

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

Algeria  
Armenia  
Egypt  
Islamic Republic of Iran  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Lebanon  
Morocco  
occupied Palestinian territory  
The Sudan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tajikistan  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Yemen



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

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

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

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

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

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

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

## **Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges**

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

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

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

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

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

## New Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

None

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

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# Algeria

## Country Background

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



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

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Algeria

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

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

# Algeria

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 40,985 mt

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

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

# Algeria

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

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

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

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

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Armenia

## Country Background

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



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Armenia

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

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

# Armenia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

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

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

# Armenia

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

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

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

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

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

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Egypt

## Country Background

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



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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Egypt

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

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

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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



# Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Egypt

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

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

This activity will address WFP Strategic Objective 2.

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

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

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

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

# Egypt

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

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

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

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

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

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

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

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Islamic Republic of Iran

## Country Background

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



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

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

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

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

# Islamic Republic of Iran

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

Total food commitment: 13,770 mt

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

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

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

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

# Islamic Republic of Iran

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

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

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None



# Iraq

## Country Background

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



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

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Iraq

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

# Iraq

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

# Iraq

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 30 June 2014

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

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

# Iraq

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Jordan

## Country Background

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



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

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

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

# Jordan

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Jordan

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

# Jordan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

# Jordan

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

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

## (d) Special Operations

None



# Kyrgyz Republic

## Country Background

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



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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic

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

# Kyrgyz Republic

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

# Kyrgyz Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Kyrgyz Republic

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Kyrgyz Republic

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

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Lebanon

## Country Background

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



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lebanon

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

# Lebanon

## (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

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

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Morocco

## Country Background

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



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

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Morocco

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



# Morocco

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

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

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

# Morocco

**(d) Special Operations**

None

# occupied Palestinian territory

## Country Background

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



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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the occupied Palestinian territory

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

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

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

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment/capacity augmentation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# The Sudan

## Country Background

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



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

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

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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Sudan

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

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



# The Sudan

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

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

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

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

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

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

# The Sudan

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

# The Sudan

## (d) Special Operations

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

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

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

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

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

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

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

# Syrian Arab Republic

## Country Background

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



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

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic

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

# Syrian Arab Republic

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

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

### (a) Emergency Operations

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

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

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

The project will target households living in areas that have been directly or indirectly impacted by the unrest affecting the country. The targeted groups include people located in or near areas subject to armed activities, affected populations who have moved to less-affected areas, host families and communities, and poor people in urban and rural areas affected by the multiple effects of the current events, including the impact of economic sanctions. Food assistance is prioritized for families who have moved from their homes in search of safety.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP seeks to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. The EMOP will also contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 5 through a capacity enhancement component for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. WFP is providing support with essential supplies including vehicles, computers and warehouse support, but is also funding staff positions, incentives for volunteers, and training on food management and distribution. The food basket will contain cereals, pulses, pasta, canned food, salt, vegetable oil, sugar, tea and tomato paste as a monthly take-home family ration for eligible households.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	735,000	765,000	1,500,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	735,000	765,000	1,500,000

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

# Syrian Arab Republic

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,263
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

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

None

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

None

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Tajikistan

## Country Background

Tajikistan is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 7.5 million, three quarters of whom live in rural areas. Only 7 percent of the land is arable and the rugged, mountainous terrain poses enormous challenges, especially during the winter. Tajikistan is ranked 127 out of 182 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 47 percent of the population living on less than US\$1.33 a day and 17 percent subsisting on less than US\$0.85 a day. The majority of the population spends between 70 and 80 percent of their income on food. Access to food is a major challenge, with one third of the population affected by food insecurity. Repeated shocks, including high food and fuel prices during 2011 and a very harsh winter in 2011/2012 leading to crop and livestock losses had a negative impact on food security.



After Tajikistan gained independence in 1991, a civil war started that lasted until 1997. Economic recovery during the subsequent period relied on cotton and aluminium as the key export commodities. While the direct impact of the global financial crisis in 2008–2009 has been limited because Tajikistan is not integrated into global markets, the indirect consequences have been serious, with the world prices of aluminium and cotton decreasing. Remittances remain a strong and significant driver of the domestic economy and comprise 50 percent of the country's GDP.

Malnutrition remains an important public health and development challenge in Tajikistan. Undernutrition threatens the lives of more than 7,500 Tajik children under 5 annually and remains a contributing factor in 35 percent of deaths of children in the same age group. The global acute malnutrition rate among children 6–58 months is 4.5 percent. The chronic malnutrition rate is 30 percent, with the highest rate of 37 percent in the Khatlon region. Tajikistan has a very high relative tuberculosis (TB) incidence, of 231 per 100,000 compared with 15 per 100,000 in western Europe. The TB-related burden of illness and death is especially high in food-insecure rural areas.

The country's difficult terrain and climate, and highly scattered settlements further impede children's access to schools. In addition, poverty and food insecurity have a significant negative impact on children's education, particularly on their absenteeism and drop-out rates.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tajikistan

The objective of WFP assistance is to protect livelihoods and preserve assets, improve rural household food security, reduce acute malnutrition, contribute to increasing food production and promote investment in human capital, whilst also providing timely and adequate humanitarian assistance at times of crisis. The specific objectives of WFP assistance in Tajikistan are to prevent acute hunger, reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition and to help build the country's capacity to address hunger. This is achieved through a combination of development activities such as school feeding, support of TB clients and their family



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members and recovery activities such as food for assets (FFA) and relief assistance. WFP's activities in Tajikistan are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Government of Tajikistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,877,286	
Development Operation							13,338,392	
<b>Total</b>							<b>17,215,678</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	3,401	340	142	223	60	4,166	0	80,301
DEV	12,467	2,190	1,061	90	227	16,034	918,158	433,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,867</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20,201</b>	<b>918,158</b>	<b>513,414</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Tajikistan PRRO 200122: "Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People"

Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 December 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date 30 September 2013)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 23,288 mt/US\$80,301 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 20,789 mt)

This PRRO seeks to improve food access for food-insecure people affected by natural disasters, high food prices and the global financial crisis. This will be done through relief assistance and recovery activities that focus on restoring and improving sustainable livelihoods. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the immediate goals of the PRRO are to:

- meet the immediate food needs of victims of recurrent natural disasters;
- protect the livelihoods of food-insecure households affected by recurrent shocks through vulnerable group feeding;
- reduce acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months in targeted areas by giving support to the Ministry of Health's therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes; and
- rebuild the livelihoods of food-insecure families through the restoration and creation of sustainable community assets.

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WFP provides a basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt to vulnerable groups, people affected by disasters and FFA beneficiaries. Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition as demonstrated by high stunting rates, WFP will provide blended food to malnourished children 6–59 months under targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes. WFP will support, through FFA, improvement of school infrastructure.

WFP will identify partners with the technical capacity and resources to support larger-scale FFA projects, creating durable and sustainable assets such as improved water management systems that contribute to disaster mitigation and natural resource management as well as improving of rural infrastructure. WFP has started a tree-planting project designed to increase food security among vulnerable families, improve climate resilience and raise awareness of environmental protection among schoolchildren. Under this project, WFP is working with partners such as the UNDP on projects to rehabilitate irrigation systems and thereby improve agricultural production. Within the framework of the Food Security Cluster and in close collaboration with the Government, WFP has the lead in food security assessments and monitoring. The Food Security Monitoring System issues updates on the food security situation in rural areas; this information is used to identify and prioritize specific areas and population groups for assistance.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	41,344	40,981	<b>82,325</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	23,400	23,200	<b>46,600</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		10,703	<b>10,703</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	750	750	<b>1,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,000	3,000	<b>6,000</b>

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,667
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	84
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	84
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	120
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	350
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	110
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	6
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	80
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	40

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Tajikistan DEV Project 200120: "Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children"

Duration: 1 August 2010 – 31 July 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 62,279 mt/US\$433,113

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the project aims to support access to education for primary schoolchildren from the poorest and most vulnerable families by incentivizing school assistance through the provision of a hot meal. The project builds upon past successes and partnerships forged over the years with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs). These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy for a sustainable and nationally owned school meals programme under the Government of Tajikistan. The intended outcomes for the project are: (i) continued access to education and nutritious meals for children of vulnerable and food-insecure families; and (ii) progress made towards a nationally-owned school meals programme. WFP plans, with a donation, a set of activities that will culminate in a government-owned, sustainable school feeding programme. The school feeding ration for primary schoolchildren, teacher and cooks consists of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt.

Through the school meals programme, cooked meals are served in shifts at midday and consist of soup made from pulses, salt and vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the PTAs, and traditional bread baked with WFP wheat flour. A daily school meal provides a strong incentive to poor rural households to send children to school. Furthermore, by alleviating short-term hunger, an adequate school meal improves children's capacity to concentrate and assimilate information. School meals also help to reduce the

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prevalence of some micronutrient deficiencies through the provision of fortified foods. WFP will continue to partner with UNICEF, who will undertake de-worming activities at WFP-assisted schools.

WFP envisions purchasing wheat flour and pulses used in making the meals from local producers and small farmers. Moreover, WFP will seek to increase the number of fruit and vegetable gardens among participating schools and to find local partners to help with the construction of kitchens, food storage rooms and latrines for girls.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	184,925	185,075	370,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	170,132	170,269	340,401
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	730	
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	1,990	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	7,300	
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,990	
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	teacher	22,300	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	61	

## **Tajikistan DEV Project 200173: "Support to Tuberculosis Patients and Their Family"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 - 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 13,455 mt/US\$833,087

This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and represents an effective safety net for TB clients and their families, who are deprived of income from their main breadwinner during the six months of Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) medical treatment. As WFP's assistance is conditional on adherence to the treatment, food is an incentive for clients to complete their treatment, thereby avoiding the risk of developing multiple drug resistant strains of the disease.

WFP's support under this project will be provided to all TB clients registered in the DOTS programme in all 64 districts of the country. Forty percent of the clients are expected to be assisted in the south-western Khatlon region, which has the highest population density, some of the worst food security indicators and the highest TB rates. With the overall goal of stemming the alarming growth of multiple drug-resistant strains of TB, the intended outcomes of this project are to: (i) achieve higher completion and success of treatment for TB clients;

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and (ii) provide an effective safety net to the clients' families during the course of the treatment period.

WFP provides the basic ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, which is well accepted by the clients. The multiple drug-resistant clients will receive Supercereal and vegetable oil. A pilot project for a cash payment to clients is being implemented in 2013 in 11 districts; if the results of the pilot project show a comparative advantage of cash over food commodities, the system will be expanded to other districts of the country.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	24,390	24,411	<b>48,801</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	19,032	29,769	<b>48,801</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	48,801	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Tunisia

## Country Background

Tunisia, with a total population of 10.6 million, is undergoing a political, social and economic transition following the January 2011 protests that led to the ousting of the previous regime. Poverty, unemployment and rural inequalities were considered to be the main triggers of the revolution of January 2011 and continue to be sources of tension in poor rural areas. Free democratic elections were held at the end of 2011 for a Constituent Assembly. Presidential and parliamentary elections are expected to be held in the first half of 2013. As the Constituent Assembly works on drafting the new constitution, the transitional Government is confronted by a pronounced economic slowdown, a recession in Europe, which serves as Tunisia's main trading partner, and an extremely high unemployment rate that has exacerbated vulnerability among the poor. The national unemployment rate is 19 percent, with a 44 percent unemployment rate for young university graduates 15 to 29 of age. Poverty rates prior to the revolution were 3.8 percent, however these rates have just been revised to 15.5 percent for 2010 by the Institut National de la Statistique. Regional disparities are severe, with extremely high rates of poverty in the rural centre west – Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Kairouan and Jendouba.



Tunisia was ranked 94 out of 187 countries in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and is ranked at the bottom of the “high human development” category. As an indication of the food insecurity situation, prevalence of GAM among children under 5 is particularly high in the governorate of Kasserine at 6 percent, and the southwest and northwest regions at 7 and 5 percent respectively. The prevalence of stunting in these regions is 14, 11 and 9 percent respectively, according to the latest multiple indicator cluster survey. Although Tunisia imports 74 percent of its cereals, the overall situation of food prices has remained stable in most areas. In spite of this, some vulnerable population groups continue to be affected by food insecurity, both moderate and severe, in the poorest four regions of the country. At this point in time, the new Government is reviewing all major policies, including education and social safety net support mechanisms, with a view towards increasing quality and scope.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Tunisia

WFP reopened its office in February 2011 to respond to the Libya crisis with an emergency operation, after having handed over its development programme to the Tunisian Government in 1998. This emergency operation was completed in January 2012, having provided immediate food assistance to those fleeing Libya.

WFP and FAO have developed a joint PRRO to provide assistance to vulnerable, food insecure households, with the aim to regenerate community assets and assist in restoring livelihoods. A new WFP capacity development project aims to provide technical assistance to the Government towards improving the quality of its school feeding programme. These programmes are contributing to MDGs 1 and 2.

# Tunisia

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							11,543,161		
Development Operation							1,543,839		
<b>Total</b>							<b>13,087,000</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,788,001	0	
DEV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442,840	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,788,001</b>	<b>1,442,840</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### **Tunisia PRRO 200307 "Assistance to Disadvantaged Rural Communities Affected by Food Insecurity"**

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 28 February 2014

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$21,298,639

A rapid emergency food security assessment undertaken by WFP and FAO in the four regions of Kasserine, Beja, Medenine and Tataouine in June 2011 confirmed both moderate and severe food insecurity levels in the vulnerable households surveyed, particularly in the centre west governorate of Kasserine. The three most important reasons given were high food prices, lack of jobs and health problems. Based upon these findings, the PRRO is implemented in five of the poorest governorates.

Under this operation, WFP and FAO's objectives are to alleviate food insecurity in the most vulnerable households by providing a short-term increase in income while improving the ability of vulnerable communities and households to have future income-generating activities. The objectives are designed to be transitional and within the framework of the current United Nations country team "Bridge Programme", which replaced the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Separate but complementary activities will be carried out by WFP and FAO including cash for assets (CFA) by WFP and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) by FAO. Community works on a CFA basis will be organized to generate income and short-term employment for food-insecure rural households and to restore community assets. Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools activities will develop community residents' technical and entrepreneurial skills, such as facilitating entry into the labour market or starting a small business. The major expected outcomes are improved food consumption over the assistance period, as well as the protection of livelihoods and the enhancement of self-reliance, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

# Tunisia

The WFP–FAO intervention will support rural communities that have a high concentration of households receiving government social assistance – preferably households with three or more children and/or households headed by women. The proposed activities will target smallholder farmers, day labourers and unemployed youth in rural areas, complementing government efforts in lifting households out of poverty. One member from each household participating in the CFA will have the opportunity to be trained by the JFFLS.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	49,500	49,500	<b>99,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	7,200	4,800	<b>12,000</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	49,500	49,500	<b>99,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	99,000	
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	8,000	
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	3,328	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	343	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Tunisia DEV 200493: “Capacity Development for School Feeding in Tunisia”

Duration: 1 December 2012 – 30 November 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,543,839

WFP handed over its school feeding programme to the Government of Tunisia when it closed its offices in 1998. Following the revolution, the election of a Constituent Assembly and the subsequent review of all major policies, the Government requested WFP to provide technical assistance to improve the quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programme. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. The Government's budget of TND12 million (US\$47.6 million) for school feeding covers half of the country's primary schools for 120 days of the year, with the quality of meals varying from location to location depending upon the availability of food at local shops.



# Tunisia

The project has three components: i) a review of the current school feeding programme, ii) study visits, and iii) the elaboration of a national strategy for school feeding. The review will assess the strengths and weaknesses of all aspects of the current programme, including the targeting of schools and the nutritional content of meals. The study visits will enable officials from various ministries to assess the impact and importance of the school feeding programme within the wider social safety-net strategies. Focus will be placed on integrating local agricultural production with procurement in order to supply nutritious meals. Focus will also be placed on different models of outsourcing the supply of hot/cold meals and the possibility of local industries manufacturing nutritious goods. Similarly, stakeholder meetings, where the results of the review and the study visits will be discussed and evaluated, will lead to the drafting of a proposal towards a new national school feeding strategy,

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

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Turkey

## Country Background

As a result of the on-going conflict in Syria, Syrians have crossed the border and sought refuge in Turkey. The majority of refugees have been hosted in refugee camps close to the border, provided for by the Turkish Government who has invested significant resources in building camps and providing a high standard of assistance. In May 2012, due to the increasing number of refugees crossing into the country from Syria, the Government of Turkey invited the international community to provide financial support and officially requested WFP support to assist the Syrian nationals in June. As of early September 2012, the number of Syrians registered and accommodated in the camps, including those temporarily placed in the schools and those under medical treatment in the hospitals, was 78,400 persons.



## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Turkey

In Turkey, WFP assists the Government in providing support to the displaced Syrian refugee population through cash-and-voucher activities. The project contributes to MDG 1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							23,712,912		
<b>Total</b>							<b>23,712,912</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
EMOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,161,600	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,161,600</b>	<b>0</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### ODC Regional EMOP 200433: "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey affected by conflict in Syria"

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

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$20,250,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$4,050,000)

Since the start of the unrest in Syria and the consequent influx of refugees into Turkey, the Government of Turkey officially adopted a temporary protection regime for all Syrian nationals crossing the border with an open border policy, protection against forcible returns and access to basic accommodation arrangements. The Government of Turkey provides assistance to those registered in any of the 11 tented camps and one container city in the four

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border provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis. It provides protection, food, shelter and vouchers for use in camp shops in addition to access to basic services free of charge. The Turkish Red Crescent is supporting the provision of hot meals for refugees complementing the efforts of local authorities. The provision of food assistance through value-based vouchers to Syrian refugees in Turkey was initially for beneficiaries in one camp in Kilis and four camps in Hatay that have access to shops and where the Government has installed cooking facilities WFP will increase its assistance to more beneficiaries by December 2012 as cooking facilities are made available in additional camps. These activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	15,000	15,000	30,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	15,000	15,000	30,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<i>**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers		beneficiary	30,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		individual	

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Yemen

## Country Background

Political tensions remain high following the formation of a new transitional government in early 2012, and Yemen continues to face significant security challenges threatening the stability of its central government including Al-Houthi militants in the north, secessionist groups in the south and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants, primarily in the south and the capital, Sana'a. Conflict in the southern governorate of Abyan between government forces and AQAP has displaced over 150,000 persons, while over 400,000 IDPs and war-affected individuals in Yemen's northern region continue to be in dire need of emergency assistance. Meanwhile, Somali refugees continue to arrive on Yemen's shores. Overall, Yemen is facing a complex and deteriorating humanitarian crisis. Yemen ranked 154 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, and Yemen has also ranked highest in the world on the Global Gender Gap Index, for the last five years. The average illiteracy rate in Yemen is 46 percent, 27 percent for men and 66 percent for women.



WFP's comprehensive food security survey (CFSS), released on 30 May 2012, found that over 5 million people, 22 percent of the population, are severely food-insecure, nearly double the number since the last CFSS in 2009. An additional 5 million people were found to be moderately food-insecure and at additional risk because of conflict and high food prices. The national GAM rate is estimated at 13 percent, and in the governorate of Hodeida it is 28 percent, well above WHO's emergency threshold of 15 percent. Chronic malnutrition is also alarmingly high at 47 percent, the second highest rate in the world after Afghanistan. Yemen was already one of the most food-insecure countries in the world even before the current crisis, and multiple shocks over the last year have worsened an already fragile humanitarian context.

Food prices remain high, further restricting access to food for Yemenis. The wholesale prices of wheat and wheat flour began to rise further as of July 2012, reflecting an increase in international wheat prices. Retail prices of wheat and wheat flour, while currently unaffected, are also expected to rise. Yemen imports 90 percent of its staple foods, including wheat, oil, sugar, and other commodities, and changes in international market prices are reflected in the local markets. As such, food price fluctuations in international markets have an immediate negative impact; households are impacted the most and one-third of households nationwide are in debt related to food purchases.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Yemen

WFP has been providing assistance in Yemen since 1967. The overall goals of WFP's operations in Yemen are to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet their food and nutritional needs. These objectives are fully in line with seven of the eight MDGs, MDGs 1 through 6 and MDG 8.

# Yemen

WFP's projects reflect the increasingly complex situation in Yemen and are directly linked to the “Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan”, the Government's “Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development”, the “National Food Security Strategy” and the “National Nutrition Security Strategy”. Operations directly contribute to increased stability in the country and to fighting high food insecurity and malnutrition rates. WFP assistance in Yemen includes:

- an emergency food safety net for food insecure people, through an EMOP;
- emergency food assistance and nutritional support to IDPs and war-affected people, through the EMOP;
- preventative and curative nutritional support to pregnant mothers and children under 5 through the EMOP;
- food assistance to Somali refugees upon arrival and in refugee camps, through a PRRO; and
- take-home food rations for school girls to improve school attendance and help achieve gender equality, through development programme.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							250,877,792		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,946,700		
Development Operation							6,363,719		
Special Operation							2,890,198		
<b>Total</b>							<b>264,078,410</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
EMOP	185,690	25,128	12,499	4,145	5,018	232,480	13,214,757	475,000	
PRRO	3,884	525	279	5	197	4,890	0	0	
DEV	5,994	0	324	0	390	6,708	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,568</b>	<b>25,653</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>244,078</b>	<b>13,214,757</b>	<b>475,000</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

#### Yemen EMOP 200451: "Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People"

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 226,000 mt/

US\$12,001,500/US\$108,898

This EMOP is planned in response to the on-going emergency in Yemen. The operation is in line with the 2012 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, and WFP Strategic Objective 1. The immediate objectives of the EMOP are to stabilize or reduce acute malnutrition of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in targeted populations; improve food consumption for targeted severely food-insecure households and IDPs, ensure a balanced food intake for beneficiaries; and reduce negative coping strategies among severely food

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insecure households and IDPs. Key assistance to be provided under the EMOP in 2013 includes:

- emergency safety net coverage for beneficiaries in the 13 most food insecure governorates;
- general food distributions (GFD) to IDPs in the north and south of Yemen;
- nutritional support and supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PLW; and
- cash transfers for beneficiaries.

The food basket for this EMOP includes wheat grain, wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, sugar, Plumpy'sup, Plumpy'doz, and Supercereal. Key outcomes under the 2013 EMOP include: (i) increased food consumption and food security for severely food insecure households and IDPs; (ii) reduced moderate acute malnutrition in targeted areas; and (iii) increased access to food in functioning markets for households through cash transfers.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	2,447,939	2,467,601	<b>4,915,540</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	298,800	301,200	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	1,725,072	1,738,928	<b>3,464,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	157,000	525,000	<b>682,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	199,200	200,800	<b>400,000</b>

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

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	400,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,142
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	515
Number of days rations were provided	day	360
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,196
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	247
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	157,000
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### Yemen PRRO 200305: "Relief Food Assistance to Somali Refugees"

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

Total food commitment: 9,843 mt

Violence and instability in Somalia since 1992 have led to massive influxes of refugees into neighbouring countries. WFP, in close collaboration with UNHCR, has provided food assistance to refugees in Yemen throughout this period. The PRRO directly contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. Key assistance to be provided under the PRRO in 2013 includes:

- emergency food assistance, consisting of high-energy biscuits, and the provision of cooked meals to new refugee arrivals along the coast at the three established reception centres;
- monthly GFD for refugees living in the Kharaz refugee camp;
- nutritional support and supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PLW in the Kharaz camp; and
- school feeding targeting three primary schools in the Kharaz refugee camp and in the urban Aden area.

The food basket includes wheat flour, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, Supercereal and high-energy biscuits. Key outcomes include increased food consumption and food security

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for refugees; reduced moderate acute malnutrition for refugees; and food assistance to urban refugees through school feeding.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	31,178	41,822	73,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	31,178	41,822	73,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	11,400	7,600	19,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	2,000	500	2,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	4,320	4,680	9,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,138	
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,196	
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	449	
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	260	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	260	
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Yemen DEV 200432: "Food Assistance to Promote Girls Education in Yemen"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015 (New Project – Subject to Approval)

Total food commitment: 21,691 mt

The overall goal of this planned development project is to help families meet their daily food requirements, increase enrolment in schools, and help achieve gender equality by increasing enrolment and attendance rates among girls by providing take-home rations, which includes wheat flour and vegetable oil. Geographic targeting for activities is based on poverty levels, food consumption, and the gender gap in basic education. Key assistance to be provided under the development project in 2013 includes take-home rations to school girls, thus benefitting the entire household. Key outcomes include increased food security for beneficiary households; and increased school attendance rates in targeted areas. This project contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.



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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
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	200,728	202,340	<b>403,068</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>	57,581		<b>57,581</b>

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	700

## (d) Special Operations

### Yemen SO 200130: "Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada"

Duration: 24 May 2010 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total project commitment: US\$5,106,742 (Current project commitment: US\$3,306,742)

WFP, in its capacity as lead agency of the logistics cluster and custodian of the UNHAS, will support the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis in Yemen. The special operation will ensure the uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items within Yemen, as well as the movement of staff and goods.

Under the current special operation, WFP contracts flights from Sana'a to Sa'ada city, and Hodeida to Aden, from Yemen's sole air charter service provider. Flight services have recently resumed, following a suspension of flights in April 2011 due to a lack of government clearances for northern Yemen. To ensure efficient provision of fuel, WFP will continue to operate three fuel storage facilities in WFP warehouse compounds: one with 180,000 litre capacity in the capital Sana'a, one with 100,000 litre capacity in the northern Yemeni city of Haradh and one with 100,000 litre capacity in southern Yemeni city of Aden. Additional fuel facilities may be developed as required. Key objectives under the SO in 2013 include:

- supporting the humanitarian community by facilitating efficient logistics coordination and emergency response under the cluster approach;
- providing the humanitarian community with sufficient and adequate air passenger service; and
- Providing sufficient quantities of fuel to the humanitarian community.

Key outcomes include increased access of humanitarian personnel and light cargo to conflict-affected areas; and ensured operational continuity for all humanitarian actors in Yemen

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through the provision of fuel. The special operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>Special Operations (Air Ops)</b>		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	37
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	25
<b>Special Operations (Cluster)</b>		
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	no.	40