the local level and across the border into neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda.

## **New Initiatives**

The 2011 crisis in the Horn of Africa renewed the impetus to break the cycle of drought and food insecurity in the region. Governments, regional organizations, donors, United Nations Agencies and INGOs have committed themselves to an agenda that focuses on improving the resilience of vulnerable populations. At the country level, WFP is deploying its extensive operational capacity and scaling up initiatives that have proven successful in improving

# Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

household and community resilience to shocks. At the regional level, WFP is supporting the IGAD Platform in enhancing coordination, coherence and alignment of the various initiatives in the region.

In 2013, several countries in the region will introduce cash or vouchers as a food assistance modality for the first time, while other operations plan to significantly scale up this modality. Cash and vouchers will be utilized when proven to be cost effective and where local markets possess adequate capacity. The regional bureau will work with country offices in the region to improve market analysis as a matter of priority, while expertise from operations with considerable experience implementing cash and vouchers will be used to support the roll out of the modality in new locations.

ODN procurement will emphasize regional purchase along with effective pipeline and food supply chain management, working with Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) pilots and P4P-like activities to maximize gains for smallholder farmers. The regional bureau has established a regional forward purchasing facility to swiftly translate early warning into early action. WFP will leverage its purchasing power, food supply chain management expertise, and regional scope to strengthen markets along two thematic areas: (1) linking farmers to markets and food surplus with food deficit areas; and (2) promoting the integration of national and regional food markets as well as harnessing trade for food security.

In addition, as part of its on-going efforts to improve the effectiveness of regional supply chains, the ODN region will continue to work across functional areas, from procurement and resource management to logistics and donor relations, to develop viable mechanisms for ensuring the availability of commodities and reducing the risk for pipeline breaks affecting the delivery of life-saving assistance. Particular attention will be paid to the viability of supply chains for nutrition products.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODN	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	2,087,411	112,481	170,513,073
PRRO	12,775,938	1,188,478	1,369,769,717
DEV	3,352,257	151,566	197,406,823
SO	N/A	N/A	169,713,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,215,606</b>	<b>1,452,525</b>	<b>1,907,402,673</b>



# Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in East and Central Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>9,258,500</b>	<b>8,957,106</b>	<b>18,215,606</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	409,492	335,408	744,900
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	378,539	405,112	783,651
Number of Refugees	914,072	949,798	1,863,870
Number of Returnees	148,022	87,378	235,400
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	3,934,626	4,043,508	7,978,134
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	684,771	621,130	1,305,901
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	15,740	10,894	26,634
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	713,801	728,605	1,442,406
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	134,135	69,572	203,707
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,281,051	1,613,622	2,894,673
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	166,100		166,100
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	786,204	2,144,005	2,930,209

# Burundi

## Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security situation has significantly improved. However, the country continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. With a population of over 8 million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, Burundi ranks 185 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.

Per capita food production has declined by 24 percent since the outbreak of a 12-year civil war in 1993. In 2011, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt cereal equivalent and the annual food deficit at 500,000 mt cereal equivalent. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 indicated that 28 percent of the population were severely or moderately food-insecure, with a higher prevalence in the northeast of the country. It also recorded an extremely high level of stunting at 53 percent. The 2010 Burundi Demographic and Health Survey showed that 58 percent of the Burundian population are chronically malnourished. Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia are a major concern where the national rate is as high as 45 percent for children under 5 and 19 percent for women.



In addition, 1.4 percent of the population are HIV-positive according to the same survey. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socio-economic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact stemming from over a decade of ethnic conflict. However, the 2010 elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of opposition parties from the electoral process created uncertainty regarding the country's political stability.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burundi

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi and following the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer-term development objectives, WFP developed a country strategy and a PRRO and country programme (CP) which are based on this strategy.

The PRRO that was initially designed to last 2 years (2011–2012) will be extended through 2013. Assistance will continue to be provided to refugees and returnees, food-insecure people, malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5, and vulnerable people living in social institutions. The operation supports MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. In addition, WFP in Burundi is implementing a four-year CP (2011–2014) which has four components contributing to MDGs 1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, supports the Government in achieving education for all. The second component, health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups, is designed to improve the nutritional status of PLW and children 6–59 months of age

# Burundi

suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It also contributes to improving the treatment for those undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The third component, support for community recovery and development, strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, promotes national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitates the planned hand-over of these programmes to the Government.

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							30,460,495	
Development Operation							16,649,396	
<b>Total</b>							<b>47,109,891</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	13,864	3,193	710	2,439	362	20,568	4,275,217	398,239
DEV	7,286	1,828	676	2,031	328	12,148	534,205	416,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,150</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>32,715</b>	<b>4,809,421</b>	<b>815,201</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 58,110 mt/US\$4,275,217/US\$398,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 38,291mt/US\$44,414,850/ US\$ 52,000)

WFP will extend the PRRO for an additional year to assist beneficiaries covered under the previous operation still requiring assistance as well as to address acute malnutrition. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, relief, nutrition and livelihood asset protection and rehabilitation interventions will continue in 2013.

# Burundi

WFP will continue to provide food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in three camps in Burundi, and to Burundian returnees arriving from the nearby United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The latter will receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package. They will also benefit from activities to help protect community and household assets. Additional needs of expected returnees may have to be addressed as per the outcome of the tripartite agreement between the governments of Burundi and Tanzania, UNHCR, and the donor community.

WFP will also support food-insecure people with relief assistance to in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Food distributions will be planned to cover the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups will also benefit from food for assets (FFA) or food for training (FFT), where appropriate. Relief food assistance will also be provided to people living in social institutions including the elderly, orphans and chronically ill whose nutrition status has been compromised as a result of a crisis.

Malnourished PLW and children under 5 will receive supplementary food rations. In areas with the highest returnee populations, FFA/FFT activities to support the refugees' host communities will be implemented. This will be done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support. Assistance will be provided through cash and vouchers. In addition to food assistance activities, WFP will also continue to support cooperating partners with training for a better service delivery to beneficiaries.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. The main expected outcomes of the project are:

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

# Burundi

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	241,750	228,580	470,330
Number of refugee beneficiaries	11,822	11,178	23,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	11,822	11,178	23,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	51,914	49,086	101,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	13,140	38,190	51,330
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,800	2,200	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	22,247	21,546	43,793
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	25,211	21,822	47,033

\*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 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	983
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	4
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	6
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	145
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	13,140
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	400
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	600
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,050
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	938
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,267
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	25
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,689,025
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	6,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	6,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	4,800

# Burundi

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$534,205 /US\$640,000

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

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

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

The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar. Expected outcomes of the CP include:

- increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys;
- improved treatment success for ART patients;
- increased access to assets in fragile transition situations;
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

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

# Burundi

percent, 34 percent and 35 percent respectively. School meals programmes are therefore implemented in these three provinces.

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	99,000	101,000	200,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	99,000	101,000	200,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	3,800	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	4,200	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	32	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	97,200	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	94,800	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	201	

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 5,189 mt

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

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

# Burundi

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	25,268	16,857	<b>42,125</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	8,910	30,090	<b>39,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,682	1,443	<b>3,125</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	3,125	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	8,910	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	54	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	8,910	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	807	

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

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

This activity strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households benefit from FFA or FFT programmes. Targeting is based on food consumption data from the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and other survey indicators and UNDAF joint programming. The availability of complementary resources and donor commitments are also considered. Priority is given to the northeastern, central and western provinces of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces is based on data from the Food Security Monitoring System and other tools developed by the country office. Criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities are considered.



# Burundi

Food for assets concentrates on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. Food for training aims to enhance community organization and offers skills training in areas such as food storage, processing and conservation. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority is given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Cash and voucher modalities will be developed on the basis of feasibility, market studies and a related pilot. In some rural areas, cash for assets will replace FFA. WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. This activity contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 3. The intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	48,000	52,000	<b>100,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	5,600	2,400	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	5,548	6,010	<b>11,558</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	17,137	17,075	<b>34,212</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,153
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,247
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	267
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	484
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	342
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	66
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	2,500

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

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is a gradually stabilizing country and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP has joined forces with the Government, United Nations agencies and other actors to develop capacity for a gradual handover of WFP activities to government institutions and communities. Areas of

# Burundi

capacity-development support are policy formulation for food security and related issues, and programme implementation. Training focuses on monitoring and analysis of food security and livelihoods, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This is critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. Technical assistance is provided to mainstream school meals programmes into the national education policy, strategies and budgets. WFP supports the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification and also contributes to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV and AIDS responses.

The National Disaster Prevention Committee receives assistance in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system. In line with WFP's handover strategy, the management of food assistance activities including food procurement, warehousing, delivery and distribution to beneficiaries are planned to be transferred to the Government. Logistics capacity and the training needs of national counterparts will be assessed, and a government structure identified as well as training provided to enable this eventual handover of WFP operations.

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	300
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	402
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	640,000
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Djibouti

## Country Background

Djibouti is a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country. With a population of more than 800,000 people and a life expectancy of 58 years, Djibouti is ranked 165 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has some of the worst social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty with 83 percent of them living in rural areas. Global acute malnutrition among children under 5 was measured at 10 percent in 2010, with 8.5 percent in urban areas and 11.4 percent in rural areas. The national rate of stunting, caused by chronic malnutrition, increased significantly from 21.8 percent in 2007 to 30.8 percent in 2010. The prevalence of tuberculosis in Djibouti is estimated at 868 per 100,000 inhabitants, while the HIV prevalence among adults is estimated at 2.7 percent. The national primary school gross enrolment rate is 55 percent and only 42 percent of those enrolled complete their full course of primary education.



The level of food insecurity in Djibouti has increased in the past year. The 2012 Emergency Food Security Assessment revealed that 49 percent of the rural population are severely food-insecure and 28 percent moderately food-insecure; in absolute numbers, the severely food-insecure population increased from 36,200 to 42,600 people from 2011.

As Djibouti has been relatively stable in political terms it has been hosting refugees from neighbouring countries since 1979. Some 20,000 refugees are currently settled in Ali Addeh camp. Due to the continuous influx of refugees, a new camp at Holl Holl was established in June 2012. This camp is planned to host over 10,000 refugees.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's efforts in addressing the MDGs by saving lives and livelihoods, improving access to education as well as the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and strengthening resilience to shocks by enabling a sustainable food-secure environment.

The PRRO supports drought victims and refugees through improved food access, enhances the empowerment of communities by supporting asset creation through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities and promotes girl education among the refugee population by providing take-home rations in refugee schools in support of MDGs 1 and 7. Malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients are also assisted, in support of MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Through the cash and vouchers programme, WFP will provide an income transfer to urban food-insecure people in the city of Djibouti to meet their minimum food needs during the peak of the lean season from July to September.

WFP's development project aims to improve access to basic education for all primary and pre-school children in rural areas, by providing hot morning and mid-day meals and a take-

# Djibouti

home ration of vegetable oil for girls. The objective is to increase school enrolment, attendance, retention and school success for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. The project also intends to motivate poor rural households to invest more in human capital in support of MDGs 2 and 3.

In addition, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to shocks by providing guidance on food security monitoring and the establishment of an early warning system. Capacity development efforts also focus on nutrition and school feeding interventions.

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							18,830,504	
Development Operation							1,258,641	
<b>Total</b>							<b>20,089,145</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,306	2,084	1,015	1,990	559	17,954	2,277,644	0
DEV	554	121	179	52	194	1,100	0	71,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>19,054</b>	<b>2,277,644</b>	<b>71,946</b>

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 35,772 mt/US\$2,777,644

This PRRO aims to reduce short-term hunger among communities affected by recurrent drought emergencies and increasing food prices through targeted relief and early recovery interventions while developing government and community capacity. In particular, it has the following objectives:

- support the poorest and most food-insecure populations, including refugees, through improved food access (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhance the capacity of the Government, partners and communities in disaster preparedness through trainings (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- improve the nutrition status of refugees and other vulnerable groups through nutritional activities (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- increase enrolment of girls in WFP-assisted refugee schools by providing take-home rations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and

# Djibouti

- promote resilience and self-reliance among food-insecure households and communities affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Beneficiaries of general food distributions will include food-insecure households affected by drought as well as refugees. Nutrition treatment beneficiaries will include moderately malnourished children under 5, malnourished PLW and malnourished HIV and TB clients. Beneficiaries of FFA and FFT will include moderately food-insecure people. Poor and food-insecure people living in the periphery of the capital will be assisted through a voucher transfer programme during the lean season.

The general food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Under the nutrition activities, WFP will provide Supercereal Plus to children under 5 and Supercereal, sugar and oil to adults.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	71,962	66,807	138,769
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	13,515	12,985	26,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	47,155	46,345	93,500
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	3,793	4,950	8,743
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	3,050	2,450	5,500
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	580		580
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	273	227	500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,248	3,372	5,620
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	14,500	14,500	29,000

\*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.

# Djibouti

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	29,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	30
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,650
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	24
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	900
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,000
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	50
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,750
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	10

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Djibouti DEV 200498: “Support for the National School Meals Programme”**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 5,190 mt (New project – subject to approval)

The project is in line with WFP's school feeding policy and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. The project is also in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Djibouti 2013-2017. The activities are reflected in the Government's new “Master Plan for Education 2010–2019” and the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. During this new phase of the project, upon request from the Government of Djibouti and based on the evaluation of the current development project, WFP will extend assistance to pre-schools and children in lower secondary schools. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- increase school enrolment, attendance, and completion rate of boys and girls;
- promote girls' enrolment and attendance to reduce gender disparity; and
- enhance the capacities of the Government and other stakeholders with a view to formulate a national school meals policy and the development of a national school meals programme.

The project will provide on-site feeding for schoolchildren and lower secondary schoolchildren which consists of a morning snack and hot lunch, with a daily ration of 150 g of cereals, 15 g of vegetable oil, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of sugar, 60 g of Supercereal and 3g of salt. The project further provides take-home rations of vegetable oil for all girls in grades 3–5 who attend at least 80 percent of classes during the school year. WFP's support also includes

# Djibouti

FFA rations to cooks and their families in assisted schools to ensure regular on-site feeding of pupils.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,525	8,600	<b>16,125</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	7,040	8,060	<b>15,100</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	4,500		<b>4,500</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	4,500		<b>4,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	108	97	<b>205</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	205	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	500	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	13,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	84	
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	1,600	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	20	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	30	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	20	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Ethiopia

## Country Background

Ethiopia is a federal state and the second most populous nation in Africa with a total population of about 80 million, a growth rate of 2.6 percent per annum and an average life expectancy of 56 years. Ethiopia has a fast-growing economy, achieving an average of 11 percent growth annually over the past eight years. Its economy is largely driven by the agricultural sector, which contributes 45 percent of the GDP. Nevertheless, Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 174 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Twenty-three million people, 29 percent of the population, live below the national poverty line. Eighty-three percent of the population lives in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded.



Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food crises due to environmental degradation, high population density, low levels of rural investment, recurrence of droughts and floods, and market price variability. The country has just recovered from the effects of the 2010/11 Horn of Africa drought that severely hit the eastern and south-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. Due to a generally good harvest at the end of 2011 and higher precipitation levels, the country's food security has shown relative improvements in 2012. Currently, 3.7 million people are assessed to be in need of emergency food assistance in the second half of 2012, compared to 4.5 million for the same period in 2011. In addition, Ethiopia is currently hosting a total of 370,000 refugees of whom 207,000, 56 percent, are from Somalia. The majority arrived in 2011 fleeing the drought. The country is also hosting 87,000 refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya.

Population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV remain the main drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition. The Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey of 2011, while showing improvements since 2000, highlights the persistent underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 44 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 29 percent are underweight, while the prevalence of wasting is 10 percent. Close to 800,000 people are living with HIV, mainly in urban areas, and about 1 million children are orphans having lost their parents due to AIDS. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 57 percent of deaths of children under 5. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in years with a good harvest, and several millions are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity caused by drought, floods and other shocks.

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



# Ethiopia

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance wherever it adds value and supports the capacity to implement hunger solutions. As WFP only works through government programmes, nearly all food resources are managed by the ministries and local authorities implementing these programmes. Through partnerships, WFP helps enable food-insecure people to work towards more resilient livelihoods. All WFP activities contribute to the GTP. The focus is on disaster risk management, particularly supporting communities to manage their natural resource base and enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks. In addition, WFP supports access to nutrition, education and HIV services for food-insecure people. The projects WFP implements in Ethiopia support the Government in its activities geared at achieving all eight MDGs:

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

# Ethiopia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								552,908,944
Development Operation								87,763,143
Special Operation								15,022,584
<b>Total</b>								<b>655,694,670</b>
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	498,631	47,393	18,636	58,676	2,940	626,275	26,850,156	2,065,276
DEV	45,851	2,346	4,213	24,829	454	77,693	10,961,674	779,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>544,481</b>	<b>49,739</b>	<b>22,849</b>	<b>83,504</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>703,968</b>	<b>37,811,831</b>	<b>2,844,381</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment:

1,302,301 mt/US\$18,770,435/US\$7,519,377 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 1,128,265mt/US\$0/US\$7,181,486)

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

- the relief component which targets those in emergency need of relief food assistance (transitory food-insecure);
- support to the Government's PSNP which targets the chronically food-insecure; and
- the targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) component, which is carried out jointly with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through general food distributions or household rations through community works under food-for-assets (FFA) are provided. The TSF intervention will focus on highly food-insecure districts and will support the Government's moderate acute malnutrition interventions. WFP will provide food supplements for beneficiaries identified through nutrition screening by the Ministry of Health supported by UNICEF.

WFP will only provide food assistance when it is the most appropriate tool, based on vulnerability and options available at the community level. In 2013, WFP will also pilot a

# Ethiopia

cash-and-vouchers programme under the relief component of the PRRO. Capacity development of the Government in the area of Disaster Risk Management will also be one of the key activities, by focusing particularly on early warning, risk profiling and preparedness measures such as strategic grain reserves, improved supply chain and support for the National Incident Management System, especially at the regional and local levels. WFP will also pursue the regional implementation of new relief targeting guidelines. Hubs and Spokes familiarization workshops will continue in all zones in Somali region including all stakeholders.

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	2,594,200	2,469,700	5,063,900
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,554,200	1,527,000	3,081,200
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	298,000	633,400	931,400
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	221,300	212,620	433,920
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	94,200	95,800	190,000

\*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.

# Ethiopia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	190,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	270
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	931,440
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	8,925
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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	24
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	1,040
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	200
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	600
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	6,500
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,500

## **Ethiopia PRRO 200365: "Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees"**

Duration: 1 April 2012 – 31 March 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 358,158 mt/13,370,500

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees hosted in camps in Ethiopia. All camp-based refugees will receive general food distributions. In addition, supplementary feeding will be implemented for particularly vulnerable groups such as moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months, people receiving medical treatment and pregnant and lactating women referred by a doctor, as well as other malnourished individuals such as older people and people with disabilities. In camps where GAM exceeds 15 percent, blanket supplementary feeding will be introduced for all children aged 6–23 months. Refugee children also benefit from on-site school meals. General food rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Malnourished children also receive Supercereal Plus and Plumpy'Sup while PLW and other vulnerable groups receive a pre-mix of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Income-generating activities and environmental interventions for refugees and local communities are implemented through financial and technical support to partners.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the expected outcomes of this PRRO are to:

- enable refugees to meet minimum levels of food security;
- reduce malnutrition of PLW, children under 5 and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs;
- stabilize school enrolment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools; and
- increase livelihood opportunities in fragile transition situations for refugees and host communities.

# Ethiopia

WFP provides monthly food rations to all refugees registered by the Government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and UNHCR living in refugee camps. There are also a few thousand refugees assisted who live with local communities in Borena and Afar. Owing to continued conflict in Somalia, UNHCR and the Government expect a continued influx of refugees into the Dolo area. Eritrean refugee numbers are also projected to increase owing to generally deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Eritrea. It was hoped that following the end of the civil war and subsequent independence of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan in July 2011, most Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia would gradually return to their homeland. However, the recent conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states appears to preclude substantial returns to the Sudan for the time being. The overall number of refugees is expected to increase to half a million people by 2015.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	226,400	235,600	<b>462,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	226,400	235,600	<b>462,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	226,400	235,600	<b>462,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	23,100	36,300	<b>59,400</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	32,350	32,350	<b>64,700</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	47,120	45,280	<b>92,400</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,168
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	18
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	23,100
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,105
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	12

# Ethiopia

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 319,020 mt/

US\$10,961,674/US\$3,922,927 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 319,020 mt/capacity augmentation: US\$3,976,094)

The country programme (CP) focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and disaster risk, with an emphasis on capacity development and eventual hand-over. Capacity development focuses on disaster risk management, natural resources management and food marketing capacities. Food assistance remains a relevant tool to support education outcomes and has proved to be most effective when linked to disaster risk reduction efforts. Similarly, nutritious food assistance will be provided as it enhances HIV care, treatment and support programmes.

The CP consists of the following five components, corresponding to the WFP country strategy pillars:

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

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

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

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$405,071

The overall aim of this component is to develop the ability to effectively manage disaster risks at federal, regional and community levels. Led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, partners are collectively

# Ethiopia

working to strengthen the Government's disaster risk management system. Working towards an eventual hand-over, WFP is focusing its capacity development efforts on analysis, preparedness and response. As a longer-term hand-over investment, WFP also actively engages in the National Social Protection Platform.

The investment in disaster risk analysis and preparedness capacities includes maintaining support to the on-going *woreda* (district) disaster risk profiling. It contributes to strengthening the early warning information system and assessment capacities at all levels. Support will continue to be given to the National Meteorological Agency to improve weather data collection and to the DRMFS in using this data to prepare and mitigate weather shocks, such as triggering the Risk Financing Mechanism through which food assistance is extended to targeted safety net and/or relief beneficiaries. Support for the improvement of contingency planning guidance and implementation, particularly at community level, will also be maintained. WFP will build on its partnership with the Government's Central Statistics Agency to expand current collaboration on the welfare monitoring and household consumption and expenditure surveys to produce a joint comprehensive food security and vulnerability study.

WFP's investment in response capacities focuses on strengthening food management structures, practices and accountability at federal and regional levels. Technical guidance is provided to support effective management of strategic food reserves and humanitarian stocks. The main investments under food management will build on the current Food Management Improvement Project. The National Incident Management System is supported in the area of supply chain management, including developing appropriate structures and processes for food management, improving guidelines and developing staff capacities in supply chain management at all levels. Effective coordination between Government entities and with the private sector in logistics planning and information-sharing is developed and promoted. To improve accountability, capacities in data collection, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of relief food assistance are strengthened.

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

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

# Ethiopia

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
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	112
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	750
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	1,650
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	29

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 140,000 mt/US\$1,125,500

MERET supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture as well as communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. In addition, capacity-development investments are made to Ethiopia's Natural Resource Extension System.

This activity is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure districts. Communities are selected on the basis of levels of food insecurity and land degradation, diversity of the agro-ecological zone and proximity to the PSNP and school-feeding sites to enhance synergies. MERET targets the community as a whole, although community wealth-ranking and food-gap analysis are used to ensure the poorest households benefit the most from food assistance and assets created. Activities focus on asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, improved homestead production and promotion of income-generating activities.

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

WFP also provides technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture on the improvement of evidence-based documentation of results and usage of best practices and incentives in order to enable them to mainstream MERET principles in all their programmes, such as the Productive Safety Net Programme. For this purpose, WFP second staff to the Ministry of Agriculture. The synergy between MERET and schools is improved in order to increase community awareness of appropriate natural resource management and effects of climate change. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of MERET are to increase the ability to withstand impacts of disasters and improve food security and to promote a low carbon-resilient economy and society at all levels.



# Ethiopia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	317,600	330,500	<b>648,100</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	51,850	77,780	<b>129,630</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Ha	750
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	750
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	195
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	451
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)		water pond	33
Number of water springs developed		water spring	17

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 110,799 mt/US\$1,791,517

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

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

Partnerships with FAO, UNICEF and WHO are envisaged to work towards the sustainability of the programme through providing joint support for the improvement of household food security and implementing multi-sector interventions to improve health and nutrition of children. Linkages between the sectors and with agriculture, health and water authorities both at federal and district levels will be strengthened through engagement at policy and strategic levels and creating synergy activities with MERET at the grassroots level. WFP contributes to the provision of collective support to the Ministry of Education and the Ethiopian Health and

# Ethiopia

Nutrition Research Institute to build government capacity on school health and nutrition. Support will be provided on nutrition screenings to collect evidence of micronutrient deficiencies among school age children. In selected schools of two districts in the southern region, the "Home Grown School Feeding Programme" concept will be piloted.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the expected outcome of the FFE component is to support the provision of equitable access for boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	347,000	410,300	<b>757,300</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	347,000	410,300	<b>757,300</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	114,100		<b>114,100</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		stove	200
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		school	30
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	1,186
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	125
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	375
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	3

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 68,221 mt/US\$358,528

The aim of this activity is to mitigate the impact of HIV on food-insecure PLHIV, their households and OVC. Malnourished PLHIV on anti-retroviral treatment or pre-treatment follow-up are provided with specialized foods following a nutrition assessment and counselling at the health institutions. Those identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition receive Plumpy'nut while Supercereal is provided to those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The same people are also referred to community-level partners for household food assistance.

People living with HIV and their households receive food assistance for a maximum of nine months. The ration consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. Each year, OVC under 18 are selected at the community level after their food security situation has been assessed. Food assistance to OVC is a social safety net conditional on school attendance for

# Ethiopia

school-aged children. Assistance is implemented in urban and peri-urban areas with the highest prevalence of HIV and food insecurity.

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	181,500	109,200	<b>290,700</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	181,500	109,200	<b>290,700</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	24,600	23,900	<b>48,500</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	25,300	21,700	<b>47,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,000
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,109
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
Number of OVC receiving take home rations through school	OVC	48,500
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and/or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities	beneficiary	6,456

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$295,478

The aim of this activity is to strengthen Ethiopia's ability to provide food to all communities and reduce rural poverty and food insecurity. Through a P4P pilot and building on strategic partnerships within the Government, WFP will work on increasing the local procurement of food utilised in WFP food assistance programmes. The main focus is to enhance smallholder farmers' marketing opportunities by strengthening the management and marketing capacities

# Ethiopia

of the farmers' organizations and traders' associations through which many smallholder farmers access markets. The P4P pilot will benefit smallholder farmers until the end of 2013. In addition, WFP supports one farmer organization in the Somali Region, where efforts are being made to increase food production.

Capacity development for farmers' organizations and specialists of the Government's Natural Resource Extension System will focus on food management, post-harvest quality control, business management and bidding processes. The introduction of quality standards for farmers' organizations familiarizes the communities with new agro-processing income-generating activities.

Partnerships continue with a wide variety of actors, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange, Sasakawa Africa Association, United Nations agencies, donors, private companies, research centres and universities. Support to livelihood diversification involves promoting income-generating activities of MERET community members and P4P women farmers.

By linking MERET with the natural resource extension services, WFP has expanded income-generating and marketing activities, especially for women. MERET community members, especially women, receive extension support, including materials, to undertake income-generating activities such as bee-keeping, poultry and livestock rearing. A revolving fund administered by community cooperatives provides individual loans of approximately US\$300. Building on the "Leave No Women Behind" model, partnerships are sought to provide complementary training and services in reproductive health, numeracy and literacy to enhance women's self-reliance and decision-making power. Over four years, MERET households in 24 districts will be assisted. Cash to establish community-revolving funds and to provide the additional extension support for income-generating activities are transferred through the government structure to agricultural extension agents.

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

- to increase the use of improved institutional services by agricultural producers, an efficient marketing system and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity; and
- to increase participation in advocacy, social mobilization and decision-making as well as benefits from livelihood opportunities for women and young people.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	130
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	43,529
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has activities to raise awareness of gender equality	1=Yes/0=No	1

# Ethiopia

## (d) Special Operations

### **Ethiopia SO 200358: "Construction and Management of the WFP Humanitarian Logistics Base at Djibouti Port"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 13 August 2013

Total project commitment: US\$19,404,251

Operations in Ethiopia are among the largest in WFP's operational portfolio. On average, WFP Ethiopia handles half a million mt of food per year, with peaks that have reached close to 1 million mt. Djibouti Port is the principal transit point for cargo in and out of Ethiopia and a key link in commercial transport routes to and from the greater Horn of Africa. The port is also critical for the efficient flow of humanitarian goods.

Over the past years, the rapidly expanding Ethiopian market, combined with continued high volumes of food assistance, have put significant strain on Djibouti port and other transport sectors, resulting in escalating logistics costs and increased congestion and bottlenecks. In 2011, the Government of Djibouti gave WFP the concession of a plot of land in the vicinity of the port and on the main road from Djibouti to Ethiopia to establish a Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB) in order to improve the supply chain and alleviate bottlenecks in its operations.

Initiated in 2012, the construction of the HLB will continue in 2013. Once completed, the facility should be capable of storing 40,000 mt of bulk and 25,000 mt of break bulk cargo. Another warehouse with a storage area of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> will provide storage space for non-food items which will be maximised through an efficient racking system. The HLB can also be used as a container yard terminal for humanitarian cargo. In addition, the HLB will play a key role in the new corridor-based approach of the Forward Purchasing Facility as it will allow for the pre-positioning of food which can then be transported via the Djibouti corridor to Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Yemen, considerably reducing lead-times for these countries. The HLB aims to achieve four objectives:

- enhanced efficiency of supply chains in the Horn of Africa;
- augmented regional humanitarian response capabilities;
- alignment of port operations with Ethiopia's expanding strategic reserves; and
- strengthened logistics systems and capacities in Djibouti Port.

#### **Forecasted Output in 2013**

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logistics)</b>		
Number of logistics hubs established	no.	1

# Ethiopia

## **Ethiopia SO 200364: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Ethiopia"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$9,059,466

The security situation in most areas of Ethiopia remains unpredictable. Some areas, particularly the Somali region, continue to be volatile, making access difficult. The rainy season creates additional access constraints as many areas become impassable due to the lack of infrastructure. Humanitarian actors also often have to travel long distances due to the vast area of operations. Furthermore, one of the most remote areas, Dolo Ado, has seen a substantial increase in the presence of humanitarian organisations since the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis. Over 60 humanitarian organisations currently work in the Dolo Ado refugee camps which are characterized by their extreme remoteness, a volatile security situation and fragile environmental conditions.

In order to provide humanitarian assistance in this complex environment, air transport often remains the only save and efficient means of travel. UNHAS in Ethiopia does not only facilitate humanitarian access to people in need but also enables a more efficient project implementation and allows for the continued assessment of humanitarian needs. The humanitarian air service is also essential to provide medical and security evacuations if required. Currently, there are no commercial alternatives to UNHAS operations in the main areas of humanitarian assistance.

In 2013, the UNHAS expects to transport around 900 passengers per month, from an average of 725 per month in 2012. In addition to two aircrafts, a C208 and Dash 8, which are already in service, WFP is planning to augment its fleet with a B 1900 aircraft or equivalent to respond to increased needs. The specific objectives of this Special Operation are:

- to provide efficient air services to more than 30 humanitarian agencies (United Nations, NGOs and donors);
- to carry out medical and security evacuations; and
- to respond in a fast, efficient and flexible manner to the needs of the humanitarian community.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	900
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	4
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	32

# Kenya

## Country Background

Kenya has a population of 40 million people and is a low-income, food-deficit country. While agriculture accounts for 26 percent of GDP, only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture, the rest being arid or semi-arid land. Food production and incomes of smallholder farmers are affected by low uptake of technology and farm inputs, as well as inability to engage in the formal market.



The effects of climate change are evident in the cycle of natural shocks which has become shorter, with droughts increasing in frequency and intensity. Affected households often resort to negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families have become chronically food-insecure and highly vulnerable to shocks. Persistently high food prices further compromise poor households' ability to afford a nutritional diet. Global acute and chronic malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world, even during non-drought years.

In the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, Kenya ranked 143 out of 187 countries. The gross enrolment rate for primary education is reported at 110 percent and the net primary enrolment (NER) stands at an encouraging 90 percent. However, NER still shows significant geographic variations: only about 46 percent of school-age children in Nairobi and 32 percent in North Eastern Province are in formal schools. The low education levels in these areas are attributable to poverty, insecurity and negative cultural practices that affect girls in particular. Results from the 2008/09 Kenya Demographic Health Survey indicated that 6.3 percent of Kenyan adults aged 15–49 are infected with HIV; around 1.6 million Kenyans are living with HIV/AIDS, and a large proportion of food-insecure households are headed by women or grandparents because the former breadwinners have died of AIDS.

Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are now home to more than half a million refugees, mostly Somalis. The camps are located in two of the country's most food-insecure districts: Turkana in the northwest and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations address food and nutrition insecurity in Kenya, in particular promoting improved livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations. Support through WFP contributes to priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013) for Kenya through the implementation of two PRROs and one country programme (CP). The operations will also be aligned with the new WFP Country Strategy (2013–2017) that is being finalized for approval.

# Kenya

Through the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya", WFP provides food and nutrition support to refugees living in camps. Assistance is provided in the form of various activities such as general food distributions (GFD), nutrition-support and institutional feeding.

Through the PRRO "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya", WFP is gradually transitioning from short-term interventions such as GFD to longer-term activities including food-for-assets to improve resilience and adaptability to climate change while encouraging communities to invest in their future. Nutrition responses will address acute and chronic malnutrition. WFP will continue to strengthen collaborations with national institutions, United Nations agencies, civil society, the private sector, development partners and local communities. The two PRROs contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Contributing to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 6, the CP provides nutritious school meals to children from food-insecure families to help them keep their children in school as well as to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by HIV/AIDS to improve their school attendance rates. In addition, WFP provides food and nutrition support to food-insecure people on antiretroviral treatment in an attempt to improve treatment adherence. Through the pilot P4P programme, the capacity of smallholder farmers and traders to engage in formal agricultural trade is strengthened with the aim of enabling them to feed their families and earn profits from their farms.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							299,171,511	
Development Operation							29,547,442	
<b>Total</b>							<b>328,718,953</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	158,125	26,409	12,060	24,904	2,486	223,984	41,712,820	1,193,716
DEV	23,547	6,495	1,055	2,517	341	33,955	1,799,594	60,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,672</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>27,421</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>257,939</b>	<b>43,512,413</b>	<b>1,254,465</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None



# Kenya

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

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

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 392,914 mt/US\$2,815,883 (voucher component subject to approval)

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons, WFP provides life-sustaining food on a fortnightly basis through general food distributions to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. In Kenya, refugees residing in camps are prohibited from working outside the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. Consequently, most refugees are dependent on WFP food assistance. All refugees receive a general food ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt. To ensure that food is provided only to entitled refugees, WFP and UNHCR will implement a biometric (fingerprinting) system to verify refugees as they collect food during food distributions.

Through a targeted supplementary feeding programme, ready-to-eat supplementary foods (Plumpy'Sup) are provided to all malnourished refugee children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP will provide cooked meals to caregivers who remain with the children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment.

In addition to the mid-morning porridge provided to all refugee children attending school, a take-home ration of sugar is provided to girls who maintain an 80 percent attendance rate. The objective is to encourage them to stay in school in order to close the gender gap in schools. In 2013, WFP will also distribute food vouchers to a select group of beneficiaries in the camps as a pilot project. Food for assets (FFA) for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts whereas food for training (FFT) is implemented as an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, this project aims to:

- meet the minimum nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable through GFD;
- meet additional nutritional requirements of PLW, children 6–23 months of age, malnourished children under 5, people living with HIV (PLHIV), tuberculosis clients and people with other chronic diseases through health and nutrition interventions;
- improve enrolment and attendance through school meals and provide an incentive for girls' education through take-home rations;
- offer an incentive for disenfranchised young people to gain life skills through food for training; and
- improve the food security of host communities and mitigate tensions with refugees through the implementation of food for assets.

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	302,000	314,000	<b>616,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	284,000	296,000	<b>580,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	284,000	296,000	<b>580,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	27,500	16,500	<b>44,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,200	1,200	<b>2,400</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	29,500	41,500	<b>71,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	25,000		<b>25,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	2,500		<b>2,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	750	750	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	4,400	2,800	<b>7,200</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	10,000		<b>10,000</b>

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

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	10,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,178
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	144
<b>Gender</b>		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	26
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	72
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	70
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	8,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	7
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	10,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	2,272,727
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	880
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	445
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	40

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

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 30 April 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 314,283 mt/

US\$83,757,536/US\$1,193,716

Under this project, WFP, in line with the Government's strategy in the fight against hunger, provides food-insecure populations with GFD as well as a targeted supplementary feeding programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition among PLW and children 6–59 months of age.

To promote early recovery and transition, WFP supports the creation of household and community assets that enhance and diversify livelihoods and build resilience against recurrent shocks. Participants in these activities receive food and/or cash in exchange for their work.

# Kenya

WFP also provides micronutrient powders (MNP) to targeted children 6–23 months of age in food-insecure areas where the prevalence of stunting and wasting has been consistently above the critical threshold of 15 percent and dietary diversity is poor.

As part of its capacity development assistance, WFP provides logistics training and technical assistance in disaster preparedness, such as early warning systems and contingency planning, as well as in risk reduction and rapid response to communities, partners and the Government at national and county levels. Assessments of gaps in logistical, technical or organisational capacity are conducted and then filled in the most efficient manner such as offering tailored workshops or sponsoring short courses inside and outside Kenya for government and cooperating partners. Logistical support also includes the provision of vehicles and ICT equipment.

The main objectives of this operation are to:

- assist emergency-affected households in reducing the impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in crisis-affected areas (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhance household and community resilience to shocks through assets creation, and increase government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes (Strategic Objective 2);
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security after shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- strengthen national capacity through local food purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5).

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. Plumpy'Sup will be provided to treat acute malnutrition in children while MNP will be provided and prevent stunting. PLW receive Supercereal and oil. Market-based interventions form an important part of WFP's assistance under this PRRO. About 81,000 households receive cash in return for building community assets.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,027,000	879,500	1,906,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	368,000	432,000	800,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	23,000	92,000	115,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	90,000	76,665	166,665
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	303,750	258,750	562,500

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

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,321
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	8
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	34,312,500
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	350
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,040
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	3,150
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	150
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	650
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	70
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	70
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	18
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	15
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	351,000
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	213,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	7
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	380
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100
SO5 GFD: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	744
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	744
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	150

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 178,344 mt/US\$1,799,594 (cash transfer component subject to approval)/US\$60,749

The CP contributes to the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013, Kenya Vision 2030, the 2007–2012 Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy and the 2007–2010 Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS. It is further aligned with government policy instruments such as the 2005–2010 Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and the 2006–2010 Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

# Kenya

The CP focuses on improved access to basic education skills and food and nutrition for those affected by HIV/AIDS. Addressing WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme will support the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas, and give food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 130,915 mt/US\$1,560,000 (cash transfer component subject to approval)

WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary schools in arid and semi-arid lands and in the poor urban settlements of Nairobi. The programme targets the most food-insecure areas with the lowest net enrolment and completion rates and high gender disparities. WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres in arid and semi-arid areas. Hot lunches of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt are provided to children in low-cost boarding and day schools. Children in selected early childhood development centres receive Supercereal as a mid-morning snack.

As part of the on-going transition to a programme wholly owned and run by the Government, WFP will transition 50,000 schoolchildren to the Government's Home-Grown School Meals Programme in 2013. WFP is exploring possibilities of transferring cash instead of food directly to schools to strengthen their capacity prior to the transition to the Government's Home-Grown School Meals Programme. In the government model, funds are transferred to schools to procure food, with the dual objectives of increasing local food production and ensuring children attend school.

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

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

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	269,100	314,400	<b>583,500</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	269,100	314,400	<b>583,500</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	25,000	25,000	<b>50,000</b>

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

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

# Kenya

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,560,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	703
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	101,500
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,477
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	508
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	44,264

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

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 47,429 mt

This activity contributes to the efforts of the Government and the international community to address food insecurity caused by HIV/AIDS. The focus of this activity is to improve the nutrition and health status as well as coping ability of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. WFP provides food and nutrition support to malnourished HIV positive clients on antiretroviral treatment, malnourished TB clients on treatment and their family members, as well as families hosting OVC. The monthly food basket will comprise cereals, pulses, oil and Supercereal.

In addition, partners provide complementary interventions such as counselling, drugs, life skills training and income-generating activities in order to enhance sustainability. WFP also contributes to the Government's efforts in HIV prevention and care by increasing access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor. Three Roadside Wellness Centres along the northern corridor provide drop-in health services. Furthermore, the project will support the Government in key areas of HIV and nutrition policy as well as guideline development at national and county level.

This activity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5, supports national efforts in combating HIV/AIDS. The intended outcomes are:

- increased adherence to antiretroviral treatment;
- increased adherence to TB treatment;
- increased school enrolment and attendance of OVC;
- increased access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor of the country; and

# Kenya

- improved capacity of the Government and NGOs to implement nutritional support programmes for PLHIV.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	50,500	39,500	<b>90,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	50,500	39,500	<b>90,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	6,417	
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	3,833	
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	38,500	
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	23,000	
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance	OVC	22,367	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	28,500	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	40	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	120	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	7	
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	4	
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	64	
SO5 HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	174	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	12,215	

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Rwanda

## Country Background

Rwanda is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, and ranks 166 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 400 people per square kilometre. Its population increases at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, currently standing close to 11 million. The country has limited natural resources. The main development component is agriculture which contributes to over 33 percent of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues. Agricultural transformation has been identified as the main pillar for achieving food security and attaining a per capita income of US\$900 by the year 2020. The actual per capita GDP is US\$520 and despite an impressive economic recovery with an annual GDP growth of 6 percent since 2009, household food insecurity continues to be a challenge.



Fifty percent of Rwanda's population lives below the official poverty line. Levels of maternal and child malnutrition have slightly improved compared to 2009. According to the 2011 food and nutrition security monitoring survey, compared to the previous year, the levels of stunting, wasting and underweight reduced from 52 to 42 percent, 5 to 2 percent and 16 to 14 percent respectively for children 6–23 months of age. HIV-prevalence in Rwanda stands at 3 percent. Life expectancy in the country is 51 years, and households headed by women or orphans account for 36 percent of the population.

Rwanda is home to 67,000 Congolese refugees hosted in four refugee camps and one transit centre. Security in the region remains precarious, particularly in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), thus reducing the possibility of repatriation in the near future. In addition, close to 70,000 Rwandans still live as refugees and asylum seekers in DRC, Uganda and other African countries.

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

In Rwanda, WFP provides food assistance through a PRRO and a development project. Both projects are designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas as well as refugees who depend entirely on WFP to meet their food needs.

# Rwanda

The PRRO "Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees" focuses exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning home from neighbouring countries. Refugees in the four refugee camps are supported by a monthly general food distribution (GFD), which provides them with enough food to meet 100 percent of their daily food needs. The most vulnerable segments of the refugee population, such as children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), receive additional food rations under safety-net interventions. The PRRO contributes to MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

The development project aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. Nutritious food is provided to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas. In addition, WFP provides technical and financial assistance to the Rwandan Government in developing a national school meals policy and strategic plan. The project contributes to MDGs 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							24,102,585	
Development Operation							8,433,988	
<b>Total</b>							<b>32,536,574</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	13,309	3,895	1,008	1,219	219	19,650	0	4,761,540
DEV	1,086	271	136	0	27	1,520	0	1,793,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,395</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>21,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,555,095</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,112 mt/US\$4,761,540

The PRRO focuses exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning home from neighbouring countries. Returnees receive a three-month food ration to help them re-integrate into their communities in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3. Refugees in the four refugee camps are supported by a monthly GFD which provides them with enough food to meet 100 percent of their daily kilocalorie requirements.

# Rwanda

The most vulnerable segments of the population receive additional rations under safety-net interventions which include:

- blanket feeding of children 6–23 months of age;
- blanket supplementary feeding of PLW;
- provision of a mid-morning porridge meal to refugee children attending primary schools. In addition, this activity also assists 7,000 children from the community around Kigeme camp who are attending the same schools as refugee children;
- curative supplementary feeding of moderately acutely malnourished children 24 – 59 months of age; and
- nutritional support to people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART).

The overall outcome of the PRRO is to meet basic food consumption needs as well as nutritional requirements through:

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

The food basket for HIV clients on ART, children as well as PLW residing in refugee camps is composed of Supercereal Plus, vegetable oil and sugar. The general food rations for all refugees living in refugee camps and Rwandan refugees returning home consists of beans, maize, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	49,118	39,882	<b>89,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	36,690	30,310	<b>67,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	9,000	6,000	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	36,056	45,944	<b>82,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,000	6,400	<b>8,400</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	600	575	<b>1,175</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	14,040	12,960	<b>27,000</b>

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

# Rwanda

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	10,800	
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	9,000	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,234	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	4,018	
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,000	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	27,000	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 55,776 mt/US\$1,793,555 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 53,676 mt/US\$235,750)

Through this development project WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure districts of Rwanda. All children receive a hot mid-day meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, WFP provides technical support to the Government through the Ministry of Education with the aim of helping Rwanda develop a national school health policy as well as a home-grown school feeding programme.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the school feeding project focuses mainly on improving the school attendance and retention of boys and girls in the assisted primary schools and on increasing the ability of the Government to manage school feeding programmes at the national, regional and district levels.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	43,640	39,360	<b>83,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	43,640	39,360	<b>83,000</b>

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

# Rwanda

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	82,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	72
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 GFD: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	10

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Somalia

## Country Background

Over the past eight years, Somalia has been hit by three major crises (2005/06, 2008/09 and 2011), with the last crisis being the most severe emergency, leading to a declaration of famine in July 2011. As a consequence of these repeated food crises, between 3.4 and 6.5 million Somalis have remained food-insecure over the past seven years, causing livelihood asset erosion and heightened vulnerability to various shocks, such as poor rainfall, global price fluctuations and eruption of resource-based conflict.



Overall, the nutrition situation has improved in Somalia, with the median GAM rate reducing from 27 percent in July 2011 to 20 percent in June 2012. It is likely to remain stable in urban and rural livelihood zones, with the northern and central regions in a serious or critical phase and the southern regions in a very critical phase. Lower Shabelle is also in a critical phase whereas Mogadishu is in a serious phase. Despite this improvement, 2.12 million people are expected to remain in food security phase of crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification – IPC, Phase 3) or emergency (IPC Phase 4) throughout the country until December 2012.

Though global food prices remain high and volatile, prices of imported and local cereals in Somalia are currently lower than in 2011 and are close to the five-year average. Should corn prices increase in the coming months, Somalia will likely not be directly affected as corn is locally produced and not a standard commercial import product. However, should multiple factors, i.e. speculation, export restrictions, local and global harvests below average for different cereal products, occur in parallel, Somalia would be at risk of sliding into another humanitarian catastrophe considering its volatile political, food security and nutrition situation. WFP closely monitors commodity prices to ensure an adequate response if needed.

The security situation in Somalia remains tense, mostly in the central and southern regions where the on-going military operations are likely to produce further population displacements. Generally, humanitarian access saw little improvement in southern and central Somalia in the first half of 2012. Armed conflict, crime, terrorism and piracy remain the main threats in the country.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

In 2013, WFP will launch the PRRO "Strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience in Somalia". Aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan, this PRRO will support up to 2.9 million people over three years. With the goal of a transition towards enhancing resilience to shocks, while at the same time providing protective safety nets and saving lives in Somalia, the PRRO aims at achieving the following primary objectives:

- building medium to longer term resilience of communities through integrated food-for-assets (FFA) interventions;

# Somalia

- rebuilding food and nutritional security for households through mother-and-child health and nutrition, a targeted supplementary feeding programme, school meals and FFA interventions;
- protecting livelihoods during extreme shocks and against seasonal vulnerabilities through a blanket supplementary feeding programme and targeted relief, as seasonally and geographically appropriate.

The PRRO will also enhance national capacities to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters, as well as build operational capacities of counterpart ministries in planning, oversight and implementation of relevant health, nutrition and education activities in order to facilitate eventual handover. The PRRO contributes to all eight MDGs, with special focus on MDGs 1, 2 and 5.

In direct support of the provision of humanitarian assistance, WFP will also implement three special operations. The special operation, "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia", facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, including medical and security evacuations. The new special operation, "Development of Logistical Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor", aims at ensuring a timely supply of relief cargo to populations in need of humanitarian assistance, while reducing or containing logistics costs, enhancing local capabilities and supporting the local economy.

The second new special operation, "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia", aims to provide resources to enable the activities of the Food Security Cluster in Somalia. The cluster's objectives are to provide guidance and strategic vision to its members in order to efficiently respond to acute needs and lay the foundations for recovery through investment in resilience and address the underlying causes of the on-going crisis in Somalia.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							263,308,261	
Special Operation							50,190,953	
<b>Total</b>							<b>313,499,214</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	89,651	21,839	10,281	28,866	485	151,122	13,272,266	3,904,459
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,651</b>	<b>21,839</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>28,866</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>151,122</b>	<b>13,272,266</b>	<b>3,904,459</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Somalia

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Somalia PRRO 200443: "Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 498,069mt/US\$42,115,272/US\$3,904,459

In 2012, WFP began to lay the groundwork to shift from an emergency operation to a PRRO taking advantage of the various political and institutional opportunities that existed in different parts of the country. While security remains volatile in most parts of Somalia, the level of stability and access in some of the areas WFP works in allows for a transition from relief to recovery and for activities geared towards enhancing resilience to seasonal hardships.

The objectives of this PRRO are to enhance the resilience of communities, rebuild household food and nutrition security but also ensure that livelihoods are protected from shocks and during seasonal vulnerability. The PRRO is based on a food security and nutrition trend analysis, conducted by WFP over the last five years, as well as community consultations to identify and target the livelihoods and districts consistently in "crisis" or "emergency" and those less prone to shocks. This analysis, in combination with regular seasonal assessments conducted by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit and regular WFP assessments, determines beneficiary targeting.

In view of the high GAM prevalence throughout the country, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) will be implemented in all areas, targeting moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and acutely malnourished PLW. Community-based seasonal blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) interventions, to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6–36 months of age, will be implemented seasonally in areas vulnerable to malnutrition on the basis of early-warning information. In the insecure environment of Mogadishu, WFP also provides daily hot meals for the most vulnerable people at wet-feeding sites, as a self-targeting mechanism for relief food distributions.

Malnourished ART and TB clients will be eligible for nutritional rehabilitation when their body mass index is below the emergency threshold and their discharge will be based on the same indicators, with a maximum length of stay in the programme of six months for ART patients and eight months for TB patients.

In partnership with FAO and UNICEF, WFP developed a joint strategic framework for enhancing resilience through harmonising operations in a long-term approach, designed to reduce communities' vulnerability to shocks. WFP will contribute to the framework with targeted interventions that rebuild, restore, and create new livelihood assets by seasonally aligning its programmes with those of partners for maximum complementary impact. When household members are forced to migrate due to prevailing conditions, cash-for-assets, food-for-assets and food-for-training projects provide assistance for vulnerable household members, children, the disabled and elderly people left behind. These activities particularly favour the engagement of women.



# Somalia

In line with the WFP Strategic Plan, this PRRO contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. The main expected outcomes of this operation are:

- stabilizing acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
- improving household food consumption;
- increasing vulnerable population's access to productive assets; and
- developing capacity and awareness through training.

The general food basket consists of cereals, pulses, sugar, vegetable oil and Supercereal. Plumpy'Sup will be provided to beneficiaries assisted through TSF and MCH programmes while Plumpy'Doz will be distributed to beneficiaries under BSF. Given the prevalence of extreme differences in operational and market conditions between districts across Somalia, WFP will also use voucher or cash transfers where appropriate and in case programme objectives can be better met through this transfer mechanism.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	845,779	714,223	<b>1,560,002</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	116,939	121,712	<b>238,651</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	328,950	316,050	<b>645,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	323,300	650,700	<b>974,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	50,000	50,000	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	45,000	55,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	45,000		<b>45,000</b>
<b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>	45,000		<b>45,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	5,317	5,317	<b>10,634</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	21,267	21,267	<b>42,534</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	42,172	43,203	<b>85,375</b>

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

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

# Somalia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	4,918
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	410
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	410
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	511,829
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	511,829
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	80
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	110
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	30
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	52,078
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	174
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	8,506
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	5,669,284
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	5,669,284
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	556
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,840
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	487
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	487
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	607,797
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	607,797
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	80
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	300
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	130
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	40
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	80
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	15

# Somalia

<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary		19,978
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector		1,665
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector		1,665
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$		2,079,305
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$		2,079,305
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha		270
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha		345
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km		900
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		460
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond		140
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well		270
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre		45
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary		2,561
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector		213
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector		213
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$		280,576
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$		280,576
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary		78,125
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary		21,875
Number of clients who received household food assistance for ART	client		3,646
Number of clients who received household food assistance for TB treatment	client		16,021
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		600
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		200
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual		13

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 August 2007 – 31 March 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total project commitment: US\$93,883,441

The unstable political situation, as well as internal fighting, has resulted in a high level of insecurity in Somalia which makes travel by road unsafe for humanitarian aid and relief workers. Therefore, the availability of humanitarian air services is crucial to support humanitarian activities in the country and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to

# Somalia

the affected population. Launched in 2007, this special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1 and has three main objectives:

- provide safe and efficient air access to and within Somalia to humanitarian agencies and donor representatives;
- ensure the necessary air capacity for medical and security evacuations; and
- respond in a timely, efficient and flexible manner to the fast-changing needs of the humanitarian community.

UNHAS currently provides air transport to over 100 organizations involved in humanitarian work and moves a monthly average of 20 mt of humanitarian cargo including medical supplies and telecommunications equipment. The number of humanitarian passengers amounts to 3,000 per month which requires maintaining the fleet of eight aircraft until the beginning of 2013. The lack of safe, secure and efficient commercial alternatives authorized by UNDSS for United Nations staff movement into and across Somalia makes UNHAS one of the very few options to safely reach locations throughout the country.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	3,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	20
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	82
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

## **Somalia SO 200440: "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia"**

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 31 August 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$2,844,969

Over the past 10 years, the pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural livelihoods in Somalia have been oscillating between Famine/Emergency/Crisis and Food Secure/Stressed, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. As a result, between 3.4 and 6.5 million Somalis have, to some degree, remained food-insecure, leading to livelihood asset erosion and heightened vulnerability to shocks such as poor rainfall, global price fluctuations and conflict.

In March 2012, the existing Somalia Food Assistance and Somalia Agricultural Livelihoods Clusters, under the leadership of WFP and FAO respectively, merged to form a single Somalia Food Security Cluster (FSC). With the merger, under the leadership of FAO and WFP, the FSC can provide support to its members to move beyond seasonal-based response plans to address acute needs and develop a multi-year vision to address the needs of the Somali populations in crisis as well as invest in resilience in order to reduce the vulnerability of future generations. This SO is thus a joint FAO-WFP project, reflecting both agencies commitment to meet these objectives.

# Somalia

This special operation will provide the resources to allow the cluster to assume the humanitarian leadership around food security responses and provide the strategic guidance and vision to its members to respond to acute needs and lay the foundations for recovery. The special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1, helping to coordinate the continued humanitarian response and WFP Strategic Objective 3 as it works to strengthen the capacity of local communities and humanitarian actors. The outcomes of the FSC's efforts will be seen in a strengthened coordination of:

- responses and strategic response guidance;
- reporting;
- monitoring and gaps identification;
- preparation of emergency preparedness and contingency planning;
- development and application of technical standards and best practices; and
- advocacy and resource mobilization.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resources in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
Number of agencies participating	number	130
Number of regional cluster coordination cells created	number	9
Number of bulletins, response scenarios, contingency plans, response/gap maps and analysis, humanitarian briefs and other advocacy documents produced and circulated	number	100
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
Number of capacity development training implemented	number	40
Number of cluster members successfully completed training	number	600
Number of technical guidelines prepared by the FSC working groups, endorsed by the FSC's Strategic Advisory Group	number	10
Number of best practices captured and circulated to members	number	5

## Somalia SO 200475: "Development of Logistical Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor"

Duration: 1 December 2012 –30 November 2013 (New project –subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$25,087,170

After over 20 years of civil war, the consequent instability in Somalia has resulted in the neglect of infrastructure. Ports, warehousing, electrical supplies, roads and bridges have all deteriorated over time. This special operation aims at improving logistics efficiency while reducing costs for WFP, the wider humanitarian community and the private sector in Somalia. In its efforts to achieving that objective it builds on experiences gained and lessons learned

# Somalia

during the implementation of the previous special operation, “Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid”.

The main objective of this project is to provide a timely supply of relief cargo to populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. The secondary objective is to ensure an alternative corridor for movement of cargo into Ethiopia through the northern port of Berbera. In addition, this special operation seeks to reduce or contain logistics costs, enhance local capabilities and support the local economy. Road rehabilitation works which will be undertaken between the offices and compounds of humanitarian agencies and airstrips will result in improved access in the event of medical or security evacuations. Finally, an additional objective is to build capacity and transfer skills to partners and local authorities through periodically organized training sessions. This special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logistics)</b>		
Number of logistics hubs established	no.	2
Number of staff trained	no.	46
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	no.	4
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	30,000
<b>Special Operations (Rehab)</b>		
Kilometres of roads repaired	Km	50
Number of spot improvements	no.	10

# Republic of South Sudan

## Country Background

More than a year after the birth of the Republic of South Sudan – the world's newest independent country – the nation continues to face a series of humanitarian emergencies while major development challenges still remain.



The new state's first year of independence was characterized by a continued lack of agreement on key comprehensive peace agreement issues such as border demarcation, oil transit fees and the fate of the contested area of Abyei. The new republic also continued to face other major challenges as it sought to improve internal security, build state capacity and enable the shift from emergency relief to recovery. Inter-communal clashes and rebel militia activity continued to destabilise communities, disrupt agricultural production, livelihoods and education and increase vulnerability. As a result of this combination of political-economic shocks, increased conflict and displacement, and worsening food insecurity the humanitarian situation in South Sudan also deteriorated sharply.

Already starting from a low baseline after decades of war and instability, South Sudan remains with some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the world, and a virtual absence of basic social services and infrastructure. South Sudan, like other post-conflict countries, is not on track to achieve a single MDG. The benefits of oil revenue and long awaited peace dividends have yet to reach the majority of the population, and there are significant disparities between urban and rural areas as well as structural inequalities between population groups. In the world's newest country, only one in three people over the age of 6 have attended primary school and less than half of all primary school-age children are in school (51 percent of boys and 37 percent of girls). Only slightly more than half of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water and infant and maternal mortality rates in South Sudan are some of the highest in the world.

South Sudan also faces a food security and nutrition crisis which is primarily driven by conflict, displacement of people, erratic weather, trade restrictions and high fuel prices. In 2012, the country faced a national cereal deficit of 473,000 metric tonnes, 60 percent higher than the shortfall in the previous year. The Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment indicated that food insecurity deepened in 2012, with close to 4.7 million people at risk of being food-insecure.

Faced with a multiplicity of needs that are enormous both in scale and complexity, the new government is impelled to show immediate progress in political and security sector reform, addressing underlying grievances that led to the conflict, and supporting the needs of conflict-affected populations including returnees, displaced populations and resident communities. However, the legacy of protracted civil war has left South Sudan with one of the biggest capacity gaps in Africa. Public infrastructure remains severely underdeveloped, rule of law weak and government capacity to provide basic services low. The Government has taken important steps to strengthen state capacity over the past year; however, it will take years before it can begin direct provision of frontline services.

# Republic of South Sudan

South Sudan, with its virtually non-existent infrastructure and seasonal floods which leave more than 60 percent of the country inaccessible for most of the year, remains one of the most costly and difficult places to deliver humanitarian and developmental assistance.

## **Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of South Sudan**

In South Sudan, WFP's response is immediate but the focus long-term. While saving lives and protecting the minds and bodies of young children in the short term, WFP is also trying to build community resiliency, enhance governmental capacity and create incentives for the growth of the agricultural sector to prepare South Sudan for where it wants to be 20 years from now.

The current context in South Sudan does not allow WFP to immediately and completely shift away from emergency assistance. However, it also calls for the need to break away from the cycle of hunger and malnutrition that has engulfed this nation during the years of war. In fact, a few decades ago – in the 1980s – South Sudan was a net exporter of food commodities. WFP recognizes that it is not only possible but necessary to address some of the ailments of war that led to the near collapse of the country's agricultural production systems. Based on the identified gaps and key areas where marginal improvements and gains will not only yield immediate benefits but also provide exponential returns for future large scale investments, WFP will use a combination of different assistance tools.

In 2013, WFP hopes to make significant strides towards the overall goal of shifting from unconditional assistance to more targeted safety net programmes. In mid-2013, a PRRO will be launched to refocus WFP's efforts on building community resiliency, governmental capacity and supporting early recovery of communities. Beneficiaries will be identified through community based targeting mechanisms guided by overall annual and rolling assessments. WFP, through its special operations, will also focus on capacity building and infrastructure improvements contributing to peace and stability and longer-term agricultural growth. Through its activities in South Sudan, WFP supports MDGs 1 through 6. More specifically, WFP aims to:

- save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high risk groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and children;
- provide a short-term transitional safety net to conflict-affected and other vulnerable, rural communities through conditional transfers, whenever possible;
- promote self-reliance and foster community resilience through the creation of productive assets and re-establishment of livelihoods;
- strengthen the Government's capacity to monitor and respond to food insecurity through the South Sudan Food Security Monitoring System and help to strengthen the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee's capacity in early warning and disaster preparedness;
- facilitate a coordinated logistics response and an efficient utilization of resources and logistic capacity through providing leadership in the Logistics Cluster;



# Republic of South Sudan

- promote an efficient, coordinated and holistic food and livelihood response in South Sudan through providing leadership in the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster; and
- ensure the provision of secure telecommunications through facilitating the delivery of reliable internet connectivity network and information technology services, thereby allowing humanitarian actors to better coordinate assessment, rescue and relief operations independent of public infrastructure.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							170,128,905	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							138,291,207	
Special Operation							104,499,523	
<b>Total</b>							<b>412,919,635</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	85,860	10,207	6,760	8,409	1,244	112,481	2,926,299	0
PRRO	66,970	8,221	5,919	3,225	1,108	85,443	3,052,026	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,830</b>	<b>18,428</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>11,635</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>197,925</b>	<b>5,978,325</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 315,497 mt/US\$8,715,473 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 203,015 mt/US\$ 5,789,174)

Extreme poverty, recurring inter-tribal conflicts, natural disasters as well as unresolved conflicts between Sudan and South Sudan continue to represent a heavy burden for large parts of the population leading to displacement and high food insecurity. This project aims to provide life-saving food assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of populations in emergencies, reduce food insecurity, and stabilize the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups. While saving lives in the short term, this project will also build and enhance community resilience preparing the ground for the PRRO which will follow the EMOP in mid-2013.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, 2 and 3, the project targets beneficiaries from all ages across the country, including refugees, IDPs, food-insecure residents, children in primary schools, moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and their caretakers as well as in- and out-clients suffering from tuberculosis (TB), HIV, kala-azar and leprosis.

Assistance will be delivered through general food distribution (GFD), targeted and blanket supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women,

# Republic of South Sudan

institutional feeding for TB, HIV/AIDS, kala-azar and leprosy patients, as well as school meals, food-for-assets (FFA) and cash and vouchers programmes.

Different ration sizes for different kinds of beneficiaries include cereals, pulses, oil and salt for GFD, FFA and school meals. Pregnant and lactating women will receive oil, sugar and Supercereal while malnourished children 6–59 months of age will receive Plumpy'sup and children 6–35 months of age Supercereal Plus.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	1,001,957	1,085,454	<b>2,087,411</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	153,600	166,400	<b>320,000</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	163,200	176,800	<b>340,000</b>
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	120,000	62,400	<b>182,400</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	410,601	444,818	<b>855,419</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	21,933	423,639	<b>445,572</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	46,080	49,920	<b>96,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	156,880	267,120	<b>424,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	60,252	65,273	<b>125,525</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	32,640	35,360	<b>68,000</b>

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

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

# Republic of South Sudan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	7,510
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	56,000
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	7,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	56,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	200
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	39,200
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	18,800
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	400
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	1,000
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	440,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	400
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	315
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	500
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	7
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	435,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,000
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	4,900
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	10
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	250

# Republic of South Sudan

## **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

### **South Sudan PRRO 200503: "Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in South Sudan"**

(title is preliminary and subject to change)

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 85,443 mt/US\$3,052,026

The focus of this PRRO will be to help sustain vulnerable populations in South Sudan as they rebuild their livelihoods and stabilize food security. Through this project, WFP will seek to help households mitigate the impact of the destructive cycle of hunger through a social protection approach that combines relief and recovery activities. The PRRO will not only address the short-term food needs of vulnerable groups, such as HIV/AIDS and TB patients undergoing treatment, severely food-insecure households, malnourished children under 5 and mothers suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, IDPs and refugees, but will also promote livelihood recovery through FFA and sustainable livelihoods projects.

Where feasible, FFA projects and the use of vouchers and cash transfers will provide affected populations with continued access to food while allowing them to invest in their livelihoods. Furthermore, this PRRO will support the objective of retaining children of returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations in school or support them to go back to school by providing them with nutritious school meals.

Building the capacity of key government ministries to design, manage, and implement food security-related national social safety-net programmes will continue to be a key aspect of WFP's exit strategy. Consequently, an education and capacity-building component will also be included in the PRRO. The focus will be on ensuring that food and nutrition programming form an integral part of national social safety-net policies. The PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.

# Republic of South Sudan

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	994,372	1,085,453	<b>2,079,825</b>
Number of IDP beneficiaries	108,000	117,000	225,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	101,760	110,240	212,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	7,200	7,800	15,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	456,960	495,040	952,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	21,933	424,411	446,344
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	74,880	81,120	156,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of children given school meals	225,000	315,000	540,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	195,200	211,466	406,666
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	17,600	19,066	36,666

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

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

# Republic of South Sudan

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	7,510
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	56,000
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	7,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	56,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	39,200
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	18,800
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	400
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	1,000
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	440,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	400
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	315
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	500
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	7
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	6
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	435,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	990
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	4,900
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	10
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	250

# Republic of South Sudan

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014

Total project commitment: US\$96,571,434

South Sudan is a land-locked country and as a result, if food assistance is required, humanitarian partners and the Government of South Sudan face a very long lead time to bring the food to the people who need it. Establishing a well-designed National Strategic Food Reserve can help ensure that the food is readily available. Furthermore, a National Strategic Food Reserve can help stimulate agricultural production and strengthen local markets through local purchases to stock and replenish the reserve. By buying directly from local traders and securing food directly from domestic farmers the reserve can also promote the efficient distribution of food from surplus to deficit areas.

As a successful food reserve has to be integrated into other mechanisms, this special operation will first focus on building a conducive policy environment. It will then be operationalized through a small-scale pilot, based on which the project will be scaled up. Activities will involve building infrastructure, such as warehousing facilities and satellite depots, and most importantly, building the Government's institutional capacity and capabilities of its officials to manage a national food reserve system. Capacity building will involve training of officials from the Government of South Sudan to establish and manage these processes.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this special operation aims to support the Republic of South Sudan to gradually develop a national safety net by establishing a National Strategic Food Reserve, which will stimulate agricultural production and increase effectiveness and timeliness to respond to emergencies.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Logistics)</b>		
Number of staff trained	no.	110
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	200,000

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

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total project commitment: US\$181,680,503

Currently, UNHAS provides safe, efficient and reliable air services in South Sudan with nine fixed-winged aircrafts and two helicopters, based in Juba, Rumbek and Malakal and serving

# Republic of South Sudan

40 locations on a weekly schedule. More than 200 organisations are using the services, including United Nations agencies, NGOs and diplomatic missions.

In South Sudan, challenges in moving people and goods by road or river remain huge due to a lack of infrastructure and recurring natural disasters such as heavy rains and flooding. Given the non-existence of reliable commercial flights within the country, providing safe air transport services remains vital for the entire humanitarian community.

Continuous air service provided by UNHAS will support agencies in fulfilling their mandate. This special operation will be organized and managed by WFP South Sudan and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The objectives are:

- to provide a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective interagency air transport service to over 200 United Nations agencies, NGOs, diplomatic missions and donor organizations providing humanitarian assistance to, but not limited to, refugees, the host population and IDPs in the Republic of South Sudan;
- to transport light relief items and cargo such as medical supplies, high-energy foods and information and communications technology equipment; and
- to provide timely evacuations for medical and security reasons for the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	6,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	35
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	200
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	12
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100

## **South Sudan SO 200361: "Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$28,657,434

The Logistics Cluster has been providing essential logistics support to more than 70 organizations in South Sudan. It is expected that also throughout 2013, the delivery of humanitarian relief items will remain enormously challenging. Infrastructure is still very poor and commercial transport capacity remains low. The rainy season, which lasts from May to November, is a major logistical challenge as 60 percent of the country becomes inaccessible by surface transportation.

By coordinating logistics efforts across the country, the Logistics Cluster provides cost-reducing alternatives to humanitarian organizations. The objective of this special operation is to ensure a coordinated and informed logistics response and an efficient utilization of



# Republic of South Sudan

resources and logistics capacity through the cluster approach throughout 2013 in order to ensure the unimpeded flow of humanitarian relief items.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the Logistics Cluster will address identified logistics gaps through the provision of coordination and information management platforms as well as common services for the transportation and storage of emergency relief items. The Logistics Cluster will also prioritize emergency road, bridge, airstrip and port repairs in order to ensure continued access to vulnerable communities and project sites.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Capacity Assessment developed or updated	no.	12
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	no.	24
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	Mt	27,000

## South Sudan SO 200379: "Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2013

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

In close cooperation with the Government of South Sudan, around 120 km of feeder roads have successfully been constructed since the start of this operation. There has been a dramatic reduction in security incidents along the newly built roads, inciting people to move back and to slowly start small farms in areas previously uncultivated. Market sizes have increased and thanks to decreased travel time and costs local farmers can more easily sell their produce. People have also gained faster access to healthcare and education facilities.

Nevertheless, there are still great needs for improved infrastructure. Transport costs remain high and farmers in many parts of the country still do not have regular access to markets and consumers. This special operation will provide further access to areas which are inaccessible due to non-existent or badly damaged roads as a result of war, displacement and inadequate maintenance. Its objective is to continue to reduce transportation costs of food, ensuring timely and efficient delivery of food assistance as well as to increase farmers' access to and from agricultural production areas.

By including community members as well as state and national counterpart engineers and technicians in the road construction process, the project also contributes to building the country's capacity. Furthermore, the activities carried out under this operation will improve the infrastructure of South Sudan, which is in line with WFP's policy to improve food security and will benefit the general development of the country.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, the operation aims to construct 500 km of feeder roads, and will focus on the implementation of local maintenance and community capacity-development programmes, employing 600 South Sudanese nationals. Transport costs are envisaged to be reduced by 20 percent and travel time by 50 percent along the route. The roads to be constructed will be based on assessments and criteria agreed on by WFP and the

# Republic of South Sudan

Government of South Sudan, and linked with the existing trunk roads. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the operation will also build national capacity and be implemented under the overall responsibility of WFP South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Rehab)</b>		
Kilometres of roads repaired	km	500
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	32

## South Sudan SO 200399: "Emergency Telecommunications Cluster – Provision of ICT Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$7,420,828

Information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure in South Sudan remains very limited. Bad mobile phone coverage, lack of reliable local internet service providers, lack of capable information technology and telecom companies and unreliable data connectivity services continue to be a challenge for humanitarian actors providing life-saving assistance in the country. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has been providing essential internet and voice telephony services to over 1,300 humanitarian workers from 148 different organizations. Providing humanitarian organizations with reliable and long term services at lower running costs is crucial to assist them in carrying out their operations efficiently and effectively.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster will continue to provide ICT support to the humanitarian community in South Sudan in 2013. The main objectives of this special operation are to provide security telecommunications and to build and expand a reliable internet connectivity network and IT services. This will allow United Nations agencies and NGOs in South Sudan to better coordinate assessment, rescue and relief operations independent of public infrastructure.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (ICT)</b>		
Number of UN agency/NGO staff members trained in radio communications	no.	24
Number of UN operational areas covered by common security telecommunication network	no.	3
Number of humanitarian organizations using data services	no.	560
User satisfaction survey conducted	yes/no	1
Was local ETC/ICT Working Group Established	yes/no	1

# Republic of South Sudan

## South Sudan SO 200423: "Cluster Support Activities for the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 15 October 2012 – 15 April 2013

Total project commitment: US\$1,135,059 (New project – subject to approval)

The delivery of humanitarian services in South Sudan continues to pose significant challenges to all members of the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster. Services must be provided over vast distances in a country where communication and physical infrastructure remain extremely poor. Furthermore, tension and insecurity along the border between South Sudan and Sudan restricts the movement of relief items through corridors normally used by the humanitarian community.

In South Sudan, nearly 100 organizations are currently working to differing degrees on aspects related to food security. In order to make sure that all food-insecure areas are appropriately covered throughout 2013, significant efforts are required to ensure a common approach to assessments and strategy formulation resulting in coordinated and informed responses through a strengthened Food Security Cluster at sub-national levels. Ensuring that food security programmes cover all affected areas at all times of the year in all weather conditions is crucial if the sector is to meet its frontline responsibilities.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation aims to ensure that the food security sector is strengthened to respond, on a country-wide basis, to the needs of the affected population in a coordinated and efficient fashion and that decisions are made through the use of an accurate and timely information management platform.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resources in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
Number of coordination meetings to be held at national and state levels	number	6
Number of training sessions on improved co-ordination to be conducted	number	2
Establishment of an integrated partner information database	yes/no	yes
Establishment of a website to be used as FSL information portal	yes/no	yes
Number of expanded cluster-facilitated food security monitoring to be conducted	number	1
Number of IPC analyses to be conducted by Cluster	number	1
Number of FSL bulletins on gaps and overlaps to be published	number	3
No. of briefings to HCT	number	2
No. of informal donor briefings	number	2

# Uganda

## Country Background

Over the past two decades, Uganda has embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators. However, considerable challenges remain. The country still only ranks 157 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and half of its population of 31 million live below the poverty line.

According to the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, about 13.8 percent of children under 5 are underweight, 33.4 percent are stunted and 4.7 percent are wasted. The same survey also indicates that 50.4 percent of children and 24.2 percent of women of child-bearing age (15–49 years of age) are anaemic. Although food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many locations. This has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict, as well as the rising prices of basic staple commodities in many parts of the country.



Communities in western Uganda continue to host about 175,000 refugees, who have fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Sudan over the past two decades. As political instability in eastern DRC persists the refugee influx to Uganda continues. Tribal conflicts in South Sudan's Jonglei state have also led to an influx of refugees to the West Nile region of the country. In the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda, however, a sustained peace has facilitated continued improvement in the food and nutrition security of former IDPs.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Uganda

WFP's food assistance in Uganda reflects the changing nature of the agency from a food aid to a food assistance organization – tackling hunger through multi-faceted approaches that address issues of food availability, food access and food utilization. WFP will respond to these challenges through a PRRO and a country programme (CP), in total reaching approximately one million people.

The PRRO will provide emergency humanitarian assistance targeting refugees in the West Nile region and south-western part of Uganda, extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja region, and severely and moderately malnourished individuals in refugee settlements and the Karamoja region. The key activities under this assistance include cash and direct food distributions as well as targeted and therapeutic supplementary feeding.

Under its food and nutrition security component, the CP will target communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries will comprise communities in the sub-regions of Karamoja, Acholi, Lango and Teso. Key programmatic focal areas include the strengthening of rural livelihoods through a productive assets programme, as well as initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including the provision of school meals and support to mother-

# Uganda

and-child health and nutrition programmes. Other programmatic focal areas include support to early childhood development, disaster risk reduction, community-led school feeding, and climate change mitigation.

In north-eastern Uganda, while scaling up of the food/cash for assets activities under the country programme which targets moderately food-insecure households, WFP has drastically scaled down in the last two years. The number of people receiving unconditional food assistance in Karamoja, has been reduced to 148,000 people comprising extremely vulnerable households. As these beneficiaries are unable to participate in conditional transfer activities they require support until their communities are able to assist them and/or other social safety nets are available.

Under its agriculture and market support component, the country programme will target individuals who can meet their immediate food needs, but require support to increase their incomes to become sustainably food-secure. The key target group are surplus-producing smallholder farmers, mainly from the eastern and western parts of Uganda. Key initiatives under this component will include support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities, the creation of assets to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to be better connected to markets, and provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce. The Purchase-for-Progress initiative is a constituent component of these activities.

Both operations support the MDGs and are also consistent with the United Nations Development Framework of Uganda. The PRRO contributes to MDG1 while the CP contributes to achieving MDGs 2 to 7.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							42,177,524	
Development Operation							53,754,212	
<b>Total</b>							<b>95,931,736</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	28,637	5,724	1,922	6,714	484	43,481	1,437,229	346,868
DEV	17,670	907	602	5,700	271	25,150	1,953,449	22,447,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,307</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>68,631</b>	<b>3,390,678</b>	<b>22,794,222</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Uganda

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Uganda PRRO 200429: "Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 130,629 mt/

US\$3,390,912/US\$346,868

The overall aim of the PRRO is to support the Government's efforts to address the problem of protracted, acute food and nutrition insecurity among refugees and extremely vulnerable households in Uganda's poorest region. To achieve this goal, WFP and its partners are addressing the direct causes of inadequate food consumption and of acute malnutrition through a streamlined operation that focuses on food and cash distribution to the refugee population, targeted food distribution to extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja, targeted supplementary feeding and support to individuals on stage three of in-patient therapeutic feeding and their caretakers.

Direct food distribution rations comprise of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt. The ration size varies according to the food gaps existing in these communities as identified through food security assessments. Rations for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes consist of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. The key outcomes of the PRRO are reduced acute malnutrition and improved food consumption over the assistance period for refugees and target households in Karamoja. The activities under this PRRO contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	220,963	168,649	<b>389,612</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	76,685	76,685	<b>153,370</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	170,390	155,625	<b>326,015</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,956	78,448	<b>81,404</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	2,918	3,037	<b>5,955</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	506
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	486
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	individual	10,867
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	individual	43,468
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

# Uganda

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Uganda CP 108070: "Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger"**

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 25,150 mt/US\$1,953,449/  
US\$22,447,354

In line with the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness, the Uganda CP supports government-led priorities, activities and initiatives to address hunger in Uganda. The CP draws on WFP's comparative advantage to address gaps not filled by other partners and is directly linked to the Government's major recovery and development plans. Since 1997, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators. However, these improvements have not reached certain parts of the country. While food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many regions. This CP attempts to address some of the causes. Transfer-based assistance under the CP is limited to Karamoja, where WFP also supports extremely vulnerable households with unconditional, seasonal food assistance through the PRRO.

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

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 25,150 mt/  
US\$1,953,449/US\$6,969,077

Food and nutrition security interventions in Karamoja will target beneficiaries through school meals, asset creation and rehabilitation, livelihood strengthening and diversification, and community-based mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes.

Under the school meals programme, two or three meals per day will be provided, including a nutritious morning snack, lunch and/or dinner. The daily ration consists of 50 g of Supercereal Plus, 255 g of corn-meal, 65 g of pulses and 25 g of vegetable oil. Starting 2013, it is planned to introduce take-home rations for all day students while keeping onsite feeding for pupils in boarding school. Under the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme, moderately food-insecure households participating in community assets creation will receive a maize grain ration of 41 kg per household in 3 cycles or a cash transfer. Beneficiaries of the MCHN programme will receive Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar at healthcare facilities. The activities under this component contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

# Uganda

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	293,866	247,541	<b>541,407</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	16,639	21,177	<b>37,816</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	12,501	16,572	<b>29,073</b>
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	34,455	45,672	<b>80,127</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	39,381	29,709	<b>69,090</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	27,223	20,537	<b>47,760</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	47,460
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of boarding school boys assisted by WFP	school	16,572
Number of boarding school girls assisted by WFP	school	12,501
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	45,672
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	34,455
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	41

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

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$11,590,000

The activities under the Agriculture and Market Support component will target beneficiaries through support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities. Key activities will include the construction of community access roads to better connect vulnerable smallholder farmers with markets, rehabilitation of market collection points, procurement and installation of grain cleaning, drying, bagging and grading equipment; and the construction satellite collection points. In addition, training in post-harvest handling will be provided, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and increasing local food purchase through the Purchase-for-Progress initiative. The activities under this component correspond to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	30



# Uganda

**(d) Special Operations**

None

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

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Colombia

Cuba

Dominican Republic

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 eleven countries: The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. In addition, WFP has the Centre of Excellence in Brazil that reports to the policy division in headquarters. The regional bureau is located in Panama where different programmatic interventions are planned and where the permanent location of a United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot is based. WFP also maintains a satellite office in Chile while a WFP consultant serves as a liaison on nutrition issues for Belize and Costa Rica.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

WFP's presence in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is comprised of small and medium sized country offices. These offices are located mostly in middle income countries facing chronic undernutrition and recurrent emergencies due to natural disasters, which are exacerbated by widespread inequality, human migration, climate change, increased food prices and inadequate consumption of food. In addition, civil unrest affects Colombia and some of the surrounding countries. Latin America and the Caribbean remains one of the most socially and economically unequal regions of the world.

Chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, mainly anaemia, remain the most prevalent nutrition problem in the region, linked mostly to food access and consumption rather than availability. The FAO has reported that more than 53 million people in LAC are undernourished. According to the Pan American Health Organization, 23 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition, while iron deficiency anaemia affects 44 percent of children under 5 and 30 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

The region is highly prone to recurrent natural disasters including flooding, drought, frost, volcanic activity, earthquakes, El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation and hurricanes. Indeed, natural disasters cause around US\$7 billion worth of damage and affect an average of 4.5 million people every year in LAC, a trend which is likely to worsen because of climate change.

WFP's main objective in this region is to support national governments in improving food and nutrition security and reducing the impact of emerging crises and climate change among vulnerable populations. WFP has adopted an integrated programming approach based on the following strategic priorities:

- support governments to strengthen the scope of social protection networks to reduce food and nutrition insecurity;
- support governments and communities to strengthen disaster cycle management in order to increase resilience to recurrent natural disasters and the longer-term impact of climate change; and
- strengthen local capacities to stimulate smallholder agricultural production and promote market development.

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

WFP's priority is to enhance government capacity to implement hunger solutions through core activities that include advocacy, facilitation of partnerships and South–South cooperation, technical assistance, and emergency preparedness and response. Activities focus on the development of government-led approaches that integrate investment in nutrition, social protection and local production with a view to ensuring a comprehensive response to undernutrition. These activities are linked with disaster cycle management and building resilience in areas where frequent natural disasters impede progress towards food and nutrition security. Programmatic actions fall under the three complementary categories of i) policy support; ii) capacity development; and iii) direct assistance. WFP's assistance in Latin America targets the following groups that are considered to be “most vulnerable” whether in rural or urban poverty settings:

- people impacted by conflicts and natural disasters;
- indigenous and Afro-descendent groups;
- people made food-insecure (or vulnerable to food insecurity) by the economic crisis;
- children under 5 with a special emphasis on those under 2;
- PLWs;
- refugees and IDPs; and
- people living with HIV.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

In the region, WFP is well positioned to advance the shift from food aid to food assistance through capacity development and the provision of services to governments, who have entrusted funds to WFP to support programmes either through direct implementation or through capacity development activities. WFP's credibility as an adviser and service provider to LAC's governments in national food security and nutrition programmes is evidenced by the fact that trust funds in the region represent a highly significant and growing source of funding for operations. For 2013, the estimated planning figure for country-specific trust funds is US\$66 million.

Furthermore, WFP is working to strengthen alliances with the Governments of Chile, Mexico and Brazil for South-South cooperation on nutrition and social protection, by drawing on expertise in enhancing the nutrition dimensions of social protection programmes. WFP has facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation on early childhood nutrition issues through multiple workshops with regional experts; facilitation of technical cooperation between countries in the region; preparation of publications; and posting of technical documents, methodologies and advocacy products on the knowledge management platform *Nutrinet.org*. For instance, the Dominican Republic Government requested WFP's technical support to design the nutrition component of its largest “National Conditional Cash Transfer Programme”, *Solidaridad*.

In countries facing recurrent natural disasters, WFP is a key partner for governments as a provider of direct assistance for relief and recovery and also as a provider of technical services to strengthen national capacities for early warning, preparedness and

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

response. In order to effectively respond to small- and medium-scale emergencies such as localized landslides, flooding, tropical storms and hurricanes in Central America WFP has maintained four successive sub-regional PRROs. In addition, WFP will continue to implement the five-year Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot initiative in Central America. Through P4P, WFP buys staple crops from smallholder farmers to distribute through food assistance programmes. Purchase for Progress builds the capacity of farmers' organizations through:

- improving the quality of their crops in order to access more profitable markets;
- supporting the local production of blended foods; and
- promoting commercial links with government programmes and other industrial buyers as alternative market outlets for the food produced by smallholder farmers.

By raising farmers' incomes and stimulating agricultural production, P4P addresses overall food security. Through P4P, WFP's local food procurement is now a vital tool for solving long-term hunger and poverty.

The LAC region is experiencing unprecedented high international food prices, which have increased by 40 percent in the last four years and in 2011 also reached a 30 year high. For a region where the poor spend between 50 percent and 80 percent of their incomes on food, this causes instability to the food security situation. Additionally, unstable funding and the lack of technical capacity in the region continue to be the main risk for integrated programming in the region.

The three main challenges in the LAC region are recurrent natural disasters, chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and the impact of high food prices on the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations. Inadequate feeding practices are the primary causes of child undernutrition.

## New Initiatives

WFP is enhancing the nutrition aspects of social protection programmes and is looking into increasing the use of micronutrient powders and ready-to-use supplementary foods, and the feasibility of producing them locally. WFP is presently finalizing the formulation of a regional capacity development project to support a scale-up in nutrition among children 6–35 months and PLWs in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

Priorities for nutrition and food security programmes are in line with national plans to eradicate chronic undernutrition, many of which have been developed with technical assistance from WFP and are based on the global "Scaling Up Nutrition" policy and the "1000 Days Movement".

The evolution of the Central America PRRO has been an important experience that WFP is building on. It is expected that in the next two years WFP will continue this approach in Central America while replicating the lessons learned to develop a new Caribbean PRRO covering the Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

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

WFP will work with partners to establish two logistics corridors that can be utilized for rapid response in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Furthermore, WFP will employ its new Forward Purchase Facility as a practical mechanism for rapidly responding to food needs by prepositioning and rotating stocks. Additionally, strong links will be made with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies that WFP is now developing in the region. WFP is closely working with governments in the Andean region to establish a regional initiative that addresses the challenge of CCA, DRR, gender, food security and nutrition. A similar process will be developed for Central American countries that are working with sub-regional organizations on a regional approach to DRR and CCA, linked to a resilience agenda for the dry corridor that stretches from Guatemala to Nicaragua.

Findings from the study by “Nutritional Dimension of Social Safety Nets in Central America and the Dominican Republic” show that programmes using conditional cash transfer modalities are aimed at poverty reduction and investment in human capital but do not explicitly incorporate the nutritional dimension. WFP will promote greater use of cash and vouchers (C&V), working with key partners such as the World Bank to analyse the feasibility of using C&V initiatives to achieve nutrition outcomes in vulnerable communities

In line with the new WFP HIV Policy, WFP in the LAC region has been working to promote the issue of nutrition on regional and national HIV policy agendas. For instance, with the support of the Organization for the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development and the UNAIDS Unified Budget and Work Plan, WFP established a regional technical team and formalized partnerships to strengthen the commitment and capacity of governments and other key facilitators to integrate nutrition interventions with HIV treatment, care and prevention.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODP	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
PRRO	1,326,520	46,407	69,825,418
DEV	1,304,197	39,836	60,885,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,630,717</b>	<b>86,244</b>	<b>130,710,909</b>

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

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Latin America and the Caribbean			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>1,485,172</b>	<b>1,145,545</b>	<b>2,630,717</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	64,302	60,633	124,935
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of Refugees	13,118	14,793	27,911
Number of Returnees	0	0	0
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	734,835	686,957	1,421,792
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	92,213	81,579	173,792
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	33,872	31,278	65,150
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	58,945	53,815	112,760
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	-	-	0
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	275,275	272,908	548,183
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	-	-	0
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	130,100	321,774	451,874



# Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Projects

## WFP Projects and Operation Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation								5,429,809	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations								15,406,333	
<b>Total</b>								<b>26,265,951</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
DEV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,074,588	
PRRO	11,549	1,733	860	1,449	124	15,715	-	249,538	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,324,126</b>	

### (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 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012). Follow-on project to start in July 2013 subject to approval.

Total food commitment: 15,715 mt

Food insecurity in Central America, particularly in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala, is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. More than 34 million people live in these four countries, with more than half of them living in poverty. Recurrent disasters cause crop losses in an area where a high percentage of households depend on subsistence farming or agricultural labour for food and income.

These 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. Anaemia affects one in three children under 5 and up to 40 and 55 percent of children 6–35 months in areas of El Salvador and Guatemala, respectively.

The region continuously suffers the impact of recurrent natural disasters which often have a transnational impact and is considered among the most vulnerable regions of the world. El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation, tropical depressions, hurricanes, earthquakes and droughts have greatly weakened this region's ability to carry out long lasting activities to improve food security. These events cause damage to infrastructure, limiting access to markets. As a result, affected populations obtain lower harvests and income while becoming more dependent on food purchases. Tropical Depression 12-E (TD 12-E) in October 2011 and a regional drought in August 2012 are the most recent reminders of these situations that seriously affect the food security of the more vulnerable groups.

# Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Projects

This regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. Its two-pronged approach, relief and recovery, allows WFP to react in a coordinated and flexible manner to the needs of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent disasters. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations.

Through its activities, the PRRO supports MDG1 by contributing to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger within vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks. 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.

The current PRRO will be extended to June 2013 and a new PRRO will take over from July 2013 to 2015. The extension is needed to continue relief and recovery assistance while a strategy is designed for a new, stronger PRRO. As recommended by a recent PRRO review mission the new PRRO will be more focused on reinforcing national protocols, ensuring more effective food security analysis with the possible inclusion of interventions based on cash and vouchers and better response and recovery activities. In addition, the new PRRO will include a stronger monitoring and evaluation component, including a lessons learned activity, a structured, logical framework and a regional targeting approach.

## **(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 2001 – 31 December 2013

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

School feeding programmes act as a safety net in support of vulnerable schoolchildren and their families, benefiting children and the community in terms of education, health, nutrition and income transfers to families. School feeding programmes promote local economies through the direct procurement of food from small-scale farmers. They are also a useful platform through which valuable complementary interventions are implemented, such as deworming, school gardens and sanitation.

National governments in the region require support to strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the quality and sustainability of their school feeding programmes to ensure the full range of associated benefits reach the vulnerable population. Policy leaders and practitioners of school feeding programmes in the region have directly requested WFP to lead a regional

# Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Projects

initiative to improve the required national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes.

A three-year, regional school feeding capacity development project is implemented to promote the use of WFP's Eight Quality Standards for Sustainable school feeding programmes to identify and address quality gaps in the existing national school feeding programmes in WFP assisted countries.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project is being carried out through a three-phase implementation process. Phase 1 provides government assistance to analyse 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 and triangular cooperation, technical support, knowledge management and training drawing expertise from exemplary national school feeding programmes implemented in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

This project is also in line with WFP's School Feeding Policy and United Nations Operational Guidance on Capacity Development. WFP actively integrates traditional partners including UNICEF in the coordination of the Essential Package interventions and FAO for school gardens.

Successful outcomes in the Dominican Republic, the first LAC country to implement the regional project, have shown the importance of inter-sectorial collaboration. In Ecuador, WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank, conducted a school feeding case study, of which the main recommendation was analysing the feasibility to fortify rice in Ecuador. WFP, key government organizations and the local governments support this initiative.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	100,000
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	15
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	15
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	300,000

## **Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200271: "Scaling up Nutrition among Children under two and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Central America and the Dominican Republic"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total cash commitment: US\$19.5 million

In Central America and the Dominican Republic, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies are the main nutrition problems, disproportionately impacting rural and indigenous communities. In Central America, anemia affects 34 percent of children under 5 and 21 percent of pregnant

# Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Projects

and lactating women (PLW). According to demographic and health surveys, national stunting prevalence in children under 5 are as follows: 22 percent in Belize; 6 percent percent in Costa Rica; 19 percent in El Salvador; 50 percent in Guatemala; 30 percent in Honduras; 22 percent in Nicaragua; 19 percent in Panama and 10 percent in the Dominican Republic. However, these national figures mask alarming disparities within countries, especially among children in rural areas, where stunting and anemia prevalence is almost double that of children in urban areas.

Through this project, WFP will be actively contributing to the fight against hunger and chronic undernutrition by developing governmental capacities at national and community level in order to achieve the following objectives:

- strengthen national policies and programmes to increase access to and consumption of nutritious foods among children 6–23 months and PLW in communities with high prevalence of stunting and anaemia;
- support governments and private sector partners to increase availability and utilization of micronutrient powders (MNPs) and low-dose lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) in targeted communities, promoting local packaging and/or production where feasible; and
- strengthen national and local capacities and alliances to design and implement essential strategies including de-worming, behaviour change communication and education to ensure correct utilization of MNPs and LNS as part of an integrated approach to preventing stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity.

This project responds to a global call to action embodied in the Scaling Up Nutrition and 1,000 Days Movement, created to ensure that mothers and young children receive the right nutrition to lead healthy and productive lives.

WFP has built credibility and technical experience as a partner in nutrition through previous capacity development projects, as a result of the regional initiative towards the eradication of child undernutrition in LAC. This new project was developed in full collaboration with the Governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	50
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	200
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	1,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,000
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	800

# Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Projects

**(d) Special Operations**

None

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## Country Background

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has experienced significant socio-political and economic change over the past six years. Despite economic progress, the country still faces major development challenges and ranks 108 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Bolivia has an estimated population of 10.4 million with 51 percent living below the poverty line, of which 69 percent live in rural areas. Rural indigenous women are particularly vulnerable: 63 percent of rural women live in extreme poverty, while 60 percent of extremely poor people are indigenous and almost two-thirds live in rural areas. Inequality and exclusion are among the highest in Latin America, with rural indigenous people particularly vulnerable to social and economic exclusion.



Bolivia imports 60 to 80 percent of its wheat. Government measures to stabilize prices include subsidies; importation and direct sales of staple foods such as rice, maize and sugar; construction of large storage facilities; and control of food prices and exports. Bolivia is in the area influenced by El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation and droughts and floods have become significantly more intense and frequent since 2006. Recurrent natural disasters, coupled with the food price crisis, have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in Bolivia, particularly in the most food-insecure areas. Limited access to food is the main cause of food insecurity. High food prices and persistently low incomes prevent 45 percent of rural households from meeting their food needs. Recurrent natural disasters and a significant increase in El Niño/La Niña phenomena have exacerbated hunger and undernutrition. The most vulnerable groups are women and children in rural areas, and indigenous people, who account for 65 percent out of a population of 10 million.

The Government is confident that by 2015 Bolivia will achieve the MDG1 target of reducing the prevalence of chronic child undernutrition (stunting) to 19 percent. However, although stunting among children under 5 has dropped in comparison to previous years, it remains unchanged at 39 percent in rural areas. Although the education system has made progress, net primary school enrolment rates slipped from 94 to 90 percent between 2001 and 2008. Drop-out rates are high, with only 25 percent of children completing the primary cycle. In 2009, a new Constitution was approved, with major reforms to empower excluded groups, particularly indigenous people. The new Constitution promotes decentralization and social participation, and recognizes the right to food as a fundamental right. The Government is also implementing important social programmes, including conditional cash transfers for the elderly, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6–23 months. These have been credited with reducing the number of extremely poor people, but need to be made more accessible. In 2011, the Government passed a law on a “Productive Community-Based Agricultural Revolution”, which promotes long-term policies to support food security and food sovereignty. These policies include enhancing agricultural production, particularly from small farmers; establishing food-based safety net programmes, such as school meals; improving the storage and processing of food; introducing agricultural insurance schemes; and improving disaster risk management and response to food-related emergencies.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Plurinational State of Bolivia

During the preparation of the country programme (CP), to start in 2013, WFP together with the Government identified three strategic areas where WFP should concentrate its efforts in the coming years: i) strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; ii) disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and iii) promotion of diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers. In addition, WFP will aim to build capacities to the Government's food-based programmes to ensure sustainability, provide technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response, and assist the Government in knowledge information management for food security issues.

The CP will contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2 and 5. Through its school meals activity, the CP will alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren in support of MDG2. Through its nutrition activity, the CP will improve the nutrition status of children 6–23 months of age, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in support of MDG5. Through food-for-assets (FFA) activity the CP aims to strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change by creating assets that protect communities' livelihoods to support MDG1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,439,427	
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,439,427</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	1,080	90	241	216	29	1,656	0	46,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,201</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Bolivia CP 200381: "Country Programme - Bolivia (2013–2018)"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation: 8,264 mt/US\$8,558,559

The overall objective of this CP is to strengthen local and national capacities to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. The programme has been prepared with the Government and focuses on three main areas:

- strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations;
- disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and
- promoting diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers. Implementation of innovative strategies based on a community development approach will prepare municipalities to run effective safety nets.

The CP will be implemented in the departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosi, which contain 80 percent of Bolivia's most food-insecure municipalities and have the highest prevalence of chronic undernutrition in children under 5. Target municipalities rely on subsistence agriculture and have limited access to water, high prevalence of undernutrition and low literacy levels; their populations are mainly indigenous people.

### **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 1: "Sustainable and Productive School Feeding"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food /capacity augmentation commitment: 4,448 mt/ US\$8,558,559

The national net primary school enrolment rates decreased from 94 to 90 percent between 2001 and 2008. WFP estimates that 51 percent of school-age girls in the most food-insecure municipalities, such as the 40 municipalities where this activity will be implemented, do not attend school. Drop-out rates are also high, with only 25 percent of children completing the primary cycle. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this component aims to:

- increase primary school enrolments and ensure completion;
- alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren; and
- provide technical assistance to link farmers to markets, by using local food products for school feeding.

As an incentive for parents to send their children to school, and to improve children's nutrition intake, a breakfast ration will be provided to schoolchildren. The food basket consists of vegetable oil, wheat flour, salt and MNPs. Local governments and parents complement WFP rations with fresh food. WFP will also provide micronutrient powders (MNPs) to ensure adequate energy and micronutrient intakes. To facilitate sustainability, this



# Plurinational State of Bolivia

activity will gradually involve small farmers supplying food commodities to municipal schools.

WFP will provide technical assistance and capacity development to school boards, farmers and municipal authorities. Through work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, it is expected that by the third year of implementation, municipalities will be providing all school rations; whenever possible, the food used will be procured from local farmers. Local production of MNPs should also start by the third year of the CP, with MNPs eventually being distributed through the Government's universal health insurance plan, expected to start in 2012 covering all children up to 18 years of age.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	19,328	20,672	<b>40,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	19,328	20,672	<b>40,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	100	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200	

## **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 2: "Strengthening of Government Nutrition Programmes"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,296 mt

Stunting prevalence in the most food insecure municipalities, such as those where this activity will be implemented remains higher than 47 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies have also increased, particularly anaemia, affecting 61 percent of children under 5 and 38 percent of women.

This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and aims to improve the nutrition status of PLW in selected communities of 40 municipalities in the Departments of Potosi, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba. To complement family meals, vegetable oil and Super cereal will be distributed to women attending health centres and receiving nutrition education, with remote health centres prioritized for support. WFP will work with health centres and municipalities to ensure that the Government's cash transfer programme provides both a dietary supplement, *Nutribebe*, to children 6–23 months of age and the cash incentive to PLW, as planned.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	4,000		<b>4,000</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	4,000		<b>4,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>			
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	100	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	1,000	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	100	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	4,000	

## **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 3: "Livelihood Development and Disaster Risk Reduction"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 2,520 mt

The most food-insecure municipalities are in the highlands and Andean valleys, in the departments of Potosí, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, where the mainly rural and indigenous population depends on subsistence agriculture. This group experiences food deficits during the lean season and frequent natural disasters make agriculture an unreliable source of income. As Bolivia is in the area influenced by El Niño/ La Niña Southern Oscillation, droughts and floods have become significantly more intense and occur more frequently. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, this component seeks to:

- support the development of productive assets to enhance livelihoods and supply local food-based safety net programmes, including through community gardens, small livestock production, productive land reclamation, and small-scale irrigation systems; and
- strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change by creating assets that protect communities' livelihoods - such as water reservoirs, dykes, forestation, water harvesting infrastructure and terraces.

These activities will be implemented through FFA and complemented with FFT activities. The family food ration will consist of wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil and beans. However, WFP will explore the feasibility of using market-based transfers in the CP for asset creation.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	14,496	15,504	<b>30,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600	600	1,200
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,400	2,400	4,800

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	100
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	10
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	10
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	5
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	10,000

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Colombia

## Country Background

Colombia is the third most populated country in Latin America, with an estimated population of 46.6 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 worldwide. In 2011, the national poverty rate was 34 percent, 16 million people, and the extreme poverty rate was 11 percent, 5 million people. Poverty rates are higher in specific regions and particularly among Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups, reaching up to 46 percent in rural areas. A total of 43 percent of the Colombian population is food insecure due to poor diversity in the diet, chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia.



Colombia's fifty-year conflict has been hampering economic growth, threatening vital infrastructure, displacing populations, and eroding social and cultural cohesion, at an enormous financial cost to the Government. According to official government figures, at the end of 2011, 3.9 million people had been displaced in Colombia. While numbers have decreased over the past four years, there are still on average 100,000 new internally displaced persons (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 2011, to address social injustices caused by the civil conflict, the Government passed the "Victims and Land Restitution Law", which includes a number of measures to give land to IDPs.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Colombia

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

Through its PRRO, WFP contributes to reducing chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia among IDPs and vulnerable people affected by violence and who are not covered by government programmes. The PRRO helps to reduce gaps in assistance as well as identifying and transferring beneficiaries in need to government programmes. The Government contributes counterpart 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. Advocacy strategies to raise public awareness have contributed towards the inclusion of FSN as a priority in Colombian public policy and legislation. Two trust funds signed with the Government are funding the following activities: provision of Super cereal; non-food items to complement food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities; resources for capacity development activities with implementing partners; and resources for the PRRO information and monitoring systems.

# Colombia

WFP Colombia supports MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 by:

- providing food assistance to displaced persons and other vulnerable groups affected by violence and by advocating for food and nutrition security as priorities in the national policy agenda (MDG1);
- supporting access to education for displaced and at-risk populations (MDG2);
- promoting gender equality (MDG3);
- providing food assistance and facilitating access to health facilities of IDP children under the age of 6 (MDG4);
- assisting and facilitating access to health facilities for pregnant and lactating IDP women (MDG5); and
- working on the prevention of HIV (MDG6).

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							20,898,098	
<b>Total</b>							<b>20,898,098</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,821	2,756	1,617	0	1,034	13,229	1,235,115	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>1,235,115</b>	<b>0</b>

### (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

Total food/cash and voucher 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, indigenous groups and moderately food insecure IDPs who have been displaced for a long time and/or are in the process of returning to their places of origin. This PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. The PRRO has the following objectives:

- provide a comprehensive emergency assistance package and link them to government programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- address micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anaemia in children and prevent a further deterioration of their nutritional condition (WFP Strategic Objective 1);

# Colombia

- support IDP children and those at risk of displacement in accessing primary school education, and violence-affected children returning to school in remote targeted areas, through emergency school meals (WFP Strategic Objective 1); and
- support the recovery and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations affected by displacement and violence by strengthening livelihoods and asset-bases for self-sufficiency, and fostering their inclusion into national social protection programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

The operation aims to create conditions for a more sustainable process of recovery and rehabilitation by providing an integral package of assistance focused on the household, through the entire process from relief to recovery for up to a one year period.

Initial emergency food distributions are accompanied by support for school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Vouchers guarantee pregnant and lactating women's access to a more diversified food basket that includes animal protein and vegetables. In line with government programmes, during the 12 month cycle, households benefit from work and training opportunities that are made available at specific times, allowing for income generation activities. Extremely vulnerable indigenous households benefit from a differentiated approach through community-based activities to meet their specific needs. Moderately food insecure persons displaced in the longer term, who have high dependency ratios, participate in FFA/FFT activities as they move towards self-sufficiency. The food basket consists of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, wheat flour and sugar. In addition, children receive *bienestarina* (high-energy wheat/soy mix provided by the Government) and micronutrient powders.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	149,878	145,122	295,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	137,161	130,593	267,754
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	114,642	110,358	225,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	14,000	34,300	48,300
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	20,774	21,226	42,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	14,488	14,012	28,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	14,488	14,012	28,500
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	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.

# Colombia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
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
<b>School Feeding</b>		
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
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
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
<b>FFT</b>		
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/I&GA)	participant	20,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
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, the largest of the Caribbean islands, has a population of 11.2 million, of which 75 percent live in urban areas. Although the country is ranked 51 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, Cuba has to import 80 percent of its national food requirements. A significant amount of the imports are channelled to the country's extensive food-based social safety net, which includes the provision of a highly subsidized monthly food basket to every Cuban citizen. This basket covers approximately 50 percent of an average Cuban's daily food requirements; the remaining needs must be covered from other sources, the variety of which has become very limited.



The average Cuban's daily diet is poor in micronutrients. According to studies conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene in 2008, the prevalence of anaemia 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 as a major public health problem and has therefore launched a National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPPCA) based on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutritional education.

Cuba has yet to fully recover from the severe crisis of the 1990s. 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, have 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 the reduction of the government-employed labour force by 20 percent and cutting social benefits and state subsidies. Increasing domestic production of food, in particular, is a strategic priority in order to substitute imports. In 2011, Cuba spent more than US\$1.8 billion on food imports, which is financially unsustainable. The country faces significant challenges to overcome the current crisis as well as challenges arising from structural challenges. In addition, Cuba's geographic location is prone to frequent hurricanes, alternating with droughts, the last of which was caused by almost three years of poor rains resulting in limited national food production in the first half of 2012.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cuba

WFP in Cuba has two projects focused on assisting the Government in its efforts to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies, a development project and a trust fund.

Under the development project, WFP provides nutritional support by distributing Supercereal and providing capacity development. The latter component aims to: (i) 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; and, (v) improve logistical capacities.



# Cuba

Through a multiagency trust fund, WFP is implementing a joint programme with UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WHO to support the NPPCA by increasing food availability as well as physical and economic access to micronutrient-rich food for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). This programme also aims to strengthen food and nutrition surveillance.

These activities support MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and are in line with the 2008-2013 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 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,517,230	
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,517,230</b>	
	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	43,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,878</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (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 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 12,691 mt/US\$43,878 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 10,889 mt)

WFP's current operation is designed to assist the Government in its efforts to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and supports many of the objectives of the Government's NPPCA. The following direct outcomes are expected to be achieved:

# Cuba

- improved nutritional status of targeted girls and boys aged 6 months to 5 years by providing supplementary feeding;
- broadening of the national policy framework, incorporating hunger solutions by enhancing food and nutritional surveillance; and
- increased production capacity of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products by establishing the production of enriched blended flour and improving logistic capacities.

This project is jointly funded through WFP regular resources and extra-budgetary resources mobilized by the Government and WFP. It was approved originally for a period of five years, from 2008 to 2013. However, with the new UNDAF starting on 1 January 2014, and given the existing needs in the country, an extension of the development project is required to bridge the remaining period. Meanwhile, an intervention strategy in line with the new UNDAF framework will be developed. In 2013, with regular resources confirmed, under the supplementary feeding activity focused on the prevention and reduction of anaemia, WFP will provide: 50 g of Supercereal to children under the age of 3 in the 54 municipalities of the eastern region and 60 sprinkle sachets twice a year to children 12-24 months in municipalities with higher anaemia prevalence.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	58,963	61,370	<b>120,333</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		120,333	<b>120,333</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	1,800	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	20,333	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	181	
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	79	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	99,000	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Dominican Republic

## Country Background

The Dominican Republic is a low-middle income country with a population of 9.8 million people and ranks 98 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the World Bank, the poverty rate is 51 percent for 2012 due to significant income inequalities. The infant mortality rate is 32 out of 1,000 live births, mostly due to acute respiratory and intestinal infections, and almost 50 percent of schoolchildren do not make it to secondary school.



The food security and nutrition situation is characterized by persistent poverty, lack of dietary diversity, micronutrient deficiencies, deficient quality of public health services, and natural and economic shocks. Maternal breastfeeding levels remain one of the lowest in the Latin America and Caribbean region at 8 percent. Undernourishment continues to be a serious problem. The “2011 FAO State of Food Insecurity Report” registers the proportion of undernourished people at 24 percent of the total population (2.3 million people). The national prevalence rate for chronic undernutrition stands at 10 percent. However, many provinces and municipalities show rates two to three times higher than the national average. The prevalence of iron deficiency is the most significant nutrition issue at national level: 32 percent of pregnant and lactating women pass it down to their children of whom, 30 percent show signs of iron deficiency.

Key challenges for the sustainable development of the Dominican Republic include: persistent high levels of poverty and inequality; deficient electrical power sector; and diminished confidence in government policies. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic is highly prone to the effects of natural disasters including hurricanes, tropical storms and earthquakes, which have serious impacts on the country's social and economic infrastructure.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Dominican Republic

*Note: While WFP Dominican Republic does not have any projects under the traditional WFP project categories, WFP is providing assistance in Dominican Republic as described below.*

WFP assistance in the Dominican Republic supports the Government in strengthening its national capacities in the areas of development and emergency situations to ensure the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable groups and poverty struck areas. Assistance is in line with 2010–2030 National Development Strategy. WFP further supports the enhancement of national social protection and public health programmes with a nutrition dimension and the development of public policies aimed at ensuring food and nutritional security. WFP helps strengthen the capacity of government national emergency response structures. WFP activities contribute directly to MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

WFP's action on micronutrient deficiencies and malnutrition in Dominican Republic is accomplished through a trust fund with the Government's Social Policy Cabinet, for which WFP has developed a nutrition component for the Government's policies, *Programa Solidaridad* (Solidarity Programme) and *Cerrando Brechas* (Closing the Gaps). Under this

# Dominican Republic

nutrition component micronutrient powders (MNP) are distributed to children from 6 to 59 months of age in 1,124 community health centres.

This activity is implemented through the support of 1,200 primary health care units nationwide. WFP provides capacity development to 3,142 medical and government staff. In line with MDG1, it also promotes the consumption of MNP and behaviour change regarding nutrition habits through a nutrition counselling network. The trust fund also addresses gaps within the Ministry of Health by supporting increased attendance of children and families to local health centres. This strengthens community programmes for nutrition counselling, monitors growth of children aged 0 to 5 years and prenatal care for pregnant and lactating women, supporting MDG 4 and 5. The programme also helps distribute de-worming medication for children and adults, and calcium for pregnant women.

In addition, WFP supports MDG2 by providing technical assistance to the National School Feeding Programme, which includes identifying nutrition gaps and the development of an improvement plan based on the eight quality standards formulated by WFP and the World Bank. WFP, FAO and local policymakers are supporting the Government in developing a national food and nutritional security law, which has been drafted through a series of regional open forums, and national consultations with academia, community and government stakeholders. Other activities include technical assistance for nutrition counselling people living with HIV at public health centres and strengthening national capacity to respond to emergency situations by improving logistics protocols and safeguards.

## **WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013**

### **(a) Emergency Operations**

None

### **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

### **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

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

None

# Ecuador

## Country Background

Ecuador is the fourth least populated country in South America with 14 million people of which 67 percent live in urban areas. It is a country of great social, cultural, geographical and demographic diversity, with inequality and exclusion continuing to exacerbate social problems. Increasing immigration and influx of refugees from Colombia have increased social divisions and inequalities in the country. According to the 2011 United Nations Human Development Report, the richest ten percent of the population receives 43 percent of the total income while the poorest ten percent receive only one percent. Ecuador is categorized as an emerging and developing economy by the International Monetary Fund. The country is ranked 83 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.



Ecuador consists of 24 provinces and is divided into four main regions: the coastal plain, inter-Andean central highlands, eastern Amazonian jungle and the Galapagos Islands. Frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, floods and periodic droughts are common phenomena, severely affecting the poor and most vulnerable population. Fourteen percent of the population is engaged in the agriculture sector. In urban areas, the poorest of the population is employed in the informal sector, often as day labourers in informal commerce and construction.

Malnutrition is a major public health issue in Ecuador, reflected in both the number of children under 5 suffering from chronic undernutrition, as well as in adults and children under 5 with micronutrient deficiencies. The stunting rate is at 29 percent in children under the age of 5. The levels of anaemia are the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region, affecting 62 percent of children within the same age group. In general, in poor rural areas, diets are very restricted and lack sufficient proteins and micronutrients. This situation is more complex in indigenous families, where problems regarding child care, feeding, and access to basic health care, water and sanitation are common. Violence against women, and their exclusion from decision making and formal markets further complicates the situation.

Ecuador receives the highest number of Colombian refugees in the region. As of July 2012, there were 140,000 Colombians in Ecuador in need of international protection, of which 20 percent have never approached an institution to register. 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.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ecuador

Through a PRRO, WFP assistance in Ecuador focuses on improving the food and nutrition security of the vulnerable population, including refugees and asylum seekers living in areas prone to chronic undernutrition and affected by natural disasters and climate change. WFP

# Ecuador

supports eight provinces with high concentrations of refugees. Interventions are in line with government social protection 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 should Ecuador or another government in the region require support.

Under a trust fund, WFP has begun the implementation of a food security and nutrition capacity development project that supports local governments' efforts to link smallholder production with public and private sector markets and helps strengthen nutrition training. To date, there is little empirical evidence showing the benefits and cost-effectiveness of home-grown school feeding programmes. In light of this, WFP plans to conduct an impact evaluation to assess the impact of the project on children's nutritional status, school achievement and small farmers' incomes. This research would be conducted in Ecuador and would be the first in Latin America conducted by WFP, it would contribute to strengthening the evidence base in this field. The Government of Ecuador is conscious of the effects of climate change on the country and is committed to climate change adaptation. In this context, through another trust fund, WFP is collaborating with the Government to reduce vulnerabilities related to food and nutrition security due to adverse effects of climate change in the most vulnerable locations of Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin.

WFP contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7. By supporting the livelihoods of farmers and improving the security situation of the most vulnerable households, WFP works towards achieving MDG1. MDG3 is supported through the PRRO, which systematically promotes gender equality in its activities. WFP supports MDG4 by assisting the local school feeding programme, and by providing assistance in environmentally sustainable farming practices WFP works towards achieving MDG7.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,693,523		
<b>Total</b>							<b>4,693,523</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	1,131	642	189	0	0	1,962	1,372,136	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>1,372,136</b>	<b>0</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Ecuador

## **(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 and voucher commitment: 5,565 mt/US\$2,969,364

The 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, Sucumbios, Orellana, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Azuay, Guayas, with special attention to the three provinces along the northern border (Carchi, Esmeraldas, and Sucumbios). 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 the Ecuadorian population; 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. 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 supports socially inclusive and short-term food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities in line with traditional communal cooperatives, known as *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: school-based community activities, food and nutrition trainings, local production of nutritious foods and the protection of watersheds and water resources. This operation pays particular attention to the needs of women and refugees by systematically promoting gender equality, the empowerment of women and actions that reduce tensions among all vulnerable groups.

The project targets three main beneficiary groups: i) asylum seekers and persons in need of international assistance and protection; ii) vulnerable refugee groups unable to re-establish their livelihoods in Ecuador; and iii) Ecuadorian communities with a high concentration of refugees. The food basket is composed of rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses. The food ration is complemented with a US\$20 per family food voucher that contributes the equivalent of 700 kcal per individual per day, which can be exchanged for nutritious food in pre-selected local markets. The voucher is not distributed among school feeding beneficiaries. Family food rations for FFA/FFT activities and for vulnerable groups provide 720 kcal per day per person. The school feeding ration covers 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 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	22,459	18,375	40,834
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	13,118	14,793	27,911
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	14,301	15,491	29,792
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	1,470	1,530	3,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	6,109	3,491	9,600
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,699	1,701	5,400
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	14,301	15,491	29,792

\*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 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	29,792
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	1,088,768
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	7,448
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	80
<b>FFT</b>		
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/I&GA)	participant	1,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	80

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None



# El Salvador

## Country Background

El Salvador is a low-medium income country with a population of 6 million people. It is the most densely populated country in the Americas and is ranked 105 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. However, 35 percent of the population live in poverty due to extreme inequality in the distribution of wealth. The ever increasing foreign debt of US\$12.95 billion, which represents 52 percent of the GDP, presents difficulties for the Government to sustain its budgetary commitments to social programmes. Compounding the situation further is the widespread poverty that threatens the food security situation of vulnerable populations. The undernutrition rate for children under 5 stands at 19 percent at the national level and this figure doubles 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 a net importer of staple grains, making the country vulnerable to economic or natural shocks that have a direct upward effect on relevant prices.



The country is also highly susceptible to natural disasters, ranking ten out of 173 countries on the 2011 World Risk Report and 23 out of 182 countries in the 2012 Global Climate Risk Index. The country experienced major and recurrent disasters such as the Tropical Depression 12-E in 2011, which caused US\$840 million in damages and losses, equal to 4 percent of the GDP. These economic and natural shocks have had a negative impact on the availability and access to food. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture indicated that Tropical Depression 12-E affected up to 263,518 producers of maize, beans and sorghum, leading to a loss of up to 72,000 mt of production with a value of US\$55 million at current local prices. In mid-2012, *La Niña* phenomenon caused a meteorological drought affecting the eastern region of the country, negatively affecting the production of maize at the national level.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in El Salvador

WFP assistance in El Salvador is in line with the framework of the 2012–2016 Country Strategy Document. WFP's support also contributes to the MDGs and the 2010–2014 National Development Plan by supporting the Government in ensuring the food and nutritional security of the population, prioritizing vulnerable population groups. WFP seeks to contribute in three areas: i) improving social protection for the vulnerable population through food and nutrition-based interventions; ii) strengthening disaster risk mitigation through support for information, early warning systems, climate change adaptation and food emergency response mechanisms; and iii) strengthening smallholder agriculture and associated market development.

The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by these natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets and food for training (FFA/FFT) during the early recovery phase.

# El Salvador

WFP's activities, implemented through trust fund initiatives and programmes, contribute directly to MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. WFP supports MDGs 1, 2 and 3 by providing technical and capacity development support for the National School Feeding Programme, which includes a pilot programme involving women-led microenterprises supplying ready-to-eat meals for full-time schools. Through the Purchase-for-Progress initiative, WFP helps link smallholder farmers' organizations to procurement activities under the emergency response, such as nutrition and school meals activities and new initiatives such as the National Food Reserve, which support MDG 1. WFP works towards MDGs 4 and 5 by implementing food and nutrition training coupled with food assistance for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers. This training falls under the "Nourishing El Salvador" project, which has funding support from the private sector. Furthermore, WFP contributes to MDGs 4 and 5 through its support of the "Inter-Agency Programme on Children and Food and Nutrition Security", which focuses on food and nutrition training for decision makers at the national and local level. WFP facilitates a Food and Nutritional Security Information and Monitoring System and also implements activities that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction, including strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities at the national and local levels.

Other regional activities include the development of the Early Warning System for Central America, a Forward Purchase Facility and the management of the WFP Regional Centre for Humanitarian Response for Central America. These efforts provide assistance to El Salvador and other disaster-affected countries in the region. Future activities under consideration include:

- a climate change adaptation project focusing on food security and nutrition of small agricultural producers in El Salvador's dry corridor;
- a national food reserve project to support the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing a national reserve of staple grains. Such a structure would protect food-insecure families from food price increases while linking smallholder farmers to markets through the purchase of their surpluses;
- a smart agriculture project aimed at increasing smallholder farmer productivity through an agro-business model including loans, insurance policy, technical assistance to farmers' associations and marketing services. These activities will be aligned with national policies and programmes; and
- a national nutrition education project for vulnerable groups that includes the use of local fortified foods.

# El Salvador

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								3,932,571	
<b>Total</b>								<b>3,932,571</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	54,957	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,957</b>	

### (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 2011–30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/US\$49,500 (For the El Salvador component of the PRRO)

This regional PRRO aims to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including pre-positioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. A six-month extension of this project seeks to focus on pre-positioning food for medium-sized emergencies usually occurring in the second half of the year and assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring both in the current year and the end of the previous year. In addition, although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second half of the year, the PRRO enables WFP to be ready to assist immediately in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the main objectives of the PRRO are to:

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

# El Salvador

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid deterioration of nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural production capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited access to food. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

A new PRRO, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013. It will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach for response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	46,075	41,425	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	44,625	42,875	<b>87,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	<b>3,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,375	2,000	<b>4,375</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,375	2,000	<b>4,375</b>

\*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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200
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 farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	100
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	320
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	480
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	90
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	70
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	900
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	1,500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	600
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	6
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	15
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	6
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	40
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	10

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Guatemala

## Country Background

Guatemala has a population of 14.7 million people and ranks 131 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Guatemala has a gross national income per capita of US\$2,740, and is ranked among the highest in the world in terms of unequal income distribution. Fifty-three percent of the population live in poverty and 13 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 25 percent and reaches 59 percent among indigenous women.



The chronic undernutrition rate for children under 5 is 50 percent, which is the highest in the region and the sixth highest in the world. Chronic undernutrition in indigenous rural areas reaches 70 percent. The President of the Republic, Otto Perez Molina, launched the "Zero Hunger Plan", which intends to coordinate interventions, public policies, plans and projects on food security and nutrition by public institutions, with a special emphasis on developing the capacities of local governments at the municipal level. The objectives and goals of the "Zero Hunger Plan" are to:

- reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 by 10 percent, by the end of 2015, promoting early childhood development;
- prevent and reduce child mortality under 5 years, related to acute malnutrition;
- promote food security and nutrition, and
- prevent and attend food-related climate change and natural disaster emergencies.

The economy of Guatemala has deteriorated. 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. Moreover, Guatemala is prone to recurrent disasters. Climate risks including the direct effects of rain and storm and drought have increased in Guatemala in recent years. According to a study on climate change and biodiversity, the El Niño phenomenon, which historically occurred once in 10 years, is now observed once in 3 and a half years. It has reduced staple grain production and changed patterns of rainfall, increasing the risk of drought, landslides, mudslides and flooding.

## 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 climate change adaptation practices and increased agricultural productivity.

The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets and food for training (FFA/FFT) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and

# Guatemala

response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The country programme (CP) aims to reduce chronic undernutrition, improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers, promote smallholder farmers' access to markets through Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities and strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions to improve effectiveness of food-based interventions. The CP is complemented with a P4P trust fund (2009–2013) that is supported by a private donor. Purchase for Progress connects smallholder farmers to markets through technical assistance, improved quality, access to credit and inputs, and development of organizational and leadership capacities. WFP purchases maize and beans from these farmers' organizations to supply its activities.

Through a development project, WFP builds capacities to adapt and overcome global climatic change and improve food and nutritional security in degraded areas in the “dry corridor” of Guatemala. Communities and households increase their capacity in terms of knowledge skills and cash programmes that enable communities to create physical assets, allowing them to manage their water, land and forest resources in a sustainable way, while increasing, improving and diversifying their agricultural production as well as their income. WFP contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. It supports MDG1 by providing food assistance to improve the food security situation of the most vulnerable households affected by crisis, additionally it supports MDG7 as subsistence farmers are trained to improve their living conditions and livelihoods with environmentally-friendly practices. Supplementary feeding to children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) is provided to break the intergenerational transmission of chronic undernutrition; supporting MDG1. In addition, WFP supports MDGs 4 and 5 through food incentives which motivate women to take their children to health centres, thus increasing the health coverage of children and their mothers. WFP's mother-and-child health intervention supports MDG3 as it reinforces gender equality and women empowerment.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,933,817	
Development Operation							7,708,870	
<b>Total</b>							<b>11,642,687</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	60,921
DEV	1,920	384	144	2,894	0	5,342	0	394,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455,708</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Guatemala

## **(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 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/ capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/US\$54,500 (for the Guatemala component)

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 situation in Guatemala. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. 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. This six-month extension seeks to focus on prepositioning food for medium sized emergencies usually occurring in the second half of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and end of the previous year. In addition, and although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second part of the year, the PRRO is ready to immediately assist in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the PRRO's 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 the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides 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 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited



# Guatemala

access to food The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

A new PRRO, which, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013, will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach to response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	43,750	43,750	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	48,125	39,375	<b>87,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,590	<b>3,590</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,750	2,625	<b>4,375</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,750	2,625	<b>4,375</b>

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
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	2
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	400
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	700
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	7,500
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	200
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	150

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 21,368 mt/US\$28,818,204

The objective of this CP is to reduce chronic undernutrition and food insecurity of the most vulnerable people in targeted areas. This CP supports government policies related to reducing undernutrition, namely, the "Agricultural Policy", the "Promotion and the Integral Development of Women Policy" and the "National Programme for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation". It is in line with the 2010–2014 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which prioritizes addressing food insecurity and chronic undernutrition. Through its four activities this CP seeks to:

# Guatemala

- reduce chronic undernutrition among children 6–36 months through GFD activities;
- rebuild and improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers affected by recurrent shocks with FFA and FFT activities to increase agricultural production;
- connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses with markets through P4P, increasing incomes and enhancing food security; and
- enhance government capacities 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 continues 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: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 8,203 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides access to blended food, *Vitacereal*, to children 6–36 months and PLW and micronutrient powders (MNP) to children that attend health posts and community centres in rural areas. As a condition to receive the *Vitacereal*, beneficiaries must participate in nutrition, health and hygiene trainings. This is supported with a behaviour change communication strategy – training mothers as counsellors to facilitate mother-to-mother support groups and through home visits in their communities.

The Ministry of Health, through its institutional services and other NGOs working on the extended coverage programme, is responsible for growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance. WFP provides technical and logistics assistance to government institutions responsible for social programmes to address the reduction of chronic undernutrition. WFP also explores the feasibility of delivering blended food through the commercial sector in selected areas where the government programme is operational. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5, 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;
- improved operational distribution systems; and
- behaviour change communication strategy in operation.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	28,742	16,758	45,500
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	11,300		11,300

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

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	380
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	13
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	11,300
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100

## **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 agricultural policy by improving the livelihoods of subsistence farmers' 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.

Food for Assets activities 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 provide technical assistance and training. Farmers 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. WFP has trained national counterpart staff and partners in order to support thematic FFT sessions relating to empowerment and leadership of women including productive issues for gender equality. The food basket for this component includes maize, vegetable oil, pulses and Supercereal. 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 beneficiaries' own consumption.
- food-for-assets activities and enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and
- activities that support households with rations.

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	75	
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	8,000	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	200	
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000	

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$2,899,700

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, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture 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 increase maize and bean production thereby improving their food security and increasing their incomes;
- increase women's participation in small farmers' organizations; and
- increase marketing opportunities at the national level for small farmers' organizations.

# Guatemala

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	50
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	7
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	1,300
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	75

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

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation 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 The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction, the Ministry of Agriculture, and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat. Technical assistance is provided in the area of risk management to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. In carrying out this activity, WFP works with other United Nations agencies and several NGOs. 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 and UNICEF's concept of the Essential Package and by improving monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

WFP's work to reduce chronic undernutrition has to be accompanied by advocacy and technical support for 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 scaling-up of the Ministry of Health's Micronutrient Programme through which children under 5 receive MNP. 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 in reducing chronic undernutrition;
- enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies;
- the provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net programmes; and
- early warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems, in place, in targeted communities, with WFP capacity development support.

# Guatemala

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	75
Technical Assistance: Number of national food security/nutrition programmes receiving WFP technical assistance	number	1
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	60,000

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

Duration: 1 June 2013 – 30 May 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$4,662,300

The main objective of the project is to strengthen local capacities to understand and adapt to increasing climate risks in the sub-watershed of the Chilil River in the Quiche Department in the area called the "dry corridor." Communities and households increase their capacity in terms of knowledge skills and cash programmes that enable communities to create physical assets, enabling them to manage their water, land and forest resources in a sustainable way, while increasing, improving and diversifying their agricultural production as well as their income. This increases their overall resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and decreases their vulnerability to natural disasters including drought, flooding and landslides. The present project actively promotes the prominent role of women within watershed and water committees and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Participants in FFA and FFT activities are trained or carry out project activities and receive cash-for-asset transfers. Direct beneficiaries include all household members benefiting from cash provided to participants. The duration of the asset creation work programs and training sessions made possible by the project varies considerably according to established work norms. Furthermore, participants in one activity will in several cases also participate in other activities. The duration of WFP assistance is one complete lean season each year.

For the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the project constitutes a model for the Ministry's contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the "Zero Hunger Plan" by addressing the underlying environmental and socio-economic causes for the high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the area, and establishing sustainable solutions for the management of agriculture and natural resources in vulnerable areas. In the four participating municipalities, the project establishes the nucleus of future Municipal Environmental Management Units which considerably increases the planning and environmental management capacity of municipalities as a whole.

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	6,793	6,866	<b>13,659</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	13,659
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	300
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	220
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 new nurseries established	nursery	300
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	600

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Haiti

## Country Background

Haiti is ranked 158 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. It is the poorest country in the western hemisphere with 75 percent of its population living below the poverty line, or less than US\$2 a day. Extreme poverty is mainly concentrated in rural areas where 58 percent live in poverty compared to 20 percent in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. More than 70 percent of the population have no access to healthcare and only 50 percent have access to portable water.



Haiti is a food-deficit country. Its agricultural production covers only half of the nutritional needs of its 10 million inhabitants. It is estimated that 3.8 million, 38 percent of the Haitian population, is in a situation of food insecurity. A National Nutritional Study led by the Ministry of Health in March 2013 using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions methodology determined that 4 percent of children under 5 suffer from GAM and 23 percent 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. In addition, UNICEF reports that the HIV prevalence rate is 2.2 percent, the highest in the Caribbean sub-region.

Approximately 500,000 schoolchildren aged 6–12 do not attend school. According to UNICEF, only twenty percent of children will reach five years of education and two percent will finish secondary education. Despite efforts made since the launching of the National Education and Training Plan ten years ago, the education system continues to face challenges. The limited schooling that is available, is poorly suited to demand. Education is largely dominated by the private sector. After the earthquake, the Government has reaffirmed the importance of school meals, which is seen as a social safety net and is essential for rebuilding the educational system.

Situated in a region 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 2010 earthquake, extreme weather events and the steep rise in food prices over a five-year period has forced already vulnerable populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms which increase food insecurity and malnutrition. In mid-2012, 390,000 people still lived under tents. Chronic poverty is prevalent among the extremely poor who have no access to basic housing. Beyond humanitarian concerns, this situation raises a considerable development challenge. In addition to the deterioration of living conditions in camps since the withdrawal of many humanitarian agencies, the risks inherent to the rainy and hurricane season and the cholera outbreaks that may occur as a result of the contamination of water sources, call for increased vigilance as they continue to pose severe threats to the country.

Haiti is a fragile state, historically affected by high insecurity and political instability. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), a peace-making mission, has



# Haiti

been deployed since 2004. Interventions to strengthen social protection programmes in Haiti are of utmost importance in addressing vulnerability.

While Haiti may be undergoing a process of normalization, the weakness of public institutions, widespread poverty, multiple vulnerabilities and a long history of political instability advocate Haiti remaining high on the international agenda, with appropriate levels of support. The United Nations agencies in Haiti are prioritizing the reinforcement of government institutions as a central strategy for strengthening the country's control of its own politics, security and development.

## **Objectives of WFP Assistance in Haiti**

WFP's activities in Haiti are a key component of the MINUSTAH efforts in stabilizing the country. WFP's actions in 2013 build on lessons learned from 2008 onwards in helping to maintain stability by strengthening food security. WFP's assistance in Haiti supports the recovery efforts in line with the 2013-2016 United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (UNISF), which is being finalized between the United Nations and Haitian authorities and is also being aligned with the National Development Plan.

WFP's activities in the country focus on strengthening the country's ability to prepare, assess and respond to food insecurity threats 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 by providing school-based social protection measures, 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 capacities and reinforce local ownership within a number of social protection programmes.

WFP implements its social safety-net activities through three projects, a PRRO which runs until July 2013, an on-going school feeding development project which runs until 2014 and a new nutritional development project, which will start in July 2013. The new nutritional development project will be focused on malnutrition, including both preventive and supplementary feeding activities, and providing take home rations for people living with HIV (PLHIV).

WFP continues 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. Through a trust fund, WFP is procuring milk for children over a three year school period, from 2010–2013, by conducting the procurement functions on behalf of the Government and supervising the process.

In 2013, WFP plans to strengthen the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) capacities through a proposed regional PRRO covering Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba, which will address the on-going impacts caused by natural disasters on the most vulnerable populations. The proposed regional operation will be based in Haiti and will be designed in a

# Haiti

way to rapidly respond to emergency situations in Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, whenever disasters surpass government response capacities.

WFP operations in Haiti address MDGs 1 through 6 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 (PLW) will address MDG 4 and 5 respectively. Food assistance is designed to help increase adherence to medical treatment and to reduce the impact of income loss of patients to their families, thus working toward MDG6. WFP has also continued to support food-insecure Haitians living with HIV or tuberculosis (TB), and their families. MDG8 will be addressed by developing a global partnership for development.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							28,827,464		
Development Operation							35,212,138		
<b>Total</b>							<b>64,039,602</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	9,481	1,902	1,074	2,639	406	15,502	3,267,467	859,105	
DEV	14,297	3,305	1,410	2,489	724	22,225	0	3,557,316	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,778</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>37,727</b>	<b>3,267,467</b>	<b>4,416,421</b>	

### (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 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 143,956 mt/US\$32,611,968 (Expected budget revision for decrease of the overall food requirements by 7,025 mt. The value of cash transfers remains the same).

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.

# Haiti

This operation addresses all of WFP Strategic Objectives, but with a primary focus on WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4. The main outcomes of WFP 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 is made towards nationally-owned hunger solutions for social protection, risk reduction and resilience building initiatives through capacity-development activities with related government agencies.

High-energy biscuits will be distributed for the first five days after a shock, general food distribution (GFD) will be provided for 21 days, and blanket supplementary feeding based on assessments. 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 food commodities and fortified complementary foods. WFP continues to build capacity in emergency response through the development and reinforcement of the humanitarian warehouse, transport and response fleet.

For the 2012–2013 school year, in conjunction with the Government's “Universal Access to Primary Education” plan, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to schools until June 2013 to partially cover the school feeding programme in the departments of Ouest and Sud-Est. It 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 supports reconstruction and local income levels through CFA and FFA activities centred on restoring livelihoods through labour-intensive activities. These activities focus on building infrastructure and watershed management. 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 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 PLHIV receive Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Children under 5 receive Plumpy' sup (a food used to treat malnutrition), rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, through the school meals programme, WFP distributes de-worming capsules in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and other school stakeholders.

# Haiti

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	264,923	75,763	<b>340,686</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	265,362	251,638	<b>517,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	48,500	75,001	<b>123,501</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	30,904	29,096	<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	100,980	99,020	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,352	9,648	<b>20,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	64,701	60,299	<b>125,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,750
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	960,000
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	400
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	504
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	200,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	900
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000

## **Caribbean Regional PRRO 200489: "Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Strengthening actions for the Caribbean"**

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,172mt/US\$2,302,500 /US\$859,105

The Island of Hispaniola is composed of Haiti to its west and the Dominican Republic to its east. The island is exposed to recurrent and ever more extreme natural disasters. Tropical storms and cyclones have historically hit the island with devastating effects almost on a yearly basis; more than 100 cyclones have directly hit the island since 1871. Haiti, Dominican

# Haiti

Republic and Cuba are highly vulnerable to the yearly cyclone period and frequently suffer from the effects of the same cyclones, as recently demonstrated by *Tropical Storm Isaac* that moved through the Caribbean in August 2012. Earthquakes are also considered a serious threat, particularly after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010. Recurrent quakes have been occurring on the east side throughout 2012. Cuba is equally affected by tropical cyclones and drought, but has some of the best emergency preparedness and response capacities in the region. A regional PRRO will strengthen the EPR capacities of Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba in addressing the on-going impact caused by natural disasters on the most vulnerable populations. The main components of this PRRO will be emergency response, preparedness and recovery. The main components of the PRRO will be emergency response, preparedness and recovery and will therefore address WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. For the objective 5, the regional PRRO will continue supporting government and other stakeholders in building their capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction programming and logistical capacity building.

Emergency response will focus on setting up a prepositioning network capable of covering Haiti's needs as well as including prepositioning for the Dominican Republic and Cuba. In addition, the operation will include:

- a logistic component that would permit the logistical handling of emergency situations; and
- an early response component that will enable WFP to address the immediate and urgent food needs of the affected population.

The disaster risk reduction component will include GFD and FFA. Cash and voucher modalities to reduce the negative impact of disasters on the nutrition, food security and livelihoods of the affected populations and cash for assets (CFA) activities may be implemented quickly in order to help with street cleaning, rubble removal and infrastructure rehabilitation.

This regional PRRO is still under discussion. The regional approach of the PRRO will significantly contribute to strengthen the institutional relations between the three countries in EPR. It will also help address EPR gaps in the national capacities and response structures of the countries, stimulating the creation of alliances amongst different actors.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	155,282	144,718	300,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	155,282	144,718	300,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,352	9,648	20,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	6,211	5,789	12,000

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

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

# Haiti

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,469
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	3
Number of counterparts staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	60
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	60
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,151,250
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	400
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 45,753 mt

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 and Nord-Ouest), this project aims to keep children in school throughout the fundamental education levels (up to ninth grade), while improving their educational and nutritional status by providing school meals. For the 2013 – 2014 school year, this development project will cover the departments until June 2013. The needs for the second half of the year will be revised for the remaining life of the project.

This project supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and is in line with the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti, the Operational Plan for the Re-Establishment of the Educational System and the Ministry of Agriculture's National Investment Plan. It is also part of the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework, with reference to the strategic objective on social and economic reconstruction.

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;

# Haiti

- 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.

The food basket consists of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder and is designed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	265,000	220,000	<b>485,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	485,000	
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,100	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	12	

## **Haiti DEV 200488: "Nutritional Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 20,922 mt

Nutrition interventions implemented under a nutrition strategy devised with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Haiti Nutrition Cluster are essential in preventing a nutrition crisis. This development project is intended to continue WFP nutritional activities in Haiti after the PRRO, "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks", ends in June 2013.

The nutrition strategy envisages moving from a treatment-based to a prevention-based safety-net approach. Priority will be given to the families of women and children in current treatment programmes in other social protection schemes. This will help address economic constraints within the family ensuring access to a diversified diet that is higher in quality and thereby preventing their recurrent need for the support of treatment programmes. The project will focus on three main activities. This operation addresses the following WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5.

WFP will address through targeted supplementary feeding and a preventive approach, moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–9 and PLW. Admission and exit criteria and the duration of assistance will be based on the new "National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition". Children aged 6–59 will receive Plumpy'sup, and women a mix of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Micronutrient support will be favoured via the nutrition activities. Anti-retroviral therapy and TB clients will receive take-home rations covering the

# Haiti

household food needs (based on five-member households) to optimize the effectiveness and adherence to the treatment. Each PLHIV patient and their family will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

The project will also support the Haitian authorities in developing a legal framework on food fortification, focused fortification projects for locally-milled wheat flour, locally-produced maize and the iodization of locally-produced salt. This involves working with small-scale producers and farmer's associations and salt producers, building their capacity to produce and market fortified products ensuring quality control.

Additionally, this project will support the Ministry of Public Health and Population in building Haiti's nutritional policy. WFP aims to provide institutional capacity including thorough support in updating nutrition policies and norms, providing training to staff and supporting advocacy and communication campaigns. Particular emphasis will be on ensuring capacities are developed not only in Port-au-Prince but also in departments, districts and communities across the country.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	116,792	66,709	<b>183,501</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	48,500	75,001	<b>123,501</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	30,904	29,096	<b>60,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	504	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20	

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Honduras

## Country Background

Honduras has a population of 8 million people and is ranked 121 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-eight percent of people live under the poverty line and 47 percent in extreme poverty. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to on-going droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, an area known as the "dry corridor". 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 May 2011, according to WFP Field Monitoring, 6 percent of children under 5 were affected by acute malnutrition in the southern region.



There is considerable inequality in the education sector; the illiteracy rate is 22 percent in rural areas and 8 percent in urban areas. 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 the Ministry of Health, it is estimated that 0.7 percent of the population live with HIV.

Honduras is the third country in the world most affected by natural disasters in the last 20 years. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In October 2011, Honduras was under the destructive floods caused by the Tropical Depression 12-E (TD 12-E) and several days of heavy rainfall. According to meteorological agencies, before the events associated with TD 12-E, rainfall levels in Honduras were already at record levels and the soil was saturated. As a consequence of TD 12-E, heavy rainfall has caused great damage in several provinces in the southern region, affecting crops of basic and commercial grains, basic infrastructure and the food security situation in the region.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Honduras

WFP Honduras is implementing a component of a regional PRRO and a country programme (CP). The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food-for-assets (FFA) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The CP, which was developed in consultation with the Government, is aligned with national development plans, the recent food security and nutrition strategy, and the "Bonus 10,000" cash transfer from the 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. Its objectives are to:

# Honduras

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

In addition, WFP and the Government of Honduras have established trust funds to support food-based programmes. The largest trust fund aims to expand the National School Feeding Programme coverage, which is the largest safety net programme in Honduras. WFP focuses on the most food-insecure areas, allowing the Government to reach other parts of the country, covering 86 percent of primary schools. WFP resources compliment contributions from the Government and the private sector. Transport related costs for this project are also managed through this trust fund established to support and manage the logistic activities for each component.

WFP is working to link smallholder farmers' organizations to markets through the Purchase for Progress initiative (P4P). This initiative offers market opportunities to farmers' organizations by purchasing maize and beans for the National School Feeding Programme managed by WFP and funded by the Government of Honduras.

WFP activities contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Both the PRRO and CP work towards MDG1; eradicating poverty and hunger. The CP works towards MDG2 in achieving universal primary education through the National School Feeding Programme. WFP activities help to reduce child mortality, by reducing chronic undernutrition rates and anaemia among children under 5, contributing to MDG 4. The CP supports MDG5 by improving maternal health through interventions aimed at reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age. The CP also supports MDG6 through its activities that address HIV, malaria and other diseases through assistance to people living with HIV.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,042,905	
Development Operation							5,150,578	
<b>Total</b>							<b>9,193,483</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	111,135
DEV	3,164	780	293	1,165	26	5,427	0	71,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182,193</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Honduras

## (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 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/ US\$101,229 (For the Honduras component)

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 2012, an extended *canicula* (long middle summer) affected the southern region of the country causing droughts. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including repositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. A six-month extension of this project seeks to focus on repositioning food for medium size emergencies usually occurring in the second semester of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and end of the previous year. In addition, and although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second semester of the year, the PRRO is ready to assist immediately in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the PRRO's 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.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides 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 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people including those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding benefits children under 2, alongside the GFD activities. The

# Honduras

food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar. A new PRRO, subject to approval, will start in July 2013 and follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach for response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	48,529	38,971	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	48,529	38,971	<b>87,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	<b>3,500</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,756	1,619	<b>4,375</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
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	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	250	
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	60	
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20	
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	10,000	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 27,134 mt/US\$25,811,641

The overall objective of the CP is to contribute to reducing food insecurity in Honduras. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, this CP aims to:

- support the Government in increasing enrolment in pre- and primary schools and to improve school children's health;
- improve the nutritional status of young children and PLW, and increase the survival rate of ART clients; and
- build resilience among vulnerable households exposed to climate hazards in degraded environments.

# Honduras

There are three components of the CP: i) school feeding; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; and iii) agro-forestry and watershed management for adapting to climate-related shocks. This CP targets the most vulnerable populations in the southern and western regions, which are the poorest and most food-insecure. The CP also develops capacities among government counterparts to enable an eventual hand-over, particularly of the school feeding programme. The CP is also aligned with interventions on food security, nutrition, education, HIV and climate change in the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

## **Honduras CP 200240, Activity 1: "School Feeding"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 12,030 mt

This activity supports the Government in encouraging the enrolment and continued attendance of children in pre- and primary schools, and improving the health of primary school children. Targeted schools are in areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity, low enrolment and attendance rates and high drop-out rates. Children receive a daily cooked meal throughout the school year. This component focuses on children in the “dry corridor” province, complementing the National School Feeding Programme implemented by the Government in most of other parts of the country.

School feeding is aligned with WFP’s 2009 School Feeding Policy and the 2008 National Education Sector Policy. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and 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.

This activity is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Complementary school-based activities with UNICEF support an “Essential Package” of improvements to school buildings, water and sanitation, and de-worming. WFP measures progress according to its Eight Quality Standards. Additionally, 80 percent of children in WFP assisted schools receive de-worming treatment twice a year. 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 is increased and linked with institutional and decentralization plans under the "National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2010–2022" (ENSAN). The food basket for this activity consists of Super cereal, vegetable oil, maize, rice and beans.

# Honduras

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	57,723	55,460	113,183
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	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.

## Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
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	150
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	4,380
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 storage room	150
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	45
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	40
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	72

## 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 aims to ensure proper nutrition among both children under 5, particularly in the "1,000-day window of opportunity", and PLW. WFP also supports 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, activities are carried out as follows:

- Through blanket feeding for children 6-23 months of age in selected food-insecure areas, this component works towards preventing stunting. It also undertakes 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 are 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 are also provided. In the lean season from April-July, the most food-insecure families reduce food

# Honduras

consumption by 60 percent, therefore severely food-insecure families with undernourished children or PLW 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 ART clients and their households in areas selected on the basis of nutritional assessments are also targeted. Anti-retroviral therapy clients receive a family ration for six months and nutrition counselling that includes advice on becoming self-reliant. Rations are 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 about the impact of nutrition counselling and food support on ART adherence. The HIV intervention, which is in line with government protocols for ART, builds on lessons learned from this project.

This activity is 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 is carried out with the Ministry of Health, particularly for the measurement of the nutritional status and dissemination of good practices for nutrition interventions. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	22,229	17,851	40,080
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	800	6,549	7,349
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,694	1,641	3,335
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	3,335	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	child	12,550	
Number of children under-5 who received deworming tablets	child	3,919	
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	348	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	174	
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactating woman	800	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	174	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	837	

# Honduras

## 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 is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and 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 is implemented in 45 municipalities in the “dry corridor” province, which have the highest prevalence of food insecurity linked to droughts and floods.

Food-for-assets activities include protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. They 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 supports the Government's work on enhancing food security through environmental protection schemes and increased food production. A capacity-development plan is being developed with government counterparts to facilitate its eventual hand-over.

The “Bonus 10,000” government safety net provides cash, linked to beneficiary use of health and education services. A similar modality to the “Bonus 10,000” programme is applied in this activity. However, under this component, WFP beneficiaries receive food instead of cash because they live in areas where grain is not readily available during the lean season; WFP works with the Government to determine the appropriate type of transfer. Participants are selected in consultation with the Government. The selection process uses 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 are monitored to inform future programming options. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, Supercereal and vegetable oil. This activity is 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.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	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.



# Honduras

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	180
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	245
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	4
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	300,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%	60
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Nicaragua

## Country Background

Nicaragua is a low-income food deficit country, currently ranked 129 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Although the country's HDI score rose by 30 percent between 1990 and 2011, the benefits of economic development have been largely uneven. It is estimated that 42 percent of the population live below the national poverty line and 14 percent live on less than US\$1.25 per day.



According to the National Demographic and Health Survey, 21 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition with the highest prevalence of it occurring in the country's "dry corridor", an area prone to continuous periods of drought. The rates of chronic undernutrition in these areas are as follows: Madriz at 35 percent, Nueva Segovia at 28 percent, the Autonomous Atlantic North Region (RAAN) at 31 percent and Jinotega at 38 percent. In WFP's intervention areas of RAAN and Jinotega, the school drop-out rates were found to be 14 percent and 13 percent respectively. The prevalence of chronic undernutrition among schoolchildren is 27 percent. In Nicaragua, the Ministry of Health has reported that the national prevalence rate of HIV is less than one percent. However, it is estimated that this figure is five times higher due to a widespread reluctance to register.

Farmers continue to implement traditional agricultural methods with low-yield production of basic grains. In addition, having little farm management experience and technical capacity results in greater financial limitations and post-harvest losses. These factors, along with the impact of climate change, increase vulnerability to natural disasters and other shocks. In the past five years, Nicaragua has been affected by global high food prices and the economic downturn. At the same time, Nicaragua is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. Nicaragua is the fourth most-affected country in the world due to the frequency and severity of the numerous natural disasters occurring in the last 20 years.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, WFP is transitioning from food aid to food assistance, and thus conducts activities that focus heavily on strengthening the national capacity to find long-term hunger solutions through technical assistance. All activities include a strong capacity development component to enable the Government to better design, implement and evaluate its own programmes and initiatives.

WFP is supporting the Government's national development plan, which includes the "National Programme towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Undernutrition", the "National Micronutrient Plan", the "Early Childhood Stimulation Programme", the "National HIV Programme", and the "National Education Plan"; this is done through Mother and Child Health and Nutrition and School Feeding.

# Nicaragua

The Central America regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The country programme (CP) supports MDGs 4 and 5, providing nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2. Through the CP, WFP works towards MDG2 by increasing access to education. MDGs 1 and 7 are supported by the CP in strengthening household and community resilience. The CP also supports MDG6 in its adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) treatment for HIV clients living in food-insecure households.

In addition, WFP Nicaragua is a Purchase for Progress pilot country which seeks to support MDG1 by improving the quality and commercialization of maize production for smallholder farmers. This is done through smallholder farmers' organizations in order to increase crop yields and improve product quality, which in turn increases their incomes. The CP and PRRO are both in line with national strategies enabling an effective and joint response to food insecurity in the country.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,165,448	
Development Operation							3,427,441	
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,592,888</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,886	434	216	362	31	3,929	0	22,525
DEV	873	542	276	866	169	2,726	0	59,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,841</b>

### (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 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/ capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/ US\$20,000 (For the Nicaragua component of the PRRO)

# Nicaragua

Nicaragua faces significant losses annually in its agricultural production due to recurrent droughts and floods, which especially impact the “dry corridor” of the country. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. 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. This six-month extension seeks to focus on prepositioning food for medium-sized emergencies that usually occurs in the second half of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and at the end of the previous year. The PRRO is also ready to immediately assist in the event of a sudden emergency. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO’s 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
- supporting rehabilitation of livelihoods, and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and are living in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops, and families with very limited access to food. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

The new PRRO, which, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013, will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO, however it will have a more effective approach to response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	43,531	43,969	87,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	43,969	43,531	87,500
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	3,500
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,750	1,750	3,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	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.*

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
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	2
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	350
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	3,500

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Nicaragua CP 200434: "Country Programme – Nicaragua (2013 – 2018)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food: 18,096 mt

WFP aims to support the Government of Nicaragua in the design and implementation of long-term solutions in order to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and hunger. All activities include a strong capacity development component to enable the Government to eventually manage and implement their programmes. The nutrition component was developed in line with government strategies and regional nutritional initiatives.

WFP will target PLW and children 6–23 months in order to support national efforts in preventing undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and health deterioration. The school feeding component is in line with the “National Education Plan” which will promote local purchases from smallholder farmers to support sustainable development as well as local agriculture investment at the community level. The FFA component aims to improve livelihoods and strengthen the resiliency of communities to mitigate shocks and adapt to climate change. This CP will also support adherence to ART among HIV clients.

The CP will be implemented in 20 municipalities in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Jinotega and RAAN, classified as “extremely” or “very highly” vulnerable to food

# Nicaragua

insecurity. The pilot HIV component will be implemented in Chinandega and Managua which have the highest rates of HIV prevalence.

This CP is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. All activities include a strong capacity development component in order to increase the government capacities in designing, managing and implementing tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

## **Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 1: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,543.5 mt

This component aims to strengthen government nutrition programmes while improving the nutritional status of PLW and children 6–23 months of age in targeted communities in the departments of Nueva Segovia and Madriz, with a high prevalence of chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. In keeping with government strategies and the WFP regional nutritional initiative based on the “1,000 Days Movement”, WFP will support PLW and children 6–23 months through complementary food rations.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component is expected to improve the nutritional status of targeted women, boys, and girls. WFP will provide micronutrient enriched foods to women and children through their local health posts to encourage mothers to receive pre- and postnatal care, monitor their children's nutritional status, receive individual counselling and education on proper nutrition, hygiene and health. Pregnant and lactating women will receive a ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil and children 6–23 months will receive Supercereal plus.

Under the framework of the regional initiative, designed jointly with the Ministry of Health WFP will provide technical assistance to the ministry in the implementation and follow-up of their programmes and plans.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	5,600	2,600	8,200
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	3,000	5,200	8,200

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

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840	
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	3,000	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	48	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	40,000	

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 2: "Support Access to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food: 14,625 mt

This component aims to support access to education in pre- and primary schools, targeting indigenous communities in the department of the Jinotega and RAAN. Pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive a hot lunch through the school feeding programme to encourage school enrolment and class attendance. Parents and teachers will be active programme participants through the school feeding committees, comprised of parents, community leaders and teachers. Nutrition education will be promoted in targeted schools and it will be a requirement to promote equal participation of women and men in decision making positions within community committees. WFP will also provide technical assistance to the national school feeding programme in the area of logistics.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component will increase access to education and human capital development of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools. WFP targeted schools account for 15 percent of pre- and primary school aged children in Nicaragua. The food basket for this activity consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and dried skimmed milk.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000

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

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	540
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	10,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	75
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	14,025
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	28,050
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	14,025
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	60,975
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	121,950
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	60,975
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 3: "Strengthening of Community and Household Resilience"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,620 mt

This component aims to enhance household and community resilience to shocks and promote climate change adaptation through FFA and FFT. Activities such as water and soil conservation practices and reforestation will target rural food-insecure families that depend on degraded natural resources and who are recurrently affected by shocks during the lean season. Participants will receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. The ration accounts for 65 percent of the daily wage rate in the rural area. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 the expected outcomes of this component are:

- Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.
- Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	4,975	5,025	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	800	800	1,600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,000	1,000	2,000

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



# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	700
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	700
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	1,400
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	1,600
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 4: "Mitigation and Safety Nets"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 307 mt

The CP has included a pilot project to support food-insecure households affected by HIV. This component aims to improve adherence to ART through the provision of take-home rations. The HIV affected population will be reached through the “National HIV & AIDS Programme” at the health centres at the municipal level. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of this component are:

- improved adherence to ART;
- reduced ART default rate; and
- improved household food consumption score.

WFP will partner with the Ministry of Health and Pan-American Health Organization/WHO in order to follow up the treatment adherence rate, the drop-out rate and the food consumption score. The HIV pilot project will be implemented in Chinandega and Managua as these communities represent the highest rates of HIV prevalence in the country. The food basket for this activity consists of cereal, pulses, Supercereal and vegetable oil.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	797	803	1,600
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	800	800	1,600

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

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	320
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	10

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Peru

## Country Background

Over the last five years, Peru has been characterized by a stable economic growth of seven percent per year and a decrease of the poverty rate by three percent per year. However, social exclusion and income inequality remain high with twenty eight percent of the population, 8.4 million people, living in poverty and 21 percent, 1.8 million people, in extreme poverty.



While food production has been steadily increasing, lack of access and inappropriate use of food remain major problems for the country, preventing many Peruvians from achieving nutritional and food security. Twenty-three percent of the population do not receive the minimum required caloric intake and 18 percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted. Food insecurity tends to be periodically aggravated by recurrent emergencies due to the effects of climate change. A large portion of those living in poverty are indigenous women and children, 41 percent; their daily food consumption represents only 70 percent of the minimum nutritional requirements.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Peru

*Note: While WFP Peru does not have any projects under the traditional WFP project categories, WFP is providing assistance in Peru as described below.*

WFP's goal until the end of 2016 is to have contributed to the Government's efforts in:

- reducing vulnerability to chronic undernutrition amongst children under 5 from 18 to 14 percent; and
- reducing the prevalence of childhood anaemia amongst children under 3 from 50 percent to less than 25 percent.

WFP's strategy in Peru is to focus exclusively on supporting institutional capacity development activities. These activities contribute to public policy formulation and improving the capacities of technical staff who are directly involved in the implementation of social programmes to eliminate hunger, child undernutrition and anaemia at national, regional and local levels. Through a trust fund, WFP will implement a project to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and regional governments in charge of the execution of food and nutrition programmes. Through another trust fund, WFP will promote the food and nutritional security in Ventanilla District in the Lima Department, an area with alarming levels of anaemia among (PLW), more than 60 percent, and very high chronic undernutrition rates in children under 5. This project aims to strengthen PLW's knowledge of nutrition and hygiene through workshops and nutritional counselling.

WFP, in collaboration with FAO, Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is implementing a joint programme entitled "Improving the Nutrition and Food Security of Childhood in Peru: A Capacity-Development

# Peru

Approach" to contribute to sustainable socio-economic development of populations living in the upper Andean areas and the most vulnerable populations from the Amazon Region. WFP's primary responsibilities under this programme are South-South cooperation and strengthening institutional and human capacity development on food-security and nutritional issues.

In 2010, through a pilot project, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, introduced micronutrients powder (MNP) as a method to treat anaemia. Based on the success of the pilot project, the Government decided to continue MNP distribution in 18 regions funded by the national budget. In addition, the national online platform "Nutrinet.org" has been an important tool to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and South-South cooperation best practices in issues like nutritional and food security, use of fortified food, micronutrients and vitamins within the national programmes on food assistance and emergency preparedness and response. WFP Peru is currently approaching donors for funding, including the Government of Peru, for a five-year capacity development project to strengthen the government's ability to address chronic malnutrition and anaemia. In addition, Peru will be included in a six-year regional project to foster food and nutritional security by enhancing community resilience in response to the impact of climate change in the Andean Region.

WFP Peru contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3. Through its activities, it supports MDG 1 and 3 by providing technical assistance to improve the social programmes management, promoting the use of MNP among vulnerable groups and advocating for nutritional and food security. WFP Peru further supports the nutritional education of mothers of children under 3, in line with MDG 3.

## **WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013**

### **(a) Emergency Operations**

None

### **(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

None

### **(c) Development Projects and Activities**

None

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

None



# Annex



# Acronyms

ART – anti-retroviral therapy  
C&V – cash and vouchers  
DPKO – Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)  
EMOP – Emergency Operation  
EWS – early warning system  
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
FFA – food for assets  
FFT – food for training  
FSMS – Food Security Monitoring System  
GAIN – Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition  
GAM – Global Acute Malnutrition  
GDP – Gross Domestic Product  
GFD – general food distribution  
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross  
IDP(s) – Internally Displaced Person(s)  
IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development  
IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
IGA – income-generating activity  
ILO – International Labour Organization  
IMF – International Monetary Fund  
INGO – International Non-governmental Organization  
IOM – International Organization for Migration  
IRC – International Rescue Committee  
MCHN – mother-and-child health and nutrition  
MDG(s) – Millennium Development Goal(s)  
NFI – non-food item  
NGO – Non-governmental Organization  
OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
PMTCT – prevention of mother-to-child transmission  
PRRO – Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation  
PTA – parent-teacher association  
REACH – (Denomination of a partnership for ending child hunger)  
SAM – Severe Acute Malnutrition  
SO – Special Operation  
THR – take-home ration  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNDSS – United Nations Department of Safety and Security  
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund  
UNHAS – United Nations Humanitarian Air Service  
UNHCR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
VAM – vulnerability analysis and mapping  
WFP – World Food Programme  
WHO – World Health Organization



# WFP Strategic Plan 2008–2013

**WFP Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

**WFP Strategic Objective 2:** Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures

**WFP Strategic Objective 3:** Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations

**WFP Strategic Objective 4:** Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition

**WFP Strategic Objective 5:** Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase

# United Nations Millennium Development Goals

**MDG1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**MDG2:** Achieve universal primary education

**MDG3:** Promote gender equality and empower women

**MDG4:** Reduce child mortality

**MDG5:** Improve maternal health

**MDG6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**MDG7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

**MDG8:** Develop a global partnership for development

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# Acknowledgements

The Projected 2013 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations represents a detailed compendium of every WFP project that will be operational during the year. Though coordinated and finalized by the Operational Reporting and Analysis Branch (ODXR), the input and careful review of its content by all of WFP country offices and regional bureaux has ensured its accuracy and timeliness. A special thank you goes to all:

**ODB:** Habib Rahman Farina Noireet Kencho Wangmo Kongkea Chhoeun Nanna Skau Pradnya Paithankar Rene Seng Gina Meutia Cornelia Paetz Valentina Signori Anette Wilhelmsen Jemma Constantine Stephen Anderson Paulette Jones Maarten Van Driel Jochebed Louis-Jean Nafi Zaman Giulia Baldi Michi Yamanakajima Balparitosh Dash Insa Deimann Souphalack Inphonephong Andreas Schmidt Kathy Derore Pushpa Sunuar Beatrice Tapawan Venus Lozano Nada Iselpho Monira Beghum David Sengonzi Antonio Lavella Dalia Bresky Rathi Palakrishnan Anchane Thaisittipong Montira Tantarawat Christine Grignon

**ODC:** Hala Suliman Maria Lukyanova Yessai Nikoyan Eduard Shirinyan Ithar Khalil Negar Gerami Noemi Voros-Bak Alaa Al Dagher Ute Meir Faten Al-Hindi SueNah Lyons Nadya Frank Elizabeth Zalkind Saida Abdrazakova Anna Trolle-Lindgren Huda Mustafa Selly Muzammil Malohat Shabanova Sally Haddock Devin Gangi Domingos Cunha Maria de Sojo Hanaa Makhlof Sayaka Sato Ellen Kramer Rodolfo Losada Jonathan Campbell Pascale Micheau Flutra Luloli

**ODD:** Yvonne Diallo Camille Fenton Jennifer Byrne Sylvain Akpankaku Sib Ollo Bernadette Tapsoba Giulia Frontini Miranda Sende Guy Adoua Clémence Vitiano Ibrahim Diallo Jesper Johansson Piet Vochten Ama Nettey Emma Anaman Allen Nyoka Facoly Coulibaly Grace Njie Isatou Nasircham Antonio Barbosa Formoso Vaz Ayda Hamza Aaron Sleh Alice Golay Daouda Guirou Jacqueline Seeley Nicoletta Grita Susan Bounford Maureen Forsythe Naouelle Djamaa Sophie Ndong Francis Boima Diogenes Santos Clementino Boamorte Senait Alem Raphael Chuinard

**ODJ:** Napo Ntlou Volana Rarivoson Naomi Scott Rachael Wilson Catherine Tiongo Siphwe Mohammed Bupe Mulemba Tomson Phiri Makhauta Seeko Nkopo Matsepe Kekeletso Mabeleng Puseletso Makhema Valerie Fuchs Olga Keita Lea Razanany Adria Rakotoarivony Rijaso Rakotoarinoroandriamahazo Arisoa Rraharinjatovo Pamela Kuwali Cecilia Garzon Annie Mlangeni Grace Makhaira Jeronimo Tavela Domingos Reane Emmanuel Njove Punam Chandulal Lawrens Karumendu Siphwe Mohammed Ntombi Mkhwanazi Nana Dlamini Jennifer Sakiwiya Khatra Elmi Victoria Cavanagh Tsungai Chibwe Tafara Ndumiyana Rahana Ibrahim Karla Hershey Liljana Jovceva Jihan Jacobucci Nelly Fushayi Linda Msipa Jacqueline Flentge Michelle Nahimana

# Acknowledgements

**ODN:** Michel Rwamo Christian Nzeyimana Corneille Oko Angele Ayenoue Imed Khanfir Aden Ali-Aden Ramatoulaye Seck Claude Kalinga Delphine Dechaux Mishisalla Beyene Pauline Maingi Maria Tsvetkova John Paul Sesonga Peter Saano Barbara Conte Amedeo Melon Rehan Zahid Philipp Herzog Jenna Cattermole Fizza Moloo Octavian Mushi Lydia Wamala Judith Kiiza Vera Mayer Tobias Ohgren Susan Lobo

**ODP:** Monica Martinez Alexia Doherty Enibel Carrion Sergio Alves Sergio Torres Adriana Bello Fabian Diaz Ivette Suarez Anavictoria Reyesherrera Keyla Diaz Elizabet Fadul Cecilia Alvarado Carmen Galarza Gabriela Malo Irma Palma America Carcamo Luis Cabrera Luis Bran Adrian Storbeck Wendy Alvarado Herbert Yanes Hernan Aguilar Geraldine Bourgouin Luis Davila Rosario Sanabria Ivan Bottger Beatriz Yermenos

**HQ:** Marianne Ward Anne Marie Faustino Nathalie Boillon Thi Van Hoang Reyan Fahmi Barbara Pfister Sepideh Soltaninia Deborah Yohendran Kate Janson Enrico Garavini Barbara Vozzi Joshua Sinclair Davide Fraioli Valerie Guarnieri Denis Vidal Simoun Scotti-Ferreria Elyse Battistella Andrea Stoutland

Thank you also to all who provided additional support in country offices, regional bureaux and headquarters.

**THANK YOU**





**World Food Programme**

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