

# 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

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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>

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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;

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- 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.

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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:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<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
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	336,789	339,455	676,244
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	34,045	35,434	69,479
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<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
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<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
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<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.



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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: 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:

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- 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.

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.	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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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

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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.

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	16,000	15,000	31,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	15,000	16,000	31,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	15,000	16,000	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.*

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 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.



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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	216,500	146,500	363,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	70,000	293,000	363,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	363,000		363,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
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.



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## 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	357,000	343,000	700,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	357,000	343,000	700,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 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 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.

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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.

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	316,075	306,425	622,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	4,000	4,000	8,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	48,000	32,000	80,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	48,000	32,000	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.*

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>		
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/IGA)	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

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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.

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	37,485	36,015	73,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	11,500		11,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	33,660	32,340	66,000

\*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 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.

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	18,340	19,869	38,209
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	18,340	19,869	38,209
*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
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
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
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool		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

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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:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	592,030	601,463	1,193,493
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	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.

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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>		
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.

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	21,737	11,457	33,194
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	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.

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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>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.

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	70,312	70,310	140,622
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	11,719	11,718	23,437
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	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.

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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 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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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	2,392,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	350,000	557,000	907,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	754,000	787,000	1,541,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	76,000	74,000	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.



# 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	
Total							4,815,000	
	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	4,500,000
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500,000

### (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:		
	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	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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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

## 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	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,125	1,125	2,250
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,000	6,000	12,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 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.

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	64,900	43,900	108,800
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	16,000	72,800	88,800
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	7,500	7,500	15,000
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.			
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>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

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## **(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 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.

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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.

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	17,743	17,257	35,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	14,771	14,191	28,962
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding		6,128	6,128
<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
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
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
GFD			
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.

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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.

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	28,548	15,658	44,206
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	12,745	31,461	44,206
<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:			Planned
Strategic Objective 4			Unit of Measure
<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.

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	124,442	126,999	251,441
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	104,440	100,345	204,785
Number of children given take-home rations	22,705	21,815	44,520
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	2,362	2,270	4,632
*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>			
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.

### 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>	36,796	36,555	73,351
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,599	10,184	20,783
	Female	Male	Total
<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.



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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 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 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.

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

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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.

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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.

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	19,587	20,413	40,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	19,587	20,413	40,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	19,587	20,413	40,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	809	200	1,009
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	118	123	241
*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
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		24
Strategic Objective 3			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		224
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
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

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## (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

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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.

## 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>	205,331	205,004	410,335
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	37,031	35,579	72,610
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	122,907	118,087	240,994

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 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.



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## 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	166,500	166,500	333,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	166,500	166,500	333,000

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

## Forecasted Output in 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 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.



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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	67,350	42,650	110,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	24,700	85,300	110,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
<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.

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>		
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.

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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

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## **(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,

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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
Number of IDP beneficiaries	426,790	444,210	871,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	83,800	87,200	171,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	426,790	444,210	871,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	388,803	631,750	1,020,553
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of children given school meals	100,000	104,000	204,000
Number of children given take-home rations	69,000	63,000	132,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	69,000	63,000	132,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,000	700	5,700
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	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.

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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	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.

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>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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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.

## 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>	498,326	478,786	977,112
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	10,000	56,100	66,100
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	51,000	49,000	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	8,115	7,797	15,912
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	59,971	57,619	117,590
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	76,500	73,500	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.

# Philippines

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>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 *Thriposha*. 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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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
Number of IDP beneficiaries	3,000	3,000	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	2,500	2,500	5,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	5,500	5,500	11,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	40,000	40,000	80,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	13,000	55,000	68,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of children given school meals	80,000	80,000	160,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600	400	1,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,800	5,200	11,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	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

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: 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.

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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.

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	67,120	33,135	100,255
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	33,985	66,270	100,255
<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
Strategic Objective 3			
<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.

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	29,500	15,185	44,685
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	14,315	30,370	44,685

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

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## Forecasted Output in 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>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\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
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

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## **(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



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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.

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	65,800	34,200	100,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	33,000	67,000	100,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		51,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
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
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
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,



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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*.

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	7,380	7,620	15,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	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>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	10

## (d) Special Operations

None

