

Regional Bureau for **Southern Africa** **(ODJ)**

Republic of Congo
Democratic Republic of the
Congo
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Swaziland
The United Republic of
Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (ODJ)

The regional bureau for the Southern Africa region (ODJ) currently provides support to fourteen countries: Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and is present but not operational in Angola, and oversees five watch countries (Botswana, South Africa, Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles). As of 2013, Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania will be part of ODJ. This alignment reflects the current membership of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Expected Operational Trends in 2013

Southern Africa is characterized by a silent emergency caused by high prevalence of child undernutrition; some of the highest stunting rates in Africa, with seven countries showing “very high severity” stunting rates at over 40 percent; an HIV epidemic, with nine of the ten countries that have the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world; and high vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, compounded by climatic and market shocks.

WFP works with national, regional and international institutions to reduce food and nutrition insecurity and contribute to economic development, social stability and peace in the region. The focus is on emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, school meals, market access and food procurement.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

The 2011/2012 late rains and prolonged dry spells were unfavourable to crop production, leading to an increase in food-insecure people in the region. While the hunger season begins December/January, given the situation, the governments of Lesotho, Angola, Zimbabwe and Malawi, with support from the humanitarian community, have each developed national response plans for early action.

The Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum has forecasted that most of the SADC region should receive normal to above-normal rainfall from September 2012 to May 2013. However, the same forecast indicates that significant areas of Southern Africa may receive below normal to normal rainfall for a second consecutive year: South Africa, southern Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, eastern Botswana, Swaziland, the eastern half of Lesotho and southern Malawi therefore face enhanced risk for repeat episodes of poor crop performance and reduced pasture, which could impact livelihoods and food security.

Concurrently, in Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Madagascar, where above normal rainfall is also predicted, potential flooding and damage to infrastructure and displacement can occur. This suggests that the region may face drought followed by floods, or a combination of both in the same season, and at times in the same areas.

In the past five years, climatic shocks affected at least 14 million people in the region. WFP will manage and reduce the impact of disasters through vulnerability analysis and mapping, scenario planning and logistical expertise, working with SADC, revitalized regional and

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national Vulnerability Assessment Committees and the new Africa Risk Capacity project. WFP will initiate or improve disaster risk profiling in countries with recurrent emergencies, working with FAO on a joint disaster risk reduction roadmap being piloted in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. To strengthen community resilience, asset creation will be enhanced by cash-for-assets and food-for-assets activities such as building dikes and roads. WFP stands by for preparedness and emergency response in non-operational countries in the region in collaboration with OCHA.

WFP will strive to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in the region, which is a major obstacle towards obtaining health and well-being for millions of individuals. Guided by the “WFP 2012 Nutrition Policy” and in line with the “Scaling Up Nutrition” framework and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation where child undernutrition will be addressed by targeting pregnant and lactating women and children during the critical 1,000-day window from conception to age 2. Alignment with the REACH initiative, a regional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNICEF, and a MOU with SADC will help with coordination and implementation of nutrition activities. WFP will continue working with NGOs and public-private partnerships such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition on commercial fortification of foods, and on the use of micronutrient powders for home fortification. WFP will also provide technical and financial support for local industry aimed at enhancing opportunities for local production of ready-to-use foods and lipid-based nutrient supplements, as in Malawi and Mozambique. WFP will in turn purchase these food products for its programmes.

School meals programmes will mostly target primary school-aged children, especially orphans and other vulnerable children. Activities similar to Purchase for Progress (P4P) will be linked to school meals and home-grown school feeding programmes where possible, to increase incomes of smallholder farmers. WFP continues to work with UNICEF, FAO and WHO to provide the Essential Package to schoolchildren, and with the Centre of Excellence in Brazil to increase national ownership and improve local management of school meals programmes. WFP will shift to providing advice and capacity development where governments are moving towards national ownership, following recent successes in Botswana and Namibia.

New Initiatives

Both civil unrest, linked to food price volatility or political conflict, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as the global financial crisis remains a concern, however, increasing economic stability in the region presents an opportunity to pursue longer-term food and nutrition security solutions.

Given the extraordinarily high prevalence of HIV and tuberculosis, and high levels of undernutrition, WFP will accelerate steps to build a best-practice hub for HIV, AIDS and nutrition in the region, enhancing government HIV-sensitive safety nets as part of social protection systems. Food and nutrition will be integrated into health and social services through, for example, the use of food by prescription.

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Aiming to sharpen its focus on impact and results, WFP also initiated efforts to build country capacity of information management and performance monitoring of clinic-based nutritional and HIV interventions, which will be augmented in the coming year. A sharp increase in cash and voucher transfers is planned for 2013, with increased use of the activity in DRC, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and with likely introductions in Lesotho, Madagascar and Malawi.

Procurement will rely on local and regional purchases as much as possible. Purchase for progress and similar initiatives will target women farmers in particular. The Forward Purchase Facility will enable WFP to optimize when and how it purchases food in the region, buying from Malawi, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania as appropriate. Partnerships in endeavours such as P4P and home grown school feeding include FAO, IFAD and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa as well as the private sector.

Work with intergovernmental organizations including the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa will help create an enabling policy environment and expand market facilities and services to promote regional trade and enhance food and nutrition security. Similarly, WFP will continue to help develop the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme compacts and agriculture and food security investment plans in partnership with United Nations partners, governments, non-state actors, SADC and the African Union, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development. Other important partners working on food security and overlapping objectives include the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office and the Regional United Nations Development Group.

In alignment with WFP's 2012 Protection Policy, WFP Southern Africa will gradually enhance its protection focus in food-assistance activities. This includes monitoring of food assistance practices in the field, food-for-training on protection issues, sensitization of stakeholders on gender based violence, and participation in WFP's corporate safe firewood collection initiative.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODJ	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	1,229,506	39,848	53,415,645
PRRO	6,292,361	308,938	355,219,405
DEV	4,209,131	166,020	165,017,828
SO	N/A	N/A	22,216,208
Total	11,730,998	514,805	595,869,086

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Southern Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013	6,617,334	5,113,664	11,730,998
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	272,015	246,460	518,475
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	282,405	152,715	435,120
Number of Refugees	97,880	73,020	170,900
Number of Returnees	23,950	11,550	35,500
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	2,424,234	2,105,517	4,529,751
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	407,808	368,093	775,901
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	15,989	8,611	24,600
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	243,445	177,790	421,235
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	81,115	27,038	108,153
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	2,019,958	1,989,578	4,009,536
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals			
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	282,439	476,388	758,827

Republic of Congo

Country Background

The Republic of Congo has a population of 4.1 million, out of which 62 percent are urbanized and live in the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The country is classified as a middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$3,800, which is considerably higher than other countries in the region. Oil exports contribute to approximately 70 percent of Government revenue and account for 78 percent of the budget and about 95 percent of total export earnings. Timber also accounts for a significant portion of the economy. However, food production is below the national requirements, with only 4 percent of arable land utilized while over 70 percent of basic food items are imported. National food production is dominated by cassava and tubers while cereal, livestock products and oilseeds are almost exclusively imported.



The 2011 UNDP Human Development Index ranks the Republic of Congo at 137 out of 187 countries. The report also states that 50.7 percent of Congolese live below US\$1.25 per day, with 22.9 percent in severe poverty. According to an inter-ministerial 2010 thematic analysis report on household poverty, urban areas account for 51.2 percent of overall poverty compared to 48.8 percent in rural areas; Brazzaville alone accounts for 32 percent of overall poverty. The UNICEF White Book on Social Protection of Children in the Republic of Congo reveals that 52 percent of children are deprived of education because their parents or tutors are poor. The Republic of Congo is also one of five countries in the world where the mortality rate of children under 5 has increased dramatically, with 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 against 104 deaths in 1990.

According to the recent National Demographic and Health Survey of 2011–2012, severe acute malnutrition for children under 5 stands at 1.5 percent, GAM at 5.9 percent, stunting at 24.4 percent and underweight at 11.6 percent. The comparison of nutritional indicators from 2005 to 2012 indicates that severe acute malnutrition and GAM have decreased by 2.3 and 3.6 percent respectively. However, the stunting and underweight rates among children under 5 increased by 9 and 2 percent respectively. Micronutrient deficiencies also remain a challenge in the Congo, with 67 percent of children under 5 and 54 percent of women of reproductive age suffering from anaemia.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of Congo

WFP implements a PRRO and two development projects in the Republic of Congo. The PRRO aims at maintaining the food security of 115,000 refugees from DRC through the distribution of partial rations and promotion of repatriation. In May 2012, DRC refugees began returning home and the success of the operation will depend on continued efforts and progress in DRC to ensure reconciliation while creating an enabling environment in areas of return and attracting humanitarian agencies and assistance to Equateur province in DRC. The project addresses MDG 1.

The development project “Support to Primary Education in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions” supports 530 primary schools in the regions of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux

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and Pool. It was approved in December 2011 with an objective of increasing enrolment, attendance and retention rates of primary school children while decreasing the drop-out rate through the implementation of a school meals programme in the Republic of Congo's four most food-insecure regions. The operation contributes to MDG2.

The development project "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety-Net Program in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire" aims to support the Government in implementing social protection programmes for inclusion of the most vulnerable in suburban areas affected by high market prices. Through this project, WFP distributes vouchers to extremely vulnerable households who exchange them for basic food products in selected grocery shops. WFP also trains technical staff of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action who are directly linked to the project in the areas of monitoring and reporting as well as database management. This project is in line with MDG1.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							15,320,189	
Development Operation							8,523,183	
Total							23,843,372	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	8,777	2,296	585	0	146	11,804	0	0
DEV	2,295	612	230	55	520	3,711	694,759	307,879
Total	11,072	2,908	815	55	667	15,515	694,759	307,879

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Republic of Congo PRRO 200147: "Assistance to Congolese Refugees from the Republic Democratic of Congo in the Likouala Province of the Republic of Congo"

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

Total food commitment: 37,502 mt (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 25,698 mt)

Under this project, WFP provides food assistance to refugees from DRC. The refugees are residing in sites along a 350 km stretch of the Ubangui River in five districts of Likouala Province in the north of the country. Eighty-four percent of them are women and children under 5.

The objectives of this PRRO are to save lives of the most vulnerable and to ensure basic food needs of the refugees are met until their return to DRC. The expected project outcome is the

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improved food consumption of targeted refugee households over the assistance period in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt and will be provided to beneficiaries through a general food distribution.

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	44,268	20,832	65,100
Number of refugee beneficiaries	44,268	20,832	65,100
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	44,268	20,832	65,100
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
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		1,600
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual		5,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		12
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual		200

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Republic of Congo DEV 200144: "Support to Primary Education (in Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool Regions)"

Duration: 20 July 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,308 mt/US\$188,482

Under this project, WFP will provide school meals to schoolchildren attending schools in the most food-insecure areas of the Republic of Congo. In line with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2008–2011 and 2012–2016 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013, this development project aims to:

- increase primary school attendance;
- improve retention and completion rates in primary schools in the most food-insecure regions of the Republic of Congo; and
- improve children's learning capacities.

The food basket for children in the targeted primary schools consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish and salt. The expected outcomes are increased access to education and human capital development. The project contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4. The project activities are directly supervised by the Director for Education in each region. Within each school, a canteen management committee of eight members is responsible for providing accountability of WFP assistance. Two members of the committees are selected among parents and another two among PTAs. Two teachers and two students form the rest of the committee which will then be trained in canteen management.

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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	42,500	42,500	85,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	42,500	42,500	85,000
*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			
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day		832
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member		1,200
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child		85,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school		500

Republic of Congo DEV 200211: "Support to Republic of Congo Government for the Management of an Urban Safety Net Programme in Selected Areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 April 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 146 mt/US\$1,651,840/
US\$119,397

This pilot safety net project is aimed at filling the food gap of the urban poor in targeted neighbourhoods in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, the inhabitants of which are among the poorest and most food-insecure in the country. The project is operationalized through the distribution of electronic vouchers to targeted extremely vulnerable households, which can then be exchanged for basic food products in authorized shops. These monthly vouchers are intended to fill the gap that deprives them of sufficient food to cover their daily needs, forces them to take children out of school and to sacrifice healthcare. Beneficiary households include those headed by pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and households caring for people living with HIV (PLHIV) or tuberculosis (TB) clients, with a monthly income below the poverty line.

Vouchers are distributed on condition that children return to school and PLW and children under 2 access health care centres in their area on a regular basis. Equally, it aims to ensure adherence to treatment for PLHIV and TB patients through providing them with a nutritional supplement at their local health centre, in addition to the food vouchers. This contributes to the improvement of their nutritional status which is essential to treatment success. Malnourished children under 2 and PLW will also receive supplementary food at health centres. The project objectives are:

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Congo to reduce hunger by providing training and appropriate tools to government staff for the implementation of the safety net programme in the main suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (WFP Strategic Objective 5);
- to support the Government in reducing undernutrition to below critical levels and break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger (WFP Strategic Objective 5);

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- to meet the food and nutrition needs of HIV and/or TB affected population (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and
- to improve enrolment and school attendance in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire for children 6–12 years of age (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

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	9,733	7,103	16,836
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	650		650
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,170	2,166	5,336
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	9,733	7,103	16,836

*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 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	5,336
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,600
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	890
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	4
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	800

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

With over 65 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's second largest country and rich in natural resources. It has the world's second largest rainforest and with its highly fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. Despite this, DRC has an estimated food production deficit of between 30 and 40 percent and high food prices have exacerbated the struggle for food security.



Years of armed conflict have resulted in the death of approximately 4 million people, devastated infrastructure, aggravated an already precarious food security situation and negatively impacted the economy. The most recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in September 2010 indicates that 33 percent of DRC's population have poor or borderline food consumption and almost 50 percent of all children under 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Additionally, the June 2012 Integrated Phase Classification estimates that 17.4 million people which represent 22 percent of the population face severe food insecurity and 5.4 million people are in need of humanitarian food assistance. It further identifies eight territories in the North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema provinces that are in food crisis, with the border area between North and South Kivu in need of emergency assistance. Overall, 70 percent of the country's population live below the poverty line.

Despite the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) until 30 June 2013, with a focus on the protection of civilians, the East remains unstable with approximately 2.2 million IDPs. Insecurity and violations of human rights persist and various armed groups, including the March 23 Movement (popularly known as M23), the Lord's Resistance Army, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and local "Mayi-Mayi" combatants remain active and continue to prey on innocent civilians. The situation is compounded by controversial presidential elections held in 2011 that serve as an undercurrent of on-going violence in other parts of the country.

The conflict coupled with poor governance has left DRC amongst the world's poorest nations, with an unenviable ranking at 187 out of the 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Life expectancy is 48 years and maternal and child mortality rates are amongst the highest in the world.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

WFP provides assistance through a PRRO and an EMOP in 8 out of the 11 provinces of DRC, using food as the primary mode of intervention but also expanding the use of cash and vouchers. Assistance is delivered through:

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- general food distribution (GFD) through food, cash or vouchers transfers for IDPs, vulnerable host families, returnees and refugees and support to repatriation of refugees;
- treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through supplementary feeding for malnourished children 6 to 59 months old and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in areas with GAM rates above 10 percent; prevention of acute malnutrition in areas with GAM rates above 15 percent and/or high under five mortality rates (2/10000) through blanket supplementary feeding;
- Nutritional support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by tuberculosis (TB) while on treatment;
- support to victims of sexual based violence and former child soldiers;
- asset rehabilitation through food or cash/voucher for work; and
- school feeding.

WFP also undertakes a Purchase for Progress (P4P) project in the Katanga and Equateur Provinces to improve small-scale farmers' agricultural and marketing practices and increase the amount of food it purchases locally. Together with FAO, WFP is co-lead of the Food Security Cluster since 2010.

Improving access to food for IDPs and returnees is in line with MDG1. WFP's nutrition interventions intend to reduce the mortality rate of children under 5, improve maternal health and combat HIV, thereby contributing to MDG 4, 5 and 6 respectively. In line with MDG2, the school meals programme supports the goal of universal primary education, especially in conflict-affected areas.

In a country with complex logistical challenges, WFP further provides key support to United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors through two special operations by providing aviation services under UNHAS and an on-demand logistics service called the "Logistics Cluster and Common Transport and Storage Services".

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							32,690,698	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							126,068,605	
Special Operation							22,216,208	
Total							180,975,511	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	12,604	3,153	974	685	193	17,610	6,256,795	0
PRRO	45,396	12,595	4,034	5,104	1,583	68,713	23,674,984	0
Total	58,001	15,748	5,008	5,789	1,777	86,323	29,931,779	0

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(a) Emergency Operations

DRC EMOP 200480: "Emergency Support to Internally Displaced Populations in the Eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo"

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 48,347 mt/US\$6,256,795

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the objective of this project is to address the immediate food needs of IDPs affected by recent conflict and political instability in eastern DRC (including South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema and Orientale Provinces, as well as parts of Katanga Province) and support host communities. This also includes IDPs and host communities in the Haut and Bas Uélé districts (Orientale Province) previously assisted under EMOP, "Emergency Support to Populations Affected by Insecurity in Haut and Bas Uélé Districts in Orientale Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo" (which originally covered the 1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013 period, but has since been reduced in time to end on 31 August 2012). In these districts, on-going activities related to emergency school feeding, food for assets and nutrition will also continue under the new project. Stabilizing the enrolment of girls and boys in primary schools and stabilizing acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW are further objectives.

Assistance to newly displaced persons includes two phases. Beneficiaries will first receive high-energy biscuits providing about 1,500 kcal per day, for up to 5 days. This will be followed by GFD, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, providing 2,100 kcal per person per day or a cash/voucher transfer equivalent to the value of the WFP food basket. In Katanga and in areas of other provinces where GAM rates are over or close to 15 percent, the GFD basket will be supplemented by Supercereal. Information will be provided at distribution points on the importance of giving the Supercereal to young children.

The ration for targeted supplementary feeding includes Supercereal, oil and sugar, following the national protocol for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. The food basket for emergency school feeding – provided in the form of a single hot meal during the school day – includes rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt and provides 623 kcal/person/day. Food-for-assets rations are based on the GFD ration, and an assumed family size of five.

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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	259,142	160,064	419,206
Number of IDP beneficiaries	206,918	119,882	326,800
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	208,318	120,422	328,740
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,516	3,775	6,291
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	29,175	29,175	58,350
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,107	903	3,010
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	16,350	38,150	54,500

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

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

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 a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	54,500
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	1,866
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

DRC PRRO 200167: "Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 297,433 mt/US\$43,000,661(Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 220,819 mt/US\$15,898,690)

The objective of this PRRO is to save lives and protect livelihoods in provinces affected by violence, malnutrition and food insecurity. The security situation in parts of the country, namely the Eastern Provinces, remains volatile and various armed activities have led to renewed displacement of the population in early 2012, displacements still continue.

Studies conducted by WFP and the Government have showed alarming food insecurity rates in several provinces with figures ranging between 24 percent and 47 percent in the Kasai Orientale, Orientale, Kasai Occidental, North Kivu, South Kivu and Equateur provinces. In the conflict-affected areas, the percentage of households with inadequate food consumption was found to be the highest for IDPs in camps (75 percent were food-insecure). Other groups with high levels of food insecurity include IDPs living with host families, returnees, refugees and

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poor host families. Displaced households, whose livelihoods have been disrupted by armed conflict and subsequent insecurity, are heavily reliant on food assistance.

The PRRO has been revised to maintain relief assistance to particularly vulnerable groups, while enhancing the focus on the delivery of early recovery and resilience building assistance to help restore livelihoods, strengthen households' capacity to prepare, withstand and recover from shocks, and improve access to education and health services. Relief assistance is being scaled down as EMOP 200480 is meant to provide relief support to all newly displaced people in the eastern part of the country.

Through the PRRO's early recovery component, WFP supports returnees and other conflict-affected populations to resettle and helps them establish livelihoods through asset-creation activities such as seeds multiplication, fishpond rehabilitation, erosion control and water management activities, reforestation and training. Cash and voucher transfers are designed to provide relief assistance to IDPs in North Kivu, asset-creation activities in Katanga and support repatriation of refugees from the Republic of Congo in Equateur Province. Cash and voucher transfers will be extended in 2013 to support recovery and resilience-building activities in other provinces.

The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal, sugar, salt, and ready-to-use supplementary food; cash and voucher transfers are tailored to the cost of an equivalent food ration on the local markets. Food rations have been calculated to provide a balanced amount of macro- and micronutrients in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices. WFP will also procure palm oil locally. This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

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	1,497,424	635,626	2,133,050
Number of IDP beneficiaries	62,487	20,833	83,320
Number of refugee beneficiaries	1,260	540	1,800
Number of returnee beneficiaries	21,350	9,150	30,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	86,287	36,980	123,267
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	14,764	233,112	247,876
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	6,834	2,929	9,763
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	564,427	564,428	1,128,855
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	11,655	4,995	16,650
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	67,685	29,008	96,693
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	62,628	26,841	89,469

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

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

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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	22,234
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,074,363
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	9,212
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	14,000
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	14,297
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	776
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	247
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and vouchers	beneficiary	67,235
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	9,763
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,600
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	14

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

DRC SO 200456: "Logistics Cluster Coordination and Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP and the Humanitarian Community in DRC"

Duration: 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013

Total project commitment: US\$2,845,346

The humanitarian community in DRC is actively engaged in providing assistance to vulnerable groups throughout the country. However, access to beneficiaries is limited by the poor condition of infrastructure and instability of the security situation. In order to address issues of access, the Logistics Cluster led by WFP has been active within the country since 2005. The Logistics Cluster plays a key role in identifying and addressing logistical gaps and providing a coordinated logistics response to help ensure that beneficiary needs are met.

The operation intends to provide logistics support to the humanitarian community through Logistics Cluster activities under WFP's leadership. Projects aimed at solving logistics bottlenecks identified by various humanitarian organizations are prioritized, technically reviewed, and endorsed by the Logistics Cluster participants in order to be submitted to the donor community and the Common Humanitarian Funds (pooled fund and Central Emergency Response Fund).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Logistics Cluster has also identified strategically important segments of road in need of repair and/or rehabilitation. These roads are mainly located in remote and isolated areas and are in urgent need of emergency spot repair to allow the smooth delivery of humanitarian aid as well as commercial goods. Under this special operation, WFP intends to rehabilitate 100 km of these roads. This will take place on the most strategic axes in order to secure better access to areas where humanitarian activities are concentrated.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	no.	30
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads repaired	Km	100
Number of bridges built/rehabilitated	no.	1

DRC SO 200504: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in DRC"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$19,370,862

After a two-year suspension in 2007, WFP resumed its UNHAS operations in 2009 as a result two critical developments. First, there was a need for humanitarian interventions in DRC and considering the size of the country and dearth of infrastructure air travel was the most suitable means; and second, operational risk levels of commercial air operators did not meet international aviation standards and the available UN-approved air capacity – MONUSCO and ECHO flight – was inadequate to meet the needs of the humanitarian community. Since then, UNHAS flights have served as a crucial link between the national capital, Kinshasa, and key provincial capitals for humanitarian operations and have linked those provincial capitals to the deep field through a "hub-and-spoke" system.

In view of the high demand, the positive impact on humanitarian and donor projects and the lack of viable alternatives, UNHAS operations will continue in 2013 under this special operation. While the core objectives remain unchanged, the new project seeks to adapt to the new operational context in DRC and align with the framework of the two main WFP operations – the PRRO and EMOP.

Assets will comprise three dedicated aircraft (a jet and two turbo-propeller aircraft) and a fourth medium turbo-propeller aircraft, which is cost-shared with UNHCR under a Technical Service Agreement (TSA). UNHAS will also facilitate another TSA between WFP and the NGO, Aviation Sans Frontières–France, for the provision of humanitarian passenger services in the Equateur and Orientale Provinces. A separate helicopter operation for the two Kivu Provinces, based in Goma and managed under the WFP Aviation's Global Emergency Response initiative, will also be supported by the new special operation. The operation aims to provide safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport services to enable and facilitate access of the humanitarian and donor community to the most vulnerable in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	2,800
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	17
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	260
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	4
Number of serious incidents (air safety related)	no.	0
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	90
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100
Utilisation of available aircraft capacity	1=Yes/0=No	1

Lesotho

Country Background

Lesotho is a mountainous lower middle-income country, completely surrounded by its only neighbouring country, the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho occupies an area of 30,000 km² and is ranked 160 out of 187 countries according to the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. A quarter of the country's 1.8 million people live in mountainous districts and 67 percent are living below the poverty line. Key threats hindering the country's development include chronic poverty, high unemployment rates, food insecurity exacerbated by weather-related shocks, widespread chronic malnutrition with rates of stunting for children under 5 at 39 percent, iron deficiency anaemia present at 47 percent, and a prevalence rate of HIV at 24 percent, the third highest in the world. Grandparents often need to provide and care for the 220,000 orphans most of whom have lost their parents to AIDS. Politically the country is stable; general parliamentary elections took place peacefully in May 2012. In June Lesotho's new Prime Minister was appointed and a coalition ministerial cabinet was then formed.



Lesotho is facing the devastating effects of two successive crop failures compounded by a litany of socio-economic adversities. All evidence points to the likelihood of increased food insecurity affecting a large part of the population through the 2012/13 lean period. The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) estimates that at least 36 percent of the population, 725,000 individuals or 145,000 households, will be food insecure in 2012/2013. As a result, the Prime Minister declared an Emergency Food Crisis and formally requested support from development partners and the international community. In the meantime, the Government has committed to continuing the revitalizing agriculture to attain food security. Although 82 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and informal sector activities in rural areas, this only contributes to 10 percent of the GDP.

Lesotho's "Education Sector Strategic Plan 2005-2015", aims to expand access to basic education for all and improve the quality and efficiency of the education system by providing free school meals. However, even with free education many poor households cannot meet associated education costs.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Lesotho

The Government of Lesotho outlined its development goals in its national policy document "Vision 2020", which is operationalized through the "National Strategic Development Plan 2013-2017". The top priorities are health, nutrition, HIV, disaster risk reduction, social protection and skills development. During the last three decades, WFP has developed its cooperation in Lesotho with the United Nations, Government and NGO partners. Two recent development projects in education and nutrition, both running from 2011 to 2012, have institutionalized WFP's partnership arrangements and engaged partners at all levels. Until May 2012, WFP provided assistance through an EMOP to 40,000 people affected by floods and heavy rain fall in 2010/2011 in Quthing and Mophale's Hoek districts.

Lesotho

WFP will implement an EMOP in response to the increasing food insecurity in Lesotho following the poor agricultural season, and to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in support of MDG1. The operation will employ cash transfers to save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance the self-reliance of 210,000 vulnerable people affected by crop failure in the highlands, Senqu River Valley and Southern Lowlands. WFP Lesotho will also implement a country programme (CP), which will support government plans and address some of the constraints to the realization of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. It will focus on enhancing preparedness for weather-related shocks, on addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability for those most affected by these shocks, and on supporting the Government in enhancing the nutritional and social well-being of vulnerable groups.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							10,926,588	
Development Operation							5,671,036	
Total							16,597,623	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	3,862	714	346	1,078	81	6,081	5,678,984	105,857
DEV	2,520	549	358	1,782	86	5,295	0	330,154
Total	6,382	1,263	704	2,860	167	11,376	5,678,984	436,011

(a) Emergency Operations

Lesotho EMOP 200499: "Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho"

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash & voucher commitment/capacity augmentation: 4,156 mt/US\$4,488,095/US\$105,857

In 2012 levels of food insecurity are expected to peak earlier (as early as September 2012) than the lean season, which historically runs from January to March. It is during this period, September 2012 to March 2013, that the Government formally requested WFP to provide food assistance. Consequently, WFP is implementing an EMOP targeting people living in food insecure areas and who are directly affected by food insecurity. These beneficiaries will be assisted through direct food distributions and livelihood support activities using cash-for-asset modalities. The assistance will target "very poor people" in the most affected food-insecure regions of the Highlands, Senqu River Valley, and Northern and Southern Lowlands. The food distribution and livelihood support activities will be implemented with the aim of securing immediate nutritional needs, while at the same time confronting the root causes of food insecurity. An extensive community mobilization and sensitization is planned to ensure that the most vulnerable households are selected for the programme and are also sensitized to the risks associated with negative coping strategies.

Lesotho

Food assistance will be provided through direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups (orphans and vulnerable children, HIV and AIDS affected household, elderly and disabled people) located in very remote areas where market structures are not well established or functional. The food basket will consist of Supercereal, maize meal, pulses, sugar and vegetable oil.

Cash-for-asset activities will be implemented in areas where markets and financial institutions are functional and access is practical. These schemes aim to enhance community resilience to shocks by supporting communities and households to create projects such as: irrigation ponds and canals, reforestation, soil erosion control and watershed management. Activities will be undertaken in coordination with FAO and the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation who will share in providing technical and resource support.

This EMOP will complement the efforts of other WFP projects currently underway in Lesotho as well as assistance provided by other United Nations agencies, including UNICEF through their Child Grants Programme. The operation is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, and contributes to United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2017 outcomes 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11.

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	107,979	102,321	210,300
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	25,643	24,638	50,281
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	7,660	7,359	15,019
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	14,790	14,210	29,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	73,950	71,050	145,000

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

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

Lesotho

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	6,399
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	6,661
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	320
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	145,000
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	14,210
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	14,790
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	4,488,095
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	10
GFD		
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	1,280

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Lesotho CP 200369: "Country Programme – Lesotho (2013–2017)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 33,060 mt/US\$330,154

In Lesotho, access to food at the household level is undermined by chronic poverty and socio-economic inequality. Subsistence agriculture remains the main livelihood for most Basotho, who are vulnerable to increasingly erratic weather patterns and land degradation. As a consequence, 725,000 people are facing food insecurity in the coming months. The CP uses food assistance to support the Government in ensuring long-term solutions to the challenge of hunger. It will focus on enhancing preparedness for weather-related shocks, addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability for those most affected by shocks, and supporting the Government in enhancing the nutritional and social well-being of vulnerable groups. A combination of food assistance and capacity development will target children under 5 in pre-schools, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis.

The CP will be implemented through two levels: at the beneficiary level, by supporting and enhancing the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable in ways that build long term social capital and physical assets; and at the systems level, by building models and increasing local capacities to promote the development of sustainable national food assistance and nutrition systems. The CP will target populations in the most vulnerable districts; these include remote mountain districts, the Senqu river valley and southern lowlands with high concentrations of food-insecure households and chronic malnutrition. The CP supports outcomes 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the UNDAF 2013–2017 and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and

Lesotho

5. It marks a transition in WFP's support in Lesotho from a recovery mode to a focus on development objectives.

Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 1: "Enhancing Resilience and Responsiveness through Disaster Risk Reduction"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. To increase selected farmers and their families' resilience to shocks, WFP will support livelihood strategies that enhance both incomes and farm-based assets. This includes diversification of farm-based enterprises and the promotion of non-farm employment opportunities, and will be achieved through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities that focus on asset creation and resilience building including terracing, reforestation and other aspects of soil and water conservation. These are in line with the "Integrated Catchment Approach" managed by the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation. The guiding principle for all activities will be community-based participatory watershed planning, which has been successfully developed and piloted by WFP. WFP will also work with government ministries and FAO to support the development of early warning systems to ensure that an effective food security information system is in place.

Geographical targeting will be based on LVAC vulnerability mapping and analysis, focusing on six of the most food-insecure districts in Lesotho. The selection criteria will include households with limited access to land and no other source of income, households with no livestock and households with a limited number of active members. The food basket will comprise maize meal, pulses and oil, and WFP will explore local purchases of commodities wherever possible.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	5,300	4,700	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	357	343	700
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	663	637	1,300

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

Lesotho

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	1
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	10
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1
FFA		
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	22
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	86
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	80
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000

Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 2: "Support for Pre-School Education"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 9,900 mt

Under this activity WFP will focus on pre-primary schools, in line with the recommendations of the 2009 mid-term evaluation of the school meals programme and as requested by the Government. The activity complements WFP strategic objectives 4 and 5. Selected pre-school children will receive morning porridge and a lunchtime meal to improve their stamina and learning capacity. Ingredients comprise maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal. The meals are also an opportunity to alleviate micronutrient deficiencies. This is expected to increase school enrolment and ensure that children are better prepared for primary education. The Government is providing bursaries to assist poor households with school fees. Health, nutrition and hygiene education sessions will be provided to all assisted schools. WFP will continue to support capacity development in food tracking and monitoring for school feeding not only at the pre-primary levels, but also at primary levels.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	25,920	24,080	50,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	25,920	24,080	50,000

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

Lesotho

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		
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
School Feeding		
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	child	2,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	24,080
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	25,920
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,383
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	180,000

Lesotho CP 200369, Activity 3: "Support for Nutrition and HIV"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2017

Total food commitment: 18,840 mt

Household food assistance for recovering Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Directly Observed Treatment, Shortcourse (DOTS) clients is an opportunity to re-establish their food and nutrition security, support long-term adherence to treatment and protect them from health and nutritional risks. Community mobilization and partnerships with village health workers will enhance awareness of good nutrition practices and healthy behaviour, and encourage attendance at clinics. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

Under this activity, and as part of the Joint United Nations Nutrition Programme (JUNNP), WFP will help the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare improve nutrition rehabilitation services through supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children, PLW and ART and TB clients. Activities will follow the national protocol for the integrated management of acute malnutrition using anthropometric enrolment and discharge criteria. The JUNNP will continue to investigate approaches for addressing stunting, and WFP will specifically provide complementary food support for moderately malnourished children under 2 and for PLW to mitigate the risk of impaired growth during the January–March lean season. WFP will provide a combination of staple foods: maize meal, pulses and oil as well as Supercereal to meet a significant proportion of macronutrient and micronutrient needs. Household food assistance for recovering ART and DOTS clients is an opportunity to re-establish their food and nutrition security, support long-term adherence to treatment and protect them from health and nutritional risks. To enhance government ownership, national food fortification and local production of nutritional supplements are being explored.

Lesotho

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*

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

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	37,621	24,889	62,510
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	10,100	37,900	48,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	6,971	5,939	12,910

*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		
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	5,600
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	350
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	1,050
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	10,100
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	3,500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	350
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	36,000

(d) Special Operations

None

Madagascar

Country Background

Madagascar ranks 151 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index with a quarter of its population of 20 million living below the national poverty line. In the last four decades, over 50 natural disasters have affected Madagascar; the east is affected by frequent cyclones and floods, and the south suffers from chronic drought. The increasing fragility of entire ecosystems, caused by deforestation and poor land management, is the major cause of increased susceptibility to shocks and related food insecurity.



Although the net enrolment rate in primary schools reached 73 percent in the 2010–2011 school year, Madagascar scores low on other related indicators such as the completion of education, estimated at a mere 53 percent. Regional disparities are significant, with the lowest performance found in the south of the country; seasonal food insecurity and poverty are generally the main underlying causes. Enrolment and attendance of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) also remain a challenge in Madagascar where 25 percent of children, mostly OVCs, do not have birth certificates and are therefore not able to enrol in school. As a result, child labour among children 5 to 14 years of age can reach 32 percent, and teenage marriages account for 39 percent of all marriages.

Madagascar is also one of the 36 countries where 90 percent of the world's stunted children live; the prevalence of stunting and undernutrition in children under the age of 5 is as high as 45 and 42 percent respectively, indicating long-term undernutrition. Almost half of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. Vitamin A deficiency is found in 42 percent of children while anaemia affects 68 percent of children under the age of 5, 66 percent of children between the ages of 6–14, and 46 percent of pregnant women. The number of reported HIV clients remains small in Madagascar, however, the scale of tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health concern, with 25,000 cases per year in both urban and rural areas.

The 2010 comprehensive food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis revealed that 35 percent of households are food-insecure and 48 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. The south remains the most affected area, with 68 percent of households categorized as food-insecure, and where the school enrolment rate is 55 percent.

Since 2009, the country has been experiencing an unresolved political crisis, which has dealt additional blows to the economy. Unemployment and insecurity had risen and led to a boom in informal activities, especially in urban areas where the illegal trading of natural and protected species occur. Most donors have cut off non-humanitarian aid, while the Government's capacity to deliver basic social services is limited. Following mediation efforts by the Southern African Development Community, the African Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of Francophonie, Madagascar's main political parties signed a "roadmap" in September 2011 to establish a transitional unity government and to organize elections, which are now planned for May 2013.

Madagascar

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Madagascar

In support of the country's poverty reduction priorities, WFP addresses hunger challenges in Madagascar through two main projects: a PRRO and a country programme (CP). These focus on reducing chronic and seasonal food insecurity, supporting primary education and nutrition, and on enhancing natural disaster prevention and mitigation. The PRRO responds to the needs of populations affected by the effects of climatic shocks such as nationwide tropical cyclones and floods, and recurrent droughts in the south, in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5. The CP activities, which support the "Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy" for 2015, are mainly concentrated in the arid southern regions and the southeast, which are the most food-insecure in the country; they are also repeatedly affected by drought, flooding and other severe weather conditions. The CP encompasses three main objectives: i) supporting basic education in support of MDG2; ii) reducing food insecurity through resilience building, disaster mitigation and environmental protection in support of MDG1, and fighting malnutrition, TB and HIV in support of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							16,522,926	
Development Operation							18,568,906	
Total							35,091,832	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	16,880	2,391	21	320	0	19,612	445,483	0
DEV	13,942	2,060	742	2,220	0	18,964	306,606	531,244
Total	30,822	4,451	764	2,539	0	38,575	752,088	531,244

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Madagascar PRRO 200065:" Response to Recurrent Natural Disasters and Seasonal Food Insecurity in Madagascar"

Duration: 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 52,407 mt/US\$445,482

Through this PRRO, assistance is provided to vulnerable people affected by cyclones and flooding nationwide, or experiencing the consequences of recurrent droughts in the south. Assistance comes through relief and recovery activities, which include general food distribution (GFD) by means of cereals, pulses and oil, food-for-assets (FFA) activities using cereal and pulses, and a targeted supplementary feeding programme providing Supercereal plus to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6–59 months of age.

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Expected outcomes include improved food consumption for targeted emergency-affected households through GFD; adequate food consumption for targeted households through FFA activities; reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted emergency-affected populations; and increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases.

Under the relief component, WFP pre-positions contingency stocks in strategic hubs in cyclone-prone areas, where storms usually strike between December and April, to respond in a timely manner and protect the most vulnerable populations from falling into further destitution, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. Under the early recovery component, WFP responds to both slow and rapid onset disasters by aiming to reduce the emergence of negative coping strategies, mitigating assets depletion, and by restoring key livelihood assets through FFA, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Local purchases of maize and pulses will be pursued and intensified whenever possible.

Food-for-assets initiatives include the rehabilitation of roads and community owned agricultural infrastructures, as well as the development of micro-water catchment areas. Beneficiaries are the most vulnerable rural communities and include households with limited livelihoods, households headed by women, elderly people, and households with chronically-ill members. General food distribution targets those who are unable to participate in FFA. In order to better respond to the borderline GAM prevalence, WFP reduced the threshold for the treatment of MAM. Originally planned in the regions where the GAM prevalence was above 10 percent, the treatment of MAM is now supported in regions with GAM prevalence above 8 percent and in those with aggravating factors such as cyclones and floods in the east, as well as as chronic drought and protracted lean seasons in the south.

At the end of 2012, a seasonal programme approach using a combination of food and cash transfers, cash-for-assets (CFA), will be piloted in Bekily, a southern municipality. To increase access to food and diet diversity, FFA beneficiaries will receive CFA for 25 days after each harvest season from July to August and February to March, while FFA activities will continue to be carried out during the lean season when food is traditionally scarce from November to January.

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	164,938	151,062	316,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	14,233	12,967	27,200
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding		16,500	16,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	31,805	22,655	54,460
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	7,300	5,200	12,500

*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.

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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	2,226
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	12,500
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	140,766
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	95
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	119
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	286
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	130
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	350
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	363

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Madagascar CP 103400: "Country Programme – Madagascar (2005–2012)"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 115,643 mt/US\$306,606/US\$531,244

In Madagascar, 35 percent of the rural population is food-insecure and 48 percent is vulnerable to food insecurity. Most food-insecure households are located in the drought-prone south and south-eastern regions, where this CP targets its activities. It also aims to reach the poor urban areas throughout the country, where there is increasing poverty.

The overall objective of the project is to support Madagascar's "Poverty Reduction Strategy" in line with the *Programme Intérimaire* (Interim Programme) 2012–2013 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, while supporting WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. The CP has three components: i) support to basic education through school meals; ii) food security, mitigation of the effects of natural disasters and environmental protection through FFA and food-for-training (FFT) activities; and iii) fight against malnutrition, TB and HIV.

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 61,735 mt

The "National Policy on School Feeding and Nutrition" and the "Education for All", drafted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's technical support, cite school meals as a main contributing factor to an increase in the level of education in Madagascar. In the south of Madagascar the school enrolment rate is well below the national average. Through a school meals programme, WFP provides daily meals to schoolchildren in 11 districts yearly. WFP

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assistance also targets OVCs attending social rehabilitation and re-schooling centres in the southeast and in four major cities throughout the country: Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, Toliara and Toamasina. A cooked meal consisting of cereals, pulses and oil is provided on site for pupils and community workers involved in food preparation, while Supercereal is provided to OVCs only. School rations are fortified with micronutrient powder aimed at improving the children's nutritional status as well as their school performance. WFP works with district school authorities and local parent-teacher associations who are ultimately responsible for organizing meal preparation and food distribution at the school level. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP also implements bi-annual de-worming activities for assisted schoolchildren.

WFP-supported canteens also facilitate the birth registration processes, thus encouraging enrolment into schools and insertion into community life for OVCs. The main outcome of this activity is increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and institutions in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4.

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	132,082	110,918	243,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	122,334	108,484	230,818
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,748	2,434	12,182
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
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		202,818
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school		1,138
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook		12,182
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		90
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child		230,818
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school		1,138

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 2: "Food Security, Mitigation of Natural Disasters and Environment Protection"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 34,444 mt

To address the greater vulnerability of the south, WFP is targeting beneficiaries through FFA and FFT activities. This helps strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to cope with natural disasters and environmental degradation, a major cause of food insecurity. The targeting criterion is based on the characteristics of the most food-insecure households: i) weak human capital; ii) headed by a woman or by an elderly person; iii) a high percentage of dependents; and iv) small land holdings (less than 1ha). Soil preparation, the development of micro-catchment areas for water, wind barriers and dune consolidation, tree planting and

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environment management are some of the works being implemented. The FFT activities support local communities in the implementation of preventive actions, strengthen their capacities to cope with shocks and increase their resilience. Family-sized food rations are provided in the form of food baskets composed of cereals and pulses in return for five hours of work per day. The expected outcome is to increase the communities' resilience, leading to reduced hazard risk at the community level in targeted communities in the south, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2.

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	31,396	28,604	60,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,850	3,150	7,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	6,600	5,400	12,000
<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			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	126	
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	138	
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	57	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	219	
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	200	
FFT			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	7,000	
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	1,120	

Madagascar CP 103400, Activity 3: "Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 19,464 mt

Under this component, nutrition-gearred activities aim to prevent acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding with Supercereal and oil implemented at the onset of the lean season (October through December) for children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the south. Nutritional programmes are implemented using a community-based approach in collaboration with primary health care services, the *Programme National de la Nutrition Communautaire* (National Nutrition Community Program), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Another objective is to combat TB through nutrition schemes supporting drug adherence, and targeting clients in the south, southeast and major cities throughout the island of Toliara, Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, and Toamasina. A basket of cereals, pulses, oil and Supercereal is given to TB outpatients at health centres. Nutritional support to TB clients has proven to be extremely effective, with drop-out rates reaching up to 12 percent before WFP's intervention

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and 7 percent after the intervention. As part of its new TB Strategy, WFP aims to provide nutritional support to TB clients as well as their family members who are considered food-insecure. As there were no HIV clients in 2012, no further activities will be planned for the following year.

Local purchases will be pursued with WFP procuring from the most cost-effective market. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the main expected outcomes include improved nutritional status of target PLW, girls and boys; improved success rate of TB treatment for target cases, as well as increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases. Lastly, WFP is supporting the Government in the drafting of the country's first national nutrition protocol for people living with HIV in order to mainstream nutrition in this area.

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	60,065	32,935	93,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	26,250	43,750	70,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	11,876	11,124	23,000
*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			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	4,000	
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	19,000	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,021	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	26,250	

(d) Special Operations

None

Malawi

Country Background

Malawi is a small landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, bordering with Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique. It covers an area of 118,500 sq. km and has an estimated population of 14 million. The country is defined as low-income and ranks 171 out of 187 countries according to the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Over 40 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day.



Malawi's landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the overuse of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. Over 80 percent of Malawians are smallholder farmers with a national average land holding size of 0.5 hectare per household. As a result of these conditions and the 11 percent HIV rate, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and food insecurity. According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2010, the stunting rate is extremely high for children under 5, at 47 percent, while the wasting rate is at 4 percent. Furthermore, an estimated 27,000 people in the country are infected with tuberculosis (TB). Since 1990, Malawi has also hosted a steady influx of refugees, mainly from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Rwanda at the Dzaleka refugee camp.

Malawi needs support to address a host of food-related challenges. These include chronic food insecurity for poor and vulnerable households, including refugees; the recurrence of natural disasters such as drought and floods; the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and widespread micronutrient deficiencies; high rates of school dropouts, repetition and absenteeism for primary schoolchildren from food-insecure households; and low income for smallholder farmers due to poor agricultural market structures and policies. Compared to the previous season, estimates of the 2011–2012 harvest show a decrease of 7 percent in maize, Malawi's main staple food. The decline in production levels was caused by late rains and a prolonged dry spell during the planting and harvest season. Adding on to the failed crops are general price increases for most commodities, which in turn have weakened the ability of households to access sufficient food from the markets. Price increases are largely a result of the 49 percent devaluation of the national currency. These challenges have left 1.6 million people, or 11 percent of the population, at risk of food insecurity for the period of August 2012 to March 2013 according to the July 2012 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) assessment report. The number of food-insecure people increased by eight times compared to the lean season last year. Communities located in the southern and central districts will be especially affected.

Malawi's new Government took office in April 2012, and has since provided a vigorous response to address past economic and political challenges, in part by meeting the IMF's conditions for a support package, including the devaluation of the national currency. While these financial reforms are expected to reinvigorate the economy in the long-term, ordinary Malawians will be affected in the short-term.

Malawi

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Malawi

Household food security remains precarious, despite reasonably achieving and maintaining good levels nationally. In 2013, WFP will support the Government's aim to attain all eight MDGs with a particular focus on MDGs 1 to 7. This will be supported through an EMOP, two PRROs and a country programme (CP). WFP also supports the Government by providing technical and logistical assistance, and increasing its capacity to design, implement and manage food assistance programmes.

Through the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi" WFP will help the Government contribute towards maintaining food access amongst targeted refugees, and also help to improve and maintain the natural environment, as well as the physical and social infrastructure in the refugee hosting communities, where possible. Under the PRRO "Assistance to Food Insecure People Suffering from Effects of Natural Disasters" WFP will support those affected by prolonged dry spells and an economic crisis throughout the lean season. WFP extended the latter PRRO in order to launch an immediate response to rising food insecurity in the country. Future emergency situations related to weather events or other shocks that result in acute transient food insecurity in the country, which is expected during the 2013–2014 lean season, will be covered by an EMOP.

Under the CP, WFP will also support pre- and primary schoolchildren with on-site meals; provide nutrition interventions for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and TB clients; help prevent chronic malnutrition among children under 2 through the "1000 Days"; and build the resilience of chronically food-insecure households through food-for-assets (FFA) activities. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot initiative will support low-income smallholder farmers by building management and marketing capacities of farmers' organizations and improve their access to markets to increase their incomes.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation								9,798,359
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								22,429,372
Development Operation								23,326,855
Total								55,554,587
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	13,090	2,592	476	0	0	16,158	1,932,035	0
PRRO	45,472	4,081	146	2,160	117	51,976	830,700	0
DEV	6,794	351	625	20,445	0	28,215	0	0
Total	65,356	7,024	1,247	22,605	117	96,349	2,762,734	0

Malawi

(a) Emergency Operations

Malawi EMOP 200461: "Emergency Assistance to Food Insecure Population"

Duration: 1 October 2013 – 31 March 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 32,316 mt/US\$1,932,035

Over the past two decades, most districts in the southern and central parts of Malawi have been chronically affected by erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells resulting in decreased crop production and food shortages. Major food emergencies were experienced in 2002–2003 (3.2 million people affected), 2005–2006 (5 million people affected) and 2012–2013 (over 1.6 million people affected) growing seasons. Even in the absence of major emergencies, there have been smaller such cases every year. This EMOP will provide food assistance should erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells prevail through 2013–2014. Based on the historical analysis of food security assessments undertaken by the Government and its partners, the number of people in need of assistance will likely peak during the January to March lean season.

The EMOP will enable the anticipated number of food-insecure people to meet their food needs throughout the lean season, which will begin in some areas as early as October 2013. Beneficiaries will be provided with food assistance through in-kind food provision of maize, pulses and vegetable oil, or cash and voucher transfers, as appropriate. The project will be designed to enable WFP and its partners to support the Government to implement a rapid and effective relief response to acute food insecurity needs and to increase national capacity for emergency preparedness and response. WFP will work with other United Nations agencies, NGOs, donors and other stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response.

The EMOP's specific objective is to save lives and protect livelihoods in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by natural shocks such as floods and drought. This operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 5.

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	312,001	287,999	600,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	249,600	230,400	480,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	62,400	57,600	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.

Malawi

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 cash transfers	beneficiary	180,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,932,035
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4
Strategic Objective 5		
Special Operations (Security)		
Number of security incidents	no.	0

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Malawi PRRO 105860: "Assistance to Food-Insecure People Suffering from the Effects of Natural Disasters and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2008 – 31 March 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 279,639 mt/US\$830,700 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 242,831 mt)

The original objectives of this PRRO were resilience-oriented in nature (including nutrition support, asset production and creation and specific disaster risk-reduction activities). These are now being implemented under the CP. Given the rapid deterioration of the economic situation since March 2012, the PRRO's current objective is to save lives in crisis situations, especially for those affected by sudden transitory food needs caused by small-scale natural disasters. The July MVAC assessment report indicated that 1.6 million people in rural areas (11 percent of the total population) will be food insecure and require food assistance at the peak of the lean season between August 2012 and March 2013. The number of people in need of assistance will peak between December and March (the typical lean season in Malawi).

Following a formal request for assistance from the Government, WFP quickly extended the relief component in order to respond rapidly and effectively to a large rise in food insecurity in the country. Through the response, WFP plans to provide food assistance to a gradually increasing number of beneficiaries in all 15 affected districts in the southern and central regions of the country. Scaling up started in August 2012 in three districts where the population was already in need of assistance and will expand to all 15 districts by the peak of the lean season. As per MVAC recommendations, and as agreed with the Government, WFP will provide assistance through both in-kind food or cash and vouchers, as deemed most appropriate depending on the location and time period. The food basket will be composed of cereals, pulses and Supercereal. The value of the cash and voucher transfer will be based on the retail prices of the WFP food basket.

WFP works in collaboration with the Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Division to provide an appropriate and timely response and to build Government capacity to manage such responses. The PRRO is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Malawi

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	856,265	790,398	1,646,663
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	856,265	790,398	1,646,663
<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			
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary		240,000
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$		830,700
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		3
Gender			
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No		1

Malawi PRRO 200460: "Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 9723 mt

This PRRO will provide food assistance to refugees through monthly general food distributions in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs. A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in 2009 recommended food assistance to refugees until the end of 2012. This is implemented under the PRRO “Assistance to Refugees in Malawi”, ending in December 2012. A new JAM planned for the fourth quarter of 2012 will review, amongst other considerations, the assistance programme including suitability and relevance of the package, for both food and non-food components, and will establish needs and estimate future food requirements, taking into consideration prospects for durable solutions (repatriation, resettlement and local integration). It will also review the food distribution mechanism, including storage, delivery, recipients and will explore options for a more cost effective system, which might include assistance through a combination of in-kind food assistance and food assistance through cash and voucher transfers.

WFP currently provides a monthly food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and Supercereal. This plays a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and helps to prevent malnutrition, facilitating the elimination of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.

The expected outcomes of this programme includes adequate and regular access to food by bona fide refugees, and restored, maintained and, wherever possible, improved natural environment and physical and social infrastructure of host communities. The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5.

Malawi

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	7,393	8,607	16,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	7,392	8,608	16,000
<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 3			
GFD			
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	5	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	individual	5	
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 GFD: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	10	
Special Operations (Security)			
Number of security incidents	no.	0	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Malawi CP 200287: "Country Programme – Malawi (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 122,948 mt

Despite reasonably good food security at the national level in Malawi, certain pockets within the population are unable to meet their annual food requirements. Household food security is undermined by limited access to arable land, chronic poverty, recurrent weather shocks and low levels of education. The CP contributes to the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, outcomes 1, 2, and 3 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2016, and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

In 2013, the school meals component will target pre- and primary schoolchildren in selected schools in chronically food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment rates, highest dropout rates and widest gender disparity indicators. Nutrition interventions will seek to sustain the gains that have been achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and management of acute malnutrition. Disaster risk reduction will contribute to increased and sustained food security as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness as well as prevention and mitigation measures. Disaster risk reduction for food security will target the eight most disaster-prone districts determined by using a combination of food security indicators and the frequency and scale of past shocks.

The CP will also include capacity development activities through technical assistance in project management and food procurement for the Government and NGO partners. This will form part of the exit strategy that will focus on a progressive hand-over of responsibility to the Government for the management of school meals and nutrition projects.

Malawi

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 1: "Support to Education"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 76,132 mt

Malawi has nearly achieved universal access to primary education, however, attendance and completion rates are low and repetition rates are high. The “National School Meals Programme” will contribute to increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools. The project is aligned with the “National Education Sector Plan” and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. The project aims to increase the proportion of boys and girls accessing and completing basic education in WFP-assisted schools and early childhood development centres.

The school meals programme will be implemented in selected primary schools in 13 food-insecure districts that have the lowest enrolment, highest dropout and repetition rates and widest gender disparity indicators. Support will also target the Government's “Early Childhood Development Programme” through community-based childcare centres (CBCCs) in two chronically food-insecure districts. Prepared by the communities surrounding the schools, Supercereal porridge will be served to primary schoolchildren and children 3–5 years of age in CBCCs on every school day. This will help improve attendance rates and enhance the smooth transition of boys and girls from preschools to primary schools at the appropriate age thus reducing early enrolment in primary schools caused by the school meals pull effect on children under the school enrolment age. Furthermore, to reduce dropouts, take-home rations consisting of maize will be provided to girls and orphan boys in grades 5 to 8 during the lean season (January to March) when possible.

A centralized school meals programme model will apply to 93 percent of the targeted schools. The remaining 7 percent will use a decentralized “Home Grown School Meals” (HGSM) model. The HGSM will aim at providing schoolchildren with foods produced and managed by the local communities and will aim to gradually scale-up nationwide. The model will also help promote local agricultural production and development by providing an ongoing market for local community smallholder farmers. Through its Purchase for Progress activity, WFP and assisted schools will purchase directly from farmers in the communities where the HGSM programme is implemented.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, local communities, school officials and other partners and is part of a progressive hand-over to the Government. WFP will partner with the Government, United Nations agencies and others to provide complementary services such as literacy-related interventions, nutritional education, school gardens, de-worming, learning materials, water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of school infrastructure.

Malawi

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	371,891	370,751	742,642
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	371,321	371,321	742,642
Number of children given take-home rations	81,115	27,038	108,153
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	81,115	27,038	108,153

*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	50
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	cook	72
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	3
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	14,248
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	169
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	728,394
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	681
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	108
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 2: "Nutrition Support"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 25,734 mt

The Government's target is to reduce chronic malnutrition from 47 percent to 30 percent in five years. Interventions under this CP will seek to sustain the gains achieved through WFP's support to national efforts in the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the management of acute malnutrition. Targeted beneficiaries will be assisted, with the intended outcome of improving the nutritional status of beneficiaries as well as contribute to the prevention and reduction of chronic and acute malnutrition in the country. This activity is in line with the "National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan" and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

In line with the "Scaling Up Nutrition" and "1000 Days Initiative", the project will contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition through the provision of complementary feeding to children 6–23 months of age, and micronutrient supplements to PLW. The project will be implemented in one district in the central region with high prevalence of stunting, offering a replicable model for nationwide scale-up. Children will receive a ration of Nutributter, a ready-to-use-therapeutic food, while PLW will be supplemented with iron and folate.

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This project will also contribute to the Government's comprehensive programme on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through the provision of supplementary feeding for acutely malnourished children under 5, PLW and TB clients. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will continue in all districts in the first year, with a gradual hand-over of responsibility to the Government envisaged in districts with the greatest improvement in acute malnutrition indicators. Pending discussion with Government, support to malnourished TB clients will be provided in four districts that have the highest prevalence of TB infection. Moderately acutely malnourished children, PLW and TB clients will receive a ration of Supercereal pre-mixed with vegetable oil, whereas severely malnourished TB clients will receive ready-to-use therapeutic food.

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	97,210	42,266	139,476
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	52,749	85,215	137,964
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	786	726	1,512
<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 TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,512	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	681	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	31,249	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	24	
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	21,500	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of national food security/nutrition programmes receiving WFP technical assistance	number	1	

Malawi CP 200287, Activity 3: "Disaster Risk Reduction for Food"

Duration: 1 October 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 21,082 mt (Depending on the outcome of market assessments, cash and voucher transfers may be provided in lieu of food)

Disaster risk reduction for food security interventions under this activity will build on the successes of the previous PRRO and WFP's longstanding experience working with communities in Malawi to build their resilience against shocks including floods, late rains and drought. In line with the UNDAF and the "Malawi Growth and Development Strategy", activities will support the "National Adaptation Programmes of Action" and will aim to contribute to increased and sustained food security, as well as community resilience through investment in disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation measures. This will be achieved through the implementation, capacity development and hand-over to Government and NGO partners of asset creation activities. These include small-scale irrigation,

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reforestation, land management as well as complementary schemes such as village savings and loans, and the introduction of fuel efficient stoves.

WFP's project activities will be designed to respond to the needs of vulnerable individuals in an integrated and flexible manner within the CP, as well as with other complementary partners' activities. Activities will increase geographical coverage and also complement ongoing partners' efforts, while taking full advantage of other United Nations agencies' comparative advantages through joint programming; for instance, with FAO, UNDP and IFAD to enhance synergies and maximize project impacts, based on UNDAF outcomes.

Food for assets will be implemented in the most chronically food-insecure and disaster-prone districts in the country. They include: Balaka, Blantyre, Chikhwawa, Karonga, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba in the southern region and Salima in the central region. The selection of target districts was completed using a combination of chronic food insecurity indicators and the frequency and magnitude of disasters over the past five years. Participatory rural appraisal will guide identification of community assets needed, and national targeting guidelines will be used to reach the most vulnerable households.

Participants and their household members will receive a ration of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil for each day worked, over a period of seven months each year. However, market assessments and other considerations, including programme operational studies, will guide the choice of using in-kind food assistance or cash and voucher transfers, or a combination of the two in the future. This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

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	28,411	27,296	55,707
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	3,687	3,403	7,090
*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 homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond		6
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling		1,000,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%		80
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project		12
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$		67,340

(d) Special Operations

None

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Country Background

Mozambique emerged from civil war over 18 years ago as one of the most impoverished and capacity-constrained countries in the world. Despite the impressive economic progress in recent years, the country still faces significant socio-economic challenges. Mozambique has a population of 22.4 million and the average life expectancy is just 48 years. Half a million children 6–23 months of age are undernourished, and 34 percent of the population is chronically food-insecure. Seventy percent of Mozambique's population live in rural areas, and urban food insecurity is becoming an increasing problem. Fifty-four percent of the population live below the poverty line. The stunting prevalence in the country is 44 percent. Further aggravating this is a high rate of HIV incidence at 11.5 percent and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards.



While the southern and central regions are drought-prone, floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population live in coastal areas highly vulnerable to rapid on-set disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Climatic shocks result in loss of life and livelihoods, damaged infrastructure and restricted economic growth. At present, food security appears to be generally stable in most of the country, including areas affected by last year's drought. Markets are adequately supplied and prices, despite being above average in some places, are generally below those of last year, enabling access to food for poor households.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Mozambique

In Mozambique, WFP aims to assist the Government achieve its goal of rapid economic growth, while guaranteeing social inclusiveness and poverty reduction for sustainable food security. WFP's "Country Strategy Document (CSD)" for 2012–2015 is aligned with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011–2014 and is integrated into the outcomes of the United Development Assistance Framework 2012–2015, as well as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme. The CSD prioritizes three areas: Human and Social Development, Market Access, and Disaster Risk Management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by supporting and strengthening government programmes towards sustainable, national solutions to food insecurity through prevention, protection and promotion. Mozambique is a United Nations "Delivering as One" country.

WFP Mozambique's portfolio includes a PRRO and a country programme (CP). The PRRO is embedded in the "Delivering as One" initiative in Mozambique and in the UNDAF 2012–2015, and provides food assistance to populations that become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. The CP is the framework for the implementation of WFP Mozambique's country strategy and supports human and social development through improved basic nutrition, scaling-up of social action, and home-grown school meals. It also strengthens livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and

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improving food security information for disaster risk reduction. WFP's activities in Mozambique are geared towards contributing to MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							10,919,638	
Development Operation							26,812,508	
Total							37,732,145	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	11,707	1,728	47	9	14	13,505	0	0
DEV	12,631	1,985	301	4,763	105	19,785	3,257,647	828,312
Total	24,338	3,713	348	4,772	120	33,291	3,257,647	828,312

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Mozambique PRRO 200355: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 35,921 mt

The Global Adaptation Index ranks Mozambique the seventh most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change and other global challenges, and is among the least equipped to improve resilience, despite progress made by the National Institute for Disaster Management, in responding to recurrent emergencies. The Government is still unable to handle the transitory beneficiary caseload caused by natural disasters alone and needs WFP support for a further three years. Historical analysis of the vulnerability assessments undertaken by the Government and partners demonstrates that the number of people in need of assistance every year following droughts and floods - although decreasing as a result of improved prevention and mitigation measures - remains unpredictable and still exceeds current national capacity.

In 2013, WFP will provide food assistance to targeted individuals that will have become transiently food-insecure as a result of recurrent seasonal shocks. Emergency and early recovery activities target disaster-affected households, as well as refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Mozambique as a result of conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa, and which exceed the Government and UNHCR's capacity to respond. In the immediate aftermath of a sudden-onset emergency such as floods, food assistance will provide life-saving support. In slow-onset emergencies including droughts, food assistance will be used as an income transfer mechanism to help prevent the forced sale of assets and allow limited household income to be invested in durable economic and social activities, thus helping recovery from transient food insecurity. Assistance will come under the form of general food distribution.

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As soon as the situation allows and depending on requirements, assistance will be continued through food for assets. For newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers, who are invariably completely destitute upon arrival in Mozambique, food assistance is often the only source of nutrition and a full ration is necessary. The food basket will consist of maize, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt. Assistance to nutritionally-at-risk new asylum-seekers will be topped with Supercereal.

Capacity-development interventions will take place within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and will focus on the National Institute for Disaster Management for a future hand-over. The Humanitarian Country Team supports the institute by focusing on contingency planning, operational planning and emergency simulations aiming to enhance their response capacity in the near future. With its contribution, WFP expects that by the end of the PRRO the need for external emergency support will have been decreased, except in the event of large scale disasters. The programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, and expected outcomes of this project are improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

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	118,821	109,680	228,501
Number of refugee beneficiaries	4,160	3,840	8,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	118,820	109,680	228,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	22,932	21,168	44,100
*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
Strategic Objective 1			Planned
GFD			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		180
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution		6
Strategic Objective 3			
FFA			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community		23
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		100
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual		100

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Mozambique CP 200286: "Country Programme – Mozambique (2012–2015)

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 73,066mt/US\$8,584,887/
US\$2,411,900

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Despite impressive growth rates in the Mozambican economy registered in the last ten years, more than one third of the population is food insecure, and almost half of all children are chronically malnourished. Natural disasters and low agricultural productivity have contributed to the persistence of poverty. To address food insecurity, the CP focuses on improving basic nutrition, scaling-up social protection and transitioning towards a home-grown school meals programme.

Activities converge to create an integrated safety-net system, strengthening existing government programmes and laying the foundation for national solutions to food insecurity. They align with provincial and district-level development plans to ensure sustainability and government ownership, and will also strengthen livelihoods by enhancing small farmers' opportunities to access markets and by improving food-security information for disaster risk reduction. The programme will address geographical areas identified as the most vulnerable, disaster prone and food insecure. It complements the national poverty reduction strategy and aligns with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, in support of human and social development, improved basic nutrition, and scaled-up social action and home-grown school meals. The CP directly contributes to UNDAF economic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (increased agricultural production and risk reduction for improved food security) and UNDAF social outcomes 4 and 5.

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 1: "Home-Grown School Meals"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food /cash and voucher commitment: 23,010 mt/US\$540,000

In Mozambique, improving education standards remains a challenge. School attendance, especially at the primary level, has improved over the years; however, completion rates remain low. Less than half the children complete primary education and the lowest completion rates are registered in food-insecure, disaster-prone districts. Gender disparity remains a problem as female drop-out rates are much higher. At the request of the Government, WFP will support the Ministry of Education through a four-year transition period towards a nationally owned, funded and managed home-grown school meals programme. This is embedded in the social protection framework as a key safety net for children in vulnerable households in the most food-insecure areas. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

During this transition, assistance will cover a selected number of districts in which all schools will be targeted in order to achieve a higher impact. In 2013, schoolchildren will receive one school meal a day throughout the duration of the school term. WFP will also assist cooks by including them in the meals when preparing food for the students. WFP will provide technical and policy support to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational structures as well as delivery support. The daily food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, oil and salt which have been purchased in surplus producing parts of the country. Furthermore, a tripartite agreement with Brazil and the Ministry of Education, combined with technical support from the World Bank, will provide the framework for testing the effectiveness of alternative school meals delivery models that include cash transfers to enable local purchasing from small farmers. Decentralized procurement models will be developed in selected pilot schools under this agreement. Expected outcomes include increased access to education and human capital

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development in assisted schools, as well as integration of hunger solutions into the broader national policy frameworks.

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	77,884	86,387	164,271
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	74,484	82,987	157,471
*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	1,500
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	194
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	82,987
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	74,484
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	350
Number of teachers assisted by WFP		teacher	5,300
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	40
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased		%	40
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation		Individual	20

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 2:"Social Protection"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 29,873 mt/US\$8,044,887

This activity underpins the implementation of the "National Strategy for Basic Social Security", which recognises the central role of food security in social protection and adopts a multi-sectoral approach integrating education, health and productive social actions. WFP focuses on two of its four elements: direct social action and productive social action, both under the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. In 2013, individuals will benefit from these activities, which support WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

In targeted districts, food-insecure families with labour capacity will receive transfers of either food or cash in return for their participation in labour-intensive activities. Assistance will address food gaps at specific times of the year, enabling the creation of productive disaster-mitigating assets, such as small water reservoirs, drainage systems, tree and seedling nurseries, and wind breaks. The choice of activities will be based on the communities' livelihoods and priorities identified in the "District Development Plans" and the expected outcome is reduced hazard risks at the community level in targeted communities.

Supervision and technical assistance at the field level will be carried out by government administration services. Where there are gaps in the Government's capacity to perform this role, WFP's partner NGOs will mobilize complementary resources and technical staff to carry

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out these services. Vulnerable people who are not able to engage in productive work will receive assistance through direct food distribution or vouchers. This includes orphans and vulnerable children, for whom food assistance will complement other essential services delivered by civil society associations, and food-insecure people living with HIV identified through health centre referral mechanisms. The daily food basket includes cereals and pulses. Expected outcomes are adequate food consumption reached over the assistance period for targeted households, progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions and hunger solutions which will be integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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	79,881	74,519	154,400
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	36,192	33,408	69,600
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,928	5,472	11,400
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	26,936	24,864	51,800

*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	27,800
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	23
Strategic Objective 4		
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	24,000
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	45,600
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	20
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	50
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	50

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 3: "Nutrition"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 20,183 mt

WFP will support the Ministry of Health to develop sustainable systems for the integration of nutritional services within the national system. In 2013 complementary feeding will target children 6–24 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The activity is part of the initial roll-out of the "Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition" and supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. Pregnant and lactating women will receive micronutrient capsules, while children will receive micronutrient powders or alternatively Supercereal. Feedback on the effectiveness of alternative specialized

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nutritional products will be provided and its delivery models will be studied for future scale-up. In addition, WFP aims at purchasing 6,000 mt of food commodities locally through farmers associations provided that the prices and all other conditions are favourable.

Together with the Provincial Health Directorates and in coordination with technical clinical partners, WFP will also support supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished HIV and TB clients, PLW and children, through provision of Supercereal. This sustains the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the recently approved "National Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme" that provides treatment for acutely malnourished children, PLW, and HIV and TB clients in selected strategic health centres and clinics. Coordination will be maintained by the Ministry's Nutrition Department and by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. Capacity development in nutrition will be delivered through in-service training and formal sessions for health personnel in health centres and clinics. Expected outcomes of this component include:

- improved nutritional status of targeted groups of women, girls and boys;
- increased adherence to treatment for adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy; progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions; and
- hunger solutions integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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	139,971	45,129	185,100
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	93,000	35,100	128,100
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	21,420	20,580	42,000
<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 only an individual nutritional food supplement	client		42,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		33,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child		35,100
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactating woman		60,000
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
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%		19
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual		100

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Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 4: "Risk Reduction"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

Mozambique ranks third among African countries most affected by weather-related hazards. To alleviate the effects of such events, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the National Institute for Disaster Management and the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition in risk analysis and mapping, early warning and food and nutrition security analysis. Both institutions are in a decentralization phase, the success of which is critical to ensure the effective implementation of vulnerability analysis and risk management. Risk-reduction activities will improve local capacity to identify and prioritize threats and mitigation activities to be incorporated into "District Development Plans", used as the base for productive social action interventions. Capacity development will take place through on-the-job training and secondment of national staff. Specialized equipment and software will be provided and a collaborative agreement with academic and research institutions such as the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo and the Institute for Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action in Italy will be agreed upon. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes include enhanced or established early-warning systems, contingency plans and food-security monitoring systems, and integration of hunger solutions into broader national policy frameworks. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	60
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1
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	3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools in the process of being handed over to the Government	system/tool	3
SO5 FFA: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	100

Mozambique CP 200286, Activity 5: "Market Access"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In Mozambique, small-scale agriculture is an important source of income for most rural women, and smallholder farmers produce the largest share of national agricultural production. Despite that, income from farming remains very low and exposure to food insecurity is high taking into account recurrent climatic shocks and deteriorating terms of trade due to increases in international food and fuel prices.

This activity will build the capacity of smallholder producers and processors, and will facilitate access to markets by addressing limited marketing infrastructure, poor commodity

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quality and inadequate market information. WFP's innovative local procurement models, of which the Purchase for Progress model is one, will be used to consolidate the marketing environment throughout the value chain, by engaging supply-side partners such as FAO and IFAD as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. The activity supports WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

The food procured will be used for WFP programmes, including school meals. Activities will be undertaken in the central and northern districts, with the potential to produce surplus commodities in areas not traditionally considered 'highly productive', especially if direct linkages with school meals can be facilitated. Rural smallholders, the majority being women involved in small-scale subsistence farming or market-oriented production, as well as small and medium rural traders and entrepreneurs, will benefit from this activity.

Through WFP's comparative advantage in local procurement, partnerships with institutions such as the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa and key private sector actors that will provide technical support to increase production and monitor pricing will enhance smallholder capacity to engage in and respond to the markets. There are no food baskets attached to this activity. Expected outcomes include:

- increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products in Mozambique;
- increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases; and
- hunger solutions are integrated into broader national policy frameworks.

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		
Capacity Development: Food Fortification		
Number of factories supported	factory	7
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	14
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	3
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	40
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	30
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30

(d) Special Operations

None

Namibia

Country Background

The Republic of Namibia shares land borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east and South Africa to the south and east. Since gaining independence in 1990, the country has enjoyed relative stability. Although considered an upper middle-income country, it ranks 120 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Income disparity is high among its population of 2.1 million. With an extremely high HIV prevalence rate at 13 percent, Namibia has been hit hard by the "triple threat" of HIV, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Unemployment in Namibia continues to affect more than 50 percent of the population and is a major contributor of poverty and food insecurity in the country. There has been progress made towards achieving the MDGs, however, previous gains made towards achieving MDG4 have declined, as the under-5 mortality rate has also increased from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006/07. The maternal mortality rate has also increased, up from 271 deaths per 100,000 live births during 2000 to 449 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006/07.



Food availability at the national level is adequate, but access to food is still a concern for an estimated 14 percent of the population. Twenty-nine percent of children under 5 are stunted. This is compounded by recurring natural disasters such as droughts, locust infestations and floods. In 2011, the northern and northeastern parts of the country again suffered from flooding, prompting the Government to declare a national emergency and request international assistance. Currently, the northern parts of the country, some of which were flooded the previous year, are experiencing a severe drought. Based on the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee report for 2012/2013, 75,000 people will be in need of food support in the four most vulnerable regions of the country: Kunene, Hardap, Caprivi and Karas.

Namibia also continues to provide Angolan refugees and asylum seekers with shelter, basic education and health care, which it has been doing since their arrival after the onset of the Angolan civil war in the 1970s. After the cessation of active conflict in Angola, joint UNHCR/IOM repatriation efforts facilitated the repatriation of the majority of Angolan refugees back to their homes. However, 6,500 people currently remain in the Osire refugee settlement, which mainly hosts Angolans who have chosen not to repatriate, as well as a small number of new arrivals of asylum seekers from the Great Lakes Region. A tripartite agreement was reached between UNHCR and the Governments of Namibia and Angola in March 2012 to affect the cessation clause for Angolan refugees on 30 June 2012. Based on reports from UNHCR 2,800 refugees were repatriated by 30 June 2012.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Namibia

Note: While WFP Namibia does not have any projects under the traditional WFP project categories, WFP is providing assistance in Namibia as described below.

Namibia

In 2012, WFP's assistance to Namibia has come under the form of a PRRO and from technical assistance to Government. While the PRRO will cease in 2012, technical assistance is expected to increase in 2013.

Through PRRO “Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Osire Settlement in Namibia”, WFP provided assistance to refugees as an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Namibia and it contributed to the support of MDGs 1 and 4. Through food assistance, refugees maintained an acceptable level on their health and nutritional status. Following the cessation clause for Angolan refugees in June 2012, WFP provided a 3 month repatriation package to refugees that chose to repatriate, and also continued support for the remaining refugees. Assistance will continue until the end of December 2012 and in January 2013, UNHCR will be expected to assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of the remaining beneficiaries. WFP and the Government of Namibia are working on potential expansions of WFP activities in Namibia beyond support to refugees and asylum seekers. These will focus on technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response and support for vulnerable groups through evaluation and expansion of the national school meals programme.

In 2012, WFP and the Ministry of Education in Namibia signed a two year Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the management of the national school meals programme. This programme will be fully funded by the Government and a trust fund was established under the management of WFP. Assistance will cover a period of two years during which WFP will provide technical support in the following areas: school feeding programme review and transition and cost analysis; policy formulation; monitoring and evaluation; training and knowledge sharing; and advocacy and awareness-raising. The national school meals programme assists 265,000 orphans and vulnerable children and is planning to scale the number up to 300,000 by 2015, reaching over 50 percent of all primary schoolchildren in Namibia. The programme is becoming increasingly important as it assists the most vulnerable children by ensuring the provision of a daily meal and access to education.

Discussions are also underway with the Office of the Prime Minister for WFP to provide technical assistance to strengthen Government capacity to address food insecurity arising from natural disasters. The expected outcomes include strengthened capacity of the Government to effectively manage the supply chain of the food assistance programmes, and to design and implement effective food-based programmes to protect groups that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

Swaziland

Country Background

The Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchies, has a population of 1 million people living on approximately 17,400 km² of land. The country is bordered to the north, south and west by South Africa, and to the east by Mozambique.

Swaziland is classified as a lower middle-income country and ranks 140 out of 187 in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-three percent of Swazis live below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1.25 a day. The 2010 GDP per capita was US\$3,033, but income inequality is high in Swaziland as the poorest ten percent of Swazis consume only 1.4 percent of national consumption. The country has also experienced a serious financial crisis which continues to worsen. The crisis has had a broad impact, affecting government services and rising food prices. In 2011, the fiscal situation deteriorated to a point where national cash reserves were insufficient to cover the running costs of some social services. The Government received part of a Rand 7 billion cash injection from the Southern Africa Customs Union for its 2012/2013 annual dividend, which helped to somewhat improve the Government's liquidity. The country's economic growth is projected at 0.7 percent in 2012, the lowest in Africa according to the Economic Outlook publication issued by the African Development Bank.



Swaziland has the world's highest HIV prevalence, affecting 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15–49, and 38 percent of pregnant women attending antenatal care centres. Around 80,000 people living with HIV require anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and 9,300 are estimated to need prevention of mother-to-child transmission treatment. Of these, 59 percent and 88 percent respectively are currently receiving medication. Life expectancy is only 49 years, and it is estimated that there are currently over 200,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), a figure which is expected to rise. According to the 2008 National Nutrition Survey, 40 percent of Swazi children under 5 show signs of stunting, seven percent are underweight and one percent are wasted.

The country is vulnerable to natural disasters, being especially drought-prone in the east, and with the potential for flooding in the north. Although 70 percent of Swazis rely on subsistence farming for their livelihoods, consecutive years of drought have wreaked havoc upon crop production, particularly maize. Preliminary findings of the 2012 Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment indicate 116,000 people, about a tenth of the population, are vulnerable to food insecurity in the lean season between October 2012 and the next harvest in May 2013. Factors contributing to food insecurity include declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, weakened capacity for governance, abject poverty, high levels of unemployment, high food prices and a very high prevalence of HIV.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Swaziland

While WFP assistance in Swaziland traditionally focused on the most vulnerable and food insecure people in remote areas of the Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau, where socio-economic

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indicators were far worse than in the rest of the country, the situation changed in 2012. An impending financial crisis, which continues to worsen, has led WFP to respond to food deficiency needs at a national level through its support to vulnerable children in all primary schools in the country, as well as to people living with HIV and TB, and pregnant and lactating women undergoing treatment in all health centres and hospitals countrywide.

To address multifaceted food security challenges, WFP will target beneficiaries through two development projects. In 2012, WFP initiated a development project for Food by Prescription, which provides nutrition support to clients and families of those receiving ART, participating in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) treatment or suffering from tuberculosis (TB). Furthermore, to respond to the growing number of orphans and vulnerable children in the country, WFP plans to provide assistance to orphans and vulnerable children at neighbourhood care points (NCPs) and schools in support of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria approved Impact Mitigation programme for Swaziland.

All activities of WFP Swaziland fall support MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. WFP's activities are also cognizant of the priorities of the Government as outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme and are also in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010–2015.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							7,727,236	
Total							7,727,236	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	5,354	1,228	285	1,686	0	8,554	0	0
Total	5,354	1,228	285	1,686	0	8,554	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Swaziland DEV 200353: "Food by Prescription"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 6,367 mt

The Food by Prescription programme provides selected malnourished ART, TB and PMTCT clients with Supercereal to improve their treatment outcomes. The programme also supports

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the families of these individuals with a monthly food ration consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to prevent them from sliding into food insecurity and deeper vulnerability. Moderately acutely malnourished children aged between 6 months and 18 years in supplementary feeding programmes, many of whom are HIV positive, will also be assisted. The project also intends to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide nutrition support and improve awareness of nutrition issues among community health workers, including an increased ability to provide nutrition education and nutrition-related referrals to the health system and other service providers.

The main expected outcomes include improved nutritional recovery rates, improved treatment adherence rates and adequate food consumption reached over the assistance period. The project supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 by contributing towards reducing chronic hunger and undernutrition and WFP Strategic Objective 5 under towards strengthening national capacity to reduce hunger.

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	20,688	18,346	39,034
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	1,110	185	1,295
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	20,689	18,346	39,035
*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			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	2,405	
Number of PMTCT clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,110	
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	2,960	
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	17,760	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	14,430	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for PMTCT	beneficiary	6,660	
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	6,000	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	20,000	

Swaziland DEV 200422: "Assistance to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children at National Care Points and Schools"

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

Total food commitment: 13,217 mt

One of the most visible signs of Swaziland's high prevalence rate of HIV is a growing number of OVC, which are estimated to reach 250,000 by 2015. Through this project, WFP will provide food assistance to OVC at 1,500 NCPs and 204 schools, in support of the Global

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Fund-approved Impact Mitigation programme for Swaziland and as stipulated in the guidelines of the Principal Recipient of Global Funds - the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA).

This project is a direct response to a proposal tendered by NERCHA in December 2011 (and awarded to WFP) for the management of feeding programmes that include the provision of food to OVC attending all NCPs, as well as children attending informal/vocational schools (known as *Sebenta* schools) and selected formal secondary schools.

Targeted beneficiaries will include OVC under 8 who are attending NCPs as part of the Government's national NCP food and nutrition programme, pupils attending secondary school, and young people attending *Sebenta* (informal) schools. They will receive two hot meals daily through institutional on-site feeding: a breakfast of Supercereal and a lunch of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

The expected project outcomes will include improved food consumption over the assistance period reached for targeted households; increased access to education and human capital development; and progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions. This project will contribute towards reducing chronic hunger and undernutrition through the food and nutrition support provided to OVC in NCPs and students in selected secondary schools in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and will strengthen the capacity of the country to reduce hunger in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

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	54,696	48,504	103,200
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	34,980	31,020	66,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	19,716	17,484	37,200
*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			
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of OVC in institutions supported with food assistance		OVC	66,000
School Feeding			
Number of secondary school boys assisted by WFP		boy	19,035
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP		girl	21,465
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		US\$	10,000

(d) Special Operations

None

The United Republic of Tanzania

Country Background

The United Republic of Tanzania is a low-income country, ranking 152 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Forty-five percent of the United Republic of Tanzania's GDP is derived from agriculture and 75 percent of its workforce is made up of smallholder farmers. In the last decade, the United Republic of Tanzania's GDP has grown more than 6 percent annually. However, the increase did not translate into improved living standards for most ordinary Tanzanians. An additional burden on the population is rapidly rising inflation, driven mainly by high food and fuel prices. The United Republic of Tanzania's food self-sufficiency over the past eight years has ranged between 88 and 112 percent. The main challenge is the movement of food from surplus to deficit areas.



The United Republic of Tanzania is among the three countries in Africa with the highest levels of malnutrition. Some 42 percent of children under 5 are stunted, eight out of ten children under 1 are anaemic, and about a third of children 6–59 months of age are Vitamin-A deficient. Poor nutrition is also a serious problem among women of reproductive age, with more than half of pregnant women anaemic and one in ten women undernourished.

The HIV epidemic in the United Republic of Tanzania also poses a threat to national development. Prevalence of HIV among the general population 15–49 years of age is 5.7 percent, with 6.6 percent of women being affected compared to 4.6 percent of men. Enrolment in primary schools has steadily increased over the last decade. In 2011, the overall net enrolment rate at primary schools stood at 94 percent. However, school attendance remains a challenge. Girls' enrolment generally exceeds that of boys though this is not always the case in pastoral areas.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the United Republic of Tanzania

WFP's strategy is operationalized in the United Republic of Tanzania through a PRRO and country programme (CP). Both, the PRRO and CP are in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). The PRRO addresses MDGs 1, 4 and 5 while the CP also addresses MDGs 1 to 7.

The PRRO provides refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with general food rations, supplementary feeding programmes and in-patient food assistance in order to improve the food security and nutritional situation in the camps and among food-insecure households of the host population.

Through its CP, WFP provides assistance to populations living in chronically food-insecure areas. Assistance is provided under food for education (FFE), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition support. FFE supports primary school children in drought-prone and pastoralist areas with two meals a day. FFA projects encourage low-income, food-insecure households to participate in activities that help build their resilience against shocks and improve access to

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food. WFP's nutrition programmes treat moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and aim to reduce stunting. In addition, WFP supports strengthening of the Government's capacity to undertake vulnerability assessments to identify causes of food insecurity and monitor the food security situation in the country. Through its Purchase-for-Progress initiative, WFP uses its purchasing capacity to connect smallholder farmers to markets and supports them to become competitive players by training them in post-harvest food management, contract management, quality control and collective marketing.

Furthermore, given its strategic location in the Dar es Salaam corridor, WFP in the United Republic of Tanzania serves as a hub for the East Africa region in providing logistical support to food assistance activities in neighbouring countries including Burundi, DRC, Rwanda and Somalia.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							19,867,054	
Development Operation							58,418,067	
Total							78,285,120	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,392	3,642	646	2,379	153	19,211	0	0
DEV	34,778	7,344	2,136	14,931	0	59,189	0	0
Total	47,170	10,986	2,782	17,310	153	78,401	0	0

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

The United Republic of Tanzania PRRO 200325: "Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2014

Total food requirement: 53,086 mt

The PRRO is an integral part of the UNDP and follows WFP's country strategy. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, it aims to improve the food security of refugees and host communities through relief and nutrition activities. Activities will consist of:

- general food distribution consisting of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt;
- selective feeding programmes, including supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as in-patient feeding. The food basket consists of Supercereal and oil;

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- blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of undernutrition in all children 6–24 months of age and PLW, regardless of their nutritional status. The commodity used will be Supercereal; and
- food-for-training (FFT) activities for host communities.

In August 2012, given stable and durable change in Burundi, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania announced the cessation of refugee status of Burundian refugees living in Mtabila. Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania have been given a grace period until the end of this year, when Mtabila will be closed indefinitely. The cessation clause applies to all Burundian refugees except those who were found to be in need of continued international protection according to a status determination exercise conducted earlier in the year.

WFP is introducing a gradual phase-out of current vulnerable group feeding among host communities (orphanages, home-based care and complementary basic education schools). WFP will continue working with partners to identify alternative financial support and will provide reduced rations to beneficiaries to enable transition from WFP assistance with minimum hardship.

As part of its support to vulnerable groups in host communities, under FFT WFP also currently provides food to community programmes and colleges that offer training in income-generating activities and skills such as handcrafts, tailoring, and masonry.

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	44,664	42,383	87,047
Number of refugee beneficiaries	40,800	39,200	80,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	40,800	39,200	80,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	3,600	2,542	6,142
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	1,275	1,225	2,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	1,122	1,078	2,200
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	127	123	250

*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		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,099
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	250
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,600
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	820
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	316

(c) Development Projects and Activities

The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200: “Country Programme – The United Republic of Tanzania (2011-2015)”

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 239,995 mt

The CP is based on the “Country Strategy” (2011–2015) which is aligned with the United Republic of Tanzania's “National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty” (NSGRP II, 2010–2015). The CP is focusing on food security and nutrition support and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 by providing support to achieve the following outcomes:

- equitable access to quality education at primary level for boys and girls through FFE;
- environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation/mitigation through FFA; and
- improved survival, health, nutrition and well-being of children and PLW through a supplementary feeding and mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme.

Under the "Delivering as One" initiative, WFP collaborates with other United Nations agencies under the UNDAP in the areas of economic growth, education, emergency, environment, health and nutrition and social protection.

The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 1: "Food for Education"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 109,233 mt

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, FFE aims to increase enrolment, improve attendance (particularly in pastoral areas), reduce drop-outs and gender disparity, and improve school children's concentration and learning capacities at targeted day and boarding schools. FFE

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covers 1,167 schools in 16 chronically food-insecure districts and provides two meals a day to over half a million school children. Meals are composed of maize, pulses, vegetable oil and Supercereal.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in developing a national school meals strategy and guidelines aimed at creating a sustainable national school meals programme. As a part of this process, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training trains local government authorities outside of WFP-supported areas in order to develop their capacity in managing community-led school feeding programmes. Training includes commodity management and the facilitation of community participation and contribution. At district level, assistance is given to strengthen the capacity of Ward Education Coordinators in monitoring and in organising a monthly forum to discuss the issues surrounding school feeding in certain WFP-supported districts.

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	365,670	351,330	717,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	365,670	351,330	717,000
*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			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days		%	100
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP		child	717,000
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		school	1,167
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	1

The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 2: "Food for Assets"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 90,000 mt

Food-for-assets activities fall under WFP Strategic Objective 2 and are designed to ensure adequate food consumption of targeted households as well as reduce hazard risks at community level. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, WFP also works with local government staff to incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes in district plans and budgets, and strengthens the capacity of the Government in designing its social protection programme.

Food-for-assets activities are implemented for populations that are unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks that cause poor or borderline food consumption in six of the most drought-prone regions in the country. These regions include Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Arusha, Tabora and Manyara.

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WFP will assist more than 50 communities through resilience-based activities. The majority of FFA interventions focus on water conservation and management through the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and dams. Other FFA interventions include supporting communities to build fish ponds, vineyards, fruit plantations as well as market access roads. The aim of these projects is to support the economic development of targeted communities. The most vulnerable and food-insecure households are given priority to participate in FFA activities and are direct beneficiaries of assets created or rehabilitated. WFP provides a family take-home ration consisting of maize, oil and pulses in exchange for building assets.

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	127,500	122,500	250,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	25,500	24,500	50,000

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

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 agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	212
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	114
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	57
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	120
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	28,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	25

The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 3: "Supplementary Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 4,320 mt

WFP's supplementary feeding programme aims to support government efforts to reduce GAM rates among children under 5 and PLW. Activities are aligned with the "National Nutrition Strategy" which targets PLW as well as moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age through supplementary feeding programmes. This activity contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 4 through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among targeted vulnerable groups.

The supplementary feeding programme is implemented in chronically food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida in central Tanzania, one of the most drought-prone areas of the country. The supplementary feeding programme provides Supercereal and vegetable oil and is complemented by nutrition counselling. Assistance to children under 5 and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition is delivered in health centres in Bahi, Chamwino and Singida rural districts.

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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	42,120	5,880	48,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	36,000	12,000	48,000
<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			
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		36,000

The United Republic of Tanzania CP 200200, Activity 4: "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2015

Total food commitment: 33,381 mt

Given the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition in the United Republic of Tanzania, WFP is committed to supporting the Government to attain nutrition-related goals as stated in the United Republic of Tanzania's "National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty" (NSGRP II, 2010–2015). WFP's MCHN programme is focusing on interventions that target "the window of opportunity", which constitutes the time from conception to the age of two years, to break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. MCHN activities contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 4 by tackling the causes of maternal and child undernutrition, namely food insecurity, poor health and inappropriate care and practices.

The MCHN programme will help reduce stunting levels among children under 2 in food-insecure rural areas of Dodoma and Singida. A ration of Supercereal will be given to all PLW for six months before and after delivery as well as to children 6–24 months of age who attend health centres. MCHN will also contribute to improving mother and child health by encouraging beneficiaries to use health and nutrition services. WFP, NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide technical assistance in community-based approaches to counselling and nutrition education.

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	69,261	34,839	104,100
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	33,000	71,100	104,100
*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			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day		1,097
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site		40
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman		33,000

The United Republic of Tanzania

(d) Special Operations

None

Zambia

Country Background

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, the United Republic of Tanzania to the northeast, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. Zambia was reclassified by the World Bank as a lower middle income country in 2011 and is ranked 164 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The population is 13 million with 61 percent and 39 percent residing in urban and rural areas respectively. Sixty-four percent of Zambia's population is poor, and remains relatively vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.



While national maize production has recently declined by 6 percent, the overall food security situation remains stable, largely due to surplus production during the 2009/10 and 2010/11 agricultural seasons. However, an over-dependency on maize as the main staple food still remains a problem. Zambia's food security challenges are also exacerbated by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and absence of market incentives to encourage a fundamental shift from subsistence farming. All these combined, make access to food challenging, particularly for the vulnerable. Recent Vulnerability Assessment Committee projections state that 63,000 Zambians will be food-insecure from July 2012 to April 2013. Compounded by continuously rising food prices and high unemployment, the plight of the vulnerable in Zambia requires attention.

Zambia has one of the lowest life expectancies in the world at 38 years. Less than one in three Zambians born today will survive past their 40th birthday, and many of these deaths will be children and mothers. The majority of Zambian children's long term development is compromised by Vitamin A and iron deficiency at 53 and 46 percent respectively, and chronic malnutrition (stunting) stands at 46 percent. High rates of child malnutrition have resulted in nearly half of Zambia's future population being negatively impacted in terms of their capacity to learn, physical development and susceptibility to chronic diseases. With challenges such as widespread poverty, food insecurity and an HIV prevalence of 14 percent, Zambia faces a daunting task. The new Government has stated that poverty, hunger and education rank among its priorities.

Zambia has also maintained an open-door policy to asylum seekers, consistently granting asylum to bona fide populations seeking refuge since the 1970s. Most of the refugees have benefited from opportunities for voluntary repatriation and Zambia currently hosts 21,000 refugees from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi, which are hosted in two refugee settlements, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zambia

The Government has adopted the "Sixth National Development Plan" (SNDP) to combat malnutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and provide essential social protection. WFP

Zambia

supports this through its food assistance programme and by procuring most of the food locally. In support of MDGs 1 to 8, WFP assists people to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of children and of those living with HIV/AIDS. WFP also assists the most vulnerable refugees, responds to droughts and floods and assists those affected by the general economic crisis.

WFP programme activities in Zambia in 2013 will operate within the framework a country programme (CP), which will continue into 2013. The CP provides social protection to vulnerable households through food-based safety nets which include a school meals programme, market-based sustainable hunger solutions, and improved risk management and disaster response.

The current PRRO, which is planned to end in 2012, currently provides food assistance to 6,000 Angolan refugees. However, given the Cessation Clause of Angolan refugee status which took effect on 30 June 2012, discussions are on-going with UNHCR for a possible partnership on local integration, which may extend this PRRO into 2013.

Zambia is also a Purchase for Progress pilot country, which continues to support smallholder farmers to improve production and increase their income through its local purchases in the home grown school feeding districts and by providing linkages to commercial market outlets. Lastly, Zambia is a “Delivering as One” self-starter country, as such all United Nations agencies are obliged to align their strategic frameworks with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and respective government sector strategies.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							15,970,037	
Total							15,970,037	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	18,591	2,923	612	180	0	22,306	965,742	105,013
Total	18,591	2,923	612	180	0	22,306	965,742	105,013

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

Zambia

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Zambia CP 200157: "Country Programme – Zambia (2011–2015)"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 44,882mt/US\$2,880,000

This CP provides social protection to vulnerable households and support to the national social protection strategy and the Government's "Home Grown School Feeding" (HGSF). It supports UNDAF 2011–2015 outcomes and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

The main objectives include improved human capital of the most vulnerable groups through food-based safety nets; expanded market opportunities for small-scale farmers, and reduced vulnerability to climate change, disasters and environmental degradation. WFP targets highly vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women and children under 2, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) clients, primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, and small-scale farmers. To reduce vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, WFP will also strengthen government early warning systems to protect livelihoods while promoting reforestation. Overall, this programme serves as a platform to strengthen the capacities of the Government to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger.

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 1: "School Feeding Programme"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: 35,010 mt

Despite the Government's policy of providing free education, 32 percent of Zambians over 15 are unable to read or write. Retention in grades 7–9 is less than 70 percent, with significant differences between boys and girls. In addition, the Ministry of Education statistics show that 1 million children go to school hungry. This programme aims to build human capital through provision of school meals to primary schoolchildren in the framework of the Government's HGSF. The HGSF differs from a normal school meals programme by emphasizing local food purchases especially from smallholder farmers, through WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities. WFP provides a daily meal composed of cereal meal and pulses to children at schools in 21 districts. Targeting of the HGSF is based on government education indicators combined with food insecurity and poverty data. Expected outcomes include improved human capital for the most vulnerable groups through food based safety nets and development of a school feeding policy and management unit that will guide school feeding in the country, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

WFP is also implementing a "Milk for Schools" project that commenced in June 2011. The project is a private public partnership pilot meant to develop a model that will improve the economy and rural livelihoods of small-scale dairy farmers through milk provisions in schools. The expected outcome is to develop and test a feasible, affordable and cost-effective national model for provision of milk to children attending school in Zambia. Selected children receive a 250 ml sachet of ultra-high temperature milk three times each week.

Zambia

WFP also partners with other United Nations agencies, NGOs and the private sector to expand complementary learning and environmental activities comprising fuel-efficient stoves, school gardens, tree planting, rainwater harvesting and HIV and AIDS education in schools. Partnerships with the WHO and UNICEF will provide support for de-worming of all school feeding beneficiaries. Communities contribute to the school meals by securing land for tree planting.

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	403,289	396,711	800,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	403,289	396,711	800,000
*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			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove		500
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day		700
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member		40
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%		60
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child		800,000
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		12
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		18
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$		400,000

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 2: "Food Security for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1st May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 9,872 mt/US\$2,880,000

The SNDP emphasizes the Government's aim to reduce all forms of malnutrition and establish safe levels of nutrient intake in Zambia. A food and nutrition policy was launched in 2008 to promote behavioural change through food and nutrition awareness.

This component supports expansion of the national social protection strategy, and will include transfers of in-kind food in rural areas and of vouchers in areas near towns. The activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4. Targeting will select the most vulnerable food-insecure households with at least one member receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or TB treatment, or attending mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) centres for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Household food transfers will be conditional on ART and MCHN recipients' regular attendance at health clinics and services and will consist of 25 kg of cereal meal, 5 kg of pulses and 2 litres of vegetable oil a month for eight months. The period of assistance and the exit criteria are fixed by government social protection programmes to avoid dependency and encourage sustainable productive safety nets.

Zambia

Moderately malnourished children will receive a micronutrient-fortified blended food ration in addition to the household food basket. With support from cooperating partners, the Government is increasing the capacity for service delivery by providing drugs, health workers and other resources as part of the SNDP.

Further, WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the National Food and Nutrition Commission to strengthen its institutional capacity to better coordinate the implementation of nutrition programmes under the “Scaling-Up Nutrition” initiative.

Where markets are functional, food transfers will be conducted through electronic vouchers using a mobile delivery and tracking (MDT) system. The value of the food voucher per household will be based on the retail value of the basic food basket. Cost-effective tools such as MDT promote efficiency and reduce WFP's direct engagement in distribution. Vouchers will be used mainly in towns and surrounding areas, which have well-developed markets and networks of suppliers and retailers that trade items in the WFP food basket.

Vulnerable families receiving in-kind food or voucher assistance will be linked to activities to generate sustainable incomes through partners such as the ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs. WFP is also exploring options for local production and processing of micronutrient fortified and blended foods for the local market through partnerships with other United Nations agencies and the private sector. These foods will be included in the WFP food basket.

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	45,349	40,505	85,854
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,700	6,309	9,009
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	16,162	15,638	31,800
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	18,511	17,285	35,796

*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 4		
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,966
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	585,500
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	9,477
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	22,323
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	504
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	70

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 3: "Promote Market-Based Sustainable Hunger Solutions"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

Zambia

Smallholder agriculture production levels in Zambia are low due to high costs of agricultural inputs, poor farming practices, weak agricultural services and limited access to markets. As a result their produce is channelled through various levels of intermediaries, resulting in low returns and subsequent low investment in production inputs, and low yields. In order to address this continuing challenge, the emphasis has to shift from focusing on production to one that incorporates marketing in the entire value chain. The National Agricultural Policy (2004–2015) supports the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector to ensure food security and income generation at the household and national levels and to maximize the sector's contribution to the GDP. The Government has focused primarily on the Farmer Input Support Programme and the purchase of maize by and for the Food Reserve Agency to reduce food insecurity and poverty.

WFP's P4P programme seeks to ensure that current food assistance is part of a long-term solution to the hunger challenge. It is expected that by integrating its purchasing power with the technical contributions of other partners, participating smallholder farmers will realise higher farming incomes as a direct result of sales of commodities on the commercial market. It is also envisioned that high-impact best practices, pro-smallholder local food procurement and agricultural market development will be identified and mainstreamed in WFP policies and programme practices, and more importantly, with public and private-sector actors in the agricultural sector. It is expected that the way smallholder farmers sell their commodities will change, from selling a small quantity to an informal market at a lower price to directly accessing the commercial market and selling aggregated quantities at a higher market price. Purchase for Progress is specifically addressing WFP Strategic Objective 5 through supporting smallholder farmer groups to help improve productivity, embrace group marketing, and market development and the related policy environment. There is no food distribution component on this activity. However, the activity is focused on the development of agriculture markets value chain.

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 from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	20
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
Local Purchases: Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	285,000
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	50
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	180
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	60,000
Gender		
The project has activities to raise awareness of gender equality	1=Yes/0=No	1

Zambia CP 200157, Activity 4: "Improve Disaster Risk Management and Response"

Duration: 1 May 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total food commitment: No commodity/cash transfer activity involved

In line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government is devising strategies against climate change through the National Adaptation Programme of

Zambia

Action. WFP leads the United Nations Disaster Management Team and chairs the UNDAF outcome working group for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change. WFP's inputs will be linked to Zambia's pilot programme for climate resilience, working with the World Bank, UNDP and government agencies. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit in the development and implementation of DRR programmes and activities through direct technical support, trainings and workshops at national, provincial and district level.

Capacity development will focus on hazard profiling, participatory mapping using geographical information systems, integrated early warning monitoring/analysis and development of the national data clearing house mechanism for spatial data. This is done with the expected outcome that by 2015 the Government has improved monitoring and implementation of DRR related activities. These activities will complement the UNDAF activities for 2013 under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment outcome group.

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 disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	20
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	120
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	90
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	10
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120

(d) Special Operations

None

Zimbabwe

Country Background

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in the southern part of the African continent, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia and Namibia to the northwest and Mozambique to the east. It is a low income, food-deficit country and its population of 12 million has a life expectancy of 52 years. The country ranks 173 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.



Food security in Zimbabwe has been devastated by a combination of economic and political instability, natural disasters, and restructuring within the agricultural sector. The country is also severely affected by the HIV pandemic, with a current prevalence rate of 14 percent, which is the 5th highest in the world, costing an average of 1,000 lives each week. The prevalence of stunting is 35 percent, while the number of orphans and vulnerable children continues to increase, with 1.6 million orphans counted at present. Following a decade of economic collapse and political turmoil, a coalition government was formed in February 2009. This brought political and economic changes, and legislation was passed to allow business dealings in foreign currency. While the currency change marked the end of hyperinflation and had positive effects on food availability on the market, the longer-term impact of the currency crisis and the unprecedented disruption to livelihoods and income-earning opportunities brought poor liquidity and high unemployment rates, estimated to be over 60 percent. Successive programmes such as the "Medium-Term Plan 2011–2015" aimed at revitalizing the economy, have not yielded major changes. Politically, the country remains stable; although decisions regarding agreement on a new roadmap toward elections widely expected in 2013 will influence the future course of the country.

The 2012 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) indicated that 1.7 million Zimbabweans will be unable to meet their food requirements for the 2012/13 consumption year, the time between the last harvest in April 2012 and the next one in April 2013. This represents 19 percent of rural households, and is 63 percent higher than the previous year, where 1 million were estimated to be food insecure. A government-led Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment in April 2012 indicated that the overall area planted in the 2011–2012 agricultural season decreased by nearly 19 percent from the previous year and even worse, 33 percent of the planted maize (staple crop) was declared unusable following a mid-season dry spell in most parts of the country. As a result, food insecurity is the worst in the past three years. The 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process indicated that Zimbabwe needs US\$268 million in humanitarian aid for programmes in food (representing the bulk at 56 percent), health, nutrition and sanitation among other sectors.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Zimbabwe

The crisis in Zimbabwe has both chronic and transitory dimensions and requires a flexible response that meets urgent needs while helping to preserve the resilience of the population. Through its PRRO "Assistance to Food Insecure and Vulnerable Groups" WFP assistance to

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe supports humanitarian efforts in implementing all MDGs, with a particular focus on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), reducing child mortality (MDG4), improving maternal health (MDG5) and combating malaria and other diseases (MDG6). Following the ZimVAC report, WFP has expanded its current PRRO to reach 1.8 million people. The operation combines relief and resilience building through food assistance and use of market based approaches such as cash transfers and vouchers. The operation targets the most vulnerable of rural society. To do so, WFP and its partners identified a three-tier strategy that prioritized food assistance interventions focusing on health and nutrition, social safety nets and seasonal targeted assistance. WFP is currently finalizing its new Country Strategy and will formulate a new two year PRRO in continuation of the current one, to commence in May 2013. The new PRRO will further reflect WFP's strategic shift from food aid to food assistance. The operation will retain the flexibility to respond to seasonal needs of transitory food insecure people, but will also strengthen resilience building and livelihood promotion activities through cash and food-for-assets activities, as part of a national social safety-net framework. Health and nutrition activities will be enhanced, including further focus on mitigation of stunting. Lastly, disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities for national capacity building and market-based approaches aimed at promoting local markets will increase.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							144,091,622	
Total							144,091,622	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	90,000	21,510	7,170	5,436	0	124,116	29,834,547	321,082
Total	90,000	21,510	7,170	5,436	0	124,116	29,834,547	321,082

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Zimbabwe PRRO 200162: "Assistance to Food Insecure Vulnerable Groups"

Duration 1 January 2011 – 30 April 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 261,389 mt/

US\$276,360,088/US\$321,082

In Zimbabwe, over 60 percent of the population is subsisting below the poverty line. This operation seeks to increase the ability of vulnerable Zimbabweans to meet their food needs by providing food support and cash transfer or vouchers where appropriate. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 5, the PRRO focuses on three pillars: health and nutrition, social safety nets, and seasonal targeted assistance. Health and nutrition activities assist in the

Zimbabwe

recovery of malnourished HIV and TB clients thus contributing to the success of their care and treatment programmes, and that of malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), targeted on a medical referral basis. All will receive a monthly ration of Supercereal.

Social safety nets support protection of livelihoods and strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable food-insecure population that are unable to actively participate in the market, and that would normally require social protection mechanisms for support. Assistance comes under the form of cash and food-for-assets when and where appropriate, or general food distribution. Beneficiaries include IDPs and returnees, as well as food-insecure households hosting chronically-ill people (HIV and TB clients), and malnourished children under 5 and PLWs in urban and peri-urban areas. WFP distributes a combination of cash and food vouchers to highly vulnerable households. In rural areas, in-kind food is provided in the form of a monthly food basket consisting of maize meal cereals, pulses and cooking oil.

Seasonal targeted assistance offers support to households that are most affected by transitory food shortages in areas identified by ZimVAC and through field verifications. It contributes to maintaining stability in household food consumption and in the protection of assets. The most common targeting criteria used by communities to identify food-insecure household include reviewing a household's crop production, ownership or custody of livestock, external support such as remittances and income-earning opportunities etc. While the majority of the beneficiaries receive in-kind food, combined food and cash transfers are also implemented in areas that normally have production surplus and where markets are functional. The monthly food basket includes cereal, pulses and oil.

WFP's Local Purchase Initiative cuts across all activities and aims to support local crop production in Zimbabwe. It assists smallholder farmers by providing an output market even in remote production areas and helps traders to procure it at the right time in areas with a surplus. The produce is then used in nearby deficit areas where social safety net or seasonal targeted assistance programmes are being implemented.

The expected outcomes of this PRRO include improved food consumption for targeted populations, improved adherence to treatment, increased access to assets and increased marketing opportunities.

Zimbabwe

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	936,000	864,000	1,800,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	13,000	12,000	25,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	2,600	2,400	5,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	780,000	720,000	1,500,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	6,000	10,000	16,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	104,000	96,000	200,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	52,000	48,000	100,000
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	130,000	120,000	250,000

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

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

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 a combination of cash transfers, vouchers and food	beneficiary	200,000
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	40
Strategic Objective 3		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	50,000
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	25,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	3

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

None