

Regional Bureau for **West Africa (ODD)**

Benin

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Cape Verde

Central African Republic

Chad

Côte d'Ivoire

The Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mali

Mauritania

Niger

São Tomé & Príncipe

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Togo

Regional Bureau for West Africa (ODD)

The regional bureau for West Africa (ODD) covers 19 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Expected Operational Trends in 2013

The West Africa region has one of the highest food insecurity levels and malnutrition rates in a context characterized by chronic poverty, often compounded by political instability, commodity price volatility and natural disasters, including recurrent droughts and floods. Even in the post-harvest period, approximately half of all ODD countries have acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 exceeding the 10 percent threshold, thus classified as “serious” according to WHO; these figures generally often rise to a “critical” level during the annual lean season when food stocks are depleted and survival strategies are exhausted. Children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women carry the largest burden. The global trend of high food prices is particularly affecting import-dependent coastal countries.

In 2012, the Sahel region was again affected by a food and nutrition crisis, the third in the past decade. A reduction in food and fodder production, high food prices and little time for communities to recover from the drought in 2009/2010 are associated factors that led to a difficult situation for millions of people in the Sahel during the lean season that has been lasting longer than usual. The Mali crisis has compounded this already fragile context by causing the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people into areas affected by the drought, and further exacerbating already fragile livelihoods, including IDPs, refugees, host communities and conflict-affected populations in general. In addition, localized floods triggered by excess rainfall have caused material and human loss in affected countries.

The Central African sub-region including Chad, Central African Republic and Cameroon continues to pose a humanitarian challenge due to ongoing population movements related to instability in Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Sudan. These conflicts have triggered complex humanitarian needs for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities located at sites that are often difficult to access, particularly during the rainy season when roads become impassable.

The 2011 post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire is another concern in the region. As the country recovers, humanitarian and security challenges remain both for displaced and returnee communities as well as refugees in neighbouring countries.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Given the region's fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, insecurity and conflicts, WFP's major commitment in West Africa is to mitigate the impact of shocks on the most vulnerable, and to promote community-level resilience to future shocks. In this effort, high priority is placed on nutrition security of vulnerable populations and asset preservation, as well as the development of safety nets and social protection mechanisms alongside immediate life-saving assistance through the use of the most appropriate programme tools.

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The use of existing advance financing mechanisms such as the working capital fund and the Forward Purchase Facility is being promoted for a timely and optimal utilization of resources, when possible, and new initiatives are being implemented where most appropriate. In order to increase local production capacity and reduce lead times, WFP is planning to increase the bulk of food purchased in the region whenever possible. This has proven successful to quickly dispatch commodities in case of emergencies.

Operational challenges are faced when transporting food to remote sites in landlocked countries of the region, such as Chad and Niger, including weak road and port infrastructure, high transport costs, long lead times and difficult climatic conditions. For land as well as sea transport, WFP relies on established access corridors; in case of conflict or instability prompting the closure of existing routes or entry points, alternative routes are being established.

Further, political instability and high fuel prices may lead to an increase in transport costs and hinder access to populations in need, requiring a shift in interventions. In addition, the rainy season renders access to beneficiary populations almost impossible in certain countries, requiring pre-positioning of commodities ahead of the rainy season.

A high focus is placed on strengthening government capacity to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP is ensuring that sustainability components are being integrated in all projects to support governments at all levels and communities to take ownership of activities; national ownership is particularly advanced in the area of school feeding.

In emergency situations, WFP is working closely with sister agencies as the lead agency of the logistics cluster. In addition, WFP will build on achievements as lead agency for the emergency telecommunications cluster in order to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in information technology emergency preparedness and response as well as in One UN activities.

New Initiatives

Linking relief and recovery and resilience-building activities at all stages through a multi-sectoral approach with governments, humanitarian and development actors and communities are crucial for sustainable solutions and increased resilience to shocks. WFP is employing its specialized skills, expertise and strategic partnerships to elaborate long-term strategies preventing the occurrence of repeated food and nutrition emergencies in the Sahel and the region.

In line with WFP's mandate, tackling undernutrition is a priority for WFP in West Africa, and an increasing number of countries are investing in the prevention of undernutrition, focusing on the critical 1,000-day period from the womb to 2 years of age to ensure that all children are able to grow to their full physical and mental potential. This is being addressed through strategic partnerships, such as the REACH partnership to end child hunger and Scaling Up Nutrition, and expanding the use of locally produced and improved nutrition products where needed and feasible.

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While the region's short-term relief and long-term development needs are being addressed by WFP and its partners, focus is increasingly put on WFP Strategic Objective 5 for the strengthening of government capacities to reduce hunger. The Cape Verde school feeding programme hand-over is among the success stories in this area. At the Government's request, WFP will be providing capacity development for the national institutions responsible for managing school feeding in Cape Verde for the next two years.

The use of cash and vouchers both through unconditional transfers as well as in asset creation activities – particularly those aimed at helping communities to prepare for, withstand and recover from shocks – has proven successful in the region, starting with Burkina Faso in 2008 as a response to the high food prices and followed by several other countries since 2010. Learning from experience and as part of a broader safety net scheme, the use of this type of transfers is being scaled up significantly within the region in the effort to increase the purchasing power of the poorest segment of the urban population, and to reduce food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable. Eight countries plan to implement cash and voucher activities in 2013.

Girls and boys participating in school feeding activities represent a large part of the overall beneficiary numbers, as most countries face poor literacy and school attendance and enrolment rates. School meals activities integrated in a broader framework including government policies, community involvement and support to families through take-home rations constitute key assets for the future.

In view of recurrent crises, WFP is strengthening its early warning systems, setting up regional disaster risk reduction mechanisms and providing support in the management of inter-agency contingency plans. WFP continues to support government efforts in emergency preparedness and response through training and technical guidance.

In collaboration with partners, WFP is addressing challenges related to small-scale subsistence farming, which represents a key sector for African countries, through support to the country-led Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme process. This process represents an excellent opportunity for countries to boost agricultural productivity and reduce hunger in the long-term, while the Purchase for Progress initiative provides small farmers with the required skills as well as access to markets. Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and Ghana are among the ODD countries implementing this initiative in 2013.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODD	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	683,717	53,296	81,142,216
PRRO	5,964,509	263,731	442,538,077
DEV	5,673,895	154,313	210,664,258
SO	N/A	N/A	26,753,400
Total	12,322,121	471,340	761,097,952

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in West Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013	6,511,201	5,810,920	12,322,121
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	58,417	45,922	104,339
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	156,110	148,890	305,000
Number of Refugees	424,224	328,496	752,720
Number of Returnees	23,597	24,329	47,926
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	991,444	894,921	1,886,365
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	707,681	622,618	1,330,299
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	97,209	38,471	135,680
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	241,106	251,985	493,091
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	127,841	0	127,841
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,496,514	1,599,326	3,095,840
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	79,841	0	79,841
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	619,607	1,997,823	2,617,430

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation								77,952,362
Total								77,952,362
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	34,092	8,523	2,131	5,921	426	51,093	10,663,948	-
Total	34,092	8,523	2,131	5,921	426	51,093	10,663,948	-

(a) Emergency Operations

West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 102,186 mt/US\$17,280,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 51,093 mt/US\$8,640,000)

In June 2012, WFP launched a regional EMOP in coordination with UNHCR to provide food and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and refugees who fled the conflict in northern Mali to Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. As of mid-September 2012, more than 270,000 Malians had sought refuge in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, while over 118,000 people are internally displaced within Mali. Level II registration is currently ongoing and may lead to a revision of these figures. Many people affected by this crisis carry a double burden, as they fled from drought-affected areas into areas impacted by the food and nutrition crisis.

This regional EMOP is implemented in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso and supports UNHCR's February 2012 emergency response appeal. It is designed and implemented in synergy with operations in response to the Sahel drought. For the first phase of this operation, as countries receiving refugees were also affected by the drought, host populations were receiving support through country-level projects. To date, the drought is abiding and the food security situation is expected to improve with the upcoming harvest. Nevertheless, host communities and refugees are expected to remain vulnerable, and an extension is being prepared to provide continued assistance through this operation in 2013. The budget revision is expected to include food assistance for the host communities.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the EMOP's specific objectives are to:

- prevent a deterioration in the food security status of the beneficiary households through targeted food distributions and/or cash transfers;
- prevent the deterioration of acute malnutrition among children 6–23 months of age from IDP and refugee populations through blanket supplementary feeding; and

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- treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding.

The food basket for targeted food distributions consists of a monthly ration of cereal, Supercereal, pulses, oil, and salt. Under the preventive blanket feeding activity, children under 2 years of age receive Supercereal Plus, while children participating in the targeted supplementary feeding programme receive Plumpy'Doz and PLW receive Supercereal and oil. The use of cash and voucher transfers will be considered on a country-by-country basis. Targeting criteria will vary by country according to national protocols and the most recent assessments.

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None

Benin

Country Background

Benin is located on the West African coast, bordering Nigeria, Niger, Togo and Burkina Faso, with a total surface area of 114,763 square km. It has a total population of 8 million, composed of 52 percent women and 17 percent children under 5. Classified as a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$1,312, Benin is ranked 167 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Agriculture is the economy's key sector; however structural problems in this sector persist, negatively affecting both food security, nutrition and the trade balance. In addition, floods, droughts, the impact of the global financial crisis and increases in commodity prices have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable regions of the country. A WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 estimates 1 million people in the country, or 12 percent of the population, are food-insecure. More than one third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition and the level of acute malnutrition is 4.7 percent. Furthermore, the prevalence of HIV among adults is 2 percent.



Despite the efforts of the Government of Benin to ensure universal education by 2015, the national net enrolment rate remains 90 percent, specifically, 93 percent for boys and 88 percent for girls. Several rural districts still have net enrolment rates below 50 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Benin

WFP has been present in Benin since 1964, providing assistance to children enrolled in primary schools, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV, and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods, droughts, and the high food price crisis. Through a successful school feeding programme, WFP has together with government counterparts established school canteens in specifically targeted districts where food insecurity persists, and net enrolment is particularly low. Under this project, students in the targeted schools are provided with a daily hot meal. The project aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in the schools, and reduce dropout rates in the targeted districts. This will contribute to the goal of universal primary education by 2015, in accordance with MDGs 1, 2 and 3. WFP is also promoting the importance of community ownership of the canteens, and hopes to contribute to the establishment of sustainable school canteens.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,878,368	
Total							2,878,368	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,241	448	149	0	45	2,883	0	214,157
Total	2,241	448	149	0	45	2,883	0	214,157

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Benin DEV 200045: "Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding"

Duration: 01 April 2011 – 30 June 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 9,006 mt/US\$214,157

Primary education is a priority for the Government, which is committed to providing universal education by 2015, in line with the "National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector" for 2006–2015. Progress has been made through the elimination of school costs in 2006 and the impact of education-related programmes conducted by WFP and other development partners. However, considerable disparities remain between urban and rural areas in terms of school enrolment, gender equality, retention, drop-out and repetition rates, schools with incomplete cycles, and the quality of education.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the specific goals of this development project are to:

- contribute to increasing access to education and human capital development;
- strengthen capacities towards a sustainable national school meals programme; and
- stimulate local agricultural and economic development by linking school meals to local production.

The project is implemented in 22 districts located in six departments, with priority given to six of the 22 districts that have high levels of food insecurity and school enrolment rates below 50 percent. In these districts, all pre- and primary schools will be assisted. Beneficiaries will receive rations designed to satisfy one third of their daily nutritional needs. Specifically, pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive one mid-day meal based on a ration

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of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, equivalent to 720 kcal per day, for the 165 school days per year.

The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of the national counterpart, will be vital to ensuring the programme's sustainability. WFP's hand-over strategy will consist of gradually withdrawing from schools with well-established school meals programmes, so as to transfer the responsibility of the school canteens to the Government while helping to develop national capacity.

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	41,273	48,456	89,729
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	46,659	43,070	89,729
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member		290
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child		89,729
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		364
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%		30
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		70

(d) Special Operations

None

Burkina Faso

Country Background

Burkina Faso is a least developed country and ranks 181 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite efforts to meet MDG1, 43 percent of the country's 16 million residents still live below the poverty line. The economy remains largely dependent on the agricultural sector, which is highly vulnerable to weather hazards. The sector contributes to one third of GDP and generates 80 percent of export revenue. Annual population growth of 3 percent increases pressure on natural resources and prevents poverty reduction policies from achieving results. The effects of climate change have increased the frequency of natural disasters, compromising the food security of rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is also rapidly spreading.



Infant and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest in the world, with 142 deaths per 1,000 live births and 307 deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively. Illiteracy is high, especially among women. Gross primary enrolment increased to 77.6 percent in 2010/2011 but large regional and gender disparities still persist. Only four in ten children complete primary school. The nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of efforts of the Ministry of Health and its partners. However, both acute and chronic malnutrition remain of concern, with prevalence rates higher than the WHO's "critical" level of 10 percent in many regions. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem affecting 90 percent of children under 5 and half of women of childbearing age.

Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households and is increasing in urban areas; rural and urban households spend more than half of their incomes on food. Forty-nine percent of the rural population is unable to produce or access enough food to meet their minimum energy requirements. In 2011, the country experienced an agro-pastoral production deficit. Since 2008, the persistent rise in food prices has been one of the main causes of food insecurity in the country. Prices of local cereals have increased by up to 45 percent compared to last year's prices. During the same period, the price increase of imported foods, especially rice, vegetable oil and sugar, have fluctuated between 15–28 percent. These high food prices are forcing people to reduce the quantity and quality of food purchased and to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burkina Faso

WFP's overall objective in Burkina Faso is to assist the Government to promote socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Through a regional EMOP for Malian refugees, two PRROs and a country programme (CP), WFP works to address food security and nutrition needs in the country by enhancing the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. In doing so, WFP helps food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change, and assist in strengthening the national emergency response mechanism while providing direct emergency response to shocks. Furthermore, WFP provides assistance

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to reverse acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). These activities support MDGs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

WFP also works to support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance aims to increase access to primary education, especially for girls. It also aims to reduce acute malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups. These activities assist in the achievement of MDGs 2–6.

Strengthening small-scale producers' skills in marketing and processing agricultural products is another priority for WFP. WFP supports the increased domestic production of micronutrient-rich weaning flour as a long-term solution to acute and chronic malnutrition and uses its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder organizations in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							12,277,463	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							36,691,656	
Development Operation							12,108,902	
Total							61,078,022	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	5,422	1,355	339	977	68	8,160	2,695,944	0
PRRO	67	20	98	9,791	0	9,976	11,624,129	0
DEV	4,067	950	463	3,579	57	9,116	2,109,254	0
Total	9,556	2,325	900	14,347	125	27,252	16,429,327	0

(a) Emergency Operations

West Africa Regional EMOP 200438, Burkina Faso: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 16,320 mt/US\$4,320,000 (For the Burkina Faso component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 8,160 mt /US\$2,160,000)

As a result of the ongoing conflict in northern Mali, thousands of people have fled from their homes and sought refuge in neighbouring countries. UNHCR estimates that as of 23 September 2012, 34,877 individuals have been granted refugee status in Burkina Faso. According to UNHCR's contingency plan, and if fighting in Mali intensifies, up to 40,000 individuals could seek asylum by the end of 2012.

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The great majority of the incoming population is nomadic, originating from the north of Mali and consisting of three tribes, namely the Arab, Tuareg and Bella tribes. While seven sites are officially recognized as refugees' camps by the Government of Burkina Faso, refugees have also settled spontaneously in seven unofficial sites throughout the country, the majority located in the Sahel region. Refugees have chosen to remain here both for historical reasons and due to water availability and access to grazing land for the livestock, albeit both are in high demand. Furthermore ethnic affiliations to the local population have played an important role in the refugees' decision to remain in the region. A small minority, mostly originating from Bamako, have chosen to flee to urban centres such as Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

The majority of Malian refugees are currently living in refugee sites in the Ouadalan and Soum provinces of the Sahel region; whereas a small minority is living in the urban centres of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. All newly registered refugees will be provided with food and nutrition assistance by WFP and its partners. Children 6–23 months will receive blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) rations to prevent them from falling into moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The food basket for general food distributions (GFD) consists of a monthly ration of cereal, pulses, oil, Supercereal, and salt, to ensure the required 2,100 Kcal/person/day. WFP will also continue its MAM treatment for children 6–59 months and PLW through the distribution of Plumpy'Sup for children and Supercereal and oil rations for women.

A recent market survey conducted by WFP indicated that local markets would be favourable for cash and voucher activities. The decision on distribution modalities will be further analysed through a joint WFP and UNHCR assessment mission, planned for October 2012. The results will enable UNHCR and WFP to adjust the beneficiary planning figures, food basket, and distribution modalities as needed. WFP will continue post-distribution monitoring activities to analyse households' food consumption, food utilization and food needs. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.

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	66,431	44,286	110,717
Number of refugee beneficiaries	66,432	44,288	110,720
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	66,432	44,288	110,720
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,000	10,720	12,720
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	36,000	24,000	60,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	102,432
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,160,000
C&V: Total food equivalent of commodity vouchers distributed	Mt	8,160
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burkina Faso PRRO 200054: "Preventing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods in Burkina Faso"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 41,235 mt/US\$12,401,718

Through this PRRO, WFP focuses interventions on both prevention and rehabilitation of malnutrition for children under 5 and PLW, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. WFP assistance also contributes to protect livelihoods and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable populations to cope with shocks through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) initiatives, in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5. Under this PRRO, WFP extends assistance to populations in Burkina Faso that have been severely affected by the 2012 food and nutrition crisis through scaling up malnutrition treatment and restoring livelihoods via CFA activities.

Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, children 6--59 months of age receive ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, while PLW receive blended foods such as Supercereal and vegetable oil. Through the blanket supplementary feeding programme, children 6 – 23 months of age will receive blended foods such as Supercereal Plus.

Under FFA and CFA activities, participants will work and receive cash for a maximum of 20 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six. WFP will pay US\$2.30 to each CFA participant per day, which represents the minimum daily agricultural wage in Burkina Faso.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	114,057	90,852	204,909
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	16,349	68,560	84,909
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	57,600	62,400	120,000

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
FFA		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	8,640
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	9,360
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,760,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	1,035
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 FFA: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50
SO5 FFA: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	170

Burkina Faso PRRO 200509: "Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition in Burkina Faso"

Duration: 1 April 2013 – December 2014 (New project - subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 12,708.27 mt/US\$26,466,394

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, this PRRO aims to respond to the critical malnutrition levels and strengthen the resilience of households by:

- improving the nutrition status of moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and of PLW through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding;
- improving the retention rates of children on severe malnutrition treatment programmes through providing food rations to caregivers; and
- supporting food-insecure populations, especially those most affected by the Sahel crisis, to strengthen their livelihoods and assets through FFA, CFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities.

WFP will address the high rates of acute malnutrition by implementing targeted supplementary feeding activities for children 6–59 months of age as well as PLW with MAM. In order to prevent MAM amongst children 6–23 months of age, blanket supplementary feeding activities will be implemented for this age group during the July–September lean season. In addition, rations will be provided to caregivers who accompany children with SAM. As part of the resilience component, WFP will rebuild and strengthen livelihoods through FFA, CFA as well as FFT in the same seven regions as the nutrition activities.

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WFP will also provide nutrition support to the most vulnerable groups through blanket and targeted supplementary activities. Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, children 6–59 months of age will receive ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, while PLW will receive blended foods such as Supercereal and vegetable oil. Through the blanket supplementary feeding programme, children 6–23 months of age will receive blended foods such as Supercereal Plus. In addition, rations will be provided to caregivers accompanying children with SAM for in-patient treatment in order to increase adherence to the treatment. Under FFA and CFA, participants will work and receive cash or half-cash and half-food including cereal, pulses and vegetable oil, for a maximum of 20 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six. WFP will pay US\$ 2.30 (1200 CFA) to each CFA participant per day, which represents the minimum daily agricultural wage in Burkina Faso.

Through FFT, participants attending functional trainings will be assisted. These functional trainings will aim to provide technical skills to participants with a view to diversify their means of income, especially during the dry season. WFP support to income generation through FFT, will enhance households' social safety nets and thus build resilience capacity. A special focus will be placed on rural youth, as well as on equal opportunity between women and men. On the basis that trainings have half-day sessions, each trainee will be provided with a half-ration made up of cash or food and cash, depending on the season, for a maximum of 10 days per month. The household rations will be based on a household size of six.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	503,956	384,459	888,415
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	49,048	151,553	200,601
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,520	6,480	12,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	261,797	206,203	468,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,035
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	49,048
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	210,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	12,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	200,000
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution	1
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	170

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burkina Faso CP 200163: "Country Programme – Burkina Faso (2011 – 2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 42,813 mt/US\$6,018,750

The majority of Burkina Faso's economy is agricultural with minimal mechanization and productivity. Natural hazards, notably droughts and floods, severely affect agriculture productivity potential. Agricultural yields are low and cereal deficits occur frequently. Severe food insecurity affects mainly poor households, who have low purchasing power. The March 2012 emergency food security assessment indicated that 3.5 million people are food-insecure, equivalent to 25 percent of the population. Malnutrition affects mainly children under 5 and women. The last Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey indicated that the GAM rate is above ten percent in 7 out of 13 regions. The CP has four activities and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 1: "Support for Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 25,153 mt

This component of the CP supports the Government's goal to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education by providing school meals to children in the most food-insecure areas and technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and Literacy to enhance the Government's school feeding programme. WFP provides meals to primary schoolchildren living in the Sahel region, where the current

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enrolment rate of 45 percent is significantly lower than the national average of 78 percent). Children receive sweetened Supercereal porridge for breakfast, and lunches of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. To encourage parents to keep girls in school and complete the primary school cycle, girls enrolled in the last two grades with an attendance rate of at least 80 percent receive a take-home ration of 10 kg of cereal per month.

WFP will undertake capacity development activities to strengthen the national school feeding programme in the areas of food procurement, transport and food management, calculating rations, and monitoring and evaluation. Government involvement in the WFP school feeding programme will be encouraged through in-kind or cash contributions. To the extent possible, a gradual transition to community school feeding will also be developed. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4.

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	47,000	53,000	100,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	47,000	53,000	100,000
Number of children given take-home rations	10,900		10,900
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	10,900		10,900
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child		100,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of months THRs were distributed	month		9
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy		795
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl		705
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy		52,205
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl		46,295
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school		730
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		100

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 14,738 mt

Burkina Faso is confronted with a large-scale nutritional crisis; according to WFP's nutritional monitoring data the prevalence of wasting among children 0–35 months is still at critical levels. The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is also of concern, particularly iron, iodine and vitamin A. Attendance rates in health centres remain low for both preventive and curative care. Overall HIV prevalence in targeted regions is low at 1.6 percent, however, in the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso the prevalence of

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HIV/AIDS is 4 percent, double the national average and jeopardizes the food security of thousands of urban families.

This activity of the CP will:

- treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for moderately malnourished children 6–59 months and PLW; and
- reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children 6–23 months; and provide nutrition support to PLHIV and children.

These activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

Through the supplementary feeding programme, malnourished children 24–59 months of age and PLW receive supplementary rations of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Malnourished children aged 6–23 months receive supplementary rations of Supercereal Plus. Under this programme, WFP ensures delivery of the health and nutrition package through partners to prevent severe malnutrition and reduce the economic cost of undernutrition. It also supports nutrition education at the community level to promote good infant feeding practices and the use of locally produced fortified foods.

Under the blanket feeding programme, children aged 6–23 months of the Sahel region will receive a supplementary ration of Supercereal Plus during the July–September lean season to prevent the seasonal increase of undernutrition in that area.

Through the HIV/AIDS activity, individual rations of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal are provided to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral therapy for six months. Children from food-insecure households and orphaned by AIDS are also assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries are reached through civil society organizations and in collaboration with a national programme that supports the development of income-generating activities to enhance the self-reliance of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

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	107,980	58,145	166,125
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	31,315	99,095	130,410
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	9,373	7,071	16,444

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	400
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	31,315
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	450
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	16,444

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 3: "Support for the Rural Economy in the Context of Climate Change"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash commitment: 2,922 mt/US\$6,018,750

The poor availability of food and a lack of income-generating activities in risk-prone rural areas in the Sahel, East and North regions of the country are pushing people to migrate to urban areas or gold-mining sites, often increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. Through this activity, WFP provides a combination of food and cash transfers to food-insecure households participating in the creation of productive and disaster mitigation assets during the January–April dry season, contributing to the strengthening of their social safety net. These assets focus on the restoration and protection of natural resources, small-scale irrigation, land reclamation and erosion control to enable poor families to increase the availability of agricultural or grazing land, diversify their agricultural or livestock production and mitigate the effects of climatic hazards in those areas affected by repeated natural disasters.

Enhancing the role and position of women is a key objective of this activity. Activities such as a functional literacy course will be organized to ensure women can equally benefit from the assets created. Through this activity, WFP also provides expertise in disaster prevention and response management. Participants receive a combination of individual food rations, cereal, pulses and vegetable oil, and US\$1.25 cash per working day, in return for their participation in community projects. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 2.

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	14,000	11,000	25,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	14,000	11,000	25,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	14,000	11,000	25,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	25,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	700
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,000
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	100
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	260

Burkina Faso CP 200163, Activity 4: "Enhancing Agricultural Value Chain through Local Procurement, Food Fortification and Processing"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total cash commitment: US\$1,131,500

Agricultural production remains at a small-scale and subsistence level in Burkina Faso, and food processing and food fortification are still underdeveloped, despite being among the priorities of the national economic development plan. Existing producers of fortified food have limited technical and marketing capacities.

Under this capacity development activity, WFP continues to use its purchasing power through local purchase to boost employment, develop sustainable livelihoods and build the capacity of smallholders' organizations. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative strengthens the capacities of partners through the acquisition of equipment and storage facilities, and training and exchange of lessons learned among producers' organizations. WFP also supports projects to enhance the local production of fortified food for infants and uses ongoing nutrition programmes as a catalyst to promote the use and consumption of these foods. Over time, WFP programmes aim to proportionally reduce the volume of imported fortified commodities and increase local procurement. Small farmers or members of smallholders' organizations, producers' organizations and producers of fortified foods will benefit from WFP assistance under this component. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	35

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

Cameroon ranks 150 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. More than 40 percent of the population of 20 million people live below the poverty line and 70 percent of the population depends on agro-pastoral activities. The 2011 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis revealed that poor agricultural production, low education and income levels lead to widespread food insecurity, with food accounting for 47 percent of households' total expenditures. Education levels reveal significant disparities within the country and between genders, and only 5 percent of women in rural areas of northern Cameroon have had access to basic education. The overall literacy rate is 70 percent and the national gross enrolment rate in primary school is 60 percent.



Fragile political and security conditions in the neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon. The country has been subject to an influx of refugees since 2005 from Central African Republic and Chad, with 87,700 refugees currently living in the East and Adamaoua regions and in Langui Camp in the north.

The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited rainfall and low crop production. The North and Far North regions are characterized by high food insecurity rates and poverty combined with poor access to healthcare, education and sources of clean water. These regions located in the semi-arid and Sahel geographic area, have experienced three successive years of natural disasters, including droughts in 2009 and 2011 and floods in 2010. This has resulted in a high amount of crop failure, leaving the population with small or non-existent stocks for the lean season and increasing the gap between food production and national needs.

The combination of drought and poverty has resulted in high malnutrition rates, especially in the North and Far North regions, where GAM rates are 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively and classified as “serious” by WHO. The chronic malnutrition rates are classified as “critical” in the North region at 40 percent, and in the Far North region at 45 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cameroon

In 2013 WFP will respond to challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition through relief as well as recovery and development operations in the east and the three northern regions of the country. In addition to life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP is supporting the Government in the implementation of its development and recovery priorities, in line with the "Growth and Employment Strategy Paper" and guided by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The majority of refugees from Chad and the Central African Republic are in continuous need of food assistance, which is being provided through a PRRO. Being particularly vulnerable, malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) among the refugee

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and host populations are supported through supplementary feeding. The PRRO contributes to MDGs 1 and 4.

Through activities supporting basic education under the country programme (CP), WFP will address low school enrolment rates and contribute to MDGs 2 and 3. Given the limited food availability at periodic times of the year, the food security and rural development activity of this programme aims to enhance food availability through improved management of cereal stocks, and contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3 and 7. Through the nutrition activity, WFP will provide nutritional support to malnourished PLW and children under 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							10,633,332	
Development Operation							4,738,002	
Total							15,371,334	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,088	1,173	489	770	83	9,603	0	159,751
DEV	2,577	272	133	671	62	3,715	0	184,356
Total	9,665	1,445	622	1,441	145	13,318	0	344,108

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cameroon PRRO 200053: "Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Central African and Chadian Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,231 mt/US\$159,751 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 19,025 mt)

A joint assessment mission undertaken in May 2012 recommended continued assistance to refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions through the extension of food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities to improve their food security situation. Some refugees from Central African Republic and Chad remain vulnerable and food-insecure, and will be assisted through food distributions following targeting criteria developed by WFP and UNHCR. If approved, WFP will extend the current PRRO for another two years, until 31 December 2014.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, this PRRO aims to save the lives of targeted groups of refugees. WFP responds to the food and nutritional needs of Central African and

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Chadian refugees through monthly general food distributions (GFD) of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt in order to provide a daily ration of 2,100 kcal. The PRRO also seeks to improve the health and nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW, of both host and refugee communities, through the provision of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

The needs of food-insecure host communities and self-reliant refugees are addressed through FFA and FFT activities. These activities aim to meet beneficiaries' food needs and enhance their resilience to shocks through rehabilitation and the creation of assets. WFP assistance is conditional on beneficiaries' participation in asset creation activities, in line with the Government's plan for community development. Activities address environmental degradation, promote asset creation, support livelihoods, facilitate the integration of returnees and support consolidated social cohesion. Participants are given a daily family ration consisting of cereal and vegetable oil for 180 and 150 days per year, respectively.

A recent study conducted by WFP and FAO shows that 14 percent of people living with HIV currently under anti-retroviral therapy (ART) are malnourished. Dietary supplements are essential to reduce malnutrition among ART clients, and hence a food-by-prescription (FBP) project targets those in urgent need. The FBP pilot project will be implemented in the East region where the prevalence of HIV is the second highest in the country. This project will target vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are under ART. The composition of the food basket is Supercereal for PLHIV adults and Plumpy'Sup for PLHIV under 5 years of age.

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	50,000	34,000	84,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	29,100	27,900	57,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	8,700	7,200	15,900
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	3,800	8,800	12,600
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	1,244	756	2,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	17,000	15,000	32,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	21,000	15,000	36,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	113
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,800
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	17,000
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	15,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	32,000
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	2,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cameroon CP 200330: "Country Programme – Cameroon (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 18,183 mt/US\$184,356

Basic education, food security and malnutrition remain an important challenge in the three northern regions of Cameroon targeted by the CP. Through the CP, WFP aims to promote basic education and combat food insecurity and malnutrition in these regions. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, interventions focus on the following objectives:

- promote basic education, especially for girls, reduce micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders in the development, management and sustainability of the school feeding programme;
- improve household food security and mitigate the effects of recurrent climatic shocks by improving food access; and
- improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and PLW.

Activities of the CP are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group and local NGOs. In order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school feeding policy as well as preparing the hand-over strategy for the school feeding programme to the Government.

Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 9,881 mt

This activity aims to increase enrolment and retention, especially of girls, until the end of primary school, and reduce micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children. The activity will focus on the North and Far North Regions that are most affected by food insecurity and

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that have a gross enrolment ratio and a primary completion rate for boys and girls below the national average. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Parents of students will contribute vegetables, meat, fish and condiments to the food basket, constituting a substantial nutritional supplement. In addition to daily meals provided to children in schools, girls in classes five and six will receive dry rations in order to encourage their retention at school until the end of the primary cycle.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP is working with the Government to establish a national school feeding policy as well as preparing a strategy for the hand-over of the school feeding programme to the Government. WFP plans to continue to support the school feeding programme until the 2017/2018 school year, when the Government will assume full responsibility with technical assistance from WFP.

WFP will assist in engaging stakeholders through a forum on school feeding to identify a vision and objectives for school feeding in the country; provide guidance on targeting criteria based on poverty, food insecurity, education nutrition and gender indicators; provide guidance on the school feeding food basket which should have nutritional consideration in view of the high malnutrition rates in the country and should rely mainly on local products; provide guidance on cost analysis of the school programme and funding windows; and help to strengthen monitoring and evaluation. WFP will also help establish a clear procurement process, taking into account local procurement whenever possible, and government staff will receive training by WFP on procurement procedures.

WFP will collaborate with UNICEF, FAO, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank, the *Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement* (Agricultural Research Institute for Development), and NGO partners such as Plan International and Counterpart International to promote the establishment of an improved school environment. It will include access to safe water and sanitation, as well as activities such as de-worming, nutrition education, environmental preservation and ownership of school activities by the communities.

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	36,300	51,200	87,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	22,000	33,000	55,000
Number of children given take-home rations	6,500		6,500

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	33,000
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	55,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	22,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	250
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	24
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	10

Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 2: "Food Security and Rural Development"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 5,000 mt

This activity aims to enable communities to benefit from the introduction of grain stocks in the form of community granaries and to alleviate food insecurity by improving access to food and income by agricultural production. This activity aims to:

- reduce the food deficit of village groups in the community grain reserves, especially during the lean season; and
- strengthen women's participation in community activities and their capacity for management and asset preservation.

By establishing granaries in villages, communities will be encouraged to gradually take ownership of school feeding activities. Women's groups will also benefit from the extension of essential nutrition activities, which will help reduce maternal and child malnutrition and the mortality and morbidity associated with this. Women and children will be reached through existing programmes and disseminating messages through multiple channels including: interpersonal counselling, women and community group discussions, and educational talks at health centres, where appropriate. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

This activity will be coordinated by WFP's technical partner, the *Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural* (MINADER), with implementation support from experienced NGOs. Assistance to community groups in the management of grain stocks will extend over a period of one–two years in order to ensure sustainability. Capacity development will be enhanced through MINADER's involvement in the management and improvement of monitoring and evaluation activities. WFP will conduct an appraisal of existing village stocks with an aim of establishing synergy between all actors involved in the creation and replenishment of regional and community cereal stocks. Village stock committees should be supported with an analysis of market prices to purchase stocks at the best possible price. Also, there is a need to train small producers in WFP purchase procedures to enable them to be part

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of the short-listed suppliers to WFP monitoring and evaluation systems. NGOs who are supplying village stocks should ensure monitoring and evaluation and training functions jointly with MINADER. These functions will later be fully under the responsibility of MINADER.

Food-for-assets activities will help increase food supply through the promotion of community granaries stocks. Food-for-assets will also contribute to protecting crops from being sold at low prices immediately after the harvest in zones that might be particularly affected by food insecurity. Particular attention will be given to women with inadequate or no income and to women who initiated income-generating activities. Activities to be undertaken include: implementation of community granaries stocks; capacity development of national counterparts which is incorporated into all the components and will be ensured through training programs as well as joint project implementation; monitoring and evaluation; and local purchase. Women, in particular, will be supported to enable them to be part of the short-listed suppliers. Community interest groups managed by women to ensure the sustainability of village stocks through agreements signed with MINADER will also be supported. Under this activity, women are actively involved in the FFA, implementation and management at local level including beneficiary identification and distributions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	64,500	43,000	107,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	64,500	43,000	107,500
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank		50
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	individual		250
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual		100
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual		100
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual		150
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		8
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		15

Cameroon CP 200330, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 3,302 mt

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims to support Government efforts to fight acute and chronic malnutrition in the Far North. Interventions are designed to treat moderate acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for children 6–59

Cameroon

months and PLW. Beneficiaries will be identified by community volunteers through routine screening at health centres. Monitoring visits will be conducted to assess nutritional status and provide participants with nutrition education sessions and diet demonstrations. The food basket for women will include Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while children will receive Supercereal Plus.

Under the capacity development component, WFP will reinforce the capacities of the Ministry of Health and NGOs in the implementation of nutrition activities, including training and support, and leadership will be provided to regional delegations. A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with the regional delegations of the regions where core interventions are conducted in order to strengthen their roles and ensure sustainability of actions. A nutrition cluster, gathering all partners in the field of nutrition, will be re-activated to ensure proper coordination of nutritional activities and clarification of roles and responsibilities of each partner. The cluster will meet on a monthly basis and include representatives from the Government, the United Nations and NGOs.

Technical support will be provided to train field health agents on the application of the malnutrition protocol and stock management for nutrition activities conducted in the country. An advocacy calendar for the insertion of nutrition in the various policy and strategy documents in different sectorial areas, such as food security and public health, will also be established.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	16,742	10,033	26,775
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	6,300	20,475	26,775
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver		4,356
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		396
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		6,300
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee		3,960
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		1,980
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		1,980

(d) Special Operations

None

Cape Verde

Country Background

Cape Verde is classified as a food-deficit country and is ranked 133 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index. In spite of its numerous vulnerabilities and very limited natural resources, a combination of good governance, investment in human capital and international support has resulted in positive social and economic performance. The poverty rate decreased from 49 percent in 1989 to 27 percent in 2007. Given this combination of success factors, the country is one of the few in Africa likely to achieve the MDGs. The first target of MDG1 to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day between 1990 and 2015 has almost been accomplished. However, even in years of good rain, local cereal production meets less than 20 percent of the population's needs.



Education indicators in Cape Verde have improved in recent years due to a renewed government effort to promote education. Government education expenditures made up 16 percent of the annual budget in 2009, equal to 6 percent of the GDP for that year. The net enrolment rate is 83 percent for primary schools and 63 percent for secondary schools, with a gender parity ratio of 0.9. However, the dropout rate for primary schools is rather high at 14 percent. Although the value of education is recognized by parents, the opportunity cost of sending a child to school is high for many families, particularly in the rural areas where poverty is concentrated.

Cape Verde's success in terms of economic and social development can be partly attributed to the Government's attention to education. The Government's current priorities are to maintain its achievement in primary schools, increase attendance in secondary schools, improve the quality of education through better training of teachers, and develop the higher education system. A National School Nutrition Programme (2010–2020) was established to ensure the continuity of school feeding in Cape Verde, and to provide a balanced food basket in primary schools and kindergartens. This programme places school feeding at the centre of an effort to improve nutrition efforts, nutrition education and diversify the food basket with fresh products procured from local farms and fishermen.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cape Verde

In September 2010, WFP ended its food assistance to Cape Verde and the Government took over full financial responsibility and management of the school feeding programme. WFP then became a non-resident agency operating through the United Nations joint office. In early 2011 a United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP), including participation of WFP, was initiated in support of the nationally implemented school nutrition programme, of which school feeding is the core element.

The UNJP is designed to assist the Government of Cape Verde, specifically the Cape Verdean Foundation for Social and Educational Action (FICASE), to manage the remaining challenges it faces in implementing and upgrading the National School Nutrition Programme. The

Cape Verde

programme also aims to explore other opportunities such as increased agricultural production by combining the expertise of WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF. The aim is to contribute to the overall objectives of maintaining good results in terms of school attendance, increasing the quality of education, and improving the food security and nutrition of schoolchildren.

UNJP support to school feeding and nutrition in Cape Verde includes four components: i) support FICASE in the management of an efficient school feeding programme to ensure the continuity of school feeding; ii) provide schools with local products; iii) improve school gardens; and iv) provide nutrition education in schools. WFP manages component 1, and supports the advancement of component 2 which is managed by FAO. Component 3 is managed by FAO and component four is managed by FAO, WHO and UNICEF. In order to carry out activities in support of components 1 and 2, WFP has developed development project. This project also has a regional component, wherein capacity development support and lessons learned – including those in Cape Verde – are shared with other countries in the region. This project is aligned with MDGs 2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,197,458	
Total							1,197,458	
	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	1,119,120
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,119,120

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Cape Verde DEV 200283: "Capacity Development to National School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 01 July 2011 – 30 June 2013

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,977,767

Through the "One UN Programme", designed jointly with the Government in 2010 and officially approved in February 2011, WFP has been requested to continue providing capacity development assistance to Cape Verde. The UNJP is a four-year programme which brings together WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF to support the transitional phase of the new

Cape Verde

government-managed National School Nutrition Programme. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP provides technical assistance and capacity development, as agreed upon by the Government and UNJP.

The first objective of the project is to support the implementation of policies and operational strategies to ensure good management and the sustainability of the National School Nutrition Programme. These policies should incorporate the nutritional and health aspects of schools and link them with the educational curriculum. The second objective is to strengthen the mechanisms and management capacities of the National School Nutrition Programme and the definition of a legal and administrative framework. The third objective is to strengthen the skills of central and municipal FICASE staff in terms of planning and managing the food supply. This includes the establishment of self-training tools to help overcome the problem of high staff turn-over. The fourth objective is to improve and establish ownership of the monitoring system by the Government. This includes allowing for monitoring of access to the programme according to gender. The fifth objective is to support FICASE in the development of a fundraising strategy at the national and the sub-national level. Finally, the project aims to build upon and share Cape Verde's experience with other countries in the region and in other regions, as well as among islands of the country. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	8
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	3
SO5 logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	3
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	750,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Central African Republic

Country Background

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country of 4.4 million inhabitants. Rebellions, *coups d'état* and inter-ethnic fighting during the last three decades devastated the country and resulted in a deterioration of living conditions and widespread poverty. Basic social and economic infrastructure is in very poor condition. An estimated 176,000 Central Africans are internally displaced and some 165,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, mainly Chad and Cameroon. In addition, the country hosts 20,000 refugees from the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



The peace process which started in 2008 has been slow. Presidential and parliamentary elections were satisfactorily held in January 2011 and the Government is set to invest in peace and development. However, the Government is struggling with continued insurgencies, driven largely by access to resources, despite a series of ceasefires and agreements. Insecurity in the south-east of the country is compounded by the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group of Ugandan origin.

Despite its wealth in mineral and natural resources, the Central African Republic ranks 179 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The per capita GDP stood at US\$454 in 2009. The 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis indicates that 30 percent of the population are food-insecure. Global acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 decreased from 10 percent in 2006 to 7 percent in 2010, thus moving from a classification of “serious” to “poor”. However, chronic malnutrition among children under 5 increased from 38 percent in 2006 to 41 percent in 2010. HIV prevalence stood at 6 percent in 2010 and life expectancy is only 48 years. The national net school enrolment of primary schoolchildren is 63 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Central African Republic

WFP activities are carried out through three projects in support of MDGs 1 through 6. WFP operations are in line with the Government's “Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II 2011–2015” and the inter-governmental/United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's “Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding 2009–2011”. WFP interventions are also coordinated through the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the annual Consolidated Appeals Process.

WFP implements a PRRO in the conflict-affected north of the country, as well as parts of the southeast and southwest. This project aims to save lives, improve food security and nutritional status and rebuild livelihoods. WFP strives to meet the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable while contributing to early recovery through general food distribution (GFD), food for assets (FFA), seed protection rations, food for training (FFT), emergency school feeding, nutritional interventions and activities targeting people living with HIV (PLHIV).

Central African Republic

Through the country programme (CP), WFP seeks to stabilize attendance and improve the attention span of primary schoolchildren through the school feeding programme. It also aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in line with the “National Protocol on Nutrition.”

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,351,679	
Development Operation							4,742,142	
Total							22,093,821	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	6,737	1,534	690	863	116	9,940	0	509,103
DEV	1,617	402	201	320	41	2,581	0	439,220
Total	8,354	1,936	891	1,183	157	12,521	0	948,323

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Central African Republic PRRO 200315: "Assistance to Populations Affected by Armed Conflicts in the Central African Republic and the Sub Region"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 20,628 mt/US\$509,103

The overall objective of this PRRO is to meet the immediate food needs of populations that continue to be affected by conflict, while contributing to peace consolidation and recovery measures in areas where peace has been established. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 through 3 the operation aims to:

- increase the food consumption of IDPs, refugees, and returnees affected by armed conflicts and displacements;
- improve the nutritional status of moderately malnourished children and PLW;
- improve the nutritional recovery of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) clients and improve their adherence to treatment;
- increase primary school enrolment and retention rates; and
- support conflict-affected populations to rebuild their livelihoods and create an asset base for future self-sufficiency.

Activities include GFD to Congolese and Sudanese refugees, as well as to IDPs. WFP provides critical nutritional support to malnourished children and their caregivers, as well as to PLW. WFP also implements a food-by-prescription pilot in six health centres to provide

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nutritional support to people living with HIV and TB. In cooperation with the humanitarian partners in Central African Republic, the PRRO will provide school meals and contribute to recovery and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in north-west Central African Republic through a small FFA and FFT component.

The food basket is composed of cereal, pulses, Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar, vegetable oil and salt for GFD; cereal, ready-to-use supplementary food such as Plumpy'Sup, Supercereal and oil for nutrition interventions; cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for FFA/FFT activities and school feeding; and Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar and vegetable oil for food-by-prescription clients.

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	103,547	105,622	209,169
Number of refugee beneficiaries	6,440	7,560	14,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	7,065	8,180	15,245
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	8,542	25,475	34,017
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	1,205	1,195	2,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	28,835	39,983	68,818
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	980	420	1,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,172	8,954	18,126
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		6
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		30
FFT			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		4
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		80
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		2,400
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client		2,400
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		6,300

Central African Republic

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Central African Republic CP 200331: "Country Programme – Central African Republic (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,254 mt/US\$439,220

The CP consists of two activities to support education and nutrition. Under activity 1, WFP provides school meals to support education in pre- and primary schools in four prefectures and support advocacy campaigns for the education of girls and minorities. Under Activity 2, WFP implements nutrition activities aimed at improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW in eight prefectures. To encourage sustainability and ownership of the CP, WFP supports capacity development through policy formulation, institutional strengthening, trainings in project implementation including monitoring and evaluation, food procurement and logistics management. The CP will target the regions of Kémo, Basse Kotto, Ouaka, Lobaye, Nana Mambéré, Ombella M'Poko, Mambere-Kadei, Sangha-Mbaere, and the peri-urban areas of Bangui.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the CP aims to:

- increase enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools;
- reduce boy and girl drop-outs;
- improve the nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys; and
- strengthen national capacities to manage food-assisted programmes.

Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 1: "Primary & Pre-School Education in Rural Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,564 mt

This activity will allow WFP to continue development assistance focused on primary education while laying the groundwork for strengthened national capacities and programme ownership. The activity targets the rural areas of three southern prefectures (Basse Kotto, Ouaka and Lobaye) that have food insecurity levels above 28 percent and net enrolment rates below the national average of 63 percent. In addition, the rural areas of Nana Mambéré prefecture will also be covered, given the low educational level of the Fulani and Pygmy ethnic minority groups living there. Both pre- and primary schoolchildren are assisted. The food basket is comprised of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Given the importance and the priority of school meals in basic education, WFP will support the creation and strengthening of a school feeding unit within the Ministry of Education. Specifically, WFP will assist the Government in:

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- establishing a stronger service to implement the school feeding policy, develop strategies and ad hoc operational plans;
- strengthening school feeding monitoring and evaluation systems; and
- reinforcing capacities to encourage full management, ownership and sustainability.

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	34,931	47,527	82,458
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	34,931	47,527	82,458
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	160
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP		child	4,386
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	10

Central African Republic CP 200331, Activity 2: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 1,690 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW in eight prefectures of Central African Republic. WFP implements 3 components under this activity: blanket supplementary feeding to prevent chronic malnutrition; targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition; and distribution of caregivers' rations to reduce default rates of children suffering from SAM in in-patient centres.

Blanket supplementary feeding rations will be provided to all PLW and children under 2 in areas with rates of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 above 40 percent. Initial targeting will cover the prefectures of Kemo, Ombella M'Poko, Bangui, Lobaye, and Mambere-Kadei based on the recent multiple indicator cluster survey. Targeted supplementary feeding will target children under 5 with MAM in areas where GAM rates among children under 5 is above 10 percent, particularly in the prefectures of Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Mambere, Sangha-Mbaere, Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Mothers accompanying children under 5 suffering from SAM with medical complications at in-patient therapeutic feeding centres will be provided with a caregivers' ration to act as incentive for them to remain at the health centre for the duration of their malnourished child's treatment. The food basket includes Plumpy'Doz for children 0–23 months and Nutributter or Supercereal pre-mixed with sugar and vegetable oil for PLW under blanket supplementary

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feeding; Plumpy'Sup for children under 5 under targeted supplementary feeding; and cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and Supercereal for caregivers.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	28,168	16,832	45,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	11,200	47,302	58,502
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		6
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		10,200

(d) Special Operations

None

Chad

Country Background

Chad is a low-income food-deficit country, listed 183 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has a population of 11.5 million, 87 percent of which live below the poverty line in rural areas. The country's economy has been inhibited by its landlocked position, high energy costs and a history of instability. Chad is vulnerable to recurrent shocks and exposed to high risks of food crises and natural disasters. Malnutrition and food insecurity are the main issues affecting the population.



Cereal production is vulnerable to erratic rains, cyclical droughts and locust infestations. The poor 2011/2012 agricultural season was not favourable for crop or livestock production and exacerbated food insecurity. A joint food security assessment conducted in December 2011 by the Government, FAO, the Famine Early Warning System Network and WFP showed a deficit in domestic crop production of 34 percent compared to the 2010/2011 season, and of 8 percent compared to the last five years.

The 2010 Chad Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey showed a GAM rate of 16 percent and a SAM rate of 6 percent. These alarming trends were confirmed by the 2011 Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey, which found the GAM rate to be above 15 percent in six regions and over 10 percent in another five regions in the Sahelian belt. Chronic malnutrition affects 39 percent of children 6–23 months at the national level, approaching the 40 percent “critical” threshold level in almost all regions.

Poverty, food insecurity and lack of adequate infrastructure limit access to basic education in Chad. These limitations have led to a net enrolment rate of only 37 percent, the lowest in the Sahelian belt, and adult literacy rates as low as 21 and 43 percent, for women and men, respectively. Low retention rates, poor quality of education and attitudes towards girls' education are the main challenges to education. Only 38 percent of children complete primary school, of which only 47 percent acquire the knowledge required to remain literate in adulthood, compared to the 72 percent average in Africa. Inequality between boys and girls continues to be significant. In 2008/09, the girl-to-boy ratio in primary school was 0.8. The probability of attending the first year of primary school is estimated at 78 percent in urban areas and only 59 percent in rural areas.

Poverty has been aggravated by various conflicts during the country's 50 years of independence while tensions between ethnic groups have contributed to political instability. Chad is subject to spill-over effects from crises in the neighbouring countries of Libya, Sudan and the Central African Republic. The country currently hosts nearly 350,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic. Chad has very limited capacity to cope with these refugees as it relies heavily on external assistance for its own food security.

Chad

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Chad

In 2013, WFP will respond to the challenging food security and nutrition situation through a PRRO and a development project, in support of seven of the eight MDGs. Targeting the drought-prone Sahelian belt and eastern and southern parts of the country and aligned with MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, the PRRO supports refugees and food-insecure local populations. This is done through a variety of activities, including general food distributions (GFD), food for assets (FFA), food for training (FFT), adult literacy and nutritional programmes for children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The development project promotes primary education in food-insecure areas, in collaboration with government counterparts, and contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 8.

In support of the whole humanitarian community in Chad, WFP also manages UNHAS, providing a vital air link for more than 100 United Nations agencies and NGOs as well as donor representatives. It also provides evacuation services and transports light cargo to inaccessible areas.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							167,299,857	
Development Operation							9,995,387	
Special Operation							17,724,676	
Total							195,019,921	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	72,046	12,416	4,755	18,858	2,406	110,481	0	617,601
DEV	5,174	1,035	714	0	172	7,096	0	30,279
Total	77,221	13,451	5,469	18,858	2,579	117,577	0	647,880

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Chad PRRO 200289: "Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 285,323 mt/US\$617,601

WFP and its partners will implement this project to meet the specific needs of malnourished people, refugees and vulnerable households affected by the recurrent crises and food insecurity. The intervention is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. The PRRO's aim is to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59

Chad

months and PLW, and provide adequate food consumption to food-insecure households and targeted refugees, especially during the lean season.

The main objectives of the project are:

- reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and PLW (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- ensure adequate food consumption for food-insecure households and targeted refugees (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- strengthen the livelihoods of targeted communities to enhance their resilience to shock and adaptation to climatic hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- rebuild livelihoods and food security of communities and households by providing access to productive assets in post-conflict situations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- build the capacity of the Government to reduce food insecurity by supporting early warning systems and response to food crises and to promote local food purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5).

The project targets Sudanese and Central African refugees settled in eastern and southern Chad as well as vulnerable members of the local population. Beneficiaries are assisted through GFD, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding, FFA/FFT and adult literacy activities.

General food distribution rations consist of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Sudanese refugees also receive Supercereal and sugar. Under the targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programme, PLW receive a ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Children aged 6–59 months assisted under targeted supplementary feeding receive Plumpy'Sup, and children aged 6–23 months assisted under blanket feeding receive Supercereal Plus and Plumpy'Doz.

WFP supports efforts of decentralized regional and local action committees in devising tailored development plans as part of its activities to strengthen food security and reduce disaster risk. To strengthen cooperation, WFP works with decentralized bodies of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and local representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Office of Rural Development and the National Office of Food Security.

Establishing a crisis and disaster prevention and mitigation strategy is a priority for the third phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction. Strengthening the food security information and early warning system is intended to consolidate the capacities of stakeholders, promote government ownership, and ensure sustainability. In support of supplementary and mobile feeding centers, WFP provides regular training courses on the application of the national protocol for addressing malnutrition.

Chad

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	547,999	483,000	1,030,999
Number of refugee beneficiaries	180,940	141,060	322,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	397,690	349,310	747,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	75,500	283,190	358,690
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,028	2,597	6,625
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	29,760	29,866	59,626

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	349,920
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	349,920
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	300
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	49,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	26,500
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	50
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	50
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	50
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	150
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	200
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	180
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	200

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Chad DEV 200288: "Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment"

Duration: 1 Jan 2012–31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 13,851 mt/US\$30,279

Chad

Targeting schoolchildren in the regions of Barh-El-Ghazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-fira, this project supports the Government's efforts to achieve MDG 2 and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The main objectives of the project are to:

- improve enrolment of children from rural vulnerable households;
- increase attendance of pupils;
- improve retention rates in primary schools, especially for girls; and
- strengthen government capacity to manage a school meals programme.

Areas of intervention were selected based on high food insecurity as well as enrolment rates lower than the national average of 98 percent and lower than 65 percent for areas in the Sahelian belt. A total of 790 schools have been selected based on the recommendations of a mission conducted by WFP, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in 2010. The school meals ration is composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. Families of girls attending grades five and six will also benefit from a take-home ration.

As part of the capacity development component, WFP provides training for Ministry of Education staff involved in school meals management. In addition, WFP assists the Government in formulating its national school feeding policy and strategy, as well as in the development of an operational plan to ensure ownership of the programme and arrange for the gradual hand-over of responsibilities to the Government.

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	122,080	142,993	265,073
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	97,200	118,800	216,000
Number of children given take-home rations	12,268		12,268
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	12,268		12,268

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	216,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	100
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	790
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	773
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	118,800
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	97,200
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	790
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	3,000

Chad

(d) Special Operations

Chad Special Operation 200377: "Provision of Air Services to Humanitarian Community in Chad"

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

Total project commitment: US\$34,080,890

This special operation, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, aims to continue the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad. Given the poor road conditions, prevailing insecurity, and remote location of communities in need of humanitarian assistance, travel by road is impractical and risky. As such, UNHAS remains the only safe and reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad.

UNHAS provides transport services for over 100 organizations including United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs and donor missions with a passenger breakdown of 56 percent NGOs, 43 percent United Nations organizations and 1 percent diplomatic bodies and others, including government agencies, special missions and the media. The operation also transports light cargo and ensures timely evacuations, including medical, security and casualty, when necessary for humanitarian workers. This service, which has become a vital part of humanitarian operations in Chad, provides humanitarian workers with safe access to locations in southern Chad hosting refugees from the Central African Republic. UNHAS Chad plans to increase its fleet size up to five aircrafts, as approved by the User Group Committee.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	5,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	20
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	100
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	5

Côte d'Ivoire

Country Background

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 170 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and over 23 percent of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$1.25 per day. Primary school enrolment remains low at 50 percent and the country has West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate at 3.4 percent. The July 2011–2012 nationwide Demographic, Health and Multi-Indicator survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and AIDS control together with the National Institute of Health showed a national GAM rate of 8.7 percent, considered “poor,” with the highest rates reaching up to 14.4 percent in the North-East region. In addition, chronic malnutrition rates exceed the WHO “serious” threshold at above 39 percent in the North and North-East regions.



An August 2010 report reviewing the achievements of the MDGs in Côte d'Ivoire revealed that progress thus far has been mixed. In particular, the achievement of MDG1 has been slow, as the country has suffered setbacks in the wake of several political conflicts. The 2010/2011 post-electoral crisis further contributed to these setbacks. Following the post-election crisis in November 2010, Côte d'Ivoire faced significant population displacements and disruptions to basic services. The post-election crisis particularly affected the West, Central and Abidjan regions of the country. Economic activities were also seriously affected by the significant increase in food and fuel prices. The conflict has also exacerbated the already fragile socio-economic situation.

The food security situation remains a concern in the western region. The joint Government, WFP and FAO Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in April 2012 in the western Regions of Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, and Bas Sassandra noted that 260,000 vulnerable people are still in need of food assistance due to the poor 2012 harvest season, limited food availability on the markets and increased prices. A WFP/FAO rapid needs assessment carried out in April 2012 in the north confirmed the low harvest in cereal production was mostly due to low rainfall. The situation is especially fragile in the north as most households consumed their seeds as a consequence of hosting IDPs during the crisis. High food prices are expected to negatively impact the food security status of vulnerable households, especially those that are net food buyers.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Côte d'Ivoire

WFP continues to play a major role in Côte d'Ivoire through social cohesion and rehabilitation efforts. Activities will be gradually shifting to recovery and longer term assistance in order to build the resilience of vulnerable communities. In 2013, support will be provided through a PRRO and a development project. The new PRRO starting in April will replace EMOP 200255 and the development project will replace the current school feeding PRRO in September.

Côte d'Ivoire

Under the PRRO, food and nutrition assistance will be provided to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations in western, central and northern Côte d'Ivoire. The intervention will be done through general food distributions (GFD), cash transfers, food for assets, food for training and nutrition activities. Nutrition interventions will target moderately malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and caregivers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres.

Building on its past experience in school feeding, WFP aims to rebuild a strong national school feeding programme in Côte d'Ivoire through a development programme. The development programme provides assistance through the establishment of school canteens and the provision of a daily hot meal to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates in primary schools most adversely affected by the socio-political crisis. WFP support aims to restore government capacity in managing the programme. Prior to the crisis, the school feeding programme in Cote d'Ivoire was a model for many countries in Africa.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							37,091,274	
Development Operation							14,951,188	
Total							52,042,462	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	21,270	2,628	1,583	3,600	60	29,141	6,386,849	877,995
DEV	10,368	2,073	692	0	347	13,480	0	837,071
Total	31,638	4,701	2,275	3,600	407	42,621	6,386,849	1,715,065

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 200464: "Support to the Restoration of Livelihoods in Post Crisis Affected Locations in Côte d'Ivoire"

Duration: 1 April 2013 – 30 September 2014 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 38,852mt/\$32,453,464 /US\$877,995

This operation will be a continuation of the EMOP following the post-election violence, and will run from April 2013 until September 2014. The objective of this PRRO is to restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict situations. In line with the shift from emergency to early recovery interventions, this project aims to achieve WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. The vulnerable populations affected by the post-crisis will be supported in restoring their livelihoods and increasing their resilience to shocks. The project includes GFD, FFA,

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nutritional interventions and cash transfers. Six months of GFD will be provided for the most vulnerable groups without productive assets and new returnees. The food basket is comprised of cereal, pulses, oil, Supercereal Plus and salt. Moderately malnourished children will be provided with ready-to-use supplementary food. Mother-and-child health programmes to assist in the reduction of low birth weight babies and reinforce breastfeeding practices will be implemented and include a food basket of oil and Supercereal Plus. Malnourished individuals will enter and exit the programmes based on the national protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition. Conditional cash transfers will be used to rehabilitate and create community assets and support the local economy in rural areas. WFP will also continue providing technical assistance to the National Nutrition Programme for nutritional care and treatment of people living with HIV (PLHIV) under ART and in collecting, analysing nutrition data and designing their intervention plan. People living with HIV will receive a ration composed of Supercereal Plus and oil.

WFP will support the Government in establishing the Food Security Monitoring System which aims to improve their capacity in food security analysis and managing food assistance programmes. WFP will also work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Service for Reintegration and Reconstruction. WFP will also continue providing technical assistance to the National Nutrition Programme in collecting, analysing nutrition data and designing their intervention plan.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	221,303	205,356	426,659
Number of IDP beneficiaries	2,450	2,550	5,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	18,010	18,742	36,752
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	23,600	20,400	44,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	20,000	17,500	37,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	2,940	3,060	6,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,535	1,597	3,132
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	13,812	14,376	28,188
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	89,454	93,105	182,559

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	182,559
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	4,080
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	4,720
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	88
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	20,000
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	3,132
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	6,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Côte d'Ivoire DEV 200465: "Support to School Feeding Programme in Vulnerable Location of Côte d'Ivoire"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,127 mt/US\$837,071

This project will take over the school feeding activity currently implemented under a PRRO, to continue support towards the enrolment and retention of children in schools in vulnerable areas. In line with the new school feeding strategy prepared by the Government in May 2012, WFP will ensure the most vulnerable areas are targeted. The project is also in line with the Government Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle. The activities support WFP Strategic Objective 3. WFP will continue to work closely with the National Directorate of School Feeding (*Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires, DNC*) in implementing this project. WFP supported the DNC in the preparation of the 5-year school feeding strategy and will continue providing the required guidance and technical support to gradually implement the hand-over strategy.

Schoolchildren will receive a daily hot meal of cereal (rice), pulses, vegetable oil and salt. A take-home ration of 50 kg of rice for girls will be introduced in the region where the ratio of boys to girls is the poorest. De-worming activities will be carried out with Government in both WFP and government-assisted schools to help reduce anaemia, which has a high prevalence in the country. WFP will also work with the DNC and the National Nutrition Programme to pilot the use of micronutrient powders into the school feeding programme.

Côte d'Ivoire

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	282,240	293,760	576,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	282,240	293,760	576,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	boy	972,000
Deworming: Number of girls that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	girl	828,000
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	3,320
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	293,760
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	282,240
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	400

(d) Special Operations

None

The Gambia

Country Background

The Gambia has a predominantly subsistence agrarian economy and is a low-income, food-deficit, least developed country. The country has a population of 1.7 million people and is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent a year. Despite a steady economic growth of 5–6 percent and improved agricultural production in recent years, 53 percent of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$2 per day. The Gambia ranks 168 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Foreign exchange earnings are based primarily on groundnut exports, tourism and remittances. With an economy primarily based on subsistence agriculture, the Gambia is highly vulnerable to external shocks which put the country's food security, nutritional status and educational outcomes at risk.



Domestic productivity constraints due to highly seasonal and mostly rain-fed subsistence agriculture as well as fluctuating food prices leave poor households with limited access to food. During the July–September lean season, more than half of the households in rural areas struggle to meet their food needs, and 58 percent of their income is spent on food. The most food-insecure and vulnerable areas include: the Foni districts in Western region, the Baddibu districts in North Bank region, the Kiang and Jarra districts in Lower River region, and the Central River region. A 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis indicated that 11 percent of the population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity during the post-harvest period.

According to the 2010 multiple-indicators cluster survey, the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 at the national level increased from 6.4 percent in 2005 to 9.5 percent. The prevalence of GAM has increased in the last five years and is above the “serious” threshold of ten percent in Upper River region (13.9 percent) and Central River Region South (12.7 percent) and above the “critical” threshold of 15 percent in the Central River Region North (17.6 percent).

The Gambia has steadily improved net school enrolment and completion rates over the past two decades and achieved gender parity in education. However, many children still lack access to formal education. Net enrolment in basic education increased from 46 percent in 1991 to 95 percent in 2008. Nevertheless, there are regional disparities, with enrolment rates of 53 percent in North Bank, 65 percent in Upper River, 80 percent in Lower River, and 91 percent in Central River.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Gambia

In the Gambia, WFP remains committed to supporting the Government in establishing a sustainable, nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme, building on its experience of more than 40 years in the Gambia. This development project provides overall capacity development support at the central, regional and community levels alongside direct support in the provision of school meals. Capacity development will be carried out in the

The Gambia

areas of policy design, local procurement, food quality control and local fortification, supply chain management, logistics, and monitoring and evaluation. The project is fully aligned with the Government's priorities in national and sectoral plans; contributes to MDG2; and supports the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							3,229,105	
Total							3,229,105	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	2,259	590	197	0	59	3,104	0	0
Total	2,259	590	197	0	59	3,104	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Gambia DEV 200327: "Establishing the Foundation for a Nationally Owned Sustainable School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 August 2012 – 31 August 2016

Total food commitment: 12,417 mt

Through this development project, WFP aims to establish the foundation for a transition to a nationally owned and managed sustainable home-grown school feeding programme by strengthening the overall institutional and policy framework for a national school feeding system; as well as consolidating and improving the gains achieved in access to pre- and primary school education. WFP directly supports school feeding in the most vulnerable regions and districts, where education indicators are lowest. Schoolchildren in these districts are provided with rice, peas, vegetable oil and salt. Through food-for-assets, female community cooks who prepare the school meals receive a bag of rice each month. These cooks are also members of food management committees. This project supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

WFP works with partners to improve the quality of education and access, focusing on the implementation of an essential package, including interventions to improve the health and nutrition of school-aged children and complementary activities in the areas of school gardens

The Gambia

as well as health, hygiene and nutrition education. The project also seeks to improve the quality of data on population dynamics to assist in targeting.

The project supports capacity development through: seconding WFP staff to the Government; conducting specialized studies; developing policy, revising systems and processes for school feeding management, as well as coaching, training and mentoring. Consultancy services of specialized units will be used where possible to provide guidance on local procurement, food quality control and local fortification policy, supply chain management and monitoring and evaluation, among other areas. In addition, exchanges within and outside the country will be organized to draw lessons and best practices.

While international procurement will be necessary, a home-grown school feeding model will be pursued with the participation of local communities. Initiatives to increase local food production and enhance connections between the school feeding system and farmers' associations will be piloted in the second year of implementation. Local farmers, particularly women and producers' associations, will be trained on quality standards and marketing through a pilot project on local rice procurement.

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	51,335	48,151	99,486
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	43,955	41,878	85,833
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	692		692
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	60	
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	692	
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	3,807	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	4,240	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	38,071	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	77,786	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	39,715	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	400	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	490,454	
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	4	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	70	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	675,000	

The Gambia

(d) Special Operations

None

Ghana

Country Background

Ghana is a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country situated on the west coast of Africa, with a total population of 24 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent. It ranks 135 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Agriculture forms the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one third of GDP and 55 percent of formal employment. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products, which typically provide one third of export revenue. The average gross domestic product (GDP) increased from US\$409 in 2004 to US\$712.25 in 2008. Countrywide, poverty has reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990.



Forty-five percent of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day and recurrent natural disasters, high food and fuel prices, and huge regional disparities have increased the vulnerability of communities to further food insecurity. Currently, 1.2 million people are food-insecure in Ghana and 2 million are vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly during the March–September lean season or following shocks such as floods and drought. While the country is largely on track to achieve MDG1 of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, food security remains a particular challenge in the three deprived northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West); 70 percent of the poor live in these three regions. Indeed, there are large disparities between the northern and southern parts of the country. According to WHO, acute malnutrition rates in these regions are considered “serious” with rates of 13 percent in the Northern Region, 11 percent in the Upper East Region and 14 percent in the Upper West Region. While the stunting rate is 28 percent nationally, it is “serious” at 32 and 36 percent, respectively in the Northern and Upper East regions. Ghana's HIV prevalence rate for adults is 3 percent, while food insecurity among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the most vulnerable regions ranges from 25 to 42 percent.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ghana

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1967, providing both life-saving assistance to populations affected by shocks including droughts, floods and high food prices, as well as longer-term development assistance to build resilience and strengthen safety nets. In 2013, activities will be implemented through an EMOP and a country programme (CP).

The political turmoil which engulfed Côte d'Ivoire following the 2010 elections led to a humanitarian crisis with several thousand Ivoirians fleeing to Ghana and other neighbouring countries. Although the situation has improved over the past months, the humanitarian situation remains a concern for Ivorian refugees in Ghana. Through the EMOP, WFP will continue to provide food assistance for refugees until the end of January 2013. This project supports MDG1.

Through the CP, WFP supports the Government in assisting poor, food-insecure households to sustainably meet their education, health and nutrition needs. The programme contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and addresses the underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and

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malnutrition, particularly in the northern regions. To make the development programme more sustainable, the country office has put in place initiatives, through grants, to both address micronutrient deficiencies and boost incomes at the community level. These activities include the milling and fortification of grains as well as iodized salt programmes.

WFP also supports the Purchase for Progress programme in Ghana. This programme focusses on developing the capacity of smallholder farmers to increase production which will in turn, increase their income.

According to the WFP "Follow Up Impact Assessment of the Global Financial Crisis" in May 2010, safety net programmes need to be well targeted to the most deprived areas of the country in view of Ghana's high current account and budget deficit, export dependency, aid dependency and low international reserves making it very vulnerable to external shocks.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							144,026	
Development Operation							10,628,783	
Total							10,772,809	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	101	12	7	12	1	133	0	0
DEV	7,868	647	1,131	1,218	484	11,346	0	0
Total	7,969	659	1,138	1,230	485	11,479	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Ghana EMOP 200321: "Assistance to Ivorian Refugees in Ghana"

Duration: 1 August 2011 – 31 January 2013

Total food commitment: 2,944 mt

The EMOP is being implemented to save lives and meet the urgent food and nutrition requirements of Ivorian refugees who fled from political conflict in their country. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the expected outcomes of the project include improved food security and nutritional status of vulnerable refugees. The project also aims to prevent refugees from resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Activities implemented under the EMOP include general food distributions, undertaken in collaboration with UNHCR and the national cooperating partner, National Catholic Secretariat. Food rations are distributed to all refugee households and women are encouraged to receive food commodities on behalf of their households. Food distribution committees with refugee representation have been established at the various camps and 60 percent of committee members are female. WFP works with the cooperating partners and UNHCR to ensure timely monthly food distributions.

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Most refugees have no source of income and rely heavily on the food basket being provided by WFP. The food basket ensures that each refugee receives 2,100 kcal per person per day, and contains 10–12 percent protein. Beneficiaries receive individual monthly rations of 12 kg of rice, 1.8 kg of beans, 1 litre of oil and 0.15 kg of salt. There is a large population of children in the camps and a recent budget revision has included 1.8 kg of Supercereal in the food basket to cater to the needs of this particularly vulnerable group.

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	4,800	3,200	8,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	4,800	3,200	8,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	4,800	3,200	8,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1	

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ghana CP 200247: Country Programme – Ghana (2012–2016)

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 52,317 mt

Based on the Ghana Country Strategy 2012–2016, the goal of the CP is to enhance the capacity of the Government and communities to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations. The activities of the CP include: i) support to primary and girls' education; ii) nutrition support for vulnerable groups; and iii) strengthening resilience against climatic shocks and support for livelihoods.

Through these activities, the CP will aim to address low levels of education, particularly among poor girls; reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLHIV); reduce the loss of food crops, improve livelihoods amongst the rural poor and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. In addition, the CP aims to address low productivity and poor market access, both physical and economic, among smallholder farmers.

This project targets beneficiaries in the poorest regions most affected by food-insecurity and HIV. Assistance will be provided based on differing regional levels of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, HIV, and the occurrence of natural disasters. All CP components, apart from some HIV-related activities, will target the three vulnerable northern regions. The

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CP also has gender-sensitive beneficiary targeting, supporting gender parity in education and promoting income-generating activities for women. The project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 1: "Support for Primary Education and Girls' Education"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 22,900 mt

This activity aims to increase access to education, improve school attendance and gender parity, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, and improve the capacity of the Government's role in the school feeding programme. In support of the Government's target of a primary school completion rate of 100 percent by 2016, this activity includes school meals and take home rations (THR) for schoolgirls as well as a scholarship and awards scheme for girls in the THR programme. These initiatives improve access to education, amongst the poor in particular, and increase gender parity in primary education by providing an additional incentive for households to send their children to school. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

School meals are provided in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions, and in the Millennium Village of Bonsaaso. Geographical targeting is based on food security and nutrition indicators and the results of a 2010 district profiling exercise. The food basket consists of cereal, pulses, oil, salt and micronutrient powder. The THR programme for secondary school girls will be expanded, targeting the seven food-insecure districts in the Northern Region where gender disparity in schools remains high. Girls in junior high school 1–3 who achieve 80 percent attendance monthly will receive a THR of 11 kg of cereal, oil and salt.

The CP will also continue with a scholarship and awards scheme that supports bright but financially needy girls from junior high schools under the Ghana Education Services/WFP take-home food ration programme. This programme enables girls to continue their education through senior high school without dropping out due to financial difficulty.

WFP is assisting the Government with costing, menu setting, targeting, monitoring and evaluation and management of the programme as well as establishing viable linkages with smallholder farmers. WFP has seconded a consultant to work with the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat to improve the school feeding programme, in line with the eight quality standards recommended by WFP. WFP will also provide continued support and technical inputs to Ghana's Government School Feeding Policy Framework.

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	105,000	75,000	180,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	75,000	75,000	150,000
Number of children given take-home rations	30,000		30,000

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

Ghana

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	150,000
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	30,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,665 mt

This activity focuses primarily on the three vulnerable northern regions of Ghana based on the geographical distribution of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and HIV indicators. The objectives of this activity include prioritizing interventions targeting children and PLW during the critical 1,000 days from the womb to 2 years of age. The activity aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 2 and acute malnutrition in children under 5, and to support improved nutrition among anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Targeted supplementary feeding is carried out for children 6–23 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition. During the seven-month lean season, these beneficiaries are provided with a take-home ration of Supercereal Plus, while children 24–59 months receive a daily hot meal of fortified food at community health and nutrition centres. To help prevent stunting that occurs during pregnancy, malnourished PLW in the five districts of Northern and Upper East Regions with the highest chronic malnutrition rates receive rations of cereal, salt and vegetable oil during the lean season, from the second trimester of pregnancy to the first six months after delivery.

Poor nutrition among PLHIV can have adverse consequences on disease progression and adherence to treatment, with an additional impact on livelihoods and income. To address poor nutrition among PLHIV on ART, clients with a body mass index below 18.5 and their family members receive food assistance for up to six months through a monthly nutrition supplement of Supercereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, and a family ration, in line with the National HIV Nutrition Protocol.

Ghana

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	74,616	63,384	138,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	12,000	96,000	108,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	17,400	12,600	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>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		6,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual		238
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		7
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		840
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		12,000

Ghana CP 200247, Activity 3: "Resilience to Climate Shocks and Support for Livelihoods"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 7,752 mt

The objective of this activity is to increase physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction and rehabilitation interventions, diversification of livelihood opportunities and reduction of poverty among communities in the three northern regions. Technical assistance will also be provided to strengthen the national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

Interventions will include water harvesting, de-silting of small dams for dry-season irrigation, rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure, flood mitigation works, tree planting, and seed multiplication for community reforestation. Activities are supported through food for assets, capacity development and the provision of tools, technical support and assistance with project management. Participants are selected from vulnerable groups on a project-by-project basis and receive a family food ration of maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt.

Livelihood support will involve food for training for food-insecure groups including households headed by women and others vulnerable to malnutrition and climatic shocks. Activities will include seedling cultivation, reforestation, food processing and fortification, and re-bagging of iodized salt. In addition to increasing incomes for targeted groups, some of these activities will also provide micronutrient-rich foods to complement the other CP activities. Participants receive a family ration of maize and salt for three months.

Ghana

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	10,618	10,307	20,925
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,011	504	1,515
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	890	1,780	2,670

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	280
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,515
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	6

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea

Country Background

The Republic of Guinea is ranked 178 of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. With a population of 11 million, the annual per capita income is estimated at US\$400. In 2010, 58 percent of the population was living below the poverty line. The country shares 3,300 km of border with six countries, of which four are currently emerging from social and political turbulence and armed conflicts. Guinea has hosted up to half a million refugees neighbouring countries during ten years of civil war.



After a decade of political instability, social tensions and deteriorating social and economic conditions, the country has made positive moves toward democracy, with a return to constitutional law and the inauguration in December 2010 of a democratically elected president. Nevertheless, the country continues to face major challenges, including that of consolidating peace and national unity and reactivating the economy while dealing with the strong divisions among its various political actors. Along with the risk of renewed social and political disturbances and violence, Guinea is confronted with increased flooding and frequent epidemics such as cholera and meningitis.

Despite great economic potential, the situation in Guinea remains fragile. The country's economic problems are reflected in weak growth (-1.2 percent on a per capita basis in 2010), inflation of 21 percent in 2010, and a major depreciation of its currency; the value of the Guinean franc declined from 4 to 25 percent in relation to the US dollar between 2009 and 2011. The 2009 Household Food Security Survey conducted in Conakry indicated that 6.4 percent of the urban population is food-insecure. Food security is less serious in urban than in rural areas, although evidence points to pockets of extreme food insecurity in certain neighbourhoods within the city. Women are the most severely affected by food insecurity in rural areas. Levels of household poverty and food insecurity are also related to the educational level of the head of household; in 48 percent of poor households and 40 percent of food-insecure households, the head of household has no formal education or is barely literate.

The national nutrition and health survey, which was based on the 2011 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, indicated that the national prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition is 34.5 percent, with wide variations among regions. Prevalence is higher in the Boké North area at 42 percent, and in Labé region at 40 percent. Although chronic malnutrition has been declining since 2005, it remains at a level classified as "severe" and even "critical" in some regions.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea

The main objective of WFP's assistance is to support the Government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, including the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" through the implementation of

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the "Education for All" programme, the development of the "Agricultural Development Policy Paper" and activities pursuing the achievement of the MDGs. Operations are implemented through a PRRO and a country programme (CP), with particular focus on the Middle, Upper and Forest regions.

Under the PRRO, WFP will provide food assistance to Ivorian refugees in Guinea's Forest Region to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status, in line with MDG1. The CP aims to improve access to basic education, with a particular focus on reducing the gender gap, in support of MDGs 2 and 3. Particular nutritional needs of malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people living with HIV (PLHIV) will be addressed through nutritional programmes, contributing to MDGs 4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							972,413	
Development Operation							7,445,166	
Total							8,417,579	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	536	77	39	11	9	671	0	0
DEV	3,611	767	481	742	84	5,685	0	209,955
Total	4,147	844	520	753	93	6,356	0	209,955

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Guinea PRRO 105530: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"

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

Total food commitment: 74,312 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 73,641 mt)

The post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential elections held on 31 October 2010 has led to the influx of thousands of Ivorian refugees and returnees into Guinea, in addition to refugees already residing in Forest Guinea region. The presence of refugees and returnees hosted by local communities in the area has put great pressure on markets, causing an increase in food prices. In addition to an already precarious food security situation, the purchasing power of populations in the Forest region has led to the impoverishment of families already hit by the protracted economic crisis.

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In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3, this PRRO seeks to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of refugees through general food distributions (GFD). WFP provides life-saving and early recovery support to vulnerable and food-insecure people in the Forest and Lower Guinea regions. Beneficiaries include Ivorian refugees, ex-refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, vulnerable groups such as children under 5, PLW, schoolchildren, PLHIV, unemployed youth and marginalized women. The food basket will be composed of rice, pulses, oil and salt for GFD; Supercereal, sugar and oil for supplementary feeding; rice, pulses, oil and salt for PLHIV; and pulses, oil and salt for food for assets (FFA).

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	3,012	2,988	6,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,012	2,988	6,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,255	1,245	2,500
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	100	100	200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	13	12	25
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,757	1,743	3,500
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of days rations were provided		day	360
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	150
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance		client	25
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted		pregnant/lactating woman	100

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guinea CP 200326: "Country Programme – Guinea (2013–2017)"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 30,872 mt/US\$209,955

The new CP will cover 13 districts in six of the eight regions affected by structural food insecurity, high chronic malnutrition rates and low school enrolment rates. The programme is in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and with the Government's development policy. The expected outcomes of the programme include:

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- sustained increase in the number of children attending primary schools, particularly girls;
- improved nutritional status of children aged 6–59 months and PLW;
- improved nutritional status of PLHIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients receiving treatment;
- increased food availability and dietary diversity in the targeted areas; and
- increased resilience of vulnerable communities to disasters.

This project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Guinea CP 200326, Activity 1: "Support to Primary Education"

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

Total food commitment: 20,972 mt

The prevalence of food insecurity was 32 percent in 2009. Rural areas are the most food-insecure with significant regional disparities. Enrolment rates are particularly low for girls, with 70 percent in urban areas, and 60 percent in rural areas, due to a combination of factors, including low levels of investment, poverty, increased school fees and low quality of education.

In this context, the school feeding component seeks to promote access to education, placing particular emphasis on girls. The main expected results of this component are to increase the number of children attending primary schools, particularly girls; decrease absenteeism and dropout rates; strengthen partnerships to provide children with essential services such as school gardens and de-worming treatments; and support the Government in developing policies and managing a national school feeding programme. Girls enrolled in their last year of primary school will receive a take-home ration of oil. These rations are intended to encourage parents to keep their daughters in school, so they can complete their primary education. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

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	69,952	72,448	142,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	49,152	53,248	102,400
Number of children given take-home rations	10,000		10,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	102,400
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	5

Guinea CP 200326, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups"

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

Total food commitment: 8,750 mt

The national nutrition and health survey, which was based on the 2011 SMART survey, indicates that GAM affects 5 percent of children aged 6–59 months. The national prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition is 34.5 percent, with wide variations among regions. Although chronic malnutrition has been declining since 2005, it remains at a level classified as "severe" and even "critical" in some regions.

Expected outcomes are to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups by helping reduce the prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and PLW while also working to enhance the nutritional recovery of PLHIV and TB clients. The food basket will be composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal, salt and Plumpy'Doz. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	23,402	16,248	39,650
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	5,800	11,350	17,150
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	11,700	10,800	22,500
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary		22,500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration		52
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		148
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		5,800

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Guinea CP 200326, Activity 3: "Support to Community-based Supplies for School Feeding Programmes and to Enhancing Resilience in Fragile Communities"

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

Total food commitment: 1,150 mt

This activity is designed to increase food diversity and encourage communities to provide increasing supplies to school canteens. The project also aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government and vulnerable village communities to respond effectively to emergency situations through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities. Under FFA, groups of producers will receive technical assistance to help improve their market gardening techniques and enhance their ability to provide fresh food to their villages' school feeding programmes. Communities will also be targeted for FFT activities to establish school gardens in villages. Nutrition awareness and training sessions will also be provided. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. The food basket will be composed of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

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	10,400	9,600	20,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	1,300	1,200	2,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,560	1,440	3,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	20	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/I&GA)	participant	2,500	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	5	

(d) Special Operations

None

Guinea-Bissau

Country Background

Guinea-Bissau is classified as a low-income, food-deficit and heavily indebted poor country and ranks 176 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. In spite of considerable economic potential, Guinea-Bissau has experienced several years of political and institutional instability since 1998, compounded by exogenous shocks such as high food prices and the global economic crisis in 2008/2009 which distressed markets and created additional economic burdens on poor households.



Following the 12 April 2012 coup during which the Prime Minister and interim President were arrested by the military, a transitional government was sworn-in on 23 May with the main task of organizing elections in one year. However, besides the Economic Community of West Africa States and very few other countries, the transitional government has not been recognized internationally, which is causing continued instability and preventing a return to constitutional normalcy. In addition, following the coup and given the non-recognition of the transitional government, some donors suspended institutional support and related funding; funding continued only for humanitarian activities to assist the most vulnerable populations affected by the socio-political situation as well as activities ensuring basic social services, such as education and health. The United Nations also suspended all capacity development activities with government institutions, but is proceeding with the implementation of humanitarian projects directly with the communities, civil society and NGOs.

The 2010 poverty assessment survey estimated that 69 percent of the population lives below the poverty line on less than US\$2 per day, with 33 percent living below the extreme poverty line on less than US\$1 per day. The 2010 Guinea-Bissau comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis estimated that 20 percent of rural households, or 179,000 people, are food-insecure, with 12 percent moderately food-insecure and 8 percent severely food insecure. Food insecurity in Guinea-Bissau is mostly related to access and utilization of food rather than availability. Children are the most affected by the persistent socio-economic structural deficits. Twenty percent of newborns are considered low birth weight, more than one in ten infants die in the first year and only 55 percent of children are enrolled in primary school. The chronic malnutrition rate for children under 5 is 41 percent, classified as “critical” by WHO, while the level of acute malnutrition is considered “poor” at 7 percent.

Agriculture, dominated by cashew nut production, employs 95 percent of the population. Agricultural production also includes rice and other cereals, fruits, fishing, livestock and forestry products. The rapid food assessment conducted in June 2012 revealed that crop production in 2011/2012 was below the previous agricultural season in most communities, mainly due to poor rainfall and limited farming inputs. According to the March 2012 crop estimation, cereal production in 2011/2012 decreased by 14.5 percent and by 1.2 percent compared to the previous harvest and to the average output of the last five years, respectively. Furthermore, the 2012 cashew nut production was lower than the previous year. The first estimation in June 2012 noted a reduction of 30–40 percent from the record production of

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2011. Cashews were hit by exceptionally dry and dusty weather during the flowering period in January, decreasing the amount of nuts produced.

Despite progress reported in the education sector, particularly on gross and net enrolment rates, gender parity and illiteracy, almost a quarter of school-aged children do not attend classes. The education sector is still facing serious structural constraints, with 12 percent of the national budget allocated to it, 93 percent of which is used to cover teachers' salaries. The repetition rates remain very high at 14 percent. Almost a quarter of school-aged children do not attend school and, at 48 percent, the completion rate for the primary cycle is one of the lowest in West Africa. In 2009 the attendance reached 92 percent at the national level; however the rate fell to nearly 80 percent in rural areas during the April–June cashew harvest as children accompany their mothers to plantations, often far from their own villages and schools. The gender parity ratio is as low as 0.5 in rural areas. Moreover, the quality of education is relatively low due to lack of trained teachers, low salaries, poor infrastructure and lack of educational materials. The main reasons for school dropouts are the high costs of education, early marriage, sickness and early pregnancy.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guinea-Bissau

The objective of WFP assistance in Guinea-Bissau is to strengthen government efforts to support rural vulnerable groups struggling to fight poverty in a fragile environment and to reduce food insecurity and improve access to education, contributing to MDGs 1 and 5 and the National Development Goals of Guinea Bissau. In 2013, WFP plans to support the most vulnerable through school feeding and nutrition/HIV activities under two development projects.

The development programme supports the Government's goal of universal primary education by 2015, in line with the Government's "Triennial Education Plan" and the "National Poverty Reduction Paper." WFP provides school meals to primary schoolchildren and take-home rations to girls attending grades 4–6 conditional on to their attendance of 80 percent of school days. In addition, WFP will provide support towards developing the capacity of government counterparts, cooperating partners and communities to enhance their ownership of the programme. Specifically, under the school feeding development project, activities will be carried out in the regions where food insecurity rates are highest. The assistance addresses the short-term needs of vulnerable groups, particularly primary schoolchildren living in food-insecure rural areas with low enrolment rates and high drop-out rates.

Through the nutrition and HIV development project, nutrition support will be provided to children and women as well as vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV). This project is part of WFP's transition from humanitarian assistance in Guinea Bissau towards development action.

Guinea-Bissau

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							5,456,833	
Total							5,456,833	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	894	132	406	2,326	261	4,019	0	0
Total	894	132	406	2,326	261	4,019	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Guinea Bissau DEV 200274: "Food Assistance to Basic Education in Guinea-Bissau"

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

Total food commitment: 3,980.44 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 4,033 mt)

This development project is aligned with the third pillar of the Government's current Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, the Triennial Education Development Plan and to the 2008–2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This project serves as a transition between the PRRO that ended in December 2011 and a future development project/country programme that will be aligned with the next 2014–2018 UNDAF cycle.

The programme addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The specific objectives of this programme are to: i) contribute to increased access to basic and quality education for all and to invest in human capital; ii) strengthen capacities and create conditions for a sustainable national school feeding programme; and iii) empower poor communities through education and training.

Assistance is targeted to populations in areas identified as most food-insecure by the last Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) study and by the recent Food Security Monitoring. The project provides school meals to primary schoolchildren. In addition, girls in grades 4–6 with a minimum attendance rate of eighty percent receive a take-home ration. De-worming tablets are also distributed to girls and boys in the targeted primary schools. Assistance is provided to vulnerable populations in the Biombo, Quinara, Cacheu, Gabu,

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Bafatá, Tombali and Oio regions. The food basket consists of cereal, Supercereal, vegetable oil, sugar and pulses. The take-home ration for girls consists of rice. Capacity development support will be provided to the Government, cooperating partners and communities, beginning efforts to transition to a government-owned school feeding programme within 10 years.

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	51,500	53,500	105,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	51,500	53,500	105,000
Number of children given take-home rations	15,000		15,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	15,000		15,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Deworming: Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	boy		53,500
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl		51,500
Number of months THRs were distributed	month		9
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy		53,500
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl		51,500
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school		600
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual		9
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		21
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual		12

Guinea-Bissau DEV 200322: "Food and Nutrition Assistance to Malnourished Children and HIV and TB Affected People in Guinea-Bissau"

Duration: January 2013 – December 2013

Total food commitment: 1,436 mt

The HIV prevalence of 2.6 percent in Guinea Bissau is one of the highest in West Africa, and the co-infection rate is 38 percent. The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) is also high, with 203 cases per 100,000 people. Adherence to treatment remains low with high default rates and high mortality in the first weeks of treatment due to inadequate access to food. Twenty-five percent of households with PLHIV and TB are food-insecure, while 19 percent of clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and 42 percent of clients being treated for TB are undernourished. Chronic malnutrition remains serious at 32 percent, with regional prevalence ranging from 20–42 percent.

Under this project, WFP will target malnourished children under 5 and PLW in Biombo, Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Quinara with supplementary feeding to access sufficient nutrition

Guinea-Bissau

during the critical periods of pre-natal care in the above-mentioned food-insecure regions. It will also assist people living with HIV and TB in these regions. The food basket consists of Supercereal Plus for children 6–59 months; vegetable oil and Supercereal with sugar for PLW; Plumpy'Doz under the prevention of stunting activity; vegetable oil for ART and TB clients; and rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for households affected by HIV.

This development project is part of WFP's transition from humanitarian assistance in Guinea-Bissau towards development action and is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. This 12-month project will serve as a transition between the 2009–2011 PRRO and a future country programme that will be aligned with the next 2013–2017 UNDAF. WFP will continue to work with the Government and other partners to place nutrition at the top of the national agenda, with particular attention to PLHIV. Together with WHO, UNICEF and NGOs, WFP will assist the Government to design nutrition promotion and sensitization materials, develop training modules and train staff at central, regional and community levels. The training sessions are intended to develop the capacities of staff to perform nutrition promotion activities at ART and directly observed treatment, short-course facilities and eventually within the community.

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	27,288	26,912	54,200
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	1,800	44,100	45,900
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	4,450	3,850	8,300
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		800
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		1,400
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary		6,100
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		24
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		25
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child		40,600
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SOS HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number		25

(d) Special Operations

None

Liberia

Country Background

Liberia has witnessed a series of brutal conflicts over the last 30 years, beginning with a *coup d'état* in 1980 that ousted the civilian government and ushered in a military regime. Within the last 10 years, from 1980 to 1990, there was widespread discontent against the regime, sparking a rebellion that led to a prolonged conflict which finally ended in 2003. The first post-war president, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who has been in power since 2006, was re-elected in the November 2011 election.



Liberia is classified as a least developed and low-income, food-deficit country. With a current population of 3.7 million, the nation ranks 182 out of 187 nations on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country is characterized by poverty which is more pronounced and acute in rural and remote areas. The government-led 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey found net enrolment of primary schoolchildren to be 56 percent for boys and 55 percent for girls in rural Liberia. Forty-one percent of households have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. The survey found a very low prevalence of acute malnutrition at 2.8 percent among children under 5, which is under the 5 percent threshold for a "poor" nutritional situation, and is an improvement over the previous survey in 2008 which revealed a prevalence rate of 4.6 percent. However, the level of stunting, which is related to chronic malnutrition, is considered "critical" with a national prevalence of 41.8 percent. Despite these challenges, the Government continues to demonstrate commitment to the national recovery efforts.

The country is currently implementing the "Poverty Reduction Strategy I (2008–2011)" which articulates its vision of moving towards sustainable growth and development. "Poverty Reduction Strategy II", now under development, will cover 2012–2015 and is built on the current status of the first strategy and the position of Liberia in its growth and development plan.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Liberia

WFP channels assistance in Liberia through an EMOP which provides assistance to Ivorian refugees and host community populations in south-eastern Liberia and a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative in the high-potential agricultural production belt spanning the north and central counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba, a countrywide PRRO and a country programme (CP) school feeding project covering twelve counties.

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Liberia is to support the Government's social and economic recovery efforts and to contribute to strengthened safety nets. In addition, WFP has been providing food assistance to Ivorian refugees and Liberian host populations in response to the refugee influx triggered by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis since 2011. Activities implemented under the above projects include:

Liberia

- food assistance to schoolchildren to improve access to education and reduce disparity in access to education, contributing to MDGs 1, 2 and 3;
- food assistance to support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation, contributing to MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7;
- food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including Ivorian refugees and Liberian host populations, people living with HIV (PLHIV), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children at risk of malnutrition, contributing to MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase, contributing to MDGs 1 through 8.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							3,045,829	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							9,667,327	
Development Operation							22,269,810	
Total							34,982,966	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	1,512	180	112	248	18	2,070	0	0
PRRO	6,690	1,063	614	313	41	8,720	0	0
DEV	7,339	1,698	595	1,370	209	11,211	2,184,432	1,311,669
Total	15,541	2,940	1,321	1,931	268	22,001	2,184,432	1,311,669

(a) Emergency Operations

Liberia EMOP 200225: "Emergency Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia"

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

Total food commitment: 55,330 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 44,370 mt)

Since November 2010, Ivorian refugees fleeing post-electoral violence, looting and unrest in Côte d'Ivoire crossed over to Liberia, settling in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee counties. The EMOP underwent five budget revisions since its inception in February 2012. The sixth budget revision is currently being processed to extend the operation until June 2013.

The operation aims to improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in the counties adversely affected by the refugee influx; and stabilize acute malnutrition among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations through: i) monthly general food distribution (GFD) to refugees; ii) food support

Liberia

to targeted host population through food-for-assets (FFA) activities; iii) nutritional support to PLW; iv) supplementary feeding programme (SFP) for children under 5; and v) school feeding for Ivorian refugee children attending pre-primary and primary schools. The EMOP is contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 1 and the specific objectives of this project are to:

- stabilize acute malnutrition rates to below 5 percent among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations;
- improve food consumption over the assistance period for Ivorian refugees and host communities; and
- stabilize enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping out from target primary schools.

The food basket includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt for GFD; cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for targeted food assistance to host populations; Supercereal and vegetable oil to PLW; and Plumpy'Sup for supplementary feeding of children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); and cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for school feeding for Ivorian children.

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	56,100	53,900	110,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	25,500	24,500	50,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	25,500	24,500	50,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,000	3,000	5,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	8,980	8,627	17,607
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,000	6,000	12,000

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

Liberia

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	120
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	80
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20
GFD		
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	50
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	50
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	23
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100
School Feeding		
Number of refugee boys assisted by WFP	refugee boy	8,627
Number of refugee girls assisted by WFP	refugee girl	8,980

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Liberia PRRO 200469: "Food Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia"

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total Food Commitment: 18,938 mt

Thousands of Ivorian refugees fled into Liberia entering four bordering counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee) following the disputed November 2010 presidential elections and proceeding political violence. As food insecurity was already pervasive in these four counties prior to the refugee influx, this crisis further exacerbated the vulnerability of poor host community populations as well as the refugees themselves. While many refugees have started to return to their communities of origin, the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains fragile especially for those who may face reprisals upon their return, and those whose homes and villages were destroyed during the crisis. It is therefore most likely that Ivorian refugees will extend their stay in Liberia until conditions are more favourable for their return to Côte d'Ivoire.

The current EMOP which has been providing food and nutritional support to Ivorian refugees and targeted host population is expected to end in June 2013. Thereafter, assistance is planned through a PRRO. The proposed PRRO will aim to improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in the four counties adversely affected by the refugee influx through: i) providing monthly GFD to refugees; ii) food support to targeted host populations through FFA activities; iii) nutritional support to PLW; iv) supplementary feeding for children under 5 through the SFP; and v) blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 during the May–September lean season.

Beneficiaries of GFD will be identified in close collaboration with UNHCR through the refugee registration process, while beneficiaries of FFA and nutrition interventions will be

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drawn from lists of vulnerable groups in close collaboration with cooperating partners, community leaders and local authorities. Community elders and community members will be consulted using a participatory approach to identify households most affected by food insecurity as a result of the pressures of hosting refugees and other underlying causes of vulnerability. The PRRO is contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 and the specific objectives of this project are to:

- improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in Liberia adversely affected by the refugee influx;
- stabilize acute malnutrition rates below 10 percent among children under 5 in the refugee and host populations;
- support the re-establishment of livelihoods of vulnerable host populations in Liberia adversely affected by the refugee influx and alleviate their food insecurity during the lean season.

The PRRO food basket includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt for GFD; cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for targeted food assistance to host population; Supercereal and vegetable oil for PLW; and Plumpy'Sup for targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5 with MAM.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	19,725	22,275	42,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	15,000	15,000	30,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	15,000	15,000	30,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	4,000	6,000	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,000	6,000	12,000
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual		3,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		18
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		4,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		788
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha		100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		50
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge		20

Liberia

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Liberia CP 200395: "Country Programme – Liberia (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 33,235 mt/US\$7,425,000

WFP has provided assistance in Liberia since 1968, beginning with school feeding interventions targeting students and trainees. During the civil war, WFP provided a lifeline for IDPs and Sierra Leonean refugees. Most recently, WFP has provided emergency assistance to Ivorian refugees and Liberian host communities, promoted the rehabilitation of livelihood assets in vulnerable communities, and provided school meals and take-home rations to primary schoolchildren in areas with low enrolment and food security indicators.

Building on decades of experience in Liberia and leveraging knowledge from its global presence, WFP will utilize a range of innovative programming tools in line with its corporate transition from food aid to food assistance merging its portfolio in Liberia into a single, coherent delivery platform guided by its "Country Strategy Document (2013–2017)" beginning in 2013.

WFP Liberia shares the Government's vision of a hunger-free Liberia. To support the realization of this vision, WFP has developed a CP (2013–2017) to support the newly-drafted "Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016)" and United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013–2017. The CP was developed in close consultation with the Government of Liberia, and its primary aim is to strengthen Liberia's capacity to own and implement hunger solutions.

The CP adopts an integrated safety net approach across different components, recognizing the importance of interventions that have the potential to strengthen food security and build resilient livelihoods, and can ultimately be adopted and scaled up by the Government. This approach is articulated across two parallel, mutually-reinforcing components supporting social and productive safety nets, which are supported by a third, cross-cutting component to prepare the Government to assume responsibility for WFP's interventions through deliberate capacity development activities. These interventions contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

Liberia CP 200395, Activity 1: "Strengthening Social Safety Nets"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 28,908 mt

The CP's first component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and activities focus on support to education and direct nutrition support.

In Liberia, food insecurity and low levels of education are interlinked as those counties with the lowest net enrolment rates are also those with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP school feeding activities aims to promote access to basic education and develop human capital through school meals; improve gender parity in primary schools

Liberia

through take-home rations for girls; and assist in developing a national, long-term home grown school feeding (HGSF) strategy.

WFP will provide primary schoolchildren with one daily fortified school meal that includes cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. WFP will also provide a monthly girls' take-home ration of rice and vegetable oil in four counties where primary-level gender disparities are the highest with the aim to improve gender parity and contribute to Liberia's long-term objective of gender equality.

School feeding will also provide a platform to deliver an essential package of complementary learning activities consisting of life-skills classes to improve hygiene, water and HIV awareness; school gardens to foster agricultural knowledge and encourage dietary diversification; and environmental conservation and awareness promotion. In view of a nationally-managed school feeding programme in Liberia, WFP will begin to gradually handover management of the school feeding activities in Lofa, Margibi, and Montserrado counties to the Ministry of Education in 2013. In 2014, WFP will hand over responsibility of school feeding activities in Nimba County. In support of the national school feeding policy that outlines the objective of achieving national ownership and sustainability, WFP will also promote HGSF by leveraging the purchasing power of school feeding activities to buy locally-produced rice from P4P suppliers. Parent-teacher associations and communities will support school feeding activities by providing cooks, fuel, condiments, and managing school gardens.

In 2013, WFP aims to conclude the ongoing direct nutrition support for the treatment of MAM and the prevention of stunting and will support the treatment of MAM in children 6–59 months of age in 2013. WFP's phase-out of direct nutrition support to MAM patients is aligned with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare strategy of integrating community-based management of acute malnutrition treatment into the basic health system as part of the Essential Nutrition Actions Strategy.

WFP will continue to tackle the high prevalence of stunting through the final six months, from May to October 2013, of an 18-month blanket complementary feeding intervention for PLW and children under 2 in Bomi, Sinoe, Grand Bassa, Maryland, and Rural Montserrado counties, where stunting levels exceed WHO's "critical" threshold. Pregnant and lactating women will receive Supercereal and sugar while children under 2 will receive Supercereal Plus. In addition, WFP will provide a daily ration of Supercereal to caregivers of children under 5 receiving treatment for SAM with support from UNICEF for the duration of the programme, ending in June 2013. Thereafter, WFP will invest in capacity development of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through technical assistance and training of health workers and managers at the national, decentralized and community levels.

Liberia

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	141,797	167,803	309,600
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	6,500	34,000	40,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	105,300	128,700	234,000
Number of children given take-home rations	6,000		6,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	6,000		6,000

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	100
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	6,500
School Feeding		
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	233
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	128,700
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	234,000
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	105,300

Liberia CP 200395, Activity 2: "Promote Productive Safety Nets and Sustainable Livelihoods"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 4,327 mt/US\$7,425,000

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and the specific objectives are as follows:

- strengthen the resilience of rural communities to economic shocks and ameliorate seasonal constraints by diversifying rural livelihoods;
- strengthen the resilience of poor households to economic shocks and natural disasters through sustainable livelihood options and community grain reserves;
- stimulate agricultural production through the rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges; and
- link farmers' groups to markets through capacity development and commodity purchase under the P4P initiative.

Livelihood assets promotion activities will be carried out across eight counties: four facing high levels of food insecurity during the lean season in Bong, Gbarpolu, Lofa, and Nimba Counties, and four facing year-long, chronic food insecurity in Grand Kru, Maryland, River Gee, and Bomi. Over the course of the CP, Livelihood Assets Promotion activities consisting of FFA during the six-month lean season and cash-for-assets (CFA) during post-harvest

Liberia

period will be scaled up to continue supporting the rehabilitation of lowland rice assets; rehabilitate feeder roads and bridges in chronically food-insecure areas; and pilot the creation and management of fishponds by women's groups to diversify livelihoods options. In addition, community grain reserves will be established to operate as banks in which community members can access grain below the market price during times of scarcity and repay after the harvest in cash or in-kind. Community grain reserves will be run by women's groups, who will receive training in organizational and warehouse management, agro-processing and entrepreneurship skills.

Cash and food assistance activities will be carried out in highly-targeted clusters in order to encourage complementary interventions among development partners, address local-level imbalances of food security, and enhance linkages with markets through P4P. At the household level, targeting will be done via a participatory community approach, prioritizing households headed by women.

WFP began the P4P pilot in Liberia in 2009, which aims to increase productivity and farm incomes through the direct purchase of surplus rice from smallholder farmer organizations, and to build their capacities in post-harvest handling, processing and marketing of food commodities. Under the CP, WFP will scale up and support high-performing women's cooperatives on both ends of the agricultural value chain. Interventions will include training to strengthen their technical capacity to grow and process rice and pulses, and providing a predictable market for commodities through P4P. Locally procured rice will in turn be used to support girls' enrolment in primary school and the piloting of community grain reserves. The combined impact of this assistance will serve to build the resilience of vulnerable communities to shocks.

The food basket for FFA activities includes cereal, pulses and vegetable oil while rice is the only food commodity to be used in community grain reserves activities. The food basket for P4P activities includes rice and pulses. The wage rate for CFA is based on the local government minimum wage (US\$3/per/day).

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	27,206	32,194	59,400
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,700	4,700	9,400
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,400	3,600	6,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	10,000	10,000	20,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	20,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	240
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	300
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	8

Liberia CP 200395, Activity 3: Strengthen National Capacity for Sustainable Management of Safety Net Programmes

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$10,207,774

For this activity, WFP aims to enhance government ownership of safety-net programmes through knowledge transfer and buy-in by continuing to work closely with relevant government ministries as key partners in areas of education, nutrition and livelihood support to enact social safety net policy and programming such as developing a national health information monitoring system; providing training and equipment to enhance national food processing capacity; working with the Government to identify private-sector transport solutions for humanitarian cargo; and developing a disaster information system for early identification of risks.

This activity complements WFP's food assistance interventions and ensures long-term impact and national ownership of hunger solutions and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5. The specific objectives of this activity are as follows:

- strengthen government capacity to develop and manage the school feeding programme;
- develop Ministry of Health and Social Welfare capacity in nutrition surveillance, nutrition-based responses and behavioural change initiatives;
- reinforce government capacity to conduct vulnerability analyses and price monitoring and support government-led food assistance; and
- strengthen and support emergency preparedness policy and institutional development.

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	5
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	14
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	25
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	125
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	500
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	25
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2

(d) Special Operations

None

Mali

Country Background

Mali is a vast landlocked country in the heart of the Sahel region. Following the political coup in Bamako on 21 March 2012 and the subsequent establishment of a transitional government, Mali has faced increased political, security, and economic challenges. This, combined with the presence of armed non-state actors in the northern regions of Timbuktu, Gao, and Kidal since early April 2012, have heightened levels of vulnerability in the country and forced thousands of people to flee. As a result of recent events, many technical and financial partners have suspended or reduced their budgetary support to the Government, including support to planned Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) activities, pending the re-establishment of a legitimate and democratic government.



Mali's social indicators remain among the lowest in the world and the country is ranked 175 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-nine percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and more than one fifth of school-aged children do not attend school, three quarters of whom are girls according to the 2010 National Annual Statistics.

According to an estimation of the national Early Warning System (SAP) in April 2012, a total of 4.6 million people were at risk of food insecurity in Mali. While prospects for the 2012/2013 agricultural campaign are good as rainfall has been early and well distributed, risks of uneven rainfall in the coming weeks and the incursion of locusts remain. An emergency food security assessment on the food security situation among IDPs and host communities in Mali was conducted in August 2012. The assessment indicated that the food security situation among these population groups appears particularly precarious in the three northern regions. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) conducted in 2011 revealed "serious" levels of GAM in Gao, Kayes and Koulikoro regions and a "critical" level in Timbuktu. Twelve percent of women of child-bearing age (15–49 years) are undernourished and 55 percent are anaemic, 18 percent of children are underweight at birth and only 30 percent of children between 6 and 23 months receive the required number of meals.

In Mali, the impact of climate change has been felt strongly over the last 40 years, with increased desertification and flooding. Limited arable land (14 percent), unpredictable weather, natural disasters including droughts, locust infestations and floods, environmental degradation and fluctuating commodity prices have led to numerous food security and health challenges for the population.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mali

Through food and nutrition interventions in Mali, WFP assists poor food-insecure households to enhance their resilience and their ability to cope with natural disasters. This is in line with the Government's priorities as detailed in the PRSP. WFP contributes to achieving three of the

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five United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) medium-term goals, where the overall objective is to contribute to poverty and hunger reduction in synergy with other activities undertaken by the Government and development partners. WFP Mali is implementing a regional EMOP and a country programme (CP).

Under the regional EMOP, WFP provides assistance to IDPs with the objective of saving lives and rehabilitating livelihoods. Activities implemented in Mali under the CP aim to control malnutrition, strengthen the means of subsistence of the vulnerable population, create safety nets and contribute to an increase in basic educational levels, particularly for girls. The assistance provided by WFP supports the Government in achieving MDGs 1–6. Due to the current political instability, it has been decided to postpone the start of the new UNDAF, to support the Government PRSP, until 2014 pending the re-establishment of a democratic government. The new CP will thus start in January 2014.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot and the Japanese bilateral irrigation project pursue similar objectives and strive towards increased means of subsistence for rural communities. The P4P uses WFP's comparative advantage in local food procurement, logistics and food quality to sustainably connect smallholder farmers to markets. P4P aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and reduce rural poverty. The Japanese bilateral project assists villagers in reclaiming swamps and small irrigated plots for rice production and builds the management capacities of the local population, including government technicians, in good agricultural practices thus contributing to the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							42,293,028	
Development Operation							46,985,186	
Total							89,278,213	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	18,284	4,571	1,143	3,183	229	27,410	6,582,776	0
DEV	14,608	2,821	2,209	6,049	150	25,837	4,201,374	869,822
Total	32,892	7,392	3,352	9,232	379	53,247	10,784,150	869,822

(a) Emergency Operations

West Africa Regional EMOP 200438, Mali: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 54,820 mt/US\$10,800,000 (For the Mali component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 27,410 mt/US\$5,400,000)

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A recent emergency food assessment among displaced populations and host communities has revealed that the food security situation in the three northern regions of Mali is of concern. To respond to their food and nutrition needs, IDPs receive a monthly ration consisting of cereals, Supercereal, pulses, oil, and salt.

Targeted cash and voucher (C&V) distributions are implemented according to needs, food availability, cost-effectiveness, market functionality, adequate security and partner capacity, and necessary monitoring infrastructure. Cash and voucher interventions, and the choice between cash and vouchers, will be informed by market and retail assessments and will be built upon WFP's existing experience in C&V transfers in targeted countries. For refugee assistance, the decision to shift from food to C&V will be made jointly with UNHCR. Based on current conditions, C&V transfers would be most appropriate during the post-harvest period from October to December, when food is available and markets have recovered. If conditions are unfavourable to C&V transfers, this budgeted amount will be used for local or regional purchase of food.

Given the current precarious nutritional status of the targeted beneficiaries, there is risk of further deterioration. Through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) all children aged 6–23 months are provided with a ration of 200 g of Supercereal Plus per day to prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP implements targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for refugees or IDPs with no access to MAM treatment from national health systems. Children receive 92 g of Plumpy'Sup per person per day and PLW receive 250 g of Supercereal and 20 g of vegetable oil, for 60 to 90 days.

The targeting of IDPs is based primarily on administrative targeting and registration provided by community committees and secondly on a rapid survey and joint verification and registration exercise by community administrative committees, UNHCR, and WFP. This will allow WFP to refine its targeting as the situation evolves, and will be followed by regular monitoring and verification exercises. This project supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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	153,660	146,340	300,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	153,660	146,340	300,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	153,660	146,340	300,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,160	30,000	32,160
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	75,750	74,250	150,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	3
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mali CP 105830: "Country Programme - Mali (2008-2013)"

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 63,654 mt/US\$ 7,888,821/US\$869,822 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 51,609 mt)

The CP is aligned with the UNDAF and government policy instruments, including the PRSP, the "Strategic Framework", the "Agricultural Orientation Law" and the "National Food Security Programme". The "Strategic Framework", prepared in collaboration with the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the CP. In the area of basic education, WFP interventions are in line with the Government's ten-year "Education Development Programme". With regards to rural development and food security, WFP activities fall under the ten-year "Food Security Strategy" adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutrition insecurity. In 2013, the CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 by enabling communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters as well as by enhancing the sustainability of livelihoods for children, especially girls, of poor and food-insecure households through improved access to basic education.

Mali CP 105830, Activity 1: "Support for Basic Education"

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

Total food commitment: 35,935 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 29,885 mt)

In support of the Government's education policies, the objective of this activity is to ensure hunger is no longer a barrier to a child's education, especially in disadvantaged areas. To that

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end, the activity will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, particularly for girls, through support for school meals in primary schools. The programme aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and reduce the gap between girls and boys. It aims to increase school enrolment and attendance rates through school feeding; while take-home rations (THR) are given to girls in order to reduce the gender gap in school attendance. WFP also provides technical support to the Government to initiate a home-grown school feeding programme, conduct baseline surveys, and set up an essential learning package.

WFP will continue to carry out school feeding by providing a hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to schoolchildren in 566 primary schools in Mopti, Koulikoro and Kayes. To encourage girls' continued enrolment during the last two years of primary school, dry take-home rations are provided quarterly for the families of girls in grades five and six with a minimum attendance rate of 80 percent. Volunteer community cooks receive daily rations of cereals, pluses and vegetable oil. This activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

As recommended by the Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP will provide literacy training to community management committee members to strengthen their school feeding management capacities. To carry out this activity, WFP will collaborate with UNESCO and the National Center for Literacy. In addition, WFP will pilot the provision of micronutrient powders in school meals, in tandem with nutritional trainings for cooks and children. If proven effective, this activity will be expanded into the subsequent CP. Over the transition period, WFP will promote a review of current school feeding activities with the aim of identifying modalities that are optimized for national and regional conditions, including elements of home-grown school feeding and cash-based programming.

WFP will also provide technical assistance and support to enable the Government to develop and strengthen its ability to plan and run a national school feeding programme with the long-term aim of assuming full responsibility. Research with relevant local and international partners will serve to identify possible funding mechanisms, locally-sourced food baskets, and outcomes of enhancing the nutritional value of school meals. WFP will strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) by seconding a consultant who will assist in the development of a national school feeding law and school feeding implementation guidelines, as well as train managers at the national, decentralized and community levels to facilitate the expansion of NSFP coverage and initiate a gradual hand-over of WFP-assisted schools to the Government.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	128,008	143,370	271,378
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,200	85,599	159,799
Number of children given take-home rations	24,733		24,733
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	24,733		24,733
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,082	8,328	10,410

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	5,500
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	156,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	566
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	80

Mali CP 105830, Activity 2: "Support for Rural Development"

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

Total food commitment: 13,165 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 11,484 mt)

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and in support of the Government's "Agricultural Steering Law" and the "Blueprint for Rural Development", this activity aims to enable communities facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability caused by the negative effects of climate change. Its immediate objectives are to mitigate soil degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas through food for assets and food for training. Furthermore, dam construction, tree planting and community training in asset management, and gardening activities based on small-scale irrigation aim to increase households' incomes. Activities under this component target communities living in chronically food-insecure areas. Participants receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for 120 days. This activity is implemented in six regions.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	164,274	161,020	325,294
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600	1,400	2,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	15,300	35,700	51,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	105
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	100
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000

Mali CP 105830, Activity 3: "Support for Food Security"

Duration: 1 January 2008 - 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 1,000 mt

Through its ongoing support to develop the capacity of the Government in food security monitoring and disaster preparedness, WFP will continue to: i) act as coordinator and advisor in the government-led cereal market restructuring programme (*Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréalière*); ii) continue to support and strengthen the capacity of SAP and therefore jointly provide early warning information on food crises and disasters; and iii) support SAP in identifying areas vulnerable to climatic shocks. Planned trainings include those on data collection methodologies and techniques, whereby SAP agents are trained in such techniques using personal digital assistants. Under this component, WFP aims to strengthen Mali's food security system and thereby advance Strategic Objective 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100

Mali CP 105830, Activity 4: "Health and Nutrition"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 13,554 mt/US\$597,759 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 9,240 mt)

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity seeks to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children under 5 and PLW. With the participation of the Ministry of Health, WFP will also provide technical training to community health workers, women associations and NGOs to enable them to transfer knowledge and skills on good nutritional practices to beneficiaries.

Target areas for nutritional activities are selected through joint evaluations, as well as the 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, conducted by the Government and WFP. This component is implemented in the eight regions of Mali. Children will receive a daily individual ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil. Pregnant and lactating women will benefit from a daily individual ration of vegetable oil, cereal and pulses. In partnership with UNICEF and WHO, all health and nutrition activities will be implemented at community health centres managed by the Ministry of Health.

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WFP will continue to implement activities under the *Santé Nutritionnelle à Assise Communautaire à Kayes* (SNACK). Under this component, SNACK activities are being expanded beyond Kayes to the regions of Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso and Bamako. Activities include assistance to caregivers, prevention of stunting through a complementary feeding activity, and the provision of cash transfers for mothers to attend post-natal nutrition consultations. Under the latter pilot activity, nutrition awareness participants will receive a transfer of US\$2.90 per month from January through December 2013, equivalent to the average cost of 3.5 kg of rice in Kayes. Furthermore, as part of the community management of acute malnutrition intervention, in the districts of Kayes region originally targeted by the SNACK program, including Diema, Yelimane and Bafoulabe, some 4,900 caregivers of children with SAM will receive one cash transfer equivalent to US\$15 for two-week stays in in-patient treatment schemes. This transfer value is based on an average cost of US\$1 per day for a basic meal consisting of local staple cereals sold in the clinic canteens, over a 15 day period.

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	250,744	245,779	496,523
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	15,000	303,352	318,352
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	19,900		19,900

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	4,900
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	51
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	15,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	580

Mali CP 105830, Activity 5: "Urban Cash for Work"

Duration: 15 August 2012 – 31 December 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012)

Total cash and voucher commitment: US\$7,291,064 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$ 3,645,532)

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this activity provides vulnerable households in urban areas with a conditional cash transfer that can be used for household food and other purchases. Originally implemented as a pilot activity in Bamako and Kayes, the findings of a

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recent evaluation have recommended its continuation in 2013 and expansion to the city of Mopti.

Activities will support local municipalities in carrying out basic health, sanitation, and environmental services; such as drainage of dirty water. Participants will work for 22 days per month over a four-month period, and receive US\$62.85 per month (or US\$2.86 per working day, equivalent to the daily minimum wage). Based on current market prices, this amount will allow participants to purchase approximately 100 kg of cereal per month. Cash will be distributed through local microfinance institutions such as Kafo Jiginew, Jigiseme, and Soro Yiriwasso. WFP is currently finalizing activities with partners such as the Dutch Cooperation, Fondation Santé Environnement, and local municipalities.

WFP is planning a follow-up evaluation of this new activity in the final quarter of 2013; the results will inform future urban cash transfer activities, including in the new CP. Moreover, lessons learned from this activity will provide the basis for the eventual establishment of a national safety net programme with the Government.

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	73,224	71,776	145,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	73,224	71,776	145,000
<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>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary		145,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$		7,291,064

(d) Special Operations

None

Mauritania

Country Background

Located in the arid Sahel region of West Africa, Mauritania is a least developed, food-deficit country. It is ranked 159 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index, with 42 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The poorest people live in rural areas; 59 percent of the people in the agro-pastoral east and south live below the national poverty line. The July 2012 nutrition assessment found a GAM prevalence rate of 11.8 percent, of which 1.5 percent is considered “severe”. Political instability and increased extremist militancy by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continue to contribute to the country's insecurity.



The effects of climate change such as coastal erosion, desertification, silting, and rising sea levels in Mauritania accentuate the already vulnerable food insecurity of the country. Repeated cycles of drought and degradation of natural resources have profoundly reduced the structural capacity of the population's productivity, negatively affecting farmers and agro-pastoralists. Low agricultural production in 2011 and continued high food prices since 2010 have resulted in an emergency crisis with the overall prevalence of food insecurity reaching 32 percent in 2012. The quality and quantity of water resources are deteriorating due to declining rainfall and increased evaporation; thus farmland is prone to desertification and rainfall is unpredictable. Every year the lean season strains vulnerable populations' scarce resources, reducing food security and household purchasing power which leads to increased malnutrition rates. As a result, low agricultural output has led to a high dependency on imports, which cover 70 percent of national food consumption needs, leaving the population vulnerable to market volatility and further food insecurity risks.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mauritania

In this context, WFP aims to support Mauritania's most drought-affected, vulnerable and food-insecure populations through three operations, striving towards increased community resilience and assets. In order to address these multifaceted challenges, WFP operates through a regional EMOP, PRRO and a country programme (CP). These interventions are in line with the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework, under which food security, resilience and protecting the environment are key objectives.

The regional EMOP plans to save lives and protect livelihoods by providing urgent food and nutritional assistance to Malian refugee populations in Mauritania. The project contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5. The PRRO aims to restore and rebuild the livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 hunger crisis. It contributes to MDG 1 and 7. The CP contributes to MDGs 1–5 and 7 and aims to: i) support malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through supplementary feeding, ii) assist rural households with limited resources in an effort to increase children's school enrolment, with a major focus on girls' enrolment, by providing meals under the school feeding programme, and iii) increase community assets, resilience to food insecurity and natural disasters, as well as promote environmental conservation through disaster risk reduction activities.

Mauritania

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							13,607,426	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							2,041,368	
Development Operation							15,251,103	
Total							30,899,896	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	6,840	1,710	428	1,139	86	10,202	0	0
PRRO	675	54	27	0	7	763	1,260,011	0
DEV	5,841	1,120	644	3,736	497	11,839	0	400,016
Total	13,356	2,884	1,099	4,875	589	22,803	1,260,011	400,016

(a) Emergency Operations

West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

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

Total food commitment: 20,404 mt (For the Mauritania component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 10,202 mt)

In Mauritania, the Malian refugee population is composed mainly of women and children originating from Lere, Timbuktu, Niaki, Guargandou, Tenenkou and Goundam. In consultation with UNHCR, the Government has established a refugee camp in M'Béra, a town 50 km from the Mali border.

Food and nutrition assistance is provided through three activities: i) targeted food distributions, ii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and iii) blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for the prevention of MAM. Food distributions will be provided to all persons officially registered with UNHCR and the Government. Beneficiaries receive a monthly ration consisting of cereal, Supercereal, pulses, oil and salt. The treatment of MAM targets children 6–59 months and PLW that are suffering from MAM according to the national protocol for entry and exit criteria. The children receiving treatment receive a ration of Plumpy'Sup while PLW receive a ration of Supercereal and oil, both during a period of three months. The prevention of MAM through BSF targets children 6–23 months with a ration of Supercereal Plus for six months. Those children under TSF treatment will not receive BSF while under treatment. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	57,000	38,000	95,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	57,000	38,000	95,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	684	14,440	15,124
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		2,190
Number of days rations were provided	day		180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		100
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		6
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		684
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		100
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution		6

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mauritania PRRO 200474: "Improving Life Conditions of Populations Affected by the 2012 Food and Nutritional Crisis in Mauritania"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 763 mt/US\$1,010,160

This PRRO targets small farmers and pastoralists living in the agro-pastoral regions of central and southern Mauritania, aiming to restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 hunger crisis. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Recovery activities focus on increasing the resilience and food security of communities and households through livelihood diversification and sustainable use of natural resources. Beneficiaries will initially receive cash assistance followed by food for participating in either food-for-assets (FFA) or food-for-training (FFT) activities. The FFA and FFT activities will focus on resilience-building through the protection of purchasing power, food diversification and increasing agricultural production, with particular attention to women's cooperatives. The food basket for FFA and FFT activities includes assorted cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	7,474	7,526	15,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	299	301	600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,196	1,204	2,400
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	7,473	7,527	15,000

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	15,000
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	600

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mauritania CP 200251: "Country Programme – Mauritania (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 58,482 mt/US\$400,016

The CP continues to assist the Government in reducing hunger while addressing the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable people, targeting children under 5, PLW, children enrolled in primary schools in vulnerable areas and food-insecure households, particularly agro-pastoralists. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 and fits into the Government's Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, which establishes the guidelines for development policies to be followed.

Activity 1 provides nutrition support to vulnerable mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight and acute malnutrition in at-risk areas through TSF and nutrition awareness activities. Through school canteens, activity 2 will reinforce education in rural areas in order to improve school enrolment and attendance rates, placing special emphasis on girls' attendance at school. Activity 3 consists of reducing risks and building resilience of food-insecure groups affected by recurrent climate shocks through productive environmental rehabilitation activities and cereal banks. Rural development and food-for-assets activities create community infrastructures (small dams, dykes, rural tracks), improve agricultural outputs (irrigation, market gardening) and encourage the use of environmental improvement and protection mechanisms (stabilization of sand dunes, living fences and reforestation). Additionally, cereal banks are built to increase community ownership of assets and ensure the availability of food during the lean season. Capacity reinforcement is carried out in relation to all three components, leading to increased government responsibility for activities.

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Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 1: "Reduce the Prevalence of Underweight Children and Acute Malnutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 10,688 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the aim of this activity is to assist the Government in meeting the nutritional needs of malnourished children 6–59 months of age and PLW. For malnourished children and PLW, assistance targets the most vulnerable as determined through a joint survey (SMART) conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. The activity seeks to: i) reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition; ii) promote a participatory approach focusing on health and nutrition education; and iii) improve the management of nutrition support. This activity provides micronutrients and supplementary feeding of nutritionally rich foods. The food basket consists of Supercereal, sugar and vegetable oil and accounts for 17 percent of the total project. Food-for-assets activities are implemented for the supplementary feeding centre health assistants who are all female and who receive an individual ration of cereal and vegetable oil as an incentive, accounting for one percent of the total project. These assistants are also targeted for capacity development and reinforcement training in basic accounting, hygiene and nutrition by regional health workers. This food and nutrition support will be supplied for nine months of the year, from March–November.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	17,866	9,792	27,658
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	6,864	19,564	26,428
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,280		1,280

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
FFT		
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	1,280
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,301
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	640
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	100

Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 2: "Improve Access to Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 36,609 mt

The long-term objective of this activity is to support the national initiative to improve the quality and scope of primary education. This project seeks to do so through the creation of school canteens in areas most severely impacted by poverty in order to increase attendance rates in those regions and improve access to primary education.

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In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the specific aims of the activity are to:

- improve the balance between the enrolment and attendance of children, with an emphasis on girls;
- reduce educational attrition among schoolchildren, such as absenteeism, abandonment, and repeated years;
- increase the learning capacity and attention span of pupils during the school day by reducing short-term hunger;
- ensure a better daily diet for schoolchildren; and
- relieve food-insecure households of the expense of providing breakfast and lunch for primary schoolchildren.

WFP, the World Bank and other partners plan to assist the Government in formulating a national school feeding policy which will establish the processes and milestones for the gradual transfer of the planning, implementing and funding responsibilities of the school feeding programme to the Government, beginning in October 2016.

The food basket for breakfast consists of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar, while for lunch a mix of cereal, pulses, salt, vegetable oil and micronutrient powder are used. This activity accounts for 63 percent of the total project and will be supplied for the 160 days which school is running.

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	74,295	74,833	149,128
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,295	74,833	149,128
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	1,700

Mauritania CP 200251, Activity 3: "Reduce Risks and Build Resilience among Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 11,185 mt

Households that are most vulnerable to food insecurity are largely depending on agricultural and herding activities, which are often negatively impacted by unpredictable rainfall, scarcity of resources and environmental instability. This activity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, aims to strengthen national capacity for responding to emergencies and supports communities in mitigating the impact of climate shocks through FFA, cereal banks, and capacity development. Target areas of this activity are determined through geographical targeting based on Food Security Monitoring System results and steering committees at the

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local level. Where possible, returnee villages are also targeted. The household ration consists of cereal, pulses and oil, and will be provided for a duration of 20 days for three months and accounts for 15 percent of the total project.

Increased agricultural production will improve community access to food, while the managed marketing of items produced will increase the level of household incomes. Community facilities, upgraded access roads, improved environment, water supply and new employment opportunities are expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of living conditions among rural populations.

The FFA activities supported by WFP contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities to recurrent climate shocks by creating or rehabilitating micro-gardening areas, dykes and small dams, pastoral wells, and watersheds. Food-for-assets activities will also include planting trees for fodder, fixing dunes, reforestation, controlling erosion, promoting local products through workshops and collecting gum arabic. WFP also supports training with a view to ensure the sustainability of FFA activities, with technical assistance from FAO if required. School feeding and FFA activities will be coupled in villages where both components are implemented in order to improve school buildings and sanitation, and contribute to reforestation schoolyards.

Cereal banks act as a safety net and a tool to protect assets in areas of agricultural and livestock production. Cereal banks support two different ecological areas: i) production areas to transform cereal banks into cooperatives; and ii) pastoral areas to face food needs during the lean season by restocking banks and avoiding negative coping strategies, such as the sale of animals. Cereal banks are provided with cereal in quantities that account for 15 percent of the total project.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	17,007	17,130	34,137
Number of returnee beneficiaries	4,087	4,087	8,174
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	270	272	542
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,137	5,175	10,312
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness			
Number of food security monitoring systems in place		system	2
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	812
Number of cereal banks established and functioning		cereal bank	100
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)		participant	542

(d) Special Operations

None

Niger

Country Background

Niger is a least developed and low-income, food-deficit country ranked 186 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over the past twelve years, Niger has faced four major agricultural shocks linked to recurring droughts, floods and crop infestations, in 2000/2001, 2004/2005, 2009/2010 and most recently, 2011/2012. In 2012 there was a serious crisis of access to food, especially in rural areas, due to a combination of economic, climatic and security shocks and this contributed to a worsening of national GAM rates during the lean season period.



The estimated 16 million inhabitants of Niger are concentrated in the arable southern and western parts of the country. The economy is dominated by rain-fed agriculture including rearing livestock, informal trading activities and mining. The GDP per capita in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) is estimated at \$626 (constant 2005 international dollar), with 43 percent living below US\$1.25 PPP per day. Life expectancy at birth is less than 55 years. The total fertility rate is 7.5 births per woman and the annual population growth rate of 3.6 percent is one of the world's highest. Poor school attendance, especially among girls, contributes to the country's 71 percent illiteracy rate.

In 2012, Niger experienced a critical food security and nutrition crisis with 3.5 million people estimated to be severely food insecure and 2.9 million people estimated to be moderately food insecure at the onset of the lean season period in April. The annual survey on child nutrition and survival conducted in August 2012 revealed a 14.8 percent GAM prevalence at the national level, classified as “serious” and just below the emergency threshold, compared to a rate of 12.3 percent in June 2011. The GAM prevalence exceeded the “emergency” threshold of 15 percent in the four regions of Diffa, Tillabéri, Maradi and Zinder. Despite concerted efforts of the Government and the humanitarian community to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis through early and sustained food security and nutrition interventions, the most vulnerable households have not had sufficient time to recover and rebuild resilience since the last crisis in 2010. Children in particular remain extremely vulnerable.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Niger

WFP assistance in Niger is designed to provide a strong and flexible safety net for the most vulnerable and severely food-insecure households, including children 6–59 months, through food security and nutrition interventions. By linking activities both programmatically and geographically, and collaborating closely with key partners, WFP will support an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development. Specifically, WFP assistance is designed to strengthen household and community resilience through support for the twin pillars of human capital development (education and nutrition) and enhanced agricultural production.

Food-for-assets and cash-for-assets (FFA and CFA) activities will be designed to support increased agricultural production and local production will be used to support the needs of a

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new home-grown school feeding programme in targeted communities. These programmes will, in turn, stimulate demand for local agricultural products and encourage girls to attend school. Seasonal FFA and CFA activities and unconditional cash and food transfers will also be linked programmatically, temporally and geographically with both seasonal blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for at-risk children 6–23 months and lactating women, and year-round targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for malnourished children 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In 2013, WFP activities will be implemented through a regional EMOP, a PRRO, a country programme (CP), and a special operation. Operations will be based on strong partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UN Women and the Government of Niger, specifically the “Nigeriens Feeding Nigeriens” initiative whose national platform focuses on agricultural production, resilience and nutrition. The overall strategy is in line with WFP’s reaffirmed commitment to pro-smallholder food procurement as well as the global WFP/FAO/IFAD/UN Women initiative on empowering rural women. The Government of Niger is also working closely with the REACH initiative for ending child hunger, which WFP supports through technical collaboration. In addition, WFP activities support government efforts to accomplish MDGs 1–7.

WFP is working in all eight regions of the country and operates through sub-offices in Diffa, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder. The UNHAS continues to provide vital access to remote locations throughout the country to enable the implementation of humanitarian activities.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation								8,439,696
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								142,810,909
Development Operation								10,486,474
Special Operation								9,028,724
Total								170,765,803
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	3,546	887	222	623	44	5,321	1,385,228	0
PRRO	36,448	7,284	2,663	28,357	0	74,752	28,975,050	703,167
DEV	8,288	888	522	1,709	296	11,703	0	147,673
Total	48,282	9,059	3,407	30,689	340	91,776	30,360,278	850,840

Niger

(a) Emergency Operations

West Africa Regional EMOP 200438: "Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 10,642 mt/US\$2,160,000 (For the Niger component of the EMOP. Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 5,321 mt/US\$ 1,080,000)

This project will provide life-saving food assistance to Malian refugees who fled fighting between government forces, rebel combatants, violence and retaliation by army troops, abuses and deteriorated living conditions in rebel-held areas and, in some locations, from inter-community tensions and intimidation. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

In Niger, refugees/returnees are established in camps and makeshift settlements in severely food-insecure areas of mainly western Niger along the border with Mali. The profile of the arrivals is mixed and includes nomads with a predominantly rural background, as well as households from urban areas. Targeting will be done jointly with UNHCR for refugees in camps and with cooperating partners for people settled in makeshift settlements.

WFP will provide monthly general food distributions. The food basket consists of rice, pulses, oil, Supercereal and salt. WFP will also provide blanket supplementary feeding of Supercereal Plus to children under 2 during the lean season to maintain their nutritional status. Targeted supplementary feeding of Plumpy'Sup will be given to malnourished children under 5.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	30,127	29,873	60,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	36,000	24,000	60,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	36,000	24,000	60,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding		6,000	6,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	15,063	14,937	30,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,190
Number of days rations were provided	day	180
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	788

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Niger PRRO 200051: "Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Protecting Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 149,129 mt/US\$44,911 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 74,377 mt/US\$15,936,246)

As Niger recovers from the 2012 Sahel crisis, this project focusses on rebuilding livelihoods and resilience and protecting the vulnerable. The PRRO is designed to provide a strong and flexible safety net for the most vulnerable and severely food-insecure households, including children 6–59 months, through food security and nutrition interventions. Specifically, it aims to strengthen household and community resilience through support for human capital development (nutrition) and enhanced agricultural production. This project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. Food security activities include both FFA and CFA during the immediate post-harvest period and unconditional food and cash transfers during the critical lean season period from June through September 2013. Food-for-assets and cash-for-assets activities will promote increased agricultural production which will support home-grown school feeding activities under the CP. Nutrition interventions include year-round TSF activities for malnourished children 6–59 months and malnourished PLW; they also include preventive BSF activities for children 6–23 months and lactating women with children under 6 months during the April–September lean season.

The design of the PRRO lays the foundation for an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development that takes into account high levels of underlying vulnerability, as reflected in the prevalence of chronic food insecurity and chronic malnutrition. The project plays an important role in mitigating the impact of significant lean season increases in levels of severe food insecurity and GAM rates during the lean season which frequently exceed emergency thresholds, especially among children 6–23 months.

Capacity augmentation activities include reinforcing early warning mechanisms which are already in place. WFP will endeavour to strengthen the national food security monitoring system through integrating elements of the household economy approach.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	1,502,885	1,220,907	2,723,792
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	250,242	249,758	500,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	264,480	794,312	1,058,792
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	16,625	30,875	47,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	23,750	23,750	47,500

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	500,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	18,571,540
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,262
Number of days rations were provided	day	120
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,171
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	5
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	68
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	335,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	18,050,000
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	25,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	8,000

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Niger CP 106140: "Country Programme – Niger (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 52,569 mt/US\$147,673

The CP is designed to strengthen household and community resilience by supporting human capital development, specifically through support for children's education, rural development

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and support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB). The CP will be linked programmatically and geographically with FFA, CFA and nutrition activities under the PRRO to lay the foundation for an integrated and coherent approach to community-level development. This foundation will be further elaborated during the preparation of the new CP which will be harmonized with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle beginning in 2014.

Niger CP 106140, Activity 1: "Education"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 28,907 mt

The school feeding activity is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and supports the Government in implementing its educational policies and strategies. The specific objectives of this activity are to increase the enrolment and attendance of children in WFP-assisted schools and to encourage girls to complete primary education.

In 2013, the school feeding component will be strengthened for existing school feeding programmes to move towards home-grown school feeding programmes. Specifically, the food needs of home-grown school feeding programmes will stimulate demand for local agricultural production and FFA and CFA activities under the PRRO will be designed to increase local production to meet some of these needs. The strengthening of the education component in 2013 will lay the foundation for an expanded home-grown school feeding programme, based on stronger collaboration with key partners such as UNICEF in 2014 and beyond.

Children are provided each school day with a porridge made of Supercereal with sugar and oil. At lunchtime, a hot meal of cereal, pulses, oil and salt is provided. In addition, during the lean season a take-home ration of 50 kg of cereal is provided in January and March to girls in the last two years of primary school.

WFP is supporting the National Action Plan for the development of school meals. This is within the framework of the national education strategy.

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	84,465	89,535	174,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	62,637	67,856	130,493
Number of children given take-home rations	10,940		10,940
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	10,940		10,940

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	child	9,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	130,493
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	702
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	80
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	314
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	13

Niger CP 106140, Activity 2: "Assistance Lean Season"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 17,130 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to support the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable populations through the prevention and mitigation of severe food insecurity during the peak of the lean season period of June through September. Specifically, WFP will support the establishment of cereal banks to enhance food availability and access to food in severely food-insecure departments and food-for-training (FFT) activities, especially for women, designed to enhance basic literacy and the development of income-generating skills.

WFP distributes a total amount of 5–10 mt of rice, depending on the size of the village, to the communities, who manage the cereal banks themselves. The food basket for food-for-training activities includes family rations of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

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	88,782	86,218	175,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank		300
Strategic Objective 4			
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		5,000

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Niger CP 106140, Activity 3: "Support to Fight HIV/AIDS and TB"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 6,532 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the long-term objective of this activity is to help ensure that PLHIV receive and adhere to anti-retroviral therapy (ART); to prevent PLHIV from dying of TB and to enhance social protection for up to four family members affected by HIV. Specifically, this activity aims to ensure nutritional recovery and treatment success through nutrition and/or food support and mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS through sustainable safety nets. As a co-sponsor of the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP is committed to helping PLHIV in Niger address critical nutrition and food security challenges through responses tailored to the epidemiological and social context of the country. The food basket includes a family ration of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal with sugar, and salt for HIV clients and cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for TB clients.

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	10,459	10,391	20,850
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	2,092	2,078	4,170
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client		4,170

(d) Special Operations

Niger SO 200316: "United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Niger"

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

Total project commitment: US\$17,381,956 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: US\$8,984,876)

This project will continue to respond to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation across northern and eastern Niger and the lack of safe and reliable air services in the region that restrict relief workers' movement and activities. The objectives of the project, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, are to facilitate the movement of United Nations agencies, NGOs, government counterparts and donor representatives in Niger in order to improve access to targeted populations in areas affected by insecurity and to ensure a timely response to humanitarian medical and security evacuations as/when required.

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	1,520
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	8
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	79

São Tomé & Príncipe

Country Background

São Tomé & Príncipe continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties despite its 2011 GDP of US\$1,886 per capita. The country is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, which negatively affects crops and road access as well as destroys houses and household assets.



The 2009 Household Budget survey revealed 66 percent of the country's population of more than 160,000 are living in absolute poverty. Twelve percent of these live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, health facilities, drinking water or basic sanitation. The poverty threshold for São Tomé & Príncipe is estimated at US\$611 per year, the equivalent of US\$1.70 per person, per day.

Every eighth child dies before the age of 5 and life expectancy is 65 years. Data from the last Demographic and Sanitation Survey (2008/2009) revealed the chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 29 percent while the GAM rate is 10 percent, both considered "serious" levels of malnutrition according to WHO. The education system is not achieving universal coverage, with a combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools of only 68 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are produced locally. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, but its annual output has decreased sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, especially in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure, specifically the lack of a deep-sea port and a short airstrip. Fishing activities are limited due to the small size of boats and a lack of navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers from stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in São Tomé & Príncipe

In line with MDGs 2 and 3, WFP supports the Government's efforts to increase access to basic education through food and nutrition assistance and food security analysis tools such as the comprehensive food security and vulnerable analysis (CFSVA) and works to continue to improve gender balance among men and women.

While discussions with government institutions including the Ministries of Education, Health, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Development and Finance and International Cooperation for the preparation of the project hand-over strategy are ongoing, WFP is establishing partnerships with government institutions, NGOs and others United Nations agencies to improve community participation in the project. Interventions have been implemented to support the establishment of school gardens, local production of fuel-efficient stoves, nutrition training, hygiene and sanitation improvements, quality control of stored commodities and sensitization campaigns on critical issues.

São Tomé & Príncipe

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Development Operation								1,448,625
Total								1,448,625
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	1,065	213	35	0	28	1,342	0	96,611
Total	1,065	213	35	0	28	1,342	0	96,611

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

São Tomé & Príncipe DEV 200295: "Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in São Tomé and Príncipe (2012-2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 3,997 mt/US\$96,611

After 30 years of implementing the school feeding programme, WFP is preparing to transition responsibility to the Government. This follows the establishment of a National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) with WFP advocacy and support in 2010, and the National Assembly's approval of a school feeding and health policy in February 2011.

A decentralized evaluation of WFP's ongoing school feeding activities and an internal evaluation of the Government's capacities have highlighted that significant progress is still needed in three main areas: i) funding; ii) implementation and monitoring; and iii) accountability, in order to ensure a successful transfer of responsibilities to the Government.

This development project will focus on supporting the development of the Government's capacity to successfully manage a national school feeding programme while gradually transferring responsibility for providing a daily hot meal to schoolchildren currently covered under WFP's school feeding programme. During this gradual transfer of the caseload, WFP will continue providing technical assistance to PNASE and the Government.

Under capacity building, WFP is prioritizing 3 areas. In funding and budgeting, the focus is supporting the Ministry of Education to develop a resource mobilization strategy aimed at stable and multi-year funding. This strategy will be complemented by the development of advocacy material to support fundraising efforts and the joint creation of a donor database. In cost-effective programme design, WFP will support the Government's vision of a universal

São Tomé & Príncipe

school feeding programme with an educational objective to improve the current enrolment rate of 94 percent while increasing the quality of education provided. WFP will provide technical assistance to explore the introduction of innovative modalities including recipes using local products and vouchers for schools for the local purchase of fruits, vegetables, fish and condiments. Finally, WFP will support the development and expansion of PNASE by providing assistance to: i) conduct an institutional capacity gap analysis to identify needs; ii) assess the required staff and resources based on the identified needs; iii) develop terms of references for new functions as necessary; and iv) provide relevant capacity development to staff.

Under the school feeding component, a daily hot meal will continue to be provided to children attending public kindergartens and primary and secondary schools (grades 1–6) in all regions during the school year (October to June). The food basket is composed of the following (per person, per day): 150 g of rice, 30 g of beans, 5 g of oil and 4 g of salt. WFP has already established the basic conditions for the school feeding component's implementation, including kitchens equipped with eco-stoves, storage at schools, parent-teacher associations, teacher monitoring, and school gardens in many schools. As part of the essential learning package in schools and kindergartens, WFP is working with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, NGOs, PNASE, WHO and UNDP/Global Fund in the implementation of school-based deworming activities, providing Mebendazole tablets once or twice per scholastic year. The number of schoolchildren covered by WFP food assistance will decrease as they become absorbed into the government-run school feeding programme. The project is aligned with the country's new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2016) and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

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	22,031	21,167	43,198
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	22,031	21,167	43,198

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	43,198
Deworming: Number of teachers trained in deworming	teacher	250
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	271
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	11,663
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	82
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	31,535
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	81
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	1
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	17

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(d) Special Operations

None

Senegal

Country Background

Senegal ranks 155 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and 56 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Following a downturn over the past few years when economic growth figures decreased to 2.2 percent in 2009, Senegal's growth rate rose to 4 percent in 2011. However, this rebound has not yet translated into a significant decrease in poverty rates, which continue to stagnate around the 50 percent mark nationally, with a slight increase in rural areas. Despite the country being the largest salt producer in West Africa and a major peanut and vegetable oil producer, the country is still highly dependent on food imports.



Senegal is among several countries in the Sahel impacted by a late start and early end of the 2011 rainy season, followed by high food prices, constraining vulnerable households' access to food. As a result, Senegal's cereal production in 2010–2011 was 36 percent less than the previous year and 20 percent below the five-year average, with significant deficits of major crops affecting the vulnerable population, who largely depend on rain-fed agriculture. High food insecurity rates were reported in 12 out of 14 regions between November 2011 and March 2012. Overall, 806,000 people were estimated at risk of food insecurity in 100 zones, 739,000 in rural areas and 67,000 in urban areas. Coupled with the food insecurity situation, malnutrition levels are alarming in some regions. According to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief Transitions nutrition surveys carried out in December 2011 and May–June 2012, by UNICEF and WFP in partnership with the Government of Senegal, GAM rates are worrisome as they remained above the "serious" threshold of 10 percent. In May 2012, 16 departments located in 7 regions recorded GAM rates from 10.4 percent (Mbacke, Diourbel) to 19 percent (Ranérrou, Matam).

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Senegal

In response to Senegal's specific challenges, WFP implements a PRRO and a country programme (CP), as well as separate bilateral rice production and salt iodization projects. The CP covers activities in all regions of Senegal, except those in the Casamance Naturelle, supported by the PRRO. WFP interventions are in support of the Government's policies and efforts to implement the MDGs 1–5, 7 and 8 within the framework of the Government's "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper."

Following the 2007–2008 high food price crisis, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, FAO and UNICEF, initiated a capacity development project to strengthen the national Early Warning System (EWS), which focuses on food security and nutrition monitoring. WFP will continue to consolidate and refine the EWS with a view to capture the different aspects of urban and rural food insecurity and to establish links with national and international disaster response tools and safety net mechanisms.

Senegal

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							17,978,263	
Development Operation							16,672,416	
Total							34,650,679	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	5,403	1,069	602	2,496	112	9,683	3,021,514	89,973
DEV	9,375	1,835	851	2,469	190	14,720	0	261,847
Total	14,777	2,904	1,454	4,965	302	24,403	3,021,514	351,820

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Senegal PRRO 200138: "Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Targeted Food Assistance in the Casamance Natural"

Duration: 1 February 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 48,465 mt/US\$ 10,403,750/US\$89,973

The PRRO aims to provide relief and recovery assistance in the Casamance and other regions impacted by the 2011–2012 production deficit. A budget revision was undertaken to accommodate a larger response to the 2012 Sahel crisis in Senegal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO was launched in February 2012, focusing initially on the conflict-affected Casamance Natural, including Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor regions. Subsequently, the project was expanded to other regions of Senegal in support of communities most impacted by the 2011–2012 crisis, and to promote recovery and livelihoods activities among returning refugees and IDPs and vulnerable urban households. Geographic targeting focusing on areas most at risk is further refined by community-based beneficiary-level targeting to identify food-insecure households.

WFP food and nutrition activities under the PRRO includes targeted food/cash and voucher distributions during the lean season and targeted supplementary feeding to stabilize GAM rates amongst children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Under the early recovery component of the PRRO, WFP supports school feeding to improve attendance and retention in pre- and primary schools and food-for-recovery programmes to enhance communities' resilience to shocks and promote reintegration of displaced populations. WFP also works to strengthen the Government's capacity in early warning analysis, vulnerability targeting, local supply chain of school meals, local production of blended foods and weather risk insurance mechanisms.

Senegal

For food-for-assets activities and targeted food distributions, the daily ration consists of 417 g of cereal, 42 g of pulses, 25 g of oil and 5 g of salt. For treatment and prevention of both acute and chronic malnutrition, all children under 59 months of age will be provided with a 200 g ration of Supercereal Plus. Under the food for nutrition awareness component, PLW receive 270 g of Supercereal and 25 g of oil. Primary schoolchildren are provided with 150 g of cereals, 40 g of pulses, 15 g of vegetable oil, 4 g of salt and 80 g of Supercereal. Pre-school children receive a daily meal with 80 g of cereals, 20 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt.

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	183,494	150,072	333,566
Number of returnee beneficiaries	1,500	1,500	3,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,500	1,500	3,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	33,095	27,924	61,019
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	83,587	83,586	167,173
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	33,095		33,095
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,781	4,781	9,562
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	22,500	22,500	45,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	1,890,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	33,095
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,500
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	1,075
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	945
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	4
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	33,095
School Feeding		
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	1,474
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	103
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	880
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	1,474
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	15

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Senegal CP 200249: “Country Programme – Senegal (2012–2016)”

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 64,052 mt/US\$261,847

The CP was designed in line with the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the 2011–2015 Economic and Social Policy Document. The project aims to complement and accelerate government efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. WFP will support the Government by:

- rehabilitating environmental and productive infrastructure to improve household food security and assist vulnerable groups in rural areas in coping with climate shocks;
- providing nutritional support to children under 5 and PLW, as part of a programme to address acute malnutrition and offer nutritional education; and
- supporting the provision of school feeding for children 3–12 years of age.

The CP will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5. It is designed to lay the groundwork for a gradual hand-over to the Government by strengthening national capacity at central and local levels in the Northern regions of Kedougou, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Thies, Matam, Diourbel and Louga.

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Senegal CP 200249, Activity 1: "Improving Household Food Security and the Capacity of Rural Communities to Cope with Climate Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 17,914 mt

The natural fragility of ecosystems in the Sudano-Sahelian region increases exposure to climate shocks. The main risks are soil depletion and salinization, with consequent loss of agricultural productivity. WFP assistance has increased over the last ten years in response to increases in floods and bush fires and the poor capacity of communities to recover.

In support of WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, WFP aims to give fragile communities the means to sustain production and increase access to food by rehabilitating productive infrastructure and natural resources in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and communities. This is achieved through several activities, including village grain banks, a lowland development project and support to the Great Green Wall project.

Community-managed village grain banks (VGB) ensure that cereals are available in order to deter price speculation and reduce vulnerability. Households are provided with 133 kg of maize in exchange for 100 kg of their grain harvest, which is stored in the VGB for sale when prices are higher. These stocks are sold at a reasonable price to ensure that people can afford to buy them while ensuring that farmers do not sell at a loss. The funds raised are used to renew the stock and raise capital. In addition to supplying an initial cereal stock, WFP provides pallets, scales and materials for constructing warehouses along with technical support to improve warehouse management.

Through the lowland development project, dykes are built and repaired to prevent soil salinization, improve mangrove and wooded areas of community forests and develop community capacity for land improvement, rice cultivation and market gardening. WFP provides equipment and training on management and methods.

The sub-regional Great Green Wall project will be supported in areas where it is implemented. As such, WFP and Oxfam America will pilot food-for-assets (FFA) or food-for-training (FFT) activities for reducing disaster risk. Beneficiaries are connected to VGBs in order to access credit, savings and work contracts. Distributions of family FFA rations are carried out during the lean season based on the amount of work completed. Capacity development includes training in tree crops, market gardening, soil conservation and fertilization. WFP collaborates with other United Nations agencies in support of an early warning system and national disaster risk-prevention platform.

Areas where food insecurity exceeds 15 percent are targeted and beneficiaries are selected through community targeting mechanisms. The geographical concentration of activities and integration with other components ensures enhancement of local capacities and assets, while avoiding duplication of efforts. The daily ration consists of 417 g of cereal, 42 g of pulses, 25 g of oil and 5 g of salt.

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	105,524	105,426	210,950
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	2,500	2,500	5,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	17,162	17,163	34,325
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha		150
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha		2,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		8
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank		85
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant		750
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session		4
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		30

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 2: "Providing Nutritional Support for Vulnerable People"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commodities: 5,103 mt

This activity was designed to reduce chronic and acute malnutrition in support of WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. This activity supports:

- treatment of acute malnutrition in children and PLW during the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity from the womb to 2 years of age, as well as in children under 5 years of age;
- nutritional education;
- support for salt iodization; and
- support for local fortification of flour.

Through this activity, WFP and NGO partners will train health workers and community facilitators with a view to facilitating hand-over to the Government. WFP will provide education on infant and young-child feeding to help reduce stunting. WFP will work with partners of the Government's Nutrition Enhancement Programme to provide growth monitoring, behaviour-change communication, campaigns to promote screening, Vitamin A and iron supplements, and deworming.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months and PLW will be initiated in Matam, Tambacounda and Kedougou, where GAM rates exceed 11 percent. All children under 59 months of age are provided with a 200 g ration of Supercereal Plus.

Senegal

As part of the overall nutrition programme, awareness campaigns are provided through community-based FFT. Pregnant and lactating women will be given 280 g of Supercereal and 25 g of oil for participating in nutrition education aimed at improving nutrition status and also changing behaviours regarding nutrition and care practices. This will support Government's campaigns for exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life to prevent infections and ensure optimal nutrition.

WFP supports the local fortification of foods and salt iodization. Working with the Malnutrition Prevention and Coordination Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister and partners including the Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF, WFP provides technical support and equipment to salt producers. In addition, WFP buys directly from producers, many of whom are women, to boost incomes.

In order to increase flour fortification using locally produced ingredients, WFP works with the Institute of Food Technology to provide producers with equipment and vitamin-mineral mix and training on cereal processing, nutrition and hygiene education. All of these activities are implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. WFP also partners with NGOs to implement and monitor activities, and will advocate with the Ministry of Health for enhanced coordination and uniform criteria for treating undernutrition.

Geographic targeting will be periodically reviewed using updated nutrition data. Entry and exit criteria will follow the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition. The number of beneficiaries is expected to decline with improvements in nutrition resulting from WFP interventions. Nutrition education will be implemented in the regions of Kédougou and Kaffrine, and in the department of Koumpentoum, where stunting exceeds 25 percent; activities will complement other components of the CP.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	54,712	31,542	86,254
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	23,170	63,084	86,254
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	20,871		20,871

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	20,871
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,500
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	1,777
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	925
Strategic Objective 4		
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	23,170
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	6
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	50

Senegal CP 200249, Activity 3: "Supporting School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commodities: 41,035 mt

This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and aims to increase school enrolment and retention, with a special focus on girls, enhance pupils' ability to learn, and address micronutrient deficiencies. WFP works in close collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners working to improve access to and the quality of school education.

Geographic targeting is based on food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels as well as poor school enrolment, attendance and completion rates. School feeding covers the regions of Kedougou, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Thies, Matam, Diourbel, Louga and Fatick, and will support some specialized government programmes in Dakar Region. This activity targets public primary schools and pre-schools located in rural and peri-urban areas. Targeted schools will have adequate infrastructure and management committees, input from parents' associations and acceptable hygiene standards, and will include schools in small villages. WFP also supports pre- and primary schools run by NGOs as well as boarders at some *daaras* (traditional schools) in collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners.

The food basket for primary schoolchildren includes 150 g of cereals, 40 g of pulses, 15 g of vegetable oil, 4 g of salt and 80 g of Supercereal. Pre-school children receive daily meals composed of 80 g of cereals, 20 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 3 g of salt.

The school feeding component will be gradually handed over to the Government starting in 2014, with the aim of having the Government providing two lunches and one breakfast per week in 2016. WFP will provide capacity development to the Ministry of Education through the strengthening of the National School Meals Division by supporting the Government's school feeding policy as well as the elaboration of a home-grown school feeding strategy.

Senegal

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	154,412	153,792	308,204
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	154,412	153,792	308,204

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,039
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	257
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,769
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,039
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	1

(d) Special Operations

None

Sierra Leone

Country Background

Since the end of a decade-long conflict in 2002, Sierra Leone has made significant progress towards peace-building, resettling displaced populations, reconstructing war-affected communities and rehabilitating productive household and community assets. The country now ranks 61 out of 153 countries on the 2011 Global Peace Index.



Despite these efforts, progress has been hampered by the global economic recession, which has resulted in decreased capital inflows and remittances. Falling demand for diamonds, bauxite and cocoa in 2010 and 2011 exacerbated the current account balance and put pressure on the Leone exchange rate. The country ranks 71 out of 81 countries on the 2011 Global Hunger Index and 180 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 70 percent of the population live below the national poverty line of US\$1 per day. Moreover, the acute child malnutrition rate is 10 percent, and 36 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. However, the country now enjoys free health care for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5, which is expected to reduce the high maternal and infant mortality rates. According to the Government's 2010 Progress Report on the MDGs, net primary school enrolment is only between 62 and 69 percent and dropout rates are high, especially among girls in their early teens.

The local production of rice, the main staple, remains inadequate to satisfy national requirements. The country relies on commercial imports and food assistance while the poorest segments of the population lack the purchasing power to access sufficient food. According to the 2011 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), 45 percent of households or 2.5 million people are classified as food-insecure during the lean season.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sierra Leone

WFP assistance in Sierra Leone, focusing on poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural, peri-urban and urban areas, supports the Government in accelerating the transition from recovery to longer-term development. More specifically, WFP's programme portfolio supports the Government in the implementation of its “Agenda for Change”, which is the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the United Nations Transitional Joint Vision (2013-2014). Agriculture was clearly identified as one of four strategic priorities in the “Agenda for Change”, which WFP supports through component five of the Smallholder Commercialization Programme.

WFP's food and nutrition assistance is provided through the re-designed country programme (CP) which aims to improve basic education, reduce malnutrition among children and PLW and build and rehabilitate productive community assets through food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities. These programmes contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1–6.

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The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable markets to sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, thus bolstering their income. Commodities purchased through P4P will continue to be distributed to WFP-assisted schools. WFP, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security will study the feasibility of home-grown school feeding using community production supported by FFA and CFA.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							19,708,513	
Total							19,708,513	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	5,969	1,999	886	5,732	50	14,636	577,162	122,647
Total	5,969	1,999	886	5,732	50	14,636	577,162	122,647

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sierra Leone CP 200336: "Country Programme – Sierra Leone (2013–2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 29,272 mt/US\$702,000/US\$122,647

This recently re-designed CP aims to support safety nets for food-insecure households in order to meet education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender imbalances. The primary objective is to save lives and protect livelihoods by addressing high malnutrition rates and supporting recovery from conflict and economic shocks. WFP assistance aims to facilitate the transition from recovery to development, culminating into the 2015–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework once the United Nations peace-building mission is complete. This approach, in line with the country strategy, is based on reciprocal causal relationships between livelihoods, education and nutrition. In line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the CP aims to:

- increase access to basic education and promote human capital development through school feeding;

Sierra Leone

- improve the nutrition and health of vulnerable children and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB);
- build productive assets and help to achieve adequate food consumption in targeted households facing acute hunger; and
- enhance the capacity development of national institutions to improve the delivery of their core functions and of national and local services transparently and equitably.

The projects will target the most food-insecure communities in the country, as guided by WFP's 2011 CFSVA.

Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 1: "School Feeding"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 14,037 mt

A major challenge identified in the “National Educational Policy” is increasing enrolment and retention in primary education, particularly among children from vulnerable and food-insecure communities who are often kept out of school as a result of high costs. WFP will continue to support national efforts to expand access to basic education in order to increase enrolment and completion, particularly for vulnerable children. The activity, built on the lessons learned from the previous CP, will provide the Government with models for replication and expansion. All schools in the selected communities will participate, to prevent pupils from migrating from schools that are not supported.

The purpose of this activity is to provide a safety net programme to assist hungry poor households to meet their education and nutritional needs on a sustainable basis while addressing gender disparity and increasing access to basic education, particularly for vulnerable children. WFP targets rural households, addressing the immediate and underlying causes contributing to poor education. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The capacity of the Government will be reinforced to enable them to design and implement sustainable safety nets for food-insecure households.

During the school year, schoolchildren will be provided with a daily hot meal consisting of rice, *gari* (processed cassava), palm oil and blended foods. To encourage food-insecure households to send girls to school, a monthly take-home ration of 5 litres of vegetable oil will be provided for girls in grades 4–6 in communities with high dropout rates.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	134,100	122,400	256,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	132,600	122,400	255,000
Number of children given take-home rations	1,500		1,500

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

Sierra Leone

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	122,400
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	132,600
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	120

Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support for Women, Children and People Living with HIV or TB"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 10,495 mt

This activity supports the Government in preventing and treating malnutrition through treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months, PLW and PLHIV/TB; and prevention of stunting by targeting the first 1,000 days and children aged 6–23 months. Children aged 6–59 months with MAM will receive Supercereal Plus. Pregnant and lactating women identified as acutely malnourished during screening at public health units will receive a monthly ration of Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil for a year from their first antenatal clinic visit to six months after delivery. Caregivers of children with SAM in therapeutic feeding centres will receive a ration to encourage them to stay with their children during treatment.

The HIV/AIDS component is designed to provide nutrition and food support in the Western Area and Port Loko, which have 65 percent of reported HIV cases and 55 percent of TB cases. Through food-by-prescription assistance, WFP will address the needs of PLHIV on ART and their households, TB clients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) and their households and women enrolled in prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes and their households. People living with HIV and TB clients will receive Supercereal with sugar and vegetable oil for a maximum of six months to support nutritional recuperation and facilitate adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and a monthly take-home ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for five people to ensure that they are adequately nourished during treatment.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this activity aims to improve the nutrition and health of PLW, children, PLHIV and TB patients and increase adherence to treatment. In line with Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide technical assistance and training to the Government in the management of TB and HIV/AIDS programmes as well as train the staff of partners and the Ministry of Health in the use of standard growth charts to: i) prevent screening errors and referrals of ineligible children for targeted feeding; and ii) ensure that proper procedures and tools are used to screen people for prescription-based food assistance.

Sierra Leone

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	82,300	57,500	139,800
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	18,000	103,000	121,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	8,000	4,500	12,500
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client		2,500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		528
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		1,200

Sierra Leone CP 200336, Activity 3: "Building and Rehabilitating Productive Assets"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 4,704 mt /US\$702,000

Asset creation will target households in food-insecure districts that may receive assistance under activities 1 and 2, combining asset creation for community school feeding and supplementary feeding. Agriculture business centres, school feeding committees and community health workers will help to plan and target asset creation. As lead agency for component 5 of the “Smallholder Commercialization Programme”, WFP will oversee the coordination and implementation of this activity at the local and district levels. The infrastructure projects will include rehabilitation of inland valley swamps, regeneration of coffee and cocoa plantations, and reparation of roads and building of agriculture business centres. WFP will work with government counterparts to ensure that approved projects receive the necessary tools and technical assistance. Food will be the primary transfer modality in asset creation and participants will receive a family ration for five people. Workers will participate in one three-month work cycle only.

The cash component will support 20 percent of participants in asset-creation and rehabilitation projects implemented after harvests, focusing on towns in areas where village fairs are the food markets. Participants in CFA will be able to buy food when prices are lowest, and the modality will encourage households to save food for the lean season. It will target the communities most affected by unemployment among young people that receive the least support from other organizations. Workers will contribute three months of work and will be paid Sierra Leonean Leone (SSL) 8,700 (US\$2) per day, 87 percent of the minimum wage. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the livelihood activities aim to build productive assets and help to achieve adequate food consumption in targeted households facing acute hunger. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP will provide capacity development support to

Sierra Leone

the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security to improve the oversight of livelihood projects ensuring effective implementation.

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	35,100	35,100	70,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,000	6,000	12,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	1,170	1,170	2,340
*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.			
**Cash and vouchers are a transfer mechanism; beneficiaries are participants/beneficiaries of one or more of the above mentioned activities.			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			Unit of Measure Planned
Strategic Objective 2			
FFA			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary		11,700
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$		351,000
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha		2,200
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km		1,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual		550
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution		1

(d) Special Operations

None

Togo

Country Background

Togo is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country in West Africa with a population of 5.8 million. Over the past 20 years, Togo has experienced several periods of socio-political and economic turmoil. Development aid sanctions placed on Togo in 1993 discouraged traditional aid donors and led to economic devastation. Togo is in a transitional recovery phase following years of absence of international development partners and is now focused on setting an agenda and developing a policy framework for social protection activities.



Over 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line and poverty is strongly correlated with undernutrition. Household food insecurity and undernutrition remain pressing concerns across the country, particularly in the northern regions. Nutrition data from a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey conducted in December 2010 confirms high rates of severe malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country, with 7.4 percent acute malnutrition nationwide.

Togo's economy relies on subsistence agriculture. In 2010, the GDP per capita was US\$847. The country has dropped its ranking on the UNDP Human Development Index from 152 in 2007 to 162 out of 187 countries in 2011. In addition to major structural difficulties constraining Togolese agriculture, the country is also prone to severe food insecurity caused by natural disasters, such as major floods, in both southern and northern regions. Climate change, as manifested in more frequent flash flooding, has been a primary factor in the increasing vulnerability of the country and consequently, the need for humanitarian assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Togo

WFP has been active in Togo since 1968 and after a ten-year interruption, resumed activities in 2005, re-establishing an office with support from the WFP Benin office in 2008. WFP has implemented various operations in the most vulnerable regions of Togo to help improve the food security and nutritional status of the population. Through its operations in Togo, WFP has provided assistance to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable populations affected by emergencies such as floods and the high food price crisis. Additionally, in response to the Sahel Crisis, WFP is actively involved in logistics, port operations and local food procurement in order to facilitate the forwarding of shipments to the affected countries in the Sahel region.

While net enrolment and attendance in schools has improved in recent years, completion rates have stagnated at 63 percent in 2010-2011. Within its social protection plans, the Government has prioritized school feeding as a means to retain students and encourage enrolment and attendance in pre- and primary schools. Due to WFP's international expertise in the areas of school feeding, procurement including Purchase for Progress, and logistics, WFP has been requested to assist the Government in developing and leading a national home-grown school feeding programme. This project will contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1 and 2.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							470,797	
Total							470,797	
	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	439,997
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439,997

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Togo DEV 200304: "Community-Based School Feeding Programme in Togo"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$1,082,702

Capacity development forms the cornerstone of this development project's strategy, which aims to support the Government in developing and leading a national home-grown school feeding programme. WFP will build on the current momentum of work, including: pilot school feeding models; government-sponsored studies; and new social protection, health and nutrition policies currently under development. In close coordination with the principal stakeholders already involved in ongoing school feeding initiatives, WFP contributes to finding sustainable solutions for a nationally owned school feeding programme through increased institutional and human capital development at central and local levels related to policy and management of the school feeding programme. WFP will also work toward strengthening linkages between local agricultural production and school meals, by providing technical assistance to the Government and partners.

WFP support is targeted to government officials at central and regional levels from the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, the Ministry of Rural Development and other ministries involved in the implementation of school feeding programmes (including agriculture, social affairs, gender and health). Communities and schools, including school teachers and parent-teacher associations, will also benefit from targeted capacity development. Initially this project will focus on regional capacity development in those areas covered under the ongoing school feeding pilots, to refine the implementation and monitoring mechanisms.

Togo

Overall, WFP will provide:

- advisory and technical assistance to the Government for the design and formulation of a sustainable national school feeding policy, programme and institutional framework; and
- technical assistance to explore procurement options for a sustainable school feeding programme that provides food procured and purchased within the country to the extent possible, including through national, private enterprises and local producers.

To strengthen linkages between local production, agriculture and school meals, WFP is assisting the Government to develop a national sustainable model using local food production based on the home-grown school feeding model.

The proposed activities support WFP Strategic Objective 5 and are aligned with strategic axis 2, "Development of the Social Sectors," of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2013 as well as the subsequent UNDAF 2014-2018. The new UNDAF is currently under preparation and will focus on "equitable and sustainable access by the poor to productive resources (inclusive growth) and to basic social services".

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions in the process of being handed over to the Government	hunger solution	6
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	50
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	991,871

(d) Special Operations

None