

Regional Bureau for **East and Central Africa (ODN)**

Burundi
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Somalia
Republic of South Sudan
Uganda

Regional Bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN)

The regional bureau for East and Central Africa (ODN) covers 8 countries: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan and Uganda.

Expected Operational Trends in 2013

A combination of widespread poverty, recurrent drought, and unpredictable security dynamics make the East and Central Africa region particularly prone to food insecurity. In many countries, agricultural production is not sufficient to meet domestic requirements, leading to a reliance on imported commodities and exposing populations to volatility in global food markets. Given the already limited purchasing power of food-insecure populations in the region, projected increases in commodity prices over the next year are likely to affect access to food for the most vulnerable. In addition, conflict continues to result in large-scale population movements, both within and across borders, requiring sustained emergency food assistance for hundreds of thousands of people in crisis across the region.

The regional bureau for East and Central Africa provides oversight and operational support for country offices in this volatile region affected by several on-going complex emergencies. The regional bureau seeks to ensure the effective implementation of food security interventions in line with corporate strategic objectives, policies and regulatory frameworks. Following its establishment in 2011, ODN has leveraged its presence in Nairobi over the past year to strengthen partnerships with regional and sub-regional offices of United Nations agencies, the African Union, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community, NGOs and relevant research institutions. Beginning in 2013, the portfolio of country offices coordinated under ODN will be reduced to a total of eight, as the country offices of the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the United Republic of Tanzania will be transitioned to the regional bureau for Southern Africa, reflecting WFP's structural alignment with the current membership of the Southern African Development Community.

In order to respond to the substantial challenges facing WFP in the region, the regional bureau will focus on five priority areas outlined in WFP's Strategic Plan 2008–2013. The first priority, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, is to ensure effective emergency response, particularly in response to conflict and natural disaster. ODN will work with country offices in the region to promote the timely and appropriate response to emergencies in order to protect the livelihoods and reduce the level of food insecurity and undernutrition of populations in crisis. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the second priority at the regional level is to build resilience to food security crises through safety net programmes, including activities such as school meals, community asset creation and livelihood support. Enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity and support for effective cluster coordination will also continue to be a focus in the region.

The third priority, related to WFP Strategic Objective 3, is to promote longer-term recovery for populations in transition. This is particularly important in the context of ODN, given the need for more durable solutions to food insecurity for large numbers of IDPs, returnees and refugees. Under WFP Strategic Objective 4, the primary focus of the region will be to continue working with regional institutions, inter-agency initiatives and host country

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governments to improve the effectiveness of nutrition interventions through enhanced complementarity and coordination at both the policy and implementation levels. Lastly, in support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, ODN will continue to develop innovative strategies to work together with relevant agencies and host governments to improve the effectiveness of food markets in the region by linking farmers to markets, food surplus to food deficit areas, scaling up cash and voucher programmes, and promoting the integration of national and regional food markets.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Although the situation has improved significantly since the crisis that affected large parts of the region in 2011, levels of food insecurity in the ODN region remain among the highest in the world. The El Nino phenomenon is expected to result in above average rains in many areas of the Greater Horn with a positive impact on agriculturally productive areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Great Lakes sub-region. Extended grazing areas in rangelands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are also likely. Across much of the region, food security is expected to improve during the first few months of 2013 based on projected improvements in late 2012 harvests. As a consequence, prices for certain commodities are expected to decline at the regional level and income-generating opportunities should increase in the agricultural and livestock sectors. Preparation for dry climatic patterns resulting from a possible La Nina phenomenon in late 2013, however, will need to be undertaken at the regional level. For ODN, the focus for 2013, therefore, will be on reducing the exposure to food insecurity through disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness in case a La Nina phenomenon results in widespread drought conditions. WFP will work closely with regional bodies and partner agencies to ensure comprehensive preparedness planning.

In areas affected by man-made crises, particularly parts of South Sudan and Somalia improved agricultural and pastoral productivity in early 2013 will not necessarily translate into improved food security status due to the effects of conflict and displacement on livelihoods. While population movements from Somalia into neighbouring countries have stabilized over the past year, insecurity continues to affect livelihoods within Somalia and to prevent significant levels of resettlement and return. Recent negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan indicate the potential for improved economic performance should oil production resume, but continued conflict in areas along the border between the two countries limits the potential for conditions to allow for a return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin in the near-term. The deteriorating security dynamics in eastern portions of the DRC has generated population movements at the local level and across the border into neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda.

New Initiatives

The 2011 crisis in the Horn of Africa renewed the impetus to break the cycle of drought and food insecurity in the region. Governments, regional organizations, donors, United Nations Agencies and INGOs have committed themselves to an agenda that focuses on improving the resilience of vulnerable populations. At the country level, WFP is deploying its extensive operational capacity and scaling up initiatives that have proven successful in improving

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household and community resilience to shocks. At the regional level, WFP is supporting the IGAD Platform in enhancing coordination, coherence and alignment of the various initiatives in the region.

In 2013, several countries in the region will introduce cash or vouchers as a food assistance modality for the first time, while other operations plan to significantly scale up this modality. Cash and vouchers will be utilized when proven to be cost effective and where local markets possess adequate capacity. The regional bureau will work with country offices in the region to improve market analysis as a matter of priority, while expertise from operations with considerable experience implementing cash and vouchers will be used to support the roll out of the modality in new locations.

ODN procurement will emphasize regional purchase along with effective pipeline and food supply chain management, working with Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) pilots and P4P-like activities to maximize gains for smallholder farmers. The regional bureau has established a regional forward purchasing facility to swiftly translate early warning into early action. WFP will leverage its purchasing power, food supply chain management expertise, and regional scope to strengthen markets along two thematic areas: (1) linking farmers to markets and food surplus with food deficit areas; and (2) promoting the integration of national and regional food markets as well as harnessing trade for food security.

In addition, as part of its on-going efforts to improve the effectiveness of regional supply chains, the ODN region will continue to work across functional areas, from procurement and resource management to logistics and donor relations, to develop viable mechanisms for ensuring the availability of commodities and reducing the risk for pipeline breaks affecting the delivery of life-saving assistance. Particular attention will be paid to the viability of supply chains for nutrition products.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODN	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
EMOP	2,087,411	112,481	170,513,073
PRRO	12,775,938	1,188,478	1,369,769,717
DEV	3,352,257	151,566	197,406,823
SO	N/A	N/A	169,713,060
Total	18,215,606	1,452,525	1,907,402,673

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in East and Central Africa			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013	9,258,500	8,957,106	18,215,606
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	409,492	335,408	744,900
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	378,539	405,112	783,651
Number of Refugees	914,072	949,798	1,863,870
Number of Returnees	148,022	87,378	235,400
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	3,934,626	4,043,508	7,978,134
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	684,771	621,130	1,305,901
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	15,740	10,894	26,634
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	713,801	728,605	1,442,406
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	134,135	69,572	203,707
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	1,281,051	1,613,622	2,894,673
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	166,100		166,100
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding Programmes	786,204	2,144,005	2,930,209

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Country Background

After 15 years of civil war, Burundi's political and security situation has significantly improved. However, the country continues to face several challenges, including extreme poverty, climatic shocks and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. With a population of over 8 million and an average life expectancy of 49 years, Burundi ranks 185 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.

Per capita food production has declined by 24 percent since the outbreak of a 12-year civil war in 1993. In 2011, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt cereal equivalent and the annual food deficit at 500,000 mt cereal equivalent. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in 2008 indicated that 28 percent of the population were severely or moderately food-insecure, with a higher prevalence in the northeast of the country. It also recorded an extremely high level of stunting at 53 percent. The 2010 Burundi Demographic and Health Survey showed that 58 percent of the Burundian population are chronically malnourished. Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia are a major concern where the national rate is as high as 45 percent for children under 5 and 19 percent for women.



In addition, 1.4 percent of the population are HIV-positive according to the same survey. The combined effects of high food prices and the economic downturn have worsened the socio-economic and food security situation of both the rural and urban poor, resulting in the adoption of harmful coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed.

The country is slowly recovering from the economic and social impact stemming from over a decade of ethnic conflict. However, the 2010 elections were marred by political unrest and the withdrawal of opposition parties from the electoral process created uncertainty regarding the country's political stability.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Burundi

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi and following the shift from relief and recovery operations to longer-term development objectives, WFP developed a country strategy and a PRRO and country programme (CP) which are based on this strategy.

The PRRO that was initially designed to last 2 years (2011–2012) will be extended through 2013. Assistance will continue to be provided to refugees and returnees, food-insecure people, malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5, and vulnerable people living in social institutions. The operation supports MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. In addition, WFP in Burundi is implementing a four-year CP (2011–2014) which has four components contributing to MDGs 1 through 8. The first component, support for pre- and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, supports the Government in achieving education for all. The second component, health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups, is designed to improve the nutritional status of PLW and children 6–59 months of age

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suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition. It also contributes to improving the treatment for those undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The third component, support for community recovery and development, strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The last component, capacity development of government institutions, promotes national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitates the planned hand-over of these programmes to the Government.

The overall objectives of the PRRO and the CP contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security in Burundi, and to the promotion of nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP's activities are consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2014 for Burundi and the Government's priorities as set out in the "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper".

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							30,460,495	
Development Operation							16,649,396	
Total							47,109,891	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	13,864	3,193	710	2,439	362	20,568	4,275,217	398,239
DEV	7,286	1,828	676	2,031	328	12,148	534,205	416,962
Total	21,150	5,021	1,385	4,470	690	32,715	4,809,421	815,201

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Burundi PRRO 200164: "Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations"

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 58,110 mt/US\$4,275,217/US\$398,000 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 38,291mt/US\$44,414,850/ US\$ 52,000)

WFP will extend the PRRO for an additional year to assist beneficiaries covered under the previous operation still requiring assistance as well as to address acute malnutrition. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, relief, nutrition and livelihood asset protection and rehabilitation interventions will continue in 2013.

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WFP will continue to provide food assistance to targeted Congolese refugees hosted in three camps in Burundi, and to Burundian returnees arriving from the nearby United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The latter will receive a six-month food ration that is part of the returnee package. They will also benefit from activities to help protect community and household assets. Additional needs of expected returnees may have to be addressed as per the outcome of the tripartite agreement between the governments of Burundi and Tanzania, UNHCR, and the donor community.

WFP will also support food-insecure people with relief assistance to in response to new climatic or economic shocks in order to protect them when coping mechanisms are exhausted. Food distributions will be planned to cover the food gaps during lean seasons. These groups will also benefit from food for assets (FFA) or food for training (FFT), where appropriate. Relief food assistance will also be provided to people living in social institutions including the elderly, orphans and chronically ill whose nutrition status has been compromised as a result of a crisis.

Malnourished PLW and children under 5 will receive supplementary food rations. In areas with the highest returnee populations, FFA/FFT activities to support the refugees' host communities will be implemented. This will be done by addressing the effects of environmental degradation and promoting asset creation and livelihood support. Assistance will be provided through cash and vouchers. In addition to food assistance activities, WFP will also continue to support cooperating partners with training for a better service delivery to beneficiaries.

The food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. The main expected outcomes of the project are:

- reduced acute malnutrition among the targeted population;
- improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households in host communities; and
- increased access to assets for communities in fragile transition situations.

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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	241,750	228,580	470,330
Number of refugee beneficiaries	11,822	11,178	23,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	11,822	11,178	23,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	51,914	49,086	101,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	13,140	38,190	51,330
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,800	2,200	6,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	22,247	21,546	43,793
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	25,211	21,822	47,033

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

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

Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	983
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	4
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	6
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	145
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	13,140
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	400
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	600
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,050
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	938
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,267
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	25
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	1,689,025
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	6,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	6,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	4,800

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Burundi CP 200119: "Country Programme – Burundi (2011 – 2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 42,930 mt/US\$534,205 /US\$640,000

Burundi continues to face food security challenges, mainly caused by a long civil war which exacerbated poverty, combined with the effects of climatic shocks and high food prices. With a view to support the progress of the country since the improvement in the political situation, WFP developed a CP which aims to improve food and nutrition security and promote programme ownership by local institutions.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5, the CP supports:

- children under 5 and women suffering from acute or chronic malnutrition through supplementary feeding activities;
- ART clients who will receive supplementary feeding to improve the effectiveness of their treatment;
- poor rural communities through FFA/FFT and cash-and-vouchers activities in order to improve agricultural productivity and access to markets; and
- the development of the Government's capacity to implement a transition strategy, outlining plans for a progressive handover of WFP-supported interventions.

The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar. Expected outcomes of the CP include:

- increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools;
- improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys;
- improved treatment success for ART patients;
- increased access to assets in fragile transition situations;
- adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities;
- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 1: "Support for Preschool and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 28,080 mt

This activity supports the Government in achieving education for all. Following the introduction of free education in 2005, net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 59 to 90 percent in 2008/2009, but net enrolment rates for Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi provinces, the most food-insecure areas of Burundi, remain far below the national average. Though the national completion rate is 46 percent, completion in these areas stands at 36

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percent, 34 percent and 35 percent respectively. School meals programmes are therefore implemented in these three provinces.

In the same three provinces, WFP also assists UNICEF-supported early childhood development centres located near primary schools. A daily hot meal is provided for 180 days of the school year to pre- and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meal is an incentive to attend school regularly and aims to improve completion rates. This intervention supports the Government's new policy on early childhood development and alleviates the heavy burden of childcare for women who spend long hours fetching and cooking food. These activities support WFP Strategic Objective 4. The expected outcomes are increased access to education and capacity development in assisted pre- and primary schools. Due to widespread food insecurity, WFP plans to expand the school feeding activity to additional provinces in the country.

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	99,000	101,000	200,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	99,000	101,000	200,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
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 pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	3,800	
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	4,200	
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	32	
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	97,200	
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	94,800	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	201	

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 2: "Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 5,189 mt

To address high mortality rates, activity 2 provides a supplementary feeding ration to acutely malnourished women and children attending health clinics. WFP works closely with UNICEF and WHO on this activity. In therapeutic feeding centres, UNICEF supplies food for the first phase of therapeutic feeding (milk or Plumpy'nut) and WHO provides drugs for de-worming as well as vitamin supplements. WFP provides food in the form of Supercereal for the second phase of the treatment as well as food assistance to the family members accompanying the sick child.

To address chronic malnutrition and stunting in Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Karusi provinces, blanket feeding is provided for children under 2 during the lean season. Targeting is based on levels of stunting, food insecurity, poverty, vulnerability and GAM levels. ART

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clients are assisted during six of their nine months of treatment, with activities implemented mainly in the Bujumbura, Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health, WFP and other national and international NGOs. It is expected that the Ministry of Public Health will gradually take over nutrition support and HIV programme activities.

Activity 2 contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 4. The intended outcomes are improved nutritional status of targeted women, including PLW and children 6–59 months of age and improved treatment success for ART clients. The food basket consists of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar for the supplementary feeding components, and cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil, salt and sugar for the ART component.

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	25,268	16,857	42,125
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	8,910	30,090	39,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	1,682	1,443	3,125
<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	3,125	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	8,910	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	54	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	8,910	
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	807	

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 3: "Support for Community Recovery and Development"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 9,661 mt/US\$356,522

This activity strives to improve the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, the efficient use of natural resources and skills training. Food-insecure households benefit from FFA or FFT programmes. Targeting is based on food consumption data from the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and other survey indicators and UNDAF joint programming. The availability of complementary resources and donor commitments are also considered. Priority is given to the northeastern, central and western provinces of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi, where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Activity selection within these provinces is based on data from the Food Security Monitoring System and other tools developed by the country office. Criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities are considered.

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Food for assets concentrates on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. Food for training aims to enhance community organization and offers skills training in areas such as food storage, processing and conservation. In line with the WFP partnership framework, priority is given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Cash and voucher modalities will be developed on the basis of feasibility, market studies and a related pilot. In some rural areas, cash for assets will replace FFA. WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks. This activity contributes to the achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 3. The intended outcomes are improved access of targeted communities to assets and improved food consumption. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses and salt.

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	48,000	52,000	100,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,600	2,400	8,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	5,548	6,010	11,558
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	17,137	17,075	34,212

*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 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,153
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,247
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	267
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	484
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	342
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	66
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	5,000
Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human capital	household	2,500

Burundi CP 200119, Activity 4: "Capacity Development of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$684,800

Burundi is a gradually stabilizing country and a number of tools have been set up by the Government for economic recovery. In line with this new agenda, WFP has joined forces with the Government, United Nations agencies and other actors to develop capacity for a gradual handover of WFP activities to government institutions and communities. Areas of

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capacity-development support are policy formulation for food security and related issues, and programme implementation. Training focuses on monitoring and analysis of food security and livelihoods, disaster risk management, nutrition assistance and logistics. This is critical for government ownership and programme sustainability. Technical assistance is provided to mainstream school meals programmes into the national education policy, strategies and budgets. WFP supports the Government's nutrition policies and strategies, the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification and also contributes to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV and AIDS responses.

The National Disaster Prevention Committee receives assistance in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system. In line with WFP's handover strategy, the management of food assistance activities including food procurement, warehousing, delivery and distribution to beneficiaries are planned to be transferred to the Government. Logistics capacity and the training needs of national counterparts will be assessed, and a government structure identified as well as training provided to enable this eventual handover of WFP operations.

The achievement of WFP Strategic Objective 5 is pursued through the implementation of the above activities with the following intended outcomes:

- enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage programmes such as school meals and nutrition assistance;
- broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and
- progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.

Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
Handover: Number of WFP-managed hunger solutions handed over to the Government in current year	hunger solution		3
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool		1
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		50
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		300
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		402
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$		640,000
Gender			
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No		1

(d) Special Operations

None

Djibouti

Country Background

Djibouti is a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country. With a population of more than 800,000 people and a life expectancy of 58 years, Djibouti is ranked 165 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. The country has some of the worst social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty with 83 percent of them living in rural areas. Global acute malnutrition among children under 5 was measured at 10 percent in 2010, with 8.5 percent in urban areas and 11.4 percent in rural areas. The national rate of stunting, caused by chronic malnutrition, increased significantly from 21.8 percent in 2007 to 30.8 percent in 2010. The prevalence of tuberculosis in Djibouti is estimated at 868 per 100,000 inhabitants, while the HIV prevalence among adults is estimated at 2.7 percent. The national primary school gross enrolment rate is 55 percent and only 42 percent of those enrolled complete their full course of primary education.



The level of food insecurity in Djibouti has increased in the past year. The 2012 Emergency Food Security Assessment revealed that 49 percent of the rural population are severely food-insecure and 28 percent moderately food-insecure; in absolute numbers, the severely food-insecure population increased from 36,200 to 42,600 people from 2011.

As Djibouti has been relatively stable in political terms it has been hosting refugees from neighbouring countries since 1979. Some 20,000 refugees are currently settled in Ali Addeh camp. Due to the continuous influx of refugees, a new camp at Holl Holl was established in June 2012. This camp is planned to host over 10,000 refugees.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Djibouti

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the Government's efforts in addressing the MDGs by saving lives and livelihoods, improving access to education as well as the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and strengthening resilience to shocks by enabling a sustainable food-secure environment.

The PRRO supports drought victims and refugees through improved food access, enhances the empowerment of communities by supporting asset creation through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities and promotes girl education among the refugee population by providing take-home rations in refugee schools in support of MDGs 1 and 7. Malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients are also assisted, in support of MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Through the cash and vouchers programme, WFP will provide an income transfer to urban food-insecure people in the city of Djibouti to meet their minimum food needs during the peak of the lean season from July to September.

WFP's development project aims to improve access to basic education for all primary and pre-school children in rural areas, by providing hot morning and mid-day meals and a take-

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home ration of vegetable oil for girls. The objective is to increase school enrolment, attendance, retention and school success for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. The project also intends to motivate poor rural households to invest more in human capital in support of MDGs 2 and 3.

In addition, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to shocks by providing guidance on food security monitoring and the establishment of an early warning system. Capacity development efforts also focus on nutrition and school feeding interventions.

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							18,830,504	
Development Operation							1,258,641	
Total							20,089,145	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	12,306	2,084	1,015	1,990	559	17,954	2,277,644	0
DEV	554	121	179	52	194	1,100	0	71,946
Total	12,860	2,205	1,194	2,042	753	19,054	2,277,644	71,946

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Djibouti PRRO 200293: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Including Refugees"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 35,772 mt/US\$2,777,644

This PRRO aims to reduce short-term hunger among communities affected by recurrent drought emergencies and increasing food prices through targeted relief and early recovery interventions while developing government and community capacity. In particular, it has the following objectives:

- support the poorest and most food-insecure populations, including refugees, through improved food access (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhance the capacity of the Government, partners and communities in disaster preparedness through trainings (WFP Strategic Objective 2);
- improve the nutrition status of refugees and other vulnerable groups through nutritional activities (WFP Strategic Objective 3);
- increase enrolment of girls in WFP-assisted refugee schools by providing take-home rations (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and

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- promote resilience and self-reliance among food-insecure households and communities affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Beneficiaries of general food distributions will include food-insecure households affected by drought as well as refugees. Nutrition treatment beneficiaries will include moderately malnourished children under 5, malnourished PLW and malnourished HIV and TB clients. Beneficiaries of FFA and FFT will include moderately food-insecure people. Poor and food-insecure people living in the periphery of the capital will be assisted through a voucher transfer programme during the lean season.

The general food basket will consist of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Under the nutrition activities, WFP will provide Supercereal Plus to children under 5 and Supercereal, sugar and oil to adults.

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	71,962	66,807	138,769
Number of refugee beneficiaries	13,515	12,985	26,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	47,155	46,345	93,500
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	3,793	4,950	8,743
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,050	2,450	5,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	580		580
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	273	227	500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	2,248	3,372	5,620
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	14,500	14,500	29,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	29,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	30
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	1,650
FFT		
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	24
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	900
Number of TB treatment clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	client	1,000
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	50
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,750
School Feeding		
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	10

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Djibouti DEV 200498: “Support for the National School Meals Programme”

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

Total food commitment: 5,190 mt (New project – subject to approval)

The project is in line with WFP's school feeding policy and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. The project is also in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Djibouti 2013-2017. The activities are reflected in the Government's new “Master Plan for Education 2010–2019” and the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. During this new phase of the project, upon request from the Government of Djibouti and based on the evaluation of the current development project, WFP will extend assistance to pre-schools and children in lower secondary schools. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- increase school enrolment, attendance, and completion rate of boys and girls;
- promote girls' enrolment and attendance to reduce gender disparity; and
- enhance the capacities of the Government and other stakeholders with a view to formulate a national school meals policy and the development of a national school meals programme.

The project will provide on-site feeding for schoolchildren and lower secondary schoolchildren which consists of a morning snack and hot lunch, with a daily ration of 150 g of cereals, 15 g of vegetable oil, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of sugar, 60 g of Supercereal and 3g of salt. The project further provides take-home rations of vegetable oil for all girls in grades 3–5 who attend at least 80 percent of classes during the school year. WFP's support also includes

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FFA rations to cooks and their families in assisted schools to ensure regular on-site feeding of pupils.

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	7,525	8,600	16,125
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	7,040	8,060	15,100
Number of children given take-home rations	4,500		4,500
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	4,500		4,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	108	97	205
<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			
School Feeding			
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	cook	205	
Strategic Objective 4			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	500	
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	13,000	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	84	
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	1,600	
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	20	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	30	
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	20	

(d) Special Operations

None

Ethiopia

Country Background

Ethiopia is a federal state and the second most populous nation in Africa with a total population of about 80 million, a growth rate of 2.6 percent per annum and an average life expectancy of 56 years. Ethiopia has a fast-growing economy, achieving an average of 11 percent growth annually over the past eight years. Its economy is largely driven by the agricultural sector, which contributes 45 percent of the GDP. Nevertheless, Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 174 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Twenty-three million people, 29 percent of the population, live below the national poverty line. Eighty-three percent of the population lives in rural areas, mainly the highlands, where 50 percent of the land is degraded.



Ethiopia remains vulnerable to large-scale food crises due to environmental degradation, high population density, low levels of rural investment, recurrence of droughts and floods, and market price variability. The country has just recovered from the effects of the 2010/11 Horn of Africa drought that severely hit the eastern and south-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. Due to a generally good harvest at the end of 2011 and higher precipitation levels, the country's food security has shown relative improvements in 2012. Currently, 3.7 million people are assessed to be in need of emergency food assistance in the second half of 2012, compared to 4.5 million for the same period in 2011. In addition, Ethiopia is currently hosting a total of 370,000 refugees of whom 207,000, 56 percent, are from Somalia. The majority arrived in 2011 fleeing the drought. The country is also hosting 87,000 refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya.

Population pressure, land degradation, poverty, limited non-farm income opportunities, market dysfunction, poor maternal and child care, poor access to social services and HIV remain the main drivers of food insecurity and child malnutrition. The Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey of 2011, while showing improvements since 2000, highlights the persistent underlying vulnerability to food and nutritional crises: 44 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 29 percent are underweight, while the prevalence of wasting is 10 percent. Close to 800,000 people are living with HIV, mainly in urban areas, and about 1 million children are orphans having lost their parents due to AIDS. In Ethiopia, undernutrition contributes to 57 percent of deaths of children under 5. Eight million people living in rural areas are chronically food-insecure as they cannot meet their food needs even in years with a good harvest, and several millions are at risk of periodic acute food insecurity caused by drought, floods and other shocks.

The on-going five-year "Growth and Transformation Plan" (GTP 2011–2015) is building on the existing "Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme" Ethiopia strategy, with a focus on accelerating economic growth and eradicating relief food assistance through massive social and infrastructure investment across the country. The GTP serves as a platform to launch the country's pursuit of attaining middle-income status.

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Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia's guiding principle is to support government programmes in addressing hunger by using food assistance wherever it adds value and supports the capacity to implement hunger solutions. As WFP only works through government programmes, nearly all food resources are managed by the ministries and local authorities implementing these programmes. Through partnerships, WFP helps enable food-insecure people to work towards more resilient livelihoods. All WFP activities contribute to the GTP. The focus is on disaster risk management, particularly supporting communities to manage their natural resource base and enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks. In addition, WFP supports access to nutrition, education and HIV services for food-insecure people. The projects WFP implements in Ethiopia support the Government in its activities geared at achieving all eight MDGs:

- Support provided for the Government's relief and "Productive Safety Net Programme" (PSNP) and its assistance to Sudanese, Eritrean and Somali refugees contributes to MDG1;
- Purchase for Progress (P4P) is implemented to improve low-income farmers' access to markets by creating a platform of substantial and stable demand for food staples while contributing to MDG1;
- The promotion of access to basic education supports MDG2;
- Targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children and women supports MDGs 4 and 5;
- Food support to people infected and affected by HIV in major urban centres as a part of the joint United Nations programme on AIDS and linked to other HIV and AIDS services supports MDG6;
- The "Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods" (MERET) programme which focuses on sustainable land management and increased productivity in food-insecure communities contributes to MDG7; and
- The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women which furthers MDG3 and the global partnership for development which supports MDG8 are overarching objectives of the majority of WFP activities in Ethiopia.

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WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
								Needs (US\$)
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								552,908,944
Development Operation								87,763,143
Special Operation								15,022,584
Total								655,694,670
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	498,631	47,393	18,636	58,676	2,940	626,275	26,850,156	2,065,276
DEV	45,851	2,346	4,213	24,829	454	77,693	10,961,674	779,105
Total	544,481	49,739	22,849	83,504	3,394	703,968	37,811,831	2,844,381

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Ethiopia PRRO 200290: "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment:

1,302,301 mt/US\$18,770,435/US\$7,519,377 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 1,128,265mt/US\$0/US\$7,181,486)

This PRRO aims to assist people identified as the most food-insecure and those vulnerable to acute food insecurity. The PRRO consists of three components:

- the relief component which targets those in emergency need of relief food assistance (transitory food-insecure);
- support to the Government's PSNP which targets the chronically food-insecure; and
- the targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) component, which is carried out jointly with UNICEF and is targeted at malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

As both the safety net and the relief components assist households facing periodic food gaps, either individual general rations through general food distributions or household rations through community works under food-for-assets (FFA) are provided. The TSF intervention will focus on highly food-insecure districts and will support the Government's moderate acute malnutrition interventions. WFP will provide food supplements for beneficiaries identified through nutrition screening by the Ministry of Health supported by UNICEF.

WFP will only provide food assistance when it is the most appropriate tool, based on vulnerability and options available at the community level. In 2013, WFP will also pilot a

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cash-and-vouchers programme under the relief component of the PRRO. Capacity development of the Government in the area of Disaster Risk Management will also be one of the key activities, by focusing particularly on early warning, risk profiling and preparedness measures such as strategic grain reserves, improved supply chain and support for the National Incident Management System, especially at the regional and local levels. WFP will also pursue the regional implementation of new relief targeting guidelines. Hubs and Spokes familiarization workshops will continue in all zones in Somali region including all stakeholders.

This PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 and overall expected outcomes are to:

- improve food security over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households;
- improve access to emergency nutrition services for food-insecure people, particularly women, children and vulnerable groups; and
- increase the ability of PSNP beneficiaries to manage shocks and invest in activities that enhance their resilience.

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	2,594,200	2,469,700	5,063,900
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	1,554,200	1,527,000	3,081,200
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	298,000	633,400	931,400
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	221,300	212,620	433,920
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	94,200	95,800	190,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	190,000
Number of days rations were provided	day	270
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	931,440
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	8,925
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	24
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	1,040
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	staff member	200
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	600
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	6,500
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	2,500

Ethiopia PRRO 200365: "Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees"

Duration: 1 April 2012 – 31 March 2015

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 358,158 mt/13,370,500

This PRRO provides food assistance to refugees hosted in camps in Ethiopia. All camp-based refugees will receive general food distributions. In addition, supplementary feeding will be implemented for particularly vulnerable groups such as moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months, people receiving medical treatment and pregnant and lactating women referred by a doctor, as well as other malnourished individuals such as older people and people with disabilities. In camps where GAM exceeds 15 percent, blanket supplementary feeding will be introduced for all children aged 6–23 months. Refugee children also benefit from on-site school meals. General food rations consist of cereals, blended food, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. Malnourished children also receive Supercereal Plus and Plumpy'Sup while PLW and other vulnerable groups receive a pre-mix of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Income-generating activities and environmental interventions for refugees and local communities are implemented through financial and technical support to partners.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the expected outcomes of this PRRO are to:

- enable refugees to meet minimum levels of food security;
- reduce malnutrition of PLW, children under 5 and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs;
- stabilize school enrolment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools; and
- increase livelihood opportunities in fragile transition situations for refugees and host communities.

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WFP provides monthly food rations to all refugees registered by the Government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and UNHCR living in refugee camps. There are also a few thousand refugees assisted who live with local communities in Borena and Afar. Owing to continued conflict in Somalia, UNHCR and the Government expect a continued influx of refugees into the Dolo area. Eritrean refugee numbers are also projected to increase owing to generally deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Eritrea. It was hoped that following the end of the civil war and subsequent independence of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan in July 2011, most Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia would gradually return to their homeland. However, the recent conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states appears to preclude substantial returns to the Sudan for the time being. The overall number of refugees is expected to increase to half a million people by 2015.

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	226,400	235,600	462,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	226,400	235,600	462,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	226,400	235,600	462,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	23,100	36,300	59,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	32,350	32,350	64,700
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	47,120	45,280	92,400

*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		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,168
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	18
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	23,100
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,105
Strategic Objective 3		
School Feeding		
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	12

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Ethiopia CP 200253: "Country Programme – Ethiopia (2012-2015)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 319,020 mt/

US\$10,961,674/US\$3,922,927 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 319,020 mt/capacity augmentation: US\$3,976,094)

The country programme (CP) focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and disaster risk, with an emphasis on capacity development and eventual hand-over. Capacity development focuses on disaster risk management, natural resources management and food marketing capacities. Food assistance remains a relevant tool to support education outcomes and has proved to be most effective when linked to disaster risk reduction efforts. Similarly, nutritious food assistance will be provided as it enhances HIV care, treatment and support programmes.

The CP consists of the following five components, corresponding to the WFP country strategy pillars:

- disaster risk management capacity;
- natural resource management capacity and resilience against weather shocks (MERET);
- food for education (FFE) in primary schools;
- access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas; and
- promotion of food marketing and rural livelihoods, especially for women.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5, the expected outcomes of the CP are to:

- enhance the capacity of the country's disaster risk management system;
- enhance natural resource management efforts of food-insecure communities and their resilience to weather-related shocks;
- support the provision of equitable access for boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children;
- support access to HIV care, treatment and support services for food-insecure and malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) and their households including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); and
- support opportunities for livelihood diversification and improved access to food markets.

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 1: "Disaster Risk Management Capacity"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$405,071

The overall aim of this component is to develop the ability to effectively manage disaster risks at federal, regional and community levels. Led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, partners are collectively

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working to strengthen the Government's disaster risk management system. Working towards an eventual hand-over, WFP is focusing its capacity development efforts on analysis, preparedness and response. As a longer-term hand-over investment, WFP also actively engages in the National Social Protection Platform.

The investment in disaster risk analysis and preparedness capacities includes maintaining support to the on-going *woreda* (district) disaster risk profiling. It contributes to strengthening the early warning information system and assessment capacities at all levels. Support will continue to be given to the National Meteorological Agency to improve weather data collection and to the DRMFS in using this data to prepare and mitigate weather shocks, such as triggering the Risk Financing Mechanism through which food assistance is extended to targeted safety net and/or relief beneficiaries. Support for the improvement of contingency planning guidance and implementation, particularly at community level, will also be maintained. WFP will build on its partnership with the Government's Central Statistics Agency to expand current collaboration on the welfare monitoring and household consumption and expenditure surveys to produce a joint comprehensive food security and vulnerability study.

WFP's investment in response capacities focuses on strengthening food management structures, practices and accountability at federal and regional levels. Technical guidance is provided to support effective management of strategic food reserves and humanitarian stocks. The main investments under food management will build on the current Food Management Improvement Project. The National Incident Management System is supported in the area of supply chain management, including developing appropriate structures and processes for food management, improving guidelines and developing staff capacities in supply chain management at all levels. Effective coordination between Government entities and with the private sector in logistics planning and information-sharing is developed and promoted. To improve accountability, capacities in data collection, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of relief food assistance are strengthened.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of the disaster risk management capacity component are the following:

- National and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks as well as impacts and have improved food security;
- National and sub-national institutions recognise the importance of addressing food insecurity within a package of social protection measures; and
- Capacities of national, local and community institutions are strengthened with regards to evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, leadership and decision-making.

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 2		
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	112
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	750
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	1,650
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	29

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 2: "Natural Resource Management Capacity and Resilience against Weather Shocks (MERET)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 140,000 mt/US\$1,125,500

MERET supports the Government's Ministry of Agriculture as well as communities to invest in sustainable land management through FFA activities which enhance the natural resource base. In addition, capacity-development investments are made to Ethiopia's Natural Resource Extension System.

This activity is implemented in 72 chronically food-insecure districts. Communities are selected on the basis of levels of food insecurity and land degradation, diversity of the agro-ecological zone and proximity to the PSNP and school-feeding sites to enhance synergies. MERET targets the community as a whole, although community wealth-ranking and food-gap analysis are used to ensure the poorest households benefit the most from food assistance and assets created. Activities focus on asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, improved homestead production and promotion of income-generating activities.

Each year, 600 food-insecure communities and households in fragile and degraded watersheds participate in FFA activities. They receive 3 kg of wheat per work day for a maximum of three months annually. This constitutes an incentive-based, labour-replacement cost for food-insecure households engaged in asset creation, restoration of the natural resource base, promotion of innovative income-generation and solidarity efforts. Focus is placed on the most vulnerable, including resource-poor women and households headed by the elderly. The food ration significantly reduces the food gap of food-insecure families and enables savings on food expenditures.

WFP also provides technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture on the improvement of evidence-based documentation of results and usage of best practices and incentives in order to enable them to mainstream MERET principles in all their programmes, such as the Productive Safety Net Programme. For this purpose, WFP second staff to the Ministry of Agriculture. The synergy between MERET and schools is improved in order to increase community awareness of appropriate natural resource management and effects of climate change. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 2, the expected outcomes of MERET are to increase the ability to withstand impacts of disasters and improve food security and to promote a low carbon-resilient economy and society at all levels.

Ethiopia

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	317,600	330,500	648,100
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	51,850	77,780	129,630
<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 cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Ha	750
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established		Ha	750
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)		Km	195
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		community	451
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)		water pond	33
Number of water springs developed		water spring	17

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 3: "Food for Education in Primary Schools"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 110,799 mt/US\$1,791,517

Through the FFE component of the CP, WFP prioritises the pastoral areas where access to education and gender balance continue to lag behind the national average. WFP also works with the Ministry of Education to include highly food-insecure highland areas, especially schools in the most food-insecure MERET and PSNP areas, in order to improve retention rates. Over the next three years the programme will be expanded.

Food for education targets primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas. In addition, the programme supports the alternative basic education centres, which have been established in pastoral regions to respond to the urgent need for an education that suits the special needs and constraints of pastoral life. To counter the high drop-out rates, enhance concentration in class and encourage regular attendance a daily meal at schools is provided. The ration consists of Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. It further addresses gender disparities through the provision of take-home rations of vegetable oil for eight months during the school year in exchange for regular primary school attendance of girls. Selected girls will be supported with take-home rations for the duration of the CP. In addition, efforts are made to improve the learning environment of children by engaging communities to become involved in the school activities which address nutrition, household food security and the environment.

Partnerships with FAO, UNICEF and WHO are envisaged to work towards the sustainability of the programme through providing joint support for the improvement of household food security and implementing multi-sector interventions to improve health and nutrition of children. Linkages between the sectors and with agriculture, health and water authorities both at federal and district levels will be strengthened through engagement at policy and strategic levels and creating synergy activities with MERET at the grassroots level. WFP contributes to the provision of collective support to the Ministry of Education and the Ethiopian Health and

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Nutrition Research Institute to build government capacity on school health and nutrition. Support will be provided on nutrition screenings to collect evidence of micronutrient deficiencies among school age children. In selected schools of two districts in the southern region, the "Home Grown School Feeding Programme" concept will be piloted.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the expected outcome of the FFE component is to support the provision of equitable access for boys and girls at primary schools with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children.

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	347,000	410,300	757,300
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	347,000	410,300	757,300
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	114,100		114,100
<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 4			
School Feeding			
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		stove	200
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		school	30
Number of schools assisted by WFP		school	1,186
Strategic Objective 5			
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	125
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual	375
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity		project	3

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 4: "Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 68,221 mt/US\$358,528

The aim of this activity is to mitigate the impact of HIV on food-insecure PLHIV, their households and OVC. Malnourished PLHIV on anti-retroviral treatment or pre-treatment follow-up are provided with specialized foods following a nutrition assessment and counselling at the health institutions. Those identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition receive Plumpy'nut while Supercereal is provided to those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The same people are also referred to community-level partners for household food assistance.

People living with HIV and their households receive food assistance for a maximum of nine months. The ration consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. Each year, OVC under 18 are selected at the community level after their food security situation has been assessed. Food assistance to OVC is a social safety net conditional on school attendance for

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school-aged children. Assistance is implemented in urban and peri-urban areas with the highest prevalence of HIV and food insecurity.

Nutritional assistance to PLHIV focuses on the four developing regional states of Afar, Somali, Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz. The use of cash or vouchers will be analysed and piloted if appropriate. The capacity of all partners at all levels is developed in the areas of nutrition assessment, nutrition counselling, the initiation of economic strengthening activities, monitoring and evaluation, and the generation of strategic information. WFP assistance is part of the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of this component are to support access to HIV care, treatment and to support services for food-insecure and malnourished PLHIV and their households including OVC, as well as to support access to education and human capital development of OVC.

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	181,500	109,200	290,700
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	181,500	109,200	290,700
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	24,600	23,900	48,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	25,300	21,700	47,000

*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 4		
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,000
Number of PMTCT clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	2,109
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	45,000
Number of OVC receiving take home rations through school	OVC	48,500
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and/or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business, educational or agricultural training activities	beneficiary	6,456

Ethiopia CP 200253, Activity 5: "Promoting Food Marketing and Rural Livelihoods, Especially for Women"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2015

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$295,478

The aim of this activity is to strengthen Ethiopia's ability to provide food to all communities and reduce rural poverty and food insecurity. Through a P4P pilot and building on strategic partnerships within the Government, WFP will work on increasing the local procurement of food utilised in WFP food assistance programmes. The main focus is to enhance smallholder farmers' marketing opportunities by strengthening the management and marketing capacities

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of the farmers' organizations and traders' associations through which many smallholder farmers access markets. The P4P pilot will benefit smallholder farmers until the end of 2013. In addition, WFP supports one farmer organization in the Somali Region, where efforts are being made to increase food production.

Capacity development for farmers' organizations and specialists of the Government's Natural Resource Extension System will focus on food management, post-harvest quality control, business management and bidding processes. The introduction of quality standards for farmers' organizations familiarizes the communities with new agro-processing income-generating activities.

Partnerships continue with a wide variety of actors, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange, Sasakawa Africa Association, United Nations agencies, donors, private companies, research centres and universities. Support to livelihood diversification involves promoting income-generating activities of MERET community members and P4P women farmers.

By linking MERET with the natural resource extension services, WFP has expanded income-generating and marketing activities, especially for women. MERET community members, especially women, receive extension support, including materials, to undertake income-generating activities such as bee-keeping, poultry and livestock rearing. A revolving fund administered by community cooperatives provides individual loans of approximately US\$300. Building on the "Leave No Women Behind" model, partnerships are sought to provide complementary training and services in reproductive health, numeracy and literacy to enhance women's self-reliance and decision-making power. Over four years, MERET households in 24 districts will be assisted. Cash to establish community-revolving funds and to provide the additional extension support for income-generating activities are transferred through the government structure to agricultural extension agents.

In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the expected outcomes of this component are:

- to increase the use of improved institutional services by agricultural producers, an efficient marketing system and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity; and
- to increase participation in advocacy, social mobilization and decision-making as well as benefits from livelihood opportunities for women and young people.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
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	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	130
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	43,529
Gender		
The project has activities to raise awareness of gender equality	1=Yes/0=No	1

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(d) Special Operations

Ethiopia SO 200358: "Construction and Management of the WFP Humanitarian Logistics Base at Djibouti Port"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 13 August 2013

Total project commitment: US\$19,404,251

Operations in Ethiopia are among the largest in WFP's operational portfolio. On average, WFP Ethiopia handles half a million mt of food per year, with peaks that have reached close to 1 million mt. Djibouti Port is the principal transit point for cargo in and out of Ethiopia and a key link in commercial transport routes to and from the greater Horn of Africa. The port is also critical for the efficient flow of humanitarian goods.

Over the past years, the rapidly expanding Ethiopian market, combined with continued high volumes of food assistance, have put significant strain on Djibouti port and other transport sectors, resulting in escalating logistics costs and increased congestion and bottlenecks. In 2011, the Government of Djibouti gave WFP the concession of a plot of land in the vicinity of the port and on the main road from Djibouti to Ethiopia to establish a Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB) in order to improve the supply chain and alleviate bottlenecks in its operations.

Initiated in 2012, the construction of the HLB will continue in 2013. Once completed, the facility should be capable of storing 40,000 mt of bulk and 25,000 mt of break bulk cargo. Another warehouse with a storage area of 2,500 m² will provide storage space for non-food items which will be maximised through an efficient racking system. The HLB can also be used as a container yard terminal for humanitarian cargo. In addition, the HLB will play a key role in the new corridor-based approach of the Forward Purchasing Facility as it will allow for the pre-positioning of food which can then be transported via the Djibouti corridor to Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Yemen, considerably reducing lead-times for these countries. The HLB aims to achieve four objectives:

- enhanced efficiency of supply chains in the Horn of Africa;
- augmented regional humanitarian response capabilities;
- alignment of port operations with Ethiopia's expanding strategic reserves; and
- strengthened logistics systems and capacities in Djibouti Port.

Forecasted Output in 2013

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Logistics)		
Number of logistics hubs established	no.	1

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Ethiopia SO 200364: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Ethiopia"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$9,059,466

The security situation in most areas of Ethiopia remains unpredictable. Some areas, particularly the Somali region, continue to be volatile, making access difficult. The rainy season creates additional access constraints as many areas become impassable due to the lack of infrastructure. Humanitarian actors also often have to travel long distances due to the vast area of operations. Furthermore, one of the most remote areas, Dolo Ado, has seen a substantial increase in the presence of humanitarian organisations since the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis. Over 60 humanitarian organisations currently work in the Dolo Ado refugee camps which are characterized by their extreme remoteness, a volatile security situation and fragile environmental conditions.

In order to provide humanitarian assistance in this complex environment, air transport often remains the only save and efficient means of travel. UNHAS in Ethiopia does not only facilitate humanitarian access to people in need but also enables a more efficient project implementation and allows for the continued assessment of humanitarian needs. The humanitarian air service is also essential to provide medical and security evacuations if required. Currently, there are no commercial alternatives to UNHAS operations in the main areas of humanitarian assistance.

In 2013, the UNHAS expects to transport around 900 passengers per month, from an average of 725 per month in 2012. In addition to two aircrafts, a C208 and Dash 8, which are already in service, WFP is planning to augment its fleet with a B 1900 aircraft or equivalent to respond to increased needs. The specific objectives of this Special Operation are:

- to provide efficient air services to more than 30 humanitarian agencies (United Nations, NGOs and donors);
- to carry out medical and security evacuations; and
- to respond in a fast, efficient and flexible manner to the needs of the humanitarian community.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	900
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	4
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	32

Kenya

Country Background

Kenya has a population of 40 million people and is a low-income, food-deficit country. While agriculture accounts for 26 percent of GDP, only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture, the rest being arid or semi-arid land. Food production and incomes of smallholder farmers are affected by low uptake of technology and farm inputs, as well as inability to engage in the formal market.



The effects of climate change are evident in the cycle of natural shocks which has become shorter, with droughts increasing in frequency and intensity. Affected households often resort to negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets. Consequently, many families have become chronically food-insecure and highly vulnerable to shocks. Persistently high food prices further compromise poor households' ability to afford a nutritional diet. Global acute and chronic malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world, even during non-drought years.

In the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, Kenya ranked 143 out of 187 countries. The gross enrolment rate for primary education is reported at 110 percent and the net primary enrolment (NER) stands at an encouraging 90 percent. However, NER still shows significant geographic variations: only about 46 percent of school-age children in Nairobi and 32 percent in North Eastern Province are in formal schools. The low education levels in these areas are attributable to poverty, insecurity and negative cultural practices that affect girls in particular. Results from the 2008/09 Kenya Demographic Health Survey indicated that 6.3 percent of Kenyan adults aged 15–49 are infected with HIV; around 1.6 million Kenyans are living with HIV/AIDS, and a large proportion of food-insecure households are headed by women or grandparents because the former breadwinners have died of AIDS.

Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps are now home to more than half a million refugees, mostly Somalis. The camps are located in two of the country's most food-insecure districts: Turkana in the northwest and Garissa in the east. Demand for limited resources, including water and firewood, often leads to conflicts between refugees and host communities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Kenya

WFP's operations address food and nutrition insecurity in Kenya, in particular promoting improved livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations. Support through WFP contributes to priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013) for Kenya through the implementation of two PRROs and one country programme (CP). The operations will also be aligned with the new WFP Country Strategy (2013–2017) that is being finalized for approval.

Kenya

Through the PRRO "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya", WFP provides food and nutrition support to refugees living in camps. Assistance is provided in the form of various activities such as general food distributions (GFD), nutrition-support and institutional feeding.

Through the PRRO "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya", WFP is gradually transitioning from short-term interventions such as GFD to longer-term activities including food-for-assets to improve resilience and adaptability to climate change while encouraging communities to invest in their future. Nutrition responses will address acute and chronic malnutrition. WFP will continue to strengthen collaborations with national institutions, United Nations agencies, civil society, the private sector, development partners and local communities. The two PRROs contribute to the achievement of MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Contributing to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 6, the CP provides nutritious school meals to children from food-insecure families to help them keep their children in school as well as to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by HIV/AIDS to improve their school attendance rates. In addition, WFP provides food and nutrition support to food-insecure people on antiretroviral treatment in an attempt to improve treatment adherence. Through the pilot P4P programme, the capacity of smallholder farmers and traders to engage in formal agricultural trade is strengthened with the aim of enabling them to feed their families and earn profits from their farms.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							299,171,511	
Development Operation							29,547,442	
Total							328,718,953	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	158,125	26,409	12,060	24,904	2,486	223,984	41,712,820	1,193,716
DEV	23,547	6,495	1,055	2,517	341	33,955	1,799,594	60,749
Total	181,672	32,904	13,115	27,421	2,827	257,939	43,512,413	1,254,465

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

PRRO 200174: "Food Assistance to Refugees in Kenya"

Duration: 1 October 2011 – 30 September 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 392,914 mt/US\$2,815,883 (voucher component subject to approval)

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons, WFP provides life-sustaining food on a fortnightly basis through general food distributions to refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps. In Kenya, refugees residing in camps are prohibited from working outside the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. Consequently, most refugees are dependent on WFP food assistance. All refugees receive a general food ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt. To ensure that food is provided only to entitled refugees, WFP and UNHCR will implement a biometric (fingerprinting) system to verify refugees as they collect food during food distributions.

Through a targeted supplementary feeding programme, ready-to-eat supplementary foods (Plumpy'Sup) are provided to all malnourished refugee children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP will provide cooked meals to caregivers who remain with the children as they complete therapeutic feeding and treatment.

In addition to the mid-morning porridge provided to all refugee children attending school, a take-home ration of sugar is provided to girls who maintain an 80 percent attendance rate. The objective is to encourage them to stay in school in order to close the gender gap in schools. In 2013, WFP will also distribute food vouchers to a select group of beneficiaries in the camps as a pilot project. Food for assets (FFA) for the host population addresses food security and resource-driven conflicts whereas food for training (FFT) is implemented as an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, this project aims to:

- meet the minimum nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable through GFD;
- meet additional nutritional requirements of PLW, children 6–23 months of age, malnourished children under 5, people living with HIV (PLHIV), tuberculosis clients and people with other chronic diseases through health and nutrition interventions;
- improve enrolment and attendance through school meals and provide an incentive for girls' education through take-home rations;
- offer an incentive for disenfranchised young people to gain life skills through food for training; and
- improve the food security of host communities and mitigate tensions with refugees through the implementation of food for assets.

Kenya

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	302,000	314,000	616,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	284,000	296,000	580,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	284,000	296,000	580,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	27,500	16,500	44,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	1,200	1,200	2,400
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	29,500	41,500	71,000
Number of children given take-home rations	25,000		25,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	2,500		2,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	750	750	1,500
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	4,400	2,800	7,200
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	10,000		10,000

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

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

Kenya

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	10,000
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,178
Number of days rations were provided	day	365
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	144
Gender		
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence	1=Yes/0=No	1
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	500
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	26
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	72
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,000
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	150
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	70
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	8,000
Strategic Objective 3		
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	7
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	2,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	10,000
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	2,272,727
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	880
School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	445
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	40

PRRO 200294: "Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya"

Duration: 1 May 2012 – 30 April 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 314,283 mt/

US\$83,757,536/US\$1,193,716

Under this project, WFP, in line with the Government's strategy in the fight against hunger, provides food-insecure populations with GFD as well as a targeted supplementary feeding programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition among PLW and children 6–59 months of age.

To promote early recovery and transition, WFP supports the creation of household and community assets that enhance and diversify livelihoods and build resilience against recurrent shocks. Participants in these activities receive food and/or cash in exchange for their work.

Kenya

WFP also provides micronutrient powders (MNP) to targeted children 6–23 months of age in food-insecure areas where the prevalence of stunting and wasting has been consistently above the critical threshold of 15 percent and dietary diversity is poor.

As part of its capacity development assistance, WFP provides logistics training and technical assistance in disaster preparedness, such as early warning systems and contingency planning, as well as in risk reduction and rapid response to communities, partners and the Government at national and county levels. Assessments of gaps in logistical, technical or organisational capacity are conducted and then filled in the most efficient manner such as offering tailored workshops or sponsoring short courses inside and outside Kenya for government and cooperating partners. Logistical support also includes the provision of vehicles and ICT equipment.

The main objectives of this operation are to:

- assist emergency-affected households in reducing the impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in crisis-affected areas (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- enhance household and community resilience to shocks through assets creation, and increase government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes (Strategic Objective 2);
- support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security after shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3); and
- strengthen national capacity through local food purchases (WFP Strategic Objective 5).

The food basket for GFD and FFA includes cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt. Plumpy'Sup will be provided to treat acute malnutrition in children while MNP will be provided and prevent stunting. PLW receive Supercereal and oil. Market-based interventions form an important part of WFP's assistance under this PRRO. About 81,000 households receive cash in return for building community assets.

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	1,027,000	879,500	1,906,500
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	368,000	432,000	800,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	23,000	92,000	115,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	90,000	76,665	166,665
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	303,750	258,750	562,500

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

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

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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	1,321
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	8
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	34,312,500
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	350
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,040
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	3,150
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	150
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	650
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	70
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	70
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	18
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	15
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	351,000
Strategic Objective 3		
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting		
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	213,000
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	7
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	380
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100
SO5 GFD: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	744
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	744
SO5 VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	150

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Kenya CP 106680: "Country Programme – Kenya (2009–2013)"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 178,344 mt/US\$1,799,594 (cash transfer component subject to approval)/US\$60,749

The CP contributes to the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013, Kenya Vision 2030, the 2007–2012 Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy and the 2007–2010 Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS. It is further aligned with government policy instruments such as the 2005–2010 Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and the 2006–2010 Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

Kenya

The CP focuses on improved access to basic education skills and food and nutrition for those affected by HIV/AIDS. Addressing WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the programme will support the education of vulnerable children in food-insecure areas, and give food and nutrition support to vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 1: "Support for the Education of Vulnerable Children in Food-Insecure Areas"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 130,915 mt/US\$1,560,000 (cash transfer component subject to approval)

WFP provides school meals to children in pre- and primary schools in arid and semi-arid lands and in the poor urban settlements of Nairobi. The programme targets the most food-insecure areas with the lowest net enrolment and completion rates and high gender disparities. WFP also supports children in selected early childhood development centres in arid and semi-arid areas. Hot lunches of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt are provided to children in low-cost boarding and day schools. Children in selected early childhood development centres receive Supercereal as a mid-morning snack.

As part of the on-going transition to a programme wholly owned and run by the Government, WFP will transition 50,000 schoolchildren to the Government's Home-Grown School Meals Programme in 2013. WFP is exploring possibilities of transferring cash instead of food directly to schools to strengthen their capacity prior to the transition to the Government's Home-Grown School Meals Programme. In the government model, funds are transferred to schools to procure food, with the dual objectives of increasing local food production and ensuring children attend school.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this activity aims at:

- increasing enrolment and completion rates for boys and girls;
- stabilizing the attendance of boys and girls at school; and
- improving government capacity to manage the school meals programme through trainings and technical assistance, and supporting local production through P4P.

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	269,100	314,400	583,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	269,100	314,400	583,500
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	25,000	25,000	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.

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

Kenya

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		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,560,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	703
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	101,500
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,477
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	508
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	44,264

Kenya CP 106680, Activity 2: "Food and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by HIV and AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2013

Total food commitment: 47,429 mt

This activity contributes to the efforts of the Government and the international community to address food insecurity caused by HIV/AIDS. The focus of this activity is to improve the nutrition and health status as well as coping ability of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. WFP provides food and nutrition support to malnourished HIV positive clients on antiretroviral treatment, malnourished TB clients on treatment and their family members, as well as families hosting OVC. The monthly food basket will comprise cereals, pulses, oil and Supercereal.

In addition, partners provide complementary interventions such as counselling, drugs, life skills training and income-generating activities in order to enhance sustainability. WFP also contributes to the Government's efforts in HIV prevention and care by increasing access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor. Three Roadside Wellness Centres along the northern corridor provide drop-in health services. Furthermore, the project will support the Government in key areas of HIV and nutrition policy as well as guideline development at national and county level.

This activity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5, supports national efforts in combating HIV/AIDS. The intended outcomes are:

- increased adherence to antiretroviral treatment;
- increased adherence to TB treatment;
- increased school enrolment and attendance of OVC;
- increased access to HIV services for transport workers along the northern corridor of the country; and

Kenya

- improved capacity of the Government and NGOs to implement nutritional support programmes for PLHIV.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013	50,500	39,500	90,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	50,500	39,500	90,000
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 4			
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	6,417	
Number of TB treatment clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	3,833	
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	38,500	
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	23,000	
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Number of OVC supported with household food assistance	OVC	22,367	
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for OVC	beneficiary	28,500	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	40	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	120	
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	%	7	
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	4	
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	64	
SO5 HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	174	
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	2	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	12,215	

(d) Special Operations

None

Rwanda

Country Background

Rwanda is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, and ranks 166 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 400 people per square kilometre. Its population increases at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, currently standing close to 11 million. The country has limited natural resources. The main development component is agriculture which contributes to over 33 percent of the national GDP and generates 80 percent of total export revenues. Agricultural transformation has been identified as the main pillar for achieving food security and attaining a per capita income of US\$900 by the year 2020. The actual per capita GDP is US\$520 and despite an impressive economic recovery with an annual GDP growth of 6 percent since 2009, household food insecurity continues to be a challenge.



Fifty percent of Rwanda's population lives below the official poverty line. Levels of maternal and child malnutrition have slightly improved compared to 2009. According to the 2011 food and nutrition security monitoring survey, compared to the previous year, the levels of stunting, wasting and underweight reduced from 52 to 42 percent, 5 to 2 percent and 16 to 14 percent respectively for children 6–23 months of age. HIV-prevalence in Rwanda stands at 3 percent. Life expectancy in the country is 51 years, and households headed by women or orphans account for 36 percent of the population.

Rwanda is home to 67,000 Congolese refugees hosted in four refugee camps and one transit centre. Security in the region remains precarious, particularly in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), thus reducing the possibility of repatriation in the near future. In addition, close to 70,000 Rwandans still live as refugees and asylum seekers in DRC, Uganda and other African countries.

Since the 1994 genocide and near total collapse of Rwanda's economy and social services, the country has embarked on rebuilding itself and improving the quality of life for its population. Good governance, productive and market-oriented agriculture and regional and international economic integration are three of the six pillars of the "Rwanda Vision 2020". Rwanda was also the first country to sign the "Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme" Compact, thus addressing malnutrition and food insecurity as one of the Government's key priorities.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Rwanda

In Rwanda, WFP provides food assistance through a PRRO and a development project. Both projects are designed to improve the living conditions and nutritional status of food-insecure households and other vulnerable people in remote and food-insecure areas as well as refugees who depend entirely on WFP to meet their food needs.

Rwanda

The PRRO "Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees" focuses exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning home from neighbouring countries. Refugees in the four refugee camps are supported by a monthly general food distribution (GFD), which provides them with enough food to meet 100 percent of their daily food needs. The most vulnerable segments of the refugee population, such as children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), receive additional food rations under safety-net interventions. The PRRO contributes to MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

The development project aims to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. Nutritious food is provided to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas. In addition, WFP provides technical and financial assistance to the Rwandan Government in developing a national school meals policy and strategic plan. The project contributes to MDGs 2 and 3.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							24,102,585		
Development Operation							8,433,988		
Total							32,536,574		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	13,309	3,895	1,008	1,219	219	19,650	0	4,761,540	
DEV	1,086	271	136	0	27	1,520	0	1,793,555	
Total	14,395	4,166	1,144	1,219	247	21,170	0	6,555,095	

(a) Emergency Operations

None

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Rwanda PRRO 200343: "Food and Safety-Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 37,112 mt/US\$4,761,540

The PRRO focuses exclusively on meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugee camp residents and Rwandan refugees returning home from neighbouring countries. Returnees receive a three-month food ration to help them re-integrate into their communities in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3. Refugees in the four refugee camps are supported by a monthly GFD which provides them with enough food to meet 100 percent of their daily kilocalorie requirements.

Rwanda

The most vulnerable segments of the population receive additional rations under safety-net interventions which include:

- blanket feeding of children 6–23 months of age;
- blanket supplementary feeding of PLW;
- provision of a mid-morning porridge meal to refugee children attending primary schools. In addition, this activity also assists 7,000 children from the community around Kigeme camp who are attending the same schools as refugee children;
- curative supplementary feeding of moderately acutely malnourished children 24 – 59 months of age; and
- nutritional support to people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART).

The overall outcome of the PRRO is to meet basic food consumption needs as well as nutritional requirements through:

- reducing and stabilising acute malnutrition in children under 5 living in refugee camps;
- improving food consumption and nutritional recovery of ART clients among refugee and returnee populations during the period of assistance;
- reducing chronic malnutrition in children 6–23 months of age living in refugee camps; and
- providing an incentive for school attendance while addressing short-term hunger of the pupils.

The food basket for HIV clients on ART, children as well as PLW residing in refugee camps is composed of Supercereal Plus, vegetable oil and sugar. The general food rations for all refugees living in refugee camps and Rwandan refugees returning home consists of beans, maize, Supercereal, vegetable oil and salt.

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	49,118	39,882	89,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	36,690	30,310	67,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	9,000	6,000	15,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	36,056	45,944	82,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,000	6,400	8,400
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	600	575	1,175
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	14,040	12,960	27,000

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1			
GFD			
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	Individual	10,800	
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	9,000	
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	3,234	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment			
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	4,018	
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	
Strategic Objective 3			
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition			
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	2,000	
School Feeding			
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	27,000	

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Rwanda DEV 106770: "Food Assistance Support for Education in Rwanda"

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 55,776 mt/US\$1,793,555 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 53,676 mt/US\$235,750)

Through this development project WFP provides food assistance to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure districts of Rwanda. All children receive a hot mid-day meal consisting of beans, maize, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, WFP provides technical support to the Government through the Ministry of Education with the aim of helping Rwanda develop a national school health policy as well as a home-grown school feeding programme.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, the school feeding project focuses mainly on improving the school attendance and retention of boys and girls in the assisted primary schools and on increasing the ability of the Government to manage school feeding programmes at the national, regional and district levels.

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	43,640	39,360	83,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	43,640	39,360	83,000

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

Rwanda

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	82,000
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	72
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 GFD: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	10

(d) Special Operations

None

Somalia

Country Background

Over the past eight years, Somalia has been hit by three major crises (2005/06, 2008/09 and 2011), with the last crisis being the most severe emergency, leading to a declaration of famine in July 2011. As a consequence of these repeated food crises, between 3.4 and 6.5 million Somalis have remained food-insecure over the past seven years, causing livelihood asset erosion and heightened vulnerability to various shocks, such as poor rainfall, global price fluctuations and eruption of resource-based conflict.



Overall, the nutrition situation has improved in Somalia, with the median GAM rate reducing from 27 percent in July 2011 to 20 percent in June 2012. It is likely to remain stable in urban and rural livelihood zones, with the northern and central regions in a serious or critical phase and the southern regions in a very critical phase. Lower Shabelle is also in a critical phase whereas Mogadishu is in a serious phase. Despite this improvement, 2.12 million people are expected to remain in food security phase of crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification – IPC, Phase 3) or emergency (IPC Phase 4) throughout the country until December 2012.

Though global food prices remain high and volatile, prices of imported and local cereals in Somalia are currently lower than in 2011 and are close to the five-year average. Should corn prices increase in the coming months, Somalia will likely not be directly affected as corn is locally produced and not a standard commercial import product. However, should multiple factors, i.e. speculation, export restrictions, local and global harvests below average for different cereal products, occur in parallel, Somalia would be at risk of sliding into another humanitarian catastrophe considering its volatile political, food security and nutrition situation. WFP closely monitors commodity prices to ensure an adequate response if needed.

The security situation in Somalia remains tense, mostly in the central and southern regions where the on-going military operations are likely to produce further population displacements. Generally, humanitarian access saw little improvement in southern and central Somalia in the first half of 2012. Armed conflict, crime, terrorism and piracy remain the main threats in the country.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Somalia

In 2013, WFP will launch the PRRO "Strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience in Somalia". Aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan, this PRRO will support up to 2.9 million people over three years. With the goal of a transition towards enhancing resilience to shocks, while at the same time providing protective safety nets and saving lives in Somalia, the PRRO aims at achieving the following primary objectives:

- building medium to longer term resilience of communities through integrated food-for-assets (FFA) interventions;

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- rebuilding food and nutritional security for households through mother-and-child health and nutrition, a targeted supplementary feeding programme, school meals and FFA interventions;
- protecting livelihoods during extreme shocks and against seasonal vulnerabilities through a blanket supplementary feeding programme and targeted relief, as seasonally and geographically appropriate.

The PRRO will also enhance national capacities to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters, as well as build operational capacities of counterpart ministries in planning, oversight and implementation of relevant health, nutrition and education activities in order to facilitate eventual handover. The PRRO contributes to all eight MDGs, with special focus on MDGs 1, 2 and 5.

In direct support of the provision of humanitarian assistance, WFP will also implement three special operations. The special operation, "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia", facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, including medical and security evacuations. The new special operation, "Development of Logistical Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor", aims at ensuring a timely supply of relief cargo to populations in need of humanitarian assistance, while reducing or containing logistics costs, enhancing local capabilities and supporting the local economy.

The second new special operation, "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia", aims to provide resources to enable the activities of the Food Security Cluster in Somalia. The cluster's objectives are to provide guidance and strategic vision to its members in order to efficiently respond to acute needs and lay the foundations for recovery through investment in resilience and address the underlying causes of the on-going crisis in Somalia.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							263,308,261	
Special Operation							50,190,953	
Total							313,499,214	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	89,651	21,839	10,281	28,866	485	151,122	13,272,266	3,904,459
Total	89,651	21,839	10,281	28,866	485	151,122	13,272,266	3,904,459

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Somalia PRRO 200443: "Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia"

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 498,069mt/US\$42,115,272/US\$3,904,459

In 2012, WFP began to lay the groundwork to shift from an emergency operation to a PRRO taking advantage of the various political and institutional opportunities that existed in different parts of the country. While security remains volatile in most parts of Somalia, the level of stability and access in some of the areas WFP works in allows for a transition from relief to recovery and for activities geared towards enhancing resilience to seasonal hardships.

The objectives of this PRRO are to enhance the resilience of communities, rebuild household food and nutrition security but also ensure that livelihoods are protected from shocks and during seasonal vulnerability. The PRRO is based on a food security and nutrition trend analysis, conducted by WFP over the last five years, as well as community consultations to identify and target the livelihoods and districts consistently in "crisis" or "emergency" and those less prone to shocks. This analysis, in combination with regular seasonal assessments conducted by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit and regular WFP assessments, determines beneficiary targeting.

In view of the high GAM prevalence throughout the country, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) will be implemented in all areas, targeting moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and acutely malnourished PLW. Community-based seasonal blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) interventions, to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6–36 months of age, will be implemented seasonally in areas vulnerable to malnutrition on the basis of early-warning information. In the insecure environment of Mogadishu, WFP also provides daily hot meals for the most vulnerable people at wet-feeding sites, as a self-targeting mechanism for relief food distributions.

Malnourished ART and TB clients will be eligible for nutritional rehabilitation when their body mass index is below the emergency threshold and their discharge will be based on the same indicators, with a maximum length of stay in the programme of six months for ART patients and eight months for TB patients.

In partnership with FAO and UNICEF, WFP developed a joint strategic framework for enhancing resilience through harmonising operations in a long-term approach, designed to reduce communities' vulnerability to shocks. WFP will contribute to the framework with targeted interventions that rebuild, restore, and create new livelihood assets by seasonally aligning its programmes with those of partners for maximum complementary impact. When household members are forced to migrate due to prevailing conditions, cash-for-assets, food-for-assets and food-for-training projects provide assistance for vulnerable household members, children, the disabled and elderly people left behind. These activities particularly favour the engagement of women.

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In line with the WFP Strategic Plan, this PRRO contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. The main expected outcomes of this operation are:

- stabilizing acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
- improving household food consumption;
- increasing vulnerable population's access to productive assets; and
- developing capacity and awareness through training.

The general food basket consists of cereals, pulses, sugar, vegetable oil and Supercereal. Plumpy'Sup will be provided to beneficiaries assisted through TSF and MCH programmes while Plumpy'Doz will be distributed to beneficiaries under BSF. Given the prevalence of extreme differences in operational and market conditions between districts across Somalia, WFP will also use voucher or cash transfers where appropriate and in case programme objectives can be better met through this transfer mechanism.

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	845,779	714,223	1,560,002
Number of IDP beneficiaries	116,939	121,712	238,651
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	328,950	316,050	645,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	323,300	650,700	974,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	50,000	50,000	100,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	45,000	55,000	100,000
Number of children given take-home rations	45,000		45,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	45,000		45,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,317	5,317	10,634
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	21,267	21,267	42,534
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	42,172	43,203	85,375

*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		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	4,918
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	410
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	410
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	511,829
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	511,829
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	80
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	110
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	30
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	52,078
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	174
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	8,506
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	5,669,284
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	5,669,284
School Feeding		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	556
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	5,840
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	487
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	487
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	607,797
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	607,797
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	80
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	100
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	300
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	130
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	40
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	80
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	15

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Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	19,978
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,665
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	1,665
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	2,079,305
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	2,079,305
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	270
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	345
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	900
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	460
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	140
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	270
FFT		
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	45
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	2,561
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	213
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	213
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	280,576
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	280,576
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for TB treatment	beneficiary	78,125
Number of beneficiaries of household food assistance for ART	beneficiary	21,875
Number of clients who received household food assistance for ART	client	3,646
Number of clients who received household food assistance for TB treatment	client	16,021
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	200
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	13

(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

Somalia SO 106810: "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia"

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

Total project commitment: US\$93,883,441

The unstable political situation, as well as internal fighting, has resulted in a high level of insecurity in Somalia which makes travel by road unsafe for humanitarian aid and relief workers. Therefore, the availability of humanitarian air services is crucial to support humanitarian activities in the country and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to

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the affected population. Launched in 2007, this special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1 and has three main objectives:

- provide safe and efficient air access to and within Somalia to humanitarian agencies and donor representatives;
- ensure the necessary air capacity for medical and security evacuations; and
- respond in a timely, efficient and flexible manner to the fast-changing needs of the humanitarian community.

UNHAS currently provides air transport to over 100 organizations involved in humanitarian work and moves a monthly average of 20 mt of humanitarian cargo including medical supplies and telecommunications equipment. The number of humanitarian passengers amounts to 3,000 per month which requires maintaining the fleet of eight aircraft until the beginning of 2013. The lack of safe, secure and efficient commercial alternatives authorized by UNDSS for United Nations staff movement into and across Somalia makes UNHAS one of the very few options to safely reach locations throughout the country.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	3,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	20
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	82
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100

Somalia SO 200440: "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia"

Duration: 1 September 2012 – 31 August 2013 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$2,844,969

Over the past 10 years, the pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural livelihoods in Somalia have been oscillating between Famine/Emergency/Crisis and Food Secure/Stressed, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. As a result, between 3.4 and 6.5 million Somalis have, to some degree, remained food-insecure, leading to livelihood asset erosion and heightened vulnerability to shocks such as poor rainfall, global price fluctuations and conflict.

In March 2012, the existing Somalia Food Assistance and Somalia Agricultural Livelihoods Clusters, under the leadership of WFP and FAO respectively, merged to form a single Somalia Food Security Cluster (FSC). With the merger, under the leadership of FAO and WFP, the FSC can provide support to its members to move beyond seasonal-based response plans to address acute needs and develop a multi-year vision to address the needs of the Somali populations in crisis as well as invest in resilience in order to reduce the vulnerability of future generations. This SO is thus a joint FAO-WFP project, reflecting both agencies commitment to meet these objectives.

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This special operation will provide the resources to allow the cluster to assume the humanitarian leadership around food security responses and provide the strategic guidance and vision to its members to respond to acute needs and lay the foundations for recovery. The special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1, helping to coordinate the continued humanitarian response and WFP Strategic Objective 3 as it works to strengthen the capacity of local communities and humanitarian actors. The outcomes of the FSC's efforts will be seen in a strengthened coordination of:

- responses and strategic response guidance;
- reporting;
- monitoring and gaps identification;
- preparation of emergency preparedness and contingency planning;
- development and application of technical standards and best practices; and
- advocacy and resource mobilization.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resources in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Number of agencies participating	number	130
Number of regional cluster coordination cells created	number	9
Number of bulletins, response scenarios, contingency plans, response/gap maps and analysis, humanitarian briefs and other advocacy documents produced and circulated	number	100
Strategic Objective 3		
Number of capacity development training implemented	number	40
Number of cluster members successfully completed training	number	600
Number of technical guidelines prepared by the FSC working groups, endorsed by the FSC's Strategic Advisory Group	number	10
Number of best practices captured and circulated to members	number	5

Somalia SO 200475: "Development of Logistical Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor"

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

Total project commitment: US\$25,087,170

After over 20 years of civil war, the consequent instability in Somalia has resulted in the neglect of infrastructure. Ports, warehousing, electrical supplies, roads and bridges have all deteriorated over time. This special operation aims at improving logistics efficiency while reducing costs for WFP, the wider humanitarian community and the private sector in Somalia. In its efforts to achieving that objective it builds on experiences gained and lessons learned

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during the implementation of the previous special operation, “Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid”.

The main objective of this project is to provide a timely supply of relief cargo to populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. The secondary objective is to ensure an alternative corridor for movement of cargo into Ethiopia through the northern port of Berbera. In addition, this special operation seeks to reduce or contain logistics costs, enhance local capabilities and support the local economy. Road rehabilitation works which will be undertaken between the offices and compounds of humanitarian agencies and airstrips will result in improved access in the event of medical or security evacuations. Finally, an additional objective is to build capacity and transfer skills to partners and local authorities through periodically organized training sessions. This special operation supports WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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 (Logistics)		
Number of logistics hubs established	no.	2
Number of staff trained	no.	46
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	no.	4
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	30,000
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads repaired	Km	50
Number of spot improvements	no.	10

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Country Background

More than a year after the birth of the Republic of South Sudan – the world's newest independent country – the nation continues to face a series of humanitarian emergencies while major development challenges still remain.



The new state's first year of independence was characterized by a continued lack of agreement on key comprehensive peace agreement issues such as border demarcation, oil transit fees and the fate of the contested area of Abyei. The new republic also continued to face other major challenges as it sought to improve internal security, build state capacity and enable the shift from emergency relief to recovery. Inter-communal clashes and rebel militia activity continued to destabilise communities, disrupt agricultural production, livelihoods and education and increase vulnerability. As a result of this combination of political-economic shocks, increased conflict and displacement, and worsening food insecurity the humanitarian situation in South Sudan also deteriorated sharply.

Already starting from a low baseline after decades of war and instability, South Sudan remains with some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the world, and a virtual absence of basic social services and infrastructure. South Sudan, like other post-conflict countries, is not on track to achieve a single MDG. The benefits of oil revenue and long awaited peace dividends have yet to reach the majority of the population, and there are significant disparities between urban and rural areas as well as structural inequalities between population groups. In the world's newest country, only one in three people over the age of 6 have attended primary school and less than half of all primary school-age children are in school (51 percent of boys and 37 percent of girls). Only slightly more than half of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water and infant and maternal mortality rates in South Sudan are some of the highest in the world.

South Sudan also faces a food security and nutrition crisis which is primarily driven by conflict, displacement of people, erratic weather, trade restrictions and high fuel prices. In 2012, the country faced a national cereal deficit of 473,000 metric tonnes, 60 percent higher than the shortfall in the previous year. The Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment indicated that food insecurity deepened in 2012, with close to 4.7 million people at risk of being food-insecure.

Faced with a multiplicity of needs that are enormous both in scale and complexity, the new government is impelled to show immediate progress in political and security sector reform, addressing underlying grievances that led to the conflict, and supporting the needs of conflict-affected populations including returnees, displaced populations and resident communities. However, the legacy of protracted civil war has left South Sudan with one of the biggest capacity gaps in Africa. Public infrastructure remains severely underdeveloped, rule of law weak and government capacity to provide basic services low. The Government has taken important steps to strengthen state capacity over the past year; however, it will take years before it can begin direct provision of frontline services.

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South Sudan, with its virtually non-existent infrastructure and seasonal floods which leave more than 60 percent of the country inaccessible for most of the year, remains one of the most costly and difficult places to deliver humanitarian and developmental assistance.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Republic of South Sudan

In South Sudan, WFP's response is immediate but the focus long-term. While saving lives and protecting the minds and bodies of young children in the short term, WFP is also trying to build community resiliency, enhance governmental capacity and create incentives for the growth of the agricultural sector to prepare South Sudan for where it wants to be 20 years from now.

The current context in South Sudan does not allow WFP to immediately and completely shift away from emergency assistance. However, it also calls for the need to break away from the cycle of hunger and malnutrition that has engulfed this nation during the years of war. In fact, a few decades ago – in the 1980s – South Sudan was a net exporter of food commodities. WFP recognizes that it is not only possible but necessary to address some of the ailments of war that led to the near collapse of the country's agricultural production systems. Based on the identified gaps and key areas where marginal improvements and gains will not only yield immediate benefits but also provide exponential returns for future large scale investments, WFP will use a combination of different assistance tools.

In 2013, WFP hopes to make significant strides towards the overall goal of shifting from unconditional assistance to more targeted safety net programmes. In mid-2013, a PRRO will be launched to refocus WFP's efforts on building community resiliency, governmental capacity and supporting early recovery of communities. Beneficiaries will be identified through community based targeting mechanisms guided by overall annual and rolling assessments. WFP, through its special operations, will also focus on capacity building and infrastructure improvements contributing to peace and stability and longer-term agricultural growth. Through its activities in South Sudan, WFP supports MDGs 1 through 6. More specifically, WFP aims to:

- save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high risk groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and children;
- provide a short-term transitional safety net to conflict-affected and other vulnerable, rural communities through conditional transfers, whenever possible;
- promote self-reliance and foster community resilience through the creation of productive assets and re-establishment of livelihoods;
- strengthen the Government's capacity to monitor and respond to food insecurity through the South Sudan Food Security Monitoring System and help to strengthen the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee's capacity in early warning and disaster preparedness;
- facilitate a coordinated logistics response and an efficient utilization of resources and logistic capacity through providing leadership in the Logistics Cluster;

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- promote an efficient, coordinated and holistic food and livelihood response in South Sudan through providing leadership in the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster; and
- ensure the provision of secure telecommunications through facilitating the delivery of reliable internet connectivity network and information technology services, thereby allowing humanitarian actors to better coordinate assessment, rescue and relief operations independent of public infrastructure.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Emergency Operation							170,128,905	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							138,291,207	
Special Operation							104,499,523	
Total							412,919,635	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
EMOP	85,860	10,207	6,760	8,409	1,244	112,481	2,926,299	0
PRRO	66,970	8,221	5,919	3,225	1,108	85,443	3,052,026	0
Total	152,830	18,428	12,679	11,635	2,352	197,925	5,978,325	0

(a) Emergency Operations

South Sudan EMOP 200338: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations"

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

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 315,497 mt/US\$8,715,473 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 203,015 mt/US\$ 5,789,174)

Extreme poverty, recurring inter-tribal conflicts, natural disasters as well as unresolved conflicts between Sudan and South Sudan continue to represent a heavy burden for large parts of the population leading to displacement and high food insecurity. This project aims to provide life-saving food assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of populations in emergencies, reduce food insecurity, and stabilize the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups. While saving lives in the short term, this project will also build and enhance community resilience preparing the ground for the PRRO which will follow the EMOP in mid-2013.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, 2 and 3, the project targets beneficiaries from all ages across the country, including refugees, IDPs, food-insecure residents, children in primary schools, moderately malnourished children 6–59 months of age and their caretakers as well as in- and out-clients suffering from tuberculosis (TB), HIV, kala-azar and leprosis.

Assistance will be delivered through general food distribution (GFD), targeted and blanket supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women,

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institutional feeding for TB, HIV/AIDS, kala-azar and leprosy patients, as well as school meals, food-for-assets (FFA) and cash and vouchers programmes.

Different ration sizes for different kinds of beneficiaries include cereals, pulses, oil and salt for GFD, FFA and school meals. Pregnant and lactating women will receive oil, sugar and Supercereal while malnourished children 6–59 months of age will receive Plumpy'sup and children 6–35 months of age Supercereal Plus.

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	1,001,957	1,085,454	2,087,411
Number of IDP beneficiaries	153,600	166,400	320,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	163,200	176,800	340,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	120,000	62,400	182,400
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	410,601	444,818	855,419
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	21,933	423,639	445,572
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	46,080	49,920	96,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	156,880	267,120	424,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	60,252	65,273	125,525
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	32,640	35,360	68,000

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	7,510
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	56,000
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	7,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	56,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	200
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	39,200
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	18,800
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	400
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
School Feeding		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	1,000
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	440,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	400
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	315
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	500
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	7
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	435,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,000
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	4,900
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	10
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	250

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

South Sudan PRRO 200503: "Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in South Sudan"

(title is preliminary and subject to change)

Duration: 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 85,443 mt/US\$3,052,026

The focus of this PRRO will be to help sustain vulnerable populations in South Sudan as they rebuild their livelihoods and stabilize food security. Through this project, WFP will seek to help households mitigate the impact of the destructive cycle of hunger through a social protection approach that combines relief and recovery activities. The PRRO will not only address the short-term food needs of vulnerable groups, such as HIV/AIDS and TB patients undergoing treatment, severely food-insecure households, malnourished children under 5 and mothers suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, IDPs and refugees, but will also promote livelihood recovery through FFA and sustainable livelihoods projects.

Where feasible, FFA projects and the use of vouchers and cash transfers will provide affected populations with continued access to food while allowing them to invest in their livelihoods. Furthermore, this PRRO will support the objective of retaining children of returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations in school or support them to go back to school by providing them with nutritious school meals.

Building the capacity of key government ministries to design, manage, and implement food security-related national social safety-net programmes will continue to be a key aspect of WFP's exit strategy. Consequently, an education and capacity-building component will also be included in the PRRO. The focus will be on ensuring that food and nutrition programming form an integral part of national social safety-net policies. The PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.

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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	994,372	1,085,453	2,079,825
Number of IDP beneficiaries	108,000	117,000	225,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	101,760	110,240	212,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	7,200	7,800	15,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	456,960	495,040	952,000
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	21,933	424,411	446,344
	Female	Male	Total
Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	74,880	81,120	156,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	225,000	315,000	540,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	195,200	211,466	406,666
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	17,600	19,066	36,666

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

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

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Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
GFD		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and food	beneficiary	7,510
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	Individual	56,000
Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed	package	7,000
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	2,500
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,200
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	56,000
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1
Strategic Objective 2		
Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness		
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	staff member	20
Strategic Objective 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	39,200
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	18,800
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	50
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	400
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment		
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
Number of beneficiaries of TB treatment individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	20,000
School Feeding		
Basic Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary contribution of curriculum development, teacher training or provision of school supplies and materials	school	1,000
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	440,000
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	400
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	315
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	500
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	7
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	6
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	435,100
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	990
Number of secondary school children assisted by WFP	child	4,900
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	10
School Infrastructures: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	250

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

None

(d) Special Operations

South Sudan SO 200267: "Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan"

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014

Total project commitment: US\$96,571,434

South Sudan is a land-locked country and as a result, if food assistance is required, humanitarian partners and the Government of South Sudan face a very long lead time to bring the food to the people who need it. Establishing a well-designed National Strategic Food Reserve can help ensure that the food is readily available. Furthermore, a National Strategic Food Reserve can help stimulate agricultural production and strengthen local markets through local purchases to stock and replenish the reserve. By buying directly from local traders and securing food directly from domestic farmers the reserve can also promote the efficient distribution of food from surplus to deficit areas.

As a successful food reserve has to be integrated into other mechanisms, this special operation will first focus on building a conducive policy environment. It will then be operationalized through a small-scale pilot, based on which the project will be scaled up. Activities will involve building infrastructure, such as warehousing facilities and satellite depots, and most importantly, building the Government's institutional capacity and capabilities of its officials to manage a national food reserve system. Capacity building will involve training of officials from the Government of South Sudan to establish and manage these processes.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, this special operation aims to support the Republic of South Sudan to gradually develop a national safety net by establishing a National Strategic Food Reserve, which will stimulate agricultural production and increase effectiveness and timeliness to respond to emergencies.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Logistics)		
Number of staff trained	no.	110
Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	200,000

South Sudan SO 200341: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 1 September 2011 – 31 December 2015

Total project commitment: US\$181,680,503

Currently, UNHAS provides safe, efficient and reliable air services in South Sudan with nine fixed-winged aircrafts and two helicopters, based in Juba, Rumbek and Malakal and serving

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40 locations on a weekly schedule. More than 200 organisations are using the services, including United Nations agencies, NGOs and diplomatic missions.

In South Sudan, challenges in moving people and goods by road or river remain huge due to a lack of infrastructure and recurring natural disasters such as heavy rains and flooding. Given the non-existence of reliable commercial flights within the country, providing safe air transport services remains vital for the entire humanitarian community.

Continuous air service provided by UNHAS will support agencies in fulfilling their mandate. This special operation will be organized and managed by WFP South Sudan and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The objectives are:

- to provide a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective interagency air transport service to over 200 United Nations agencies, NGOs, diplomatic missions and donor organizations providing humanitarian assistance to, but not limited to, refugees, the host population and IDPs in the Republic of South Sudan;
- to transport light relief items and cargo such as medical supplies, high-energy foods and information and communications technology equipment; and
- to provide timely evacuations for medical and security reasons for the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air Ops)		
Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	no.	6,000
Average tonnage (food and NFI) transported monthly	Mt	35
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	no.	200
Number of aircrafts made available	no.	12
Percentage of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled	%	100
Percentage of user group meetings (versus planned)	%	100

South Sudan SO 200361: "Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$28,657,434

The Logistics Cluster has been providing essential logistics support to more than 70 organizations in South Sudan. It is expected that also throughout 2013, the delivery of humanitarian relief items will remain enormously challenging. Infrastructure is still very poor and commercial transport capacity remains low. The rainy season, which lasts from May to November, is a major logistical challenge as 60 percent of the country becomes inaccessible by surface transportation.

By coordinating logistics efforts across the country, the Logistics Cluster provides cost-reducing alternatives to humanitarian organizations. The objective of this special operation is to ensure a coordinated and informed logistics response and an efficient utilization of

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resources and logistics capacity through the cluster approach throughout 2013 in order to ensure the unimpeded flow of humanitarian relief items.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the Logistics Cluster will address identified logistics gaps through the provision of coordination and information management platforms as well as common services for the transportation and storage of emergency relief items. The Logistics Cluster will also prioritize emergency road, bridge, airstrip and port repairs in order to ensure continued access to vulnerable communities and project sites.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Capacity Assessment developed or updated	no.	12
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	no.	24
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	Mt	27,000

South Sudan SO 200379: "Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2011 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$80,629,220

In close cooperation with the Government of South Sudan, around 120 km of feeder roads have successfully been constructed since the start of this operation. There has been a dramatic reduction in security incidents along the newly built roads, inciting people to move back and to slowly start small farms in areas previously uncultivated. Market sizes have increased and thanks to decreased travel time and costs local farmers can more easily sell their produce. People have also gained faster access to healthcare and education facilities.

Nevertheless, there are still great needs for improved infrastructure. Transport costs remain high and farmers in many parts of the country still do not have regular access to markets and consumers. This special operation will provide further access to areas which are inaccessible due to non-existent or badly damaged roads as a result of war, displacement and inadequate maintenance. Its objective is to continue to reduce transportation costs of food, ensuring timely and efficient delivery of food assistance as well as to increase farmers' access to and from agricultural production areas.

By including community members as well as state and national counterpart engineers and technicians in the road construction process, the project also contributes to building the country's capacity. Furthermore, the activities carried out under this operation will improve the infrastructure of South Sudan, which is in line with WFP's policy to improve food security and will benefit the general development of the country.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, the operation aims to construct 500 km of feeder roads, and will focus on the implementation of local maintenance and community capacity-development programmes, employing 600 South Sudanese nationals. Transport costs are envisaged to be reduced by 20 percent and travel time by 50 percent along the route. The roads to be constructed will be based on assessments and criteria agreed on by WFP and the

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Government of South Sudan, and linked with the existing trunk roads. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the operation will also build national capacity and be implemented under the overall responsibility of WFP South Sudan.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads repaired	km	500
Strategic Objective 5		
Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities		
SO5 logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	32

South Sudan SO 200399: "Emergency Telecommunications Cluster – Provision of ICT Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 1 March 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: US\$7,420,828

Information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure in South Sudan remains very limited. Bad mobile phone coverage, lack of reliable local internet service providers, lack of capable information technology and telecom companies and unreliable data connectivity services continue to be a challenge for humanitarian actors providing life-saving assistance in the country. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has been providing essential internet and voice telephony services to over 1,300 humanitarian workers from 148 different organizations. Providing humanitarian organizations with reliable and long term services at lower running costs is crucial to assist them in carrying out their operations efficiently and effectively.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster will continue to provide ICT support to the humanitarian community in South Sudan in 2013. The main objectives of this special operation are to provide security telecommunications and to build and expand a reliable internet connectivity network and IT services. This will allow United Nations agencies and NGOs in South Sudan to better coordinate assessment, rescue and relief operations independent of public infrastructure.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (ICT)		
Number of UN agency/NGO staff members trained in radio communications	no.	24
Number of UN operational areas covered by common security telecommunication network	no.	3
Number of humanitarian organizations using data services	no.	560
User satisfaction survey conducted	yes/no	1
Was local ETC/ICT Working Group Established	yes/no	1

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South Sudan SO 200423: "Cluster Support Activities for the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan"

Duration: 15 October 2012 – 15 April 2013

Total project commitment: US\$1,135,059 (New project – subject to approval)

The delivery of humanitarian services in South Sudan continues to pose significant challenges to all members of the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster. Services must be provided over vast distances in a country where communication and physical infrastructure remain extremely poor. Furthermore, tension and insecurity along the border between South Sudan and Sudan restricts the movement of relief items through corridors normally used by the humanitarian community.

In South Sudan, nearly 100 organizations are currently working to differing degrees on aspects related to food security. In order to make sure that all food-insecure areas are appropriately covered throughout 2013, significant efforts are required to ensure a common approach to assessments and strategy formulation resulting in coordinated and informed responses through a strengthened Food Security Cluster at sub-national levels. Ensuring that food security programmes cover all affected areas at all times of the year in all weather conditions is crucial if the sector is to meet its frontline responsibilities.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, this special operation aims to ensure that the food security sector is strengthened to respond, on a country-wide basis, to the needs of the affected population in a coordinated and efficient fashion and that decisions are made through the use of an accurate and timely information management platform.

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resources in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Number of coordination meetings to be held at national and state levels	number	6
Number of training sessions on improved co-ordination to be conducted	number	2
Establishment of an integrated partner information database	yes/no	yes
Establishment of a website to be used as FSL information portal	yes/no	yes
Number of expanded cluster-facilitated food security monitoring to be conducted	number	1
Number of IPC analyses to be conducted by Cluster	number	1
Number of FSL bulletins on gaps and overlaps to be published	number	3
No. of briefings to HCT	number	2
No. of informal donor briefings	number	2

Uganda

Country Background

Over the past two decades, Uganda has embarked on a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators. However, considerable challenges remain. The country still only ranks 157 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index and half of its population of 31 million live below the poverty line.

According to the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, about 13.8 percent of children under 5 are underweight, 33.4 percent are stunted and 4.7 percent are wasted. The same survey also indicates that 50.4 percent of children and 24.2 percent of women of child-bearing age (15–49 years of age) are anaemic. Although food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many locations. This has been further exacerbated by the continued damaging effects of natural disasters and conflict, as well as the rising prices of basic staple commodities in many parts of the country.



Communities in western Uganda continue to host about 175,000 refugees, who have fled violence in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Sudan over the past two decades. As political instability in eastern DRC persists the refugee influx to Uganda continues. Tribal conflicts in South Sudan's Jonglei state have also led to an influx of refugees to the West Nile region of the country. In the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda, however, a sustained peace has facilitated continued improvement in the food and nutrition security of former IDPs.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Uganda

WFP's food assistance in Uganda reflects the changing nature of the agency from a food aid to a food assistance organization – tackling hunger through multi-faceted approaches that address issues of food availability, food access and food utilization. WFP will respond to these challenges through a PRRO and a country programme (CP), in total reaching approximately one million people.

The PRRO will provide emergency humanitarian assistance targeting refugees in the West Nile region and south-western part of Uganda, extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja region, and severely and moderately malnourished individuals in refugee settlements and the Karamoja region. The key activities under this assistance include cash and direct food distributions as well as targeted and therapeutic supplementary feeding.

Under its food and nutrition security component, the CP will target communities that have emerged from crises but are still struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries will comprise communities in the sub-regions of Karamoja, Acholi, Lango and Teso. Key programmatic focal areas include the strengthening of rural livelihoods through a productive assets programme, as well as initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including the provision of school meals and support to mother-

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and-child health and nutrition programmes. Other programmatic focal areas include support to early childhood development, disaster risk reduction, community-led school feeding, and climate change mitigation.

In north-eastern Uganda, while scaling up of the food/cash for assets activities under the country programme which targets moderately food-insecure households, WFP has drastically scaled down in the last two years. The number of people receiving unconditional food assistance in Karamoja, has been reduced to 148,000 people comprising extremely vulnerable households. As these beneficiaries are unable to participate in conditional transfer activities they require support until their communities are able to assist them and/or other social safety nets are available.

Under its agriculture and market support component, the country programme will target individuals who can meet their immediate food needs, but require support to increase their incomes to become sustainably food-secure. The key target group are surplus-producing smallholder farmers, mainly from the eastern and western parts of Uganda. Key initiatives under this component will include support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities, the creation of assets to enable vulnerable smallholder farmers to be better connected to markets, and provision of skills in post-harvest handling, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce. The Purchase-for-Progress initiative is a constituent component of these activities.

Both operations support the MDGs and are also consistent with the United Nations Development Framework of Uganda. The PRRO contributes to MDG1 while the CP contributes to achieving MDGs 2 to 7.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							42,177,524	
Development Operation							53,754,212	
Total							95,931,736	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	28,637	5,724	1,922	6,714	484	43,481	1,437,229	346,868
DEV	17,670	907	602	5,700	271	25,150	1,953,449	22,447,354
Total	46,307	6,631	2,524	12,414	755	68,631	3,390,678	22,794,222

(a) Emergency Operations

None

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(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Uganda PRRO 200429: "Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2015

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 130,629 mt/

US\$3,390,912/US\$346,868

The overall aim of the PRRO is to support the Government's efforts to address the problem of protracted, acute food and nutrition insecurity among refugees and extremely vulnerable households in Uganda's poorest region. To achieve this goal, WFP and its partners are addressing the direct causes of inadequate food consumption and of acute malnutrition through a streamlined operation that focuses on food and cash distribution to the refugee population, targeted food distribution to extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja, targeted supplementary feeding and support to individuals on stage three of in-patient therapeutic feeding and their caretakers.

Direct food distribution rations comprise of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Supercereal and salt. The ration size varies according to the food gaps existing in these communities as identified through food security assessments. Rations for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes consist of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. The key outcomes of the PRRO are reduced acute malnutrition and improved food consumption over the assistance period for refugees and target households in Karamoja. The activities under this PRRO contribute to WFP Strategic Objective 1.

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	220,963	168,649	389,612
Number of refugee beneficiaries	76,685	76,685	153,370
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	170,390	155,625	326,015
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	2,956	78,448	81,404
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	2,918	3,037	5,955

*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 men collecting cash or vouchers	collector	506
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	collector	486
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name	individual	10,867
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name	individual	43,468
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12

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(c) Development Projects and Activities

Uganda CP 108070: "Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 25,150 mt/US\$1,953,449/
US\$22,447,354

In line with the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness, the Uganda CP supports government-led priorities, activities and initiatives to address hunger in Uganda. The CP draws on WFP's comparative advantage to address gaps not filled by other partners and is directly linked to the Government's major recovery and development plans. Since 1997, the Government of Uganda has promoted a development agenda with generally positive consequences for welfare and hunger indicators. However, these improvements have not reached certain parts of the country. While food availability is not a major problem for the country as a whole, food access and food utilization are inadequate in many regions. This CP attempts to address some of the causes. Transfer-based assistance under the CP is limited to Karamoja, where WFP also supports extremely vulnerable households with unconditional, seasonal food assistance through the PRRO.

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 1: "Food and Nutrition Security"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 25,150 mt/
US\$1,953,449/US\$6,969,077

Food and nutrition security interventions in Karamoja will target beneficiaries through school meals, asset creation and rehabilitation, livelihood strengthening and diversification, and community-based mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes.

Under the school meals programme, two or three meals per day will be provided, including a nutritious morning snack, lunch and/or dinner. The daily ration consists of 50 g of Supercereal Plus, 255 g of corn-meal, 65 g of pulses and 25 g of vegetable oil. Starting 2013, it is planned to introduce take-home rations for all day students while keeping onsite feeding for pupils in boarding school. Under the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme, moderately food-insecure households participating in community assets creation will receive a maize grain ration of 41 kg per household in 3 cycles or a cash transfer. Beneficiaries of the MCHN programme will receive Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar at healthcare facilities. The activities under this component contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

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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	293,866	247,541	541,407
	Women	Children	Total
Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding	16,639	21,177	37,816
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	12,501	16,572	29,073
Number of children given take-home rations	34,455	45,672	80,127
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	39,381	29,709	69,090
	Female	Male	Total
Cash and voucher beneficiaries**	27,223	20,537	47,760

*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 3		
FFA		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	47,460
School Feeding		
Number of boarding school boys assisted by WFP	school	16,572
Number of boarding school girls assisted by WFP	school	12,501
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	45,672
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	34,455
Strategic Objective 4		
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	41

Uganda CP 108070, Activity 2: "Agriculture and Market Support"

Duration: 16 November 2009 – 15 November 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$11,590,000

The activities under the Agriculture and Market Support component will target beneficiaries through support to agricultural productivity enhancement activities. Key activities will include the construction of community access roads to better connect vulnerable smallholder farmers with markets, rehabilitation of market collection points, procurement and installation of grain cleaning, drying, bagging and grading equipment; and the construction satellite collection points. In addition, training in post-harvest handling will be provided, thereby improving the retail value of the farmers' produce and increasing local food purchase through the Purchase-for-Progress initiative. The activities under this component correspond to WFP Strategic Objective 5.

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	%	10
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	30

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(d) Special Operations

None