

Regional Bureau for **Latin America and  
the Caribbean  
(ODP)**

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Colombia

Cuba

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

El Salvador

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Nicaragua

Peru



# Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP)

The regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODP) covers eleven countries: The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. In addition, WFP has the Centre of Excellence in Brazil that reports to the policy division in headquarters. The regional bureau is located in Panama where different programmatic interventions are planned and where the permanent location of a United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot is based. WFP also maintains a satellite office in Chile while a WFP consultant serves as a liaison on nutrition issues for Belize and Costa Rica.

## Expected Operational Trends in 2013

WFP's presence in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is comprised of small and medium sized country offices. These offices are located mostly in middle income countries facing chronic undernutrition and recurrent emergencies due to natural disasters, which are exacerbated by widespread inequality, human migration, climate change, increased food prices and inadequate consumption of food. In addition, civil unrest affects Colombia and some of the surrounding countries. Latin America and the Caribbean remains one of the most socially and economically unequal regions of the world.

Chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, mainly anaemia, remain the most prevalent nutrition problem in the region, linked mostly to food access and consumption rather than availability. The FAO has reported that more than 53 million people in LAC are undernourished. According to the Pan American Health Organization, 23 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition, while iron deficiency anaemia affects 44 percent of children under 5 and 30 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

The region is highly prone to recurrent natural disasters including flooding, drought, frost, volcanic activity, earthquakes, El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation and hurricanes. Indeed, natural disasters cause around US\$7 billion worth of damage and affect an average of 4.5 million people every year in LAC, a trend which is likely to worsen because of climate change.

WFP's main objective in this region is to support national governments in improving food and nutrition security and reducing the impact of emerging crises and climate change among vulnerable populations. WFP has adopted an integrated programming approach based on the following strategic priorities:

- support governments to strengthen the scope of social protection networks to reduce food and nutrition insecurity;
- support governments and communities to strengthen disaster cycle management in order to increase resilience to recurrent natural disasters and the longer-term impact of climate change; and
- strengthen local capacities to stimulate smallholder agricultural production and promote market development.

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WFP's priority is to enhance government capacity to implement hunger solutions through core activities that include advocacy, facilitation of partnerships and South–South cooperation, technical assistance, and emergency preparedness and response. Activities focus on the development of government-led approaches that integrate investment in nutrition, social protection and local production with a view to ensuring a comprehensive response to undernutrition. These activities are linked with disaster cycle management and building resilience in areas where frequent natural disasters impede progress towards food and nutrition security. Programmatic actions fall under the three complementary categories of i) policy support; ii) capacity development; and iii) direct assistance. WFP's assistance in Latin America targets the following groups that are considered to be “most vulnerable” whether in rural or urban poverty settings:

- people impacted by conflicts and natural disasters;
- indigenous and Afro-descendent groups;
- people made food-insecure (or vulnerable to food insecurity) by the economic crisis;
- children under 5 with a special emphasis on those under 2;
- PLWs;
- refugees and IDPs; and
- people living with HIV.

## Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

In the region, WFP is well positioned to advance the shift from food aid to food assistance through capacity development and the provision of services to governments, who have entrusted funds to WFP to support programmes either through direct implementation or through capacity development activities. WFP's credibility as an adviser and service provider to LAC's governments in national food security and nutrition programmes is evidenced by the fact that trust funds in the region represent a highly significant and growing source of funding for operations. For 2013, the estimated planning figure for country-specific trust funds is US\$66 million.

Furthermore, WFP is working to strengthen alliances with the Governments of Chile, Mexico and Brazil for South-South cooperation on nutrition and social protection, by drawing on expertise in enhancing the nutrition dimensions of social protection programmes. WFP has facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation on early childhood nutrition issues through multiple workshops with regional experts; facilitation of technical cooperation between countries in the region; preparation of publications; and posting of technical documents, methodologies and advocacy products on the knowledge management platform *Nutrinet.org*. For instance, the Dominican Republic Government requested WFP's technical support to design the nutrition component of its largest “National Conditional Cash Transfer Programme”, *Solidaridad*.

In countries facing recurrent natural disasters, WFP is a key partner for governments as a provider of direct assistance for relief and recovery and also as a provider of technical services to strengthen national capacities for early warning, preparedness and

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response. In order to effectively respond to small- and medium-scale emergencies such as localized landslides, flooding, tropical storms and hurricanes in Central America WFP has maintained four successive sub-regional PRROs. In addition, WFP will continue to implement the five-year Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot initiative in Central America. Through P4P, WFP buys staple crops from smallholder farmers to distribute through food assistance programmes. Purchase for Progress builds the capacity of farmers' organizations through:

- improving the quality of their crops in order to access more profitable markets;
- supporting the local production of blended foods; and
- promoting commercial links with government programmes and other industrial buyers as alternative market outlets for the food produced by smallholder farmers.

By raising farmers' incomes and stimulating agricultural production, P4P addresses overall food security. Through P4P, WFP's local food procurement is now a vital tool for solving long-term hunger and poverty.

The LAC region is experiencing unprecedented high international food prices, which have increased by 40 percent in the last four years and in 2011 also reached a 30 year high. For a region where the poor spend between 50 percent and 80 percent of their incomes on food, this causes instability to the food security situation. Additionally, unstable funding and the lack of technical capacity in the region continue to be the main risk for integrated programming in the region.

The three main challenges in the LAC region are recurrent natural disasters, chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and the impact of high food prices on the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations. Inadequate feeding practices are the primary causes of child undernutrition.

## **New Initiatives**

WFP is enhancing the nutrition aspects of social protection programmes and is looking into increasing the use of micronutrient powders and ready-to-use supplementary foods, and the feasibility of producing them locally. WFP is presently finalizing the formulation of a regional capacity development project to support a scale-up in nutrition among children 6–35 months and PLWs in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

Priorities for nutrition and food security programmes are in line with national plans to eradicate chronic undernutrition, many of which have been developed with technical assistance from WFP and are based on the global "Scaling Up Nutrition" policy and the "1000 Days Movement".

The evolution of the Central America PRRO has been an important experience that WFP is building on. It is expected that in the next two years WFP will continue this approach in Central America while replicating the lessons learned to develop a new Caribbean PRRO covering the Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

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WFP will work with partners to establish two logistics corridors that can be utilized for rapid response in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Furthermore, WFP will employ its new Forward Purchase Facility as a practical mechanism for rapidly responding to food needs by prepositioning and rotating stocks. Additionally, strong links will be made with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies that WFP is now developing in the region. WFP is closely working with governments in the Andean region to establish a regional initiative that addresses the challenge of CCA, DRR, gender, food security and nutrition. A similar process will be developed for Central American countries that are working with sub-regional organizations on a regional approach to DRR and CCA, linked to a resilience agenda for the dry corridor that stretches from Guatemala to Nicaragua.

Findings from the study by “Nutritional Dimension of Social Safety Nets in Central America and the Dominican Republic” show that programmes using conditional cash transfer modalities are aimed at poverty reduction and investment in human capital but do not explicitly incorporate the nutritional dimension. WFP will promote greater use of cash and vouchers (C&V), working with key partners such as the World Bank to analyse the feasibility of using C&V initiatives to achieve nutrition outcomes in vulnerable communities

In line with the new WFP HIV Policy, WFP in the LAC region has been working to promote the issue of nutrition on regional and national HIV policy agendas. For instance, with the support of the Organization for the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development and the UNAIDS Unified Budget and Work Plan, WFP established a regional technical team and formalized partnerships to strengthen the commitment and capacity of governments and other key facilitators to integrate nutrition interventions with HIV treatment, care and prevention.

2013 FORECASTED BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODP	Beneficiaries by Project	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
PRRO	1,326,520	46,407	69,825,418
DEV	1,304,197	39,836	60,885,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,630,717</b>	<b>86,244</b>	<b>130,710,909</b>

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013 in Latin America and the Caribbean			
<i>Output results expected if projected 2013 needs are fully resourced</i>			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2013</b>	<b>1,485,172</b>	<b>1,145,545</b>	<b>2,630,717</b>
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	64,302	60,633	124,935
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	137,161	130,593	267,754
Number of Refugees	13,118	14,793	27,911
Number of Returnees	0	0	0
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	734,835	686,957	1,421,792
	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	92,213	81,579	173,792
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	33,872	31,278	65,150
Number of Participants in Food-for-Assets Activities	58,945	53,815	112,760
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	-	-	0
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	275,275	272,908	548,183
of whom: Receiving Take-Home Rations and School Meals	-	-	0
	Female	Children	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	130,100	321,774	451,874

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## WFP Projects and Operation Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							5,429,809	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations							15,406,333	
<b>Total</b>							<b>26,265,951</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,074,588
PRRO	11,549	1,733	860	1,449	124	15,715	-	249,538
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,324,126</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Central America PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012). Follow-on project to start in July 2013 subject to approval.

Total food commitment: 15,715 mt

Food insecurity in Central America, particularly in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala, is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. More than 34 million people live in these four countries, with more than half of them living in poverty. Recurrent disasters cause crop losses in an area where a high percentage of households depend on subsistence farming or agricultural labour for food and income.

These four countries account for approximately 96 percent of undernourished individuals in Central America, of which 59 percent are in Guatemala. Undernutrition among children under 5 is significantly worse in rural and indigenous areas where rates are often more than double those in urban areas. Anaemia affects one in three children under 5 and up to 40 and 55 percent of children 6–35 months in areas of El Salvador and Guatemala, respectively.

The region continuously suffers the impact of recurrent natural disasters which often have a transnational impact and is considered among the most vulnerable regions of the world. El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation, tropical depressions, hurricanes, earthquakes and droughts have greatly weakened this region's ability to carry out long lasting activities to improve food security. These events cause damage to infrastructure, limiting access to markets. As a result, affected populations obtain lower harvests and income while becoming more dependent on food purchases. Tropical Depression 12-E (TD 12-E) in October 2011 and a regional drought in August 2012 are the most recent reminders of these situations that seriously affect the food security of the more vulnerable groups.

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This regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. Its two-pronged approach, relief and recovery, allows WFP to react in a coordinated and flexible manner to the needs of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent disasters. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations.

Through its activities, the PRRO supports MDG1 by contributing to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger within vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks. Its main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support to the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

The current PRRO will be extended to June 2013 and a new PRRO will take over from July 2013 to 2015. The extension is needed to continue relief and recovery assistance while a strategy is designed for a new, stronger PRRO. As recommended by a recent PRRO review mission the new PRRO will be more focused on reinforcing national protocols, ensuring more effective food security analysis with the possible inclusion of interventions based on cash and vouchers and better response and recovery activities. In addition, the new PRRO will include a stronger monitoring and evaluation component, including a lessons learned activity, a structured, logical framework and a regional targeting approach.

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

### **Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200141: "School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region"**

Duration: 1 January 2001 – 31 December 2013

Total project commitment: USD\$3,929,650

School feeding programmes act as a safety net in support of vulnerable schoolchildren and their families, benefiting children and the community in terms of education, health, nutrition and income transfers to families. School feeding programmes promote local economies through the direct procurement of food from small-scale farmers. They are also a useful platform through which valuable complementary interventions are implemented, such as deworming, school gardens and sanitation.

National governments in the region require support to strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the quality and sustainability of their school feeding programmes to ensure the full range of associated benefits reach the vulnerable population. Policy leaders and practitioners of school feeding programmes in the region have directly requested WFP to lead a regional

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initiative to improve the required national capacity towards quality and sustainable school feeding programmes.

A three-year, regional school feeding capacity development project is implemented to promote the use of WFP's Eight Quality Standards for Sustainable school feeding programmes to identify and address quality gaps in the existing national school feeding programmes in WFP assisted countries.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project is being carried out through a three-phase implementation process. Phase 1 provides government assistance to analyse capacity gaps within their national school feeding programmes. Phase 2 will facilitate and provide technical assistance to elaborate on national multi-sector plans to tackle the prioritized capacity gaps. Phase 3 will focus on the implementation of these national plans in each of the 12 countries through South-South and triangular cooperation, technical support, knowledge management and training drawing expertise from exemplary national school feeding programmes implemented in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

This project is also in line with WFP's School Feeding Policy and United Nations Operational Guidance on Capacity Development. WFP actively integrates traditional partners including UNICEF in the coordination of the Essential Package interventions and FAO for school gardens.

Successful outcomes in the Dominican Republic, the first LAC country to implement the regional project, have shown the importance of inter-sectorial collaboration. In Ecuador, WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank, conducted a school feeding case study, of which the main recommendation was analysing the feasibility to fortify rice in Ecuador. WFP, key government organizations and the local governments support this initiative.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	100,000
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	15
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	15
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	300,000

## **Latin America and the Caribbean Regional DEV 200271: "Scaling up Nutrition among Children under two and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Central America and the Dominican Republic"**

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

Total cash commitment: US\$19.5 million

In Central America and the Dominican Republic, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies are the main nutrition problems, disproportionately impacting rural and indigenous communities. In Central America, anemia affects 34 percent of children under 5 and 21 percent of pregnant

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and lactating women (PLW). According to demographic and health surveys, national stunting prevalence in children under 5 are as follows: 22 percent in Belize; 6 percent percent in Costa Rica; 19 percent in El Salvador; 50 percent in Guatemala; 30 percent in Honduras; 22 percent in Nicaragua; 19 percent in Panama and 10 percent in the Dominican Republic. However, these national figures mask alarming disparities within countries, especially among children in rural areas, where stunting and anemia prevalence is almost double that of children in urban areas.

Through this project, WFP will be actively contributing to the fight against hunger and chronic undernutrition by developing governmental capacities at national and community level in order to achieve the following objectives:

- strengthen national policies and programmes to increase access to and consumption of nutritious foods among children 6–23 months and PLW in communities with high prevalence of stunting and anaemia;
- support governments and private sector partners to increase availability and utilization of micronutrient powders (MNPs) and low-dose lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) in targeted communities, promoting local packaging and/or production where feasible; and
- strengthen national and local capacities and alliances to design and implement essential strategies including de-worming, behaviour change communication and education to ensure correct utilization of MNPs and LNS as part of an integrated approach to preventing stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity.

This project responds to a global call to action embodied in the Scaling Up Nutrition and 1,000 Days Movement, created to ensure that mothers and young children receive the right nutrition to lead healthy and productive lives.

WFP has built credibility and technical experience as a partner in nutrition through previous capacity development projects, as a result of the regional initiative towards the eradication of child undernutrition in LAC. This new project was developed in full collaboration with the Governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5.

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>		
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	50
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	trainee	200
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	1,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,000
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	800

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**(d) Special Operations**

None

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## Country Background

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has experienced significant socio-political and economic change over the past six years. Despite economic progress, the country still faces major development challenges and ranks 108 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Bolivia has an estimated population of 10.4 million with 51 percent living below the poverty line, of which 69 percent live in rural areas. Rural indigenous women are particularly vulnerable: 63 percent of rural women live in extreme poverty, while 60 percent of extremely poor people are indigenous and almost two-thirds live in rural areas. Inequality and exclusion are among the highest in Latin America, with rural indigenous people particularly vulnerable to social and economic exclusion.



Bolivia imports 60 to 80 percent of its wheat. Government measures to stabilize prices include subsidies; importation and direct sales of staple foods such as rice, maize and sugar; construction of large storage facilities; and control of food prices and exports. Bolivia is in the area influenced by El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation and droughts and floods have become significantly more intense and frequent since 2006. Recurrent natural disasters, coupled with the food price crisis, have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in Bolivia, particularly in the most food-insecure areas. Limited access to food is the main cause of food insecurity. High food prices and persistently low incomes prevent 45 percent of rural households from meeting their food needs. Recurrent natural disasters and a significant increase in El Niño/La Niña phenomena have exacerbated hunger and undernutrition. The most vulnerable groups are women and children in rural areas, and indigenous people, who account for 65 percent out of a population of 10 million.

The Government is confident that by 2015 Bolivia will achieve the MDG1 target of reducing the prevalence of chronic child undernutrition (stunting) to 19 percent. However, although stunting among children under 5 has dropped in comparison to previous years, it remains unchanged at 39 percent in rural areas. Although the education system has made progress, net primary school enrolment rates slipped from 94 to 90 percent between 2001 and 2008. Drop-out rates are high, with only 25 percent of children completing the primary cycle. In 2009, a new Constitution was approved, with major reforms to empower excluded groups, particularly indigenous people. The new Constitution promotes decentralization and social participation, and recognizes the right to food as a fundamental right. The Government is also implementing important social programmes, including conditional cash transfers for the elderly, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6–23 months. These have been credited with reducing the number of extremely poor people, but need to be made more accessible. In 2011, the Government passed a law on a “Productive Community-Based Agricultural Revolution”, which promotes long-term policies to support food security and food sovereignty. These policies include enhancing agricultural production, particularly from small farmers; establishing food-based safety net programmes, such as school meals; improving the storage and processing of food; introducing agricultural insurance schemes; and improving disaster risk management and response to food-related emergencies.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Plurinational State of Bolivia

During the preparation of the country programme (CP), to start in 2013, WFP together with the Government identified three strategic areas where WFP should concentrate its efforts in the coming years: i) strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; ii) disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and iii) promotion of diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers. In addition, WFP will aim to build capacities to the Government's food-based programmes to ensure sustainability, provide technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response, and assist the Government in knowledge information management for food security issues.

The CP will contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2 and 5. Through its school meals activity, the CP will alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren in support of MDG2. Through its nutrition activity, the CP will improve the nutrition status of children 6–23 months of age, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in support of MDG5. Through food-for-assets (FFA) activity the CP aims to strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change by creating assets that protect communities' livelihoods to support MDG1.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							2,439,427	
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,439,427</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
DEV	1,080	90	241	216	29	1,656	0	46,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,201</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

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## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Bolivia CP 200381: "Country Programme - Bolivia (2013–2018)"**

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

Total food/capacity augmentation: 8,264 mt/US\$8,558,559

The overall objective of this CP is to strengthen local and national capacities to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. The programme has been prepared with the Government and focuses on three main areas:

- strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations;
- disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and
- promoting diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers. Implementation of innovative strategies based on a community development approach will prepare municipalities to run effective safety nets.

The CP will be implemented in the departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosi, which contain 80 percent of Bolivia's most food-insecure municipalities and have the highest prevalence of chronic undernutrition in children under 5. Target municipalities rely on subsistence agriculture and have limited access to water, high prevalence of undernutrition and low literacy levels; their populations are mainly indigenous people.

### **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 1: "Sustainable and Productive School Feeding"**

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

Total food /capacity augmentation commitment: 4,448 mt/ US\$8,558,559

The national net primary school enrolment rates decreased from 94 to 90 percent between 2001 and 2008. WFP estimates that 51 percent of school-age girls in the most food-insecure municipalities, such as the 40 municipalities where this activity will be implemented, do not attend school. Drop-out rates are also high, with only 25 percent of children completing the primary cycle. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, this component aims to:

- increase primary school enrolments and ensure completion;
- alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren; and
- provide technical assistance to link farmers to markets, by using local food products for school feeding.

As an incentive for parents to send their children to school, and to improve children's nutrition intake, a breakfast ration will be provided to schoolchildren. The food basket consists of vegetable oil, wheat flour, salt and MNPs. Local governments and parents complement WFP rations with fresh food. WFP will also provide micronutrient powders (MNPs) to ensure adequate energy and micronutrient intakes. To facilitate sustainability, this

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activity will gradually involve small farmers supplying food commodities to municipal schools.

WFP will provide technical assistance and capacity development to school boards, farmers and municipal authorities. Through work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, it is expected that by the third year of implementation, municipalities will be providing all school rations; whenever possible, the food used will be procured from local farmers. Local production of MNPs should also start by the third year of the CP, with MNPs eventually being distributed through the Government's universal health insurance plan, expected to start in 2012 covering all children up to 18 years of age.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	19,328	20,672	<b>40,000</b>
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	19,328	20,672	<b>40,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	100	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200	

## **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 2: "Strengthening of Government Nutrition Programmes"**

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

Total food commitment: 1,296 mt

Stunting prevalence in the most food insecure municipalities, such as those where this activity will be implemented remains higher than 47 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies have also increased, particularly anaemia, affecting 61 percent of children under 5 and 38 percent of women.

This component is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 and aims to improve the nutrition status of PLW in selected communities of 40 municipalities in the Departments of Potosi, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba. To complement family meals, vegetable oil and Super cereal will be distributed to women attending health centres and receiving nutrition education, with remote health centres prioritized for support. WFP will work with health centres and municipalities to ensure that the Government's cash transfer programme provides both a dietary supplement, *Nutribebe*, to children 6–23 months of age and the cash incentive to PLW, as planned.

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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	4,000		<b>4,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	4,000		<b>4,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>			
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	counterpart	100	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	1,000	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	100	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	4,000	

## **Bolivia CP 200381, Activity 3: "Livelihood Development and Disaster Risk Reduction"**

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

Total food commitment: 2,520 mt

The most food-insecure municipalities are in the highlands and Andean valleys, in the departments of Potosí, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, where the mainly rural and indigenous population depends on subsistence agriculture. This group experiences food deficits during the lean season and frequent natural disasters make agriculture an unreliable source of income. As Bolivia is in the area influenced by El Niño/ La Niña Southern Oscillation, droughts and floods have become significantly more intense and occur more frequently. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, this component seeks to:

- support the development of productive assets to enhance livelihoods and supply local food-based safety net programmes, including through community gardens, small livestock production, productive land reclamation, and small-scale irrigation systems; and
- strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change by creating assets that protect communities' livelihoods - such as water reservoirs, dykes, forestation, water harvesting infrastructure and terraces.

These activities will be implemented through FFA and complemented with FFT activities. The family food ration will consist of wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil and beans. However, WFP will explore the feasibility of using market-based transfers in the CP for asset creation.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	14,496	15,504	<b>30,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	600	600	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,400	2,400	<b>4,800</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>			
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2	
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	staff member	100	
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	10	
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	10	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	50	
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	5	
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	10,000	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Colombia

## Country Background

Colombia is the third most populated country in Latin America, with an estimated population of 46.6 million, of which 75 percent live in urban areas. Despite its upper middle-income country status, Colombia has one of the highest levels of income inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean, ranking eighth worldwide. In 2011, the national poverty rate was 34 percent, 16 million people, and the extreme poverty rate was 11 percent, 5 million people. Poverty rates are higher in specific regions and particularly among Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups, reaching up to 46 percent in rural areas. A total of 43 percent of the Colombian population is food insecure due to poor diversity in the diet, chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia.



Colombia's fifty-year conflict has been hampering economic growth, threatening vital infrastructure, displacing populations, and eroding social and cultural cohesion, at an enormous financial cost to the Government. According to official government figures, at the end of 2011, 3.9 million people had been displaced in Colombia. While numbers have decreased over the past four years, there are still on average 100,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) each year, of which 75 percent are women and children. Indigenous people and Afro-Colombian groups are disproportionately affected by violence and displacement. In 2011, to address social injustices caused by the civil conflict, the Government passed the "Victims and Land Restitution Law", which includes a number of measures to give land to IDPs.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Colombia

WFP aims to protect and help restore the livelihoods of the displaced and other populations affected by violence in Colombia by increasing their ability to meet food needs and manage shocks. WFP provides immediate food assistance to recently displaced persons and other vulnerable groups; supports the improvement of the nutritional status of targeted populations; and promotes access to education for displaced and at-risk populations.

Through its PRRO, WFP contributes to reducing chronic undernutrition and iron deficiency anaemia among IDPs and vulnerable people affected by violence and who are not covered by government programmes. The PRRO helps to reduce gaps in assistance as well as identifying and transferring beneficiaries in need to government programmes. The Government contributes counterpart resources to support project activities.

WFP also works with the Government of Colombia and regional entities to assist in the development of their Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans. Advocacy strategies to raise public awareness have contributed towards the inclusion of FSN as a priority in Colombian public policy and legislation. Two trust funds signed with the Government are funding the following activities: provision of Super cereal; non-food items to complement food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities; resources for capacity development activities with implementing partners; and resources for the PRRO information and monitoring systems.

# Colombia

WFP Colombia supports MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 by:

- providing food assistance to displaced persons and other vulnerable groups affected by violence and by advocating for food and nutrition security as priorities in the national policy agenda (MDG1);
- supporting access to education for displaced and at-risk populations (MDG2);
- promoting gender equality (MDG3);
- providing food assistance and facilitating access to health facilities of IDP children under the age of 6 (MDG4);
- assisting and facilitating access to health facilities for pregnant and lactating IDP women (MDG5); and
- working on the prevention of HIV (MDG6).

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							20,898,098	
<b>Total</b>							<b>20,898,098</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	7,821	2,756	1,617	0	1,034	13,229	1,235,115	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>1,235,115</b>	<b>0</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Colombia PRRO 200148: "Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity Among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 26,006 mt/US\$1,905,181

This PRRO targets new IDPs and other persons affected by violence facing severe food insecurity, particularly Afro-Colombian, indigenous groups and moderately food insecure IDPs who have been displaced for a long time and/or are in the process of returning to their places of origin. This PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. The PRRO has the following objectives:

- provide a comprehensive emergency assistance package and link them to government programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- address micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anaemia in children and prevent a further deterioration of their nutritional condition (WFP Strategic Objective 1);

# Colombia

- support IDP children and those at risk of displacement in accessing primary school education, and violence-affected children returning to school in remote targeted areas, through emergency school meals (WFP Strategic Objective 1); and
- support the recovery and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations affected by displacement and violence by strengthening livelihoods and asset-bases for self-sufficiency, and fostering their inclusion into national social protection programmes (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

The operation aims to create conditions for a more sustainable process of recovery and rehabilitation by providing an integral package of assistance focused on the household, through the entire process from relief to recovery for up to a one year period.

Initial emergency food distributions are accompanied by support for school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. Vouchers guarantee pregnant and lactating women's access to a more diversified food basket that includes animal protein and vegetables. In line with government programmes, during the 12 month cycle, households benefit from work and training opportunities that are made available at specific times, allowing for income generation activities. Extremely vulnerable indigenous households benefit from a differentiated approach through community-based activities to meet their specific needs. Moderately food insecure persons displaced in the longer term, who have high dependency ratios, participate in FFA/FFT activities as they move towards self-sufficiency. The food basket consists of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, wheat flour and sugar. In addition, children receive *bienestarina* (high-energy wheat/soy mix provided by the Government) and micronutrient powders.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	149,878	145,122	<b>295,000</b>
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	137,161	130,593	<b>267,754</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	114,642	110,358	<b>225,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	14,000	34,300	<b>48,300</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	20,774	21,226	<b>42,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	14,488	14,012	<b>28,500</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	14,488	14,012	<b>28,500</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	7,000		<b>7,000</b>

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

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

# Colombia

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,004
Number of days rations were provided	day	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	4,608
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	490
Number of IDP children assisted by WFP	IDP child	26,591
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	77
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	134
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	100
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	10,000
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	Km	100
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	200
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	7,400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	participant	1,100
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	20,000
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	7,000
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	beneficiary	7,000
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	15,300
Number of children under-5 who received micronutrient powders	child	24,900

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Cuba

## Country Background

Cuba, the largest of the Caribbean islands, has a population of 11.2 million, of which 75 percent live in urban areas. Although the country is ranked 51 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index, Cuba has to import 80 percent of its national food requirements. A significant amount of the imports are channelled to the country's extensive food-based social safety net, which includes the provision of a highly subsidized monthly food basket to every Cuban citizen. This basket covers approximately 50 percent of an average Cuban's daily food requirements; the remaining needs must be covered from other sources, the variety of which has become very limited.



The average Cuban's daily diet is poor in micronutrients. According to studies conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene in 2008, the prevalence of anaemia in the eastern region was 40 percent among children under 2 and 12 percent among children between 2 to 5 years of age. The Cuban Government considers the high rates of anaemia as a major public health problem and has therefore launched a National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPPCA) based on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutritional education.

Cuba has yet to fully recover from the severe crisis of the 1990s. The combined effects of the global financial crisis, the losses caused by the 2008 hurricane season, the increase in global food prices as well as low productivity levels, have plunged the country into a new financial crisis affecting Cuba's social safety nets. In response, the Government approved a package of more than 300 reforms in 2011 to modify its economic model, including the reduction of the government-employed labour force by 20 percent and cutting social benefits and state subsidies. Increasing domestic production of food, in particular, is a strategic priority in order to substitute imports. In 2011, Cuba spent more than US\$1.8 billion on food imports, which is financially unsustainable. The country faces significant challenges to overcome the current crisis as well as challenges arising from structural challenges. In addition, Cuba's geographic location is prone to frequent hurricanes, alternating with droughts, the last of which was caused by almost three years of poor rains resulting in limited national food production in the first half of 2012.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Cuba

WFP in Cuba has two projects focused on assisting the Government in its efforts to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies, a development project and a trust fund.

Under the development project, WFP provides nutritional support by distributing Supercereal and providing capacity development. The latter component aims to: (i) create access to a more affordable food basket; (ii) establish the production of enriched blended flour; (iii) improve household consumption patterns; (iv) enhance food and nutritional surveillance; and, (v) improve logistical capacities.

# Cuba

Through a multiagency trust fund, WFP is implementing a joint programme with UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WHO to support the NPPCA by increasing food availability as well as physical and economic access to micronutrient-rich food for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). This programme also aims to strengthen food and nutrition surveillance.

These activities support MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and are in line with the 2008-2013 UNDAF. By improving the nutritional habits of beneficiaries, the development project helps to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger supporting MDG1. By contributing to the reduction of anaemia prevalence amongst children, the joint programme directly addresses the reduction of child mortality to achieve MDG4; and by improving maternal health and contributing to improved feeding habits of PLW, WFP operations directly address MDG5.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Development Operation							1,517,230	
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,517,230</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
DEV	0	0	0	2,461	0	2,461	0	43,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,878</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

### (c) Development Projects and Activities

#### **Cuba DEV 105890: "Support for the National Plan on the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in the Five Eastern Provinces of Cuba"**

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

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 12,691 mt/US\$43,878 (Including expected budget revision. Currently approved: 10,889 mt)

WFP's current operation is designed to assist the Government in its efforts to become self-reliant in the local production of fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies. This project is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and supports many of the objectives of the Government's NPPCA. The following direct outcomes are expected to be achieved:

# Cuba

- improved nutritional status of targeted girls and boys aged 6 months to 5 years by providing supplementary feeding;
- broadening of the national policy framework, incorporating hunger solutions by enhancing food and nutritional surveillance; and
- increased production capacity of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products by establishing the production of enriched blended flour and improving logistic capacities.

This project is jointly funded through WFP regular resources and extra-budgetary resources mobilized by the Government and WFP. It was approved originally for a period of five years, from 2008 to 2013. However, with the new UNDAF starting on 1 January 2014, and given the existing needs in the country, an extension of the development project is required to bridge the remaining period. Meanwhile, an intervention strategy in line with the new UNDAF framework will be developed. In 2013, with regular resources confirmed, under the supplementary feeding activity focused on the prevention and reduction of anaemia, WFP will provide: 50 g of Supercereal to children under the age of 3 in the 54 municipalities of the eastern region and 60 sprinkle sachets twice a year to children 12-24 months in municipalities with higher anaemia prevalence.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	58,963	61,370	<b>120,333</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		120,333	<b>120,333</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Food Fortification</b>			
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	1,800	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	child	20,333	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	Individual	181	
SO5 Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	79	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	99,000	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Dominican Republic

## Country Background

The Dominican Republic is a low-middle income country with a population of 9.8 million people and ranks 98 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the World Bank, the poverty rate is 51 percent for 2012 due to significant income inequalities. The infant mortality rate is 32 out of 1,000 live births, mostly due to acute respiratory and intestinal infections, and almost 50 percent of schoolchildren do not make it to secondary school.



The food security and nutrition situation is characterized by persistent poverty, lack of dietary diversity, micronutrient deficiencies, deficient quality of public health services, and natural and economic shocks. Maternal breastfeeding levels remain one of the lowest in the Latin America and Caribbean region at 8 percent. Undernourishment continues to be a serious problem. The “2011 FAO State of Food Insecurity Report” registers the proportion of undernourished people at 24 percent of the total population (2.3 million people). The national prevalence rate for chronic undernutrition stands at 10 percent. However, many provinces and municipalities show rates two to three times higher than the national average. The prevalence of iron deficiency is the most significant nutrition issue at national level: 32 percent of pregnant and lactating women pass it down to their children of whom, 30 percent show signs of iron deficiency.

Key challenges for the sustainable development of the Dominican Republic include: persistent high levels of poverty and inequality; deficient electrical power sector; and diminished confidence in government policies. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic is highly prone to the effects of natural disasters including hurricanes, tropical storms and earthquakes, which have serious impacts on the country's social and economic infrastructure.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in the Dominican Republic

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

WFP assistance in the Dominican Republic supports the Government in strengthening its national capacities in the areas of development and emergency situations to ensure the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable groups and poverty struck areas. Assistance is in line with 2010–2030 National Development Strategy. WFP further supports the enhancement of national social protection and public health programmes with a nutrition dimension and the development of public policies aimed at ensuring food and nutritional security. WFP helps strengthen the capacity of government national emergency response structures. WFP activities contribute directly to MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

WFP's action on micronutrient deficiencies and malnutrition in Dominican Republic is accomplished through a trust fund with the Government's Social Policy Cabinet, for which WFP has developed a nutrition component for the Government's policies, *Programa Solidaridad* (Solidarity Programme) and *Cerrando Brechas* (Closing the Gaps). Under this

# Dominican Republic

nutrition component micronutrient powders (MNP) are distributed to children from 6 to 59 months of age in 1,124 community health centres.

This activity is implemented through the support of 1,200 primary health care units nationwide. WFP provides capacity development to 3,142 medical and government staff. In line with MDG1, it also promotes the consumption of MNP and behaviour change regarding nutrition habits through a nutrition counselling network. The trust fund also addresses gaps within the Ministry of Health by supporting increased attendance of children and families to local health centres. This strengthens community programmes for nutrition counselling, monitors growth of children aged 0 to 5 years and prenatal care for pregnant and lactating women, supporting MDG 4 and 5. The programme also helps distribute de-worming medication for children and adults, and calcium for pregnant women.

In addition, WFP supports MDG2 by providing technical assistance to the National School Feeding Programme, which includes identifying nutrition gaps and the development of an improvement plan based on the eight quality standards formulated by WFP and the World Bank. WFP, FAO and local policymakers are supporting the Government in developing a national food and nutritional security law, which has been drafted through a series of regional open forums, and national consultations with academia, community and government stakeholders. Other activities include technical assistance for nutrition counselling people living with HIV at public health centres and strengthening national capacity to respond to emergency situations by improving logistics protocols and safeguards.

## **WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013**

### **(a) Emergency Operations**

None

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

None

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

None

### **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Ecuador

## Country Background

Ecuador is the fourth least populated country in South America with 14 million people of which 67 percent live in urban areas. It is a country of great social, cultural, geographical and demographic diversity, with inequality and exclusion continuing to exacerbate social problems. Increasing immigration and influx of refugees from Colombia have increased social divisions and inequalities in the country. According to the 2011 United Nations Human Development Report, the richest ten percent of the population receives 43 percent of the total income while the poorest ten percent receive only one percent. Ecuador is categorized as an emerging and developing economy by the International Monetary Fund. The country is ranked 83 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index.



Ecuador consists of 24 provinces and is divided into four main regions: the coastal plain, inter-Andean central highlands, eastern Amazonian jungle and the Galapagos Islands. Frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, floods and periodic droughts are common phenomena, severely affecting the poor and most vulnerable population. Fourteen percent of the population is engaged in the agriculture sector. In urban areas, the poorest of the population is employed in the informal sector, often as day labourers in informal commerce and construction.

Malnutrition is a major public health issue in Ecuador, reflected in both the number of children under 5 suffering from chronic undernutrition, as well as in adults and children under 5 with micronutrient deficiencies. The stunting rate is at 29 percent in children under the age of 5. The levels of anaemia are the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region, affecting 62 percent of children within the same age group. In general, in poor rural areas, diets are very restricted and lack sufficient proteins and micronutrients. This situation is more complex in indigenous families, where problems regarding child care, feeding, and access to basic health care, water and sanitation are common. Violence against women, and their exclusion from decision making and formal markets further complicates the situation.

Ecuador receives the highest number of Colombian refugees in the region. As of July 2012, there were 140,000 Colombians in Ecuador in need of international protection, of which 20 percent have never approached an institution to register. The negative spill-over effects from the prolonged internal armed conflict in Colombia continue to strain local and provincial resources, creating social tensions with host communities. The increasing influx of refugees is expected to continue.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Ecuador

Through a PRRO, WFP assistance in Ecuador focuses on improving the food and nutrition security of the vulnerable population, including refugees and asylum seekers living in areas prone to chronic undernutrition and affected by natural disasters and climate change. WFP

# Ecuador

supports eight provinces with high concentrations of refugees. Interventions are in line with government social protection policies and the Ecuadorian Constitution.

WFP also strengthens emergency preparedness and response activities within Ecuador and in the Andean region by helping to develop protocols for early response for the National Secretariat of Risk Management, and by maintaining response capacity through the WFP Humanitarian Assistance Logistics Centre should Ecuador or another government in the region require support.

Under a trust fund, WFP has begun the implementation of a food security and nutrition capacity development project that supports local governments' efforts to link smallholder production with public and private sector markets and helps strengthen nutrition training. To date, there is little empirical evidence showing the benefits and cost-effectiveness of home-grown school feeding programmes. In light of this, WFP plans to conduct an impact evaluation to assess the impact of the project on children's nutritional status, school achievement and small farmers' incomes. This research would be conducted in Ecuador and would be the first in Latin America conducted by WFP, it would contribute to strengthening the evidence base in this field. The Government of Ecuador is conscious of the effects of climate change on the country and is committed to climate change adaptation. In this context, through another trust fund, WFP is collaborating with the Government to reduce vulnerabilities related to food and nutrition security due to adverse effects of climate change in the most vulnerable locations of Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin.

WFP contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7. By supporting the livelihoods of farmers and improving the security situation of the most vulnerable households, WFP works towards achieving MDG1. MDG3 is supported through the PRRO, which systematically promotes gender equality in its activities. WFP supports MDG4 by assisting the local school feeding programme, and by providing assistance in environmentally sustainable farming practices WFP works towards achieving MDG7.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,693,523		
<b>Total</b>							<b>4,693,523</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	1,131	642	189	0	0	1,962	1,372,136	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>1,372,136</b>	<b>0</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Ecuador

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

### **Ecuador PRRO 200275: "Assistance to Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia"**

Duration: 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2014

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 5,565 mt/US\$2,969,364

The PRRO integrates assistance models with an approach to diffuse tensions between Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian communities. It operates in the areas of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Sucumbios, Orellana, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Azuay, Guayas, with special attention to the three provinces along the northern border (Carchi, Esmeraldas, and Sucumbios). In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO has the following specific objectives: to improve the food consumption of new asylum seekers and the most vulnerable and dependent Colombian refugees in Ecuador, without creating tensions between Colombian refugees and the Ecuadorian population; and to rebuild sustainable livelihoods and the food and nutrition security of Colombian refugees and Ecuadorians, with a special focus on women and those most affected by the conflict in Colombia.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project includes two components. The relief component is based on general food distribution for newly arrived Colombian refugees and asylum seekers in order to ensure that their immediate food needs are adequately met. It also includes relief assistance in the form of protection and humanitarian support provided by partners, as well as conflict mitigation, which ensures that food assistance does not create tensions in Ecuadorian communities with high concentrations of recently-arrived Colombian refugees. WFP supports socially inclusive and short-term food-for-assets and food-for-training (FFA/FFT) activities in line with traditional communal cooperatives, known as *mingas*, to involve all vulnerable members of the community regardless of nationality.

The recovery component includes neighbourhood and community integration activities. Examples of these activities are: school-based community activities, food and nutrition trainings, local production of nutritious foods and the protection of watersheds and water resources. This operation pays particular attention to the needs of women and refugees by systematically promoting gender equality, the empowerment of women and actions that reduce tensions among all vulnerable groups.

The project targets three main beneficiary groups: i) asylum seekers and persons in need of international assistance and protection; ii) vulnerable refugee groups unable to re-establish their livelihoods in Ecuador; and iii) Ecuadorian communities with a high concentration of refugees. The food basket is composed of rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses. The food ration is complemented with a US\$20 per family food voucher that contributes the equivalent of 700 kcal per individual per day, which can be exchanged for nutritious food in pre-selected local markets. The voucher is not distributed among school feeding beneficiaries. Family food rations for FFA/FFT activities and for vulnerable groups provide 720 kcal per day per person. The school feeding ration covers a third of the kilocalorie needs of children on a daily basis for 220 days, complemented by fruits, vegetables and other nutritious foods, produced in family or school vegetable gardens.

# Ecuador

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	22,459	18,375	40,834
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	13,118	14,793	27,911
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	14,301	15,491	29,792
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	1,470	1,530	3,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	6,109	3,491	9,600
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	3,699	1,701	5,400
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	14,301	15,491	29,792

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

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	beneficiary	29,792
C&V: Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through cash vouchers	US\$	1,088,768
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	7,448
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	80
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	400
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	1,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,000
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	80

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# El Salvador

## Country Background

El Salvador is a low-medium income country with a population of 6 million people. It is the most densely populated country in the Americas and is ranked 105 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. However, 35 percent of the population live in poverty due to extreme inequality in the distribution of wealth. The ever increasing foreign debt of US\$12.95 billion, which represents 52 percent of the GDP, presents difficulties for the Government to sustain its budgetary commitments to social programmes. Compounding the situation further is the widespread poverty that threatens the food security situation of vulnerable populations. The undernutrition rate for children under 5 stands at 19 percent at the national level and this figure doubles in the most vulnerable municipalities of El Salvador. The country is highly dependent on imports and remittances, making the poorest groups highly vulnerable to external shocks. El Salvador is also a net importer of staple grains, making the country vulnerable to economic or natural shocks that have a direct upward effect on relevant prices.



The country is also highly susceptible to natural disasters, ranking ten out of 173 countries on the 2011 World Risk Report and 23 out of 182 countries in the 2012 Global Climate Risk Index. The country experienced major and recurrent disasters such as the Tropical Depression 12-E in 2011, which caused US\$840 million in damages and losses, equal to 4 percent of the GDP. These economic and natural shocks have had a negative impact on the availability and access to food. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture indicated that Tropical Depression 12-E affected up to 263,518 producers of maize, beans and sorghum, leading to a loss of up to 72,000 mt of production with a value of US\$55 million at current local prices. In mid-2012, *La Niña* phenomenon caused a meteorological drought affecting the eastern region of the country, negatively affecting the production of maize at the national level.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in El Salvador

WFP assistance in El Salvador is in line with the framework of the 2012–2016 Country Strategy Document. WFP's support also contributes to the MDGs and the 2010–2014 National Development Plan by supporting the Government in ensuring the food and nutritional security of the population, prioritizing vulnerable population groups. WFP seeks to contribute in three areas: i) improving social protection for the vulnerable population through food and nutrition-based interventions; ii) strengthening disaster risk mitigation through support for information, early warning systems, climate change adaptation and food emergency response mechanisms; and iii) strengthening smallholder agriculture and associated market development.

The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by these natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets and food for training (FFA/FFT) during the early recovery phase.

# El Salvador

WFP's activities, implemented through trust fund initiatives and programmes, contribute directly to MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. WFP supports MDGs 1, 2 and 3 by providing technical and capacity development support for the National School Feeding Programme, which includes a pilot programme involving women-led microenterprises supplying ready-to-eat meals for full-time schools. Through the Purchase-for-Progress initiative, WFP helps link smallholder farmers' organizations to procurement activities under the emergency response, such as nutrition and school meals activities and new initiatives such as the National Food Reserve, which support MDG 1. WFP works towards MDGs 4 and 5 by implementing food and nutrition training coupled with food assistance for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers. This training falls under the "Nourishing El Salvador" project, which has funding support from the private sector. Furthermore, WFP contributes to MDGs 4 and 5 through its support of the "Inter-Agency Programme on Children and Food and Nutrition Security", which focuses on food and nutrition training for decision makers at the national and local level. WFP facilitates a Food and Nutritional Security Information and Monitoring System and also implements activities that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction, including strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities at the national and local levels.

Other regional activities include the development of the Early Warning System for Central America, a Forward Purchase Facility and the management of the WFP Regional Centre for Humanitarian Response for Central America. These efforts provide assistance to El Salvador and other disaster-affected countries in the region. Future activities under consideration include:

- a climate change adaptation project focusing on food security and nutrition of small agricultural producers in El Salvador's dry corridor;
- a national food reserve project to support the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing a national reserve of staple grains. Such a structure would protect food-insecure families from food price increases while linking smallholder farmers to markets through the purchase of their surpluses;
- a smart agriculture project aimed at increasing smallholder farmer productivity through an agro-business model including loans, insurance policy, technical assistance to farmers' associations and marketing services. These activities will be aligned with national policies and programmes; and
- a national nutrition education project for vulnerable groups that includes the use of local fortified foods.

# El Salvador

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation								3,932,571	
<b>Total</b>								<b>3,932,571</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	54,957	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,957</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"

Duration: 1 January 2011–30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/US\$49,500 (For the El Salvador component of the PRRO)

This regional PRRO aims to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including pre-positioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. A six-month extension of this project seeks to focus on pre-positioning food for medium-sized emergencies usually occurring in the second half of the year and assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring both in the current year and the end of the previous year. In addition, although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second half of the year, the PRRO enables WFP to be ready to assist immediately in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the main objectives of the PRRO are to:

- provide immediate relief and stabilize of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protect livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support the rehabilitation of livelihoods, and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

# El Salvador

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid deterioration of nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural production capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited access to food. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

A new PRRO, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013. It will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach for response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	46,075	41,425	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	44,625	42,875	<b>87,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	<b>3,500</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,375	2,000	<b>4,375</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,375	2,000	<b>4,375</b>

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

# El Salvador

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	100
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	100
Number of members of food management committees (female) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	320
Number of members of food management committees (male) trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	480
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	90
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	70
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	900
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	participant	1,500
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	600
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	6
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	15
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	6
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080
Number of days rations were provided	day	30
Number of men in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	60
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	40
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	10

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

None

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Guatemala

## Country Background

Guatemala has a population of 14.7 million people and ranks 131 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Guatemala has a gross national income per capita of US\$2,740, and is ranked among the highest in the world in terms of unequal income distribution. Fifty-three percent of the population live in poverty and 13 percent in extreme poverty. The most vulnerable groups are indigenous women, girls and boys living in the highlands and the "dry corridor"; a semi-arid zone with continuous periods of droughts, degraded soils and low agricultural yields. Illiteracy is 25 percent and reaches 59 percent among indigenous women.



The chronic undernutrition rate for children under 5 is 50 percent, which is the highest in the region and the sixth highest in the world. Chronic undernutrition in indigenous rural areas reaches 70 percent. The President of the Republic, Otto Perez Molina, launched the "Zero Hunger Plan", which intends to coordinate interventions, public policies, plans and projects on food security and nutrition by public institutions, with a special emphasis on developing the capacities of local governments at the municipal level. The objectives and goals of the "Zero Hunger Plan" are to:

- reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 by 10 percent, by the end of 2015, promoting early childhood development;
- prevent and reduce child mortality under 5 years, related to acute malnutrition;
- promote food security and nutrition, and
- prevent and attend food-related climate change and natural disaster emergencies.

The economy of Guatemala has deteriorated. The global economic crisis has reduced the influx of remittances, exports, foreign investment, tourism revenues, as well as access to credit, increasing the Government's budget deficit and unemployment. Moreover, Guatemala is prone to recurrent disasters. Climate risks including the direct effects of rain and storm and drought have increased in Guatemala in recent years. According to a study on climate change and biodiversity, the El Niño phenomenon, which historically occurred once in 10 years, is now observed once in 3 and a half years. It has reduced staple grain production and changed patterns of rainfall, increasing the risk of drought, landslides, mudslides and flooding.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Guatemala

WFP in Guatemala focuses on improving the nutritional status of mothers and children under 5, reducing food insecurity and improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups through climate change adaptation practices and increased agricultural productivity.

The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets and food for training (FFA/FFT) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and

# Guatemala

response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The country programme (CP) aims to reduce chronic undernutrition, improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers, promote smallholder farmers' access to markets through Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities and strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions to improve effectiveness of food-based interventions. The CP is complemented with a P4P trust fund (2009–2013) that is supported by a private donor. Purchase for Progress connects smallholder farmers to markets through technical assistance, improved quality, access to credit and inputs, and development of organizational and leadership capacities. WFP purchases maize and beans from these farmers' organizations to supply its activities.

Through a development project, WFP builds capacities to adapt and overcome global climatic change and improve food and nutritional security in degraded areas in the “dry corridor” of Guatemala. Communities and households increase their capacity in terms of knowledge skills and cash programmes that enable communities to create physical assets, allowing them to manage their water, land and forest resources in a sustainable way, while increasing, improving and diversifying their agricultural production as well as their income. WFP contributes to achieving MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. It supports MDG1 by providing food assistance to improve the food security situation of the most vulnerable households affected by crisis, additionally it supports MDG7 as subsistence farmers are trained to improve their living conditions and livelihoods with environmentally-friendly practices. Supplementary feeding to children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) is provided to break the intergenerational transmission of chronic undernutrition; supporting MDG1. In addition, WFP supports MDGs 4 and 5 through food incentives which motivate women to take their children to health centres, thus increasing the health coverage of children and their mothers. WFP's mother-and-child health intervention supports MDG3 as it reinforces gender equality and women empowerment.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,933,817	
Development Operation							7,708,870	
<b>Total</b>							<b>11,642,687</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>								
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	60,921
DEV	1,920	384	144	2,894	0	5,342	0	394,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455,708</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Guatemala

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

### **Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/ capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/US\$54,500 (for the Guatemala component)

In recent years, high food prices, the global economic crisis, droughts caused by El Niño phenomenon, volcanic eruptions, and excessive rainfall and flooding have further compromised the already precarious food security situation in Guatemala. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. This six-month extension seeks to focus on prepositioning food for medium sized emergencies usually occurring in the second half of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and end of the previous year. In addition, and although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second part of the year, the PRRO is ready to immediately assist in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the PRRO's main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited

# Guatemala

access to food The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

A new PRRO, which, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013, will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach to response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	43,750	43,750	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	48,125	39,375	<b>87,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,590	<b>3,590</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,750	2,625	<b>4,375</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,750	2,625	<b>4,375</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080	
Number of days rations were provided	day	30	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	400	
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	700	
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	7,500	
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	200	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	150	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Guatemala CP 200031: "Country Programme - Guatemala (2010 – 2014)"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 21,368 mt/US\$28,818,204

The objective of this CP is to reduce chronic undernutrition and food insecurity of the most vulnerable people in targeted areas. This CP supports government policies related to reducing undernutrition, namely, the "Agricultural Policy", the "Promotion and the Integral Development of Women Policy" and the "National Programme for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation". It is in line with the 2010–2014 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which prioritizes addressing food insecurity and chronic undernutrition. Through its four activities this CP seeks to:

# Guatemala

- reduce chronic undernutrition among children 6–36 months through GFD activities;
- rebuild and improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers affected by recurrent shocks with FFA and FFT activities to increase agricultural production;
- connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses with markets through P4P, increasing incomes and enhancing food security; and
- enhance government capacities to implement food-based assistance programmes, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, improve the nutrition of people living with HIV and enhance emergency preparedness and response.

The CP continues to build on partnerships with the Government, local institutions, other United Nations agencies and cooperating partners.

## Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 1: "Reduce Chronic Undernutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 8,203 mt

Through this activity, WFP provides access to blended food, *Vitacereal*, to children 6–36 months and PLW and micronutrient powders (MNP) to children that attend health posts and community centres in rural areas. As a condition to receive the *Vitacereal*, beneficiaries must participate in nutrition, health and hygiene trainings. This is supported with a behaviour change communication strategy – training mothers as counsellors to facilitate mother-to-mother support groups and through home visits in their communities.

The Ministry of Health, through its institutional services and other NGOs working on the extended coverage programme, is responsible for growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance. WFP provides technical and logistics assistance to government institutions responsible for social programmes to address the reduction of chronic undernutrition. WFP also explores the feasibility of delivering blended food through the commercial sector in selected areas where the government programme is operational. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 4 and 5, the outcomes of this activity are:

- improved nutritional status of targeted women and children;
- increased adoption of appropriate health care, nutrition and hygiene practices;
- increased use of basic health services;
- improved operational distribution systems; and
- behaviour change communication strategy in operation.

### Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	28,742	16,758	45,500
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	11,300		11,300

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

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	380
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	13
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	11,300
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100

## **Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 2: "Improve Livelihoods of Subsistence Farmers"**

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 12,960 mt

Through this activity, WFP seeks to complement the Government's agricultural policy by improving the livelihoods of subsistence farmers' households by promoting sustainable livelihoods through FFA and FFT modalities. The targeting criteria for participants is as follows: households with less than one hectare of arable land, few natural assets, no irrigation, limited literacy levels, little knowledge of best agricultural practices, restricted or no access to physical or financial capital and poor production of staple grains.

Food for Assets activities build on opportunities for improved agricultural techniques in the production of staple grains, home gardens, tree nurseries and forestry, the prevention of degradation of natural resources, terraces, small irrigation projects, organic fertilizer, and climate change adaptation activities. The Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities, FAO and local NGOs provide technical assistance and training. Farmers provide agricultural tools, such as pickaxes to work the productive systems (maize fields and gardens/households), and to work the land with soil and water management strategies through FFA activities. WFP has trained national counterpart staff and partners in order to support thematic FFT sessions relating to empowerment and leadership of women including productive issues for gender equality. The food basket for this component includes maize, vegetable oil, pulses and Supercereal. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, the outcomes of this activity are:

- increased agricultural production.
- enhanced subsistence farmers' household resilience of climate change adaptation.
- production of staple food (maize and beans) available for beneficiaries' own consumption.
- food-for-assets activities and enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and
- activities that support households with rations.

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	6,000	6,000	<b>12,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	75	
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	8,000	
Number of women in leadership positions on food management committees	Individual	200	
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	8,000	

## Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 3: "Purchase for Progress"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$2,899,700

WFP works to improve the quantity and quality of maize and beans produced by smallholder/low-income farmers, reducing post-harvest losses and selling surpluses to the market thus improving farmers' income. This activity is implemented in partnership with government ministries, national institutes, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and FAO.

Project activities include the establishment of demonstration plots and technical assistance throughout the crop cycle, training and workshops on organizational capacity, post-harvest management, basic management, finance, credit, accounting, marketing, market information, development of business plans and alliances to establish secure buyer contracts as well as sessions on self-esteem and gender sensitivity. The promotion of gender equality emphasizes the role of women in decision-making positions, gender-friendly planning of events and building on attitudes toward eradication of discrimination and violence. In support of WFP Strategic Objective 5, the project's outcomes are to:

- connect women and men smallholder/low-income farmers with markets, allowing them to invest in technology and practices that increase maize and bean production thereby improving their food security and increasing their incomes;
- increase women's participation in small farmers' organizations; and
- increase marketing opportunities at the national level for small farmers' organizations.

# Guatemala

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	50
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	7
Local Purchases: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	1,300
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	75

## Guatemala CP 200031, Activity 4: "Enhance the Capacities of Government Institutions"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2014

Total capacity augmentation commitment: US\$999,915

Through this activity WFP works with partners to enhance national capacities on gender, school meals, emergency preparedness and response, micronutrients and HIV. The "Joint Programme on Gender" enables WFP to contribute to the implementation of the national policy on gender and to the enhancement of the capacities of government institutions. The main partners of the government programme are the Presidential Secretariat for Women and the Office of the Advocate for Indigenous Women.

WFP also works at strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities by providing technical assistance to The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction, the Ministry of Agriculture, and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat. Technical assistance is provided in the area of risk management to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. In carrying out this activity, WFP works with other United Nations agencies and several NGOs. WFP also continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education primarily on improving the quality and efficiency of the national school meals programme by implementing UNESCO and UNICEF's concept of the Essential Package and by improving monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

WFP's work to reduce chronic undernutrition has to be accompanied by advocacy and technical support for interventions aimed at reducing hidden hunger. WFP also works with the Government to implement its national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly by contributing to the scaling-up of the Ministry of Health's Micronutrient Programme through which children under 5 receive MNP. Supporting WFP Strategic Objective 5, this activity's expected outcomes are:

- enhanced capacities of government institutions in the design, management and implementation of policies and programmes in reducing chronic undernutrition;
- enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the national plan to reduce micronutrient deficiencies;
- the provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net programmes; and
- early warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems, in place, in targeted communities, with WFP capacity development support.

# Guatemala

Forecasted Output in 2013		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	75
Technical Assistance: Number of national food security/nutrition programmes receiving WFP technical assistance	number	1
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\$	60,000

## Guatemala DEV 200348: "Building Capacities to Adapt and Overcome the Global Climatic Change and Improve Food and Nutritional Security in Degraded Areas in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala"

Duration: 1 June 2013 – 30 May 2016 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$4,662,300

The main objective of the project is to strengthen local capacities to understand and adapt to increasing climate risks in the sub-watershed of the Chilil River in the Quiche Department in the area called the "dry corridor." Communities and households increase their capacity in terms of knowledge skills and cash programmes that enable communities to create physical assets, enabling them to manage their water, land and forest resources in a sustainable way, while increasing, improving and diversifying their agricultural production as well as their income. This increases their overall resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and decreases their vulnerability to natural disasters including drought, flooding and landslides. The present project actively promotes the prominent role of women within watershed and water committees and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 3. Participants in FFA and FFT activities are trained or carry out project activities and receive cash-for-asset transfers. Direct beneficiaries include all household members benefiting from cash provided to participants. The duration of the asset creation work programs and training sessions made possible by the project varies considerably according to established work norms. Furthermore, participants in one activity will in several cases also participate in other activities. The duration of WFP assistance is one complete lean season each year.

For the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the project constitutes a model for the Ministry's contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the "Zero Hunger Plan" by addressing the underlying environmental and socio-economic causes for the high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the area, and establishing sustainable solutions for the management of agriculture and natural resources in vulnerable areas. In the four participating municipalities, the project establishes the nucleus of future Municipal Environmental Management Units which considerably increases the planning and environmental management capacity of municipalities as a whole.

# Guatemala

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	6,793	6,866	<b>13,659</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	2,730	2,730	<b>5,460</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	13,659
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	300
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	220
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	30
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	300
Training on food distribution included awareness of reasons for gender sensitive provision of food	1=Yes/0=No	1
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	600

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Haiti

## Country Background

Haiti is ranked 158 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. It is the poorest country in the western hemisphere with 75 percent of its population living below the poverty line, or less than US\$2 a day. Extreme poverty is mainly concentrated in rural areas where 58 percent live in poverty compared to 20 percent in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. More than 70 percent of the population have no access to healthcare and only 50 percent have access to portable water.



Haiti is a food-deficit country. Its agricultural production covers only half of the nutritional needs of its 10 million inhabitants. It is estimated that 3.8 million, 38 percent of the Haitian population, is in a situation of food insecurity. A National Nutritional Study led by the Ministry of Health in March 2013 using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions methodology determined that 4 percent of children under 5 suffer from GAM and 23 percent suffer from chronic malnutrition. In addition, 61 percent of children 6–59 months and 46 percent of women 15–49 years of age suffer from anaemia. In addition, UNICEF reports that the HIV prevalence rate is 2.2 percent, the highest in the Caribbean sub-region.

Approximately 500,000 schoolchildren aged 6–12 do not attend school. According to UNICEF, only twenty percent of children will reach five years of education and two percent will finish secondary education. Despite efforts made since the launching of the National Education and Training Plan ten years ago, the education system continues to face challenges. The limited schooling that is available, is poorly suited to demand. Education is largely dominated by the private sector. After the earthquake, the Government has reaffirmed the importance of school meals, which is seen as a social safety net and is essential for rebuilding the educational system.

Situated in a region of major tropical storms and hurricanes with a topography made up of steep and deforested hillsides and flood-prone areas, Haiti is particularly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. The 2010 earthquake, extreme weather events and the steep rise in food prices over a five-year period has forced already vulnerable populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms which increase food insecurity and malnutrition. In mid-2012, 390,000 people still lived under tents. Chronic poverty is prevalent among the extremely poor who have no access to basic housing. Beyond humanitarian concerns, this situation raises a considerable development challenge. In addition to the deterioration of living conditions in camps since the withdrawal of many humanitarian agencies, the risks inherent to the rainy and hurricane season and the cholera outbreaks that may occur as a result of the contamination of water sources, call for increased vigilance as they continue to pose severe threats to the country.

Haiti is a fragile state, historically affected by high insecurity and political instability. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), a peace-making mission, has

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been deployed since 2004. Interventions to strengthen social protection programmes in Haiti are of utmost importance in addressing vulnerability.

While Haiti may be undergoing a process of normalization, the weakness of public institutions, widespread poverty, multiple vulnerabilities and a long history of political instability advocate Haiti remaining high on the international agenda, with appropriate levels of support. The United Nations agencies in Haiti are prioritizing the reinforcement of government institutions as a central strategy for strengthening the country's control of its own politics, security and development.

## **Objectives of WFP Assistance in Haiti**

WFP's activities in Haiti are a key component of the MINUSTAH efforts in stabilizing the country. WFP's actions in 2013 build on lessons learned from 2008 onwards in helping to maintain stability by strengthening food security. WFP's assistance in Haiti supports the recovery efforts in line with the 2013-2016 United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (UNISF), which is being finalized between the United Nations and Haitian authorities and is also being aligned with the National Development Plan.

WFP's activities in the country focus on strengthening the country's ability to prepare, assess and respond to food insecurity threats caused by natural disasters and other shocks through social safety nets and productive safety net programmes. They also support countrywide emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP invests in nutrition by providing school-based social protection measures, cash and food-based support to vulnerable groups and emergency food assistance. At the same time, WFP works with the Government to build the necessary local capacities and reinforce local ownership within a number of social protection programmes.

WFP implements its social safety-net activities through three projects, a PRRO which runs until July 2013, an on-going school feeding development project which runs until 2014 and a new nutritional development project, which will start in July 2013. The new nutritional development project will be focused on malnutrition, including both preventive and supplementary feeding activities, and providing take home rations for people living with HIV (PLHIV).

WFP continues to assist the Government in promoting a sustainable school meals project, with WFP's local purchases linking school meals to local agricultural production and processed commodities. Through a trust fund, WFP is procuring milk for children over a three year school period, from 2010–2013, by conducting the procurement functions on behalf of the Government and supervising the process.

In 2013, WFP plans to strengthen the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) capacities through a proposed regional PRRO covering Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba, which will address the on-going impacts caused by natural disasters on the most vulnerable populations. The proposed regional operation will be based in Haiti and will be designed in a

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way to rapidly respond to emergency situations in Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, whenever disasters surpass government response capacities.

WFP operations in Haiti address MDGs 1 through 6 and MDG8. By providing life-saving emergency food rations in the immediate aftermath of a disaster WFP will achieve MDG1. WFP will address MDG2 by providing meals to school-aged children under the school meals programme, and MDG3 will be achieved by promoting gender equality and empowering women. The provision of nutritional supplements to children 6–59 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will address MDG 4 and 5 respectively. Food assistance is designed to help increase adherence to medical treatment and to reduce the impact of income loss of patients to their families, thus working toward MDG6. WFP has also continued to support food-insecure Haitians living with HIV or tuberculosis (TB), and their families. MDG8 will be addressed by developing a global partnership for development.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							28,827,464		
Development Operation							35,212,138		
<b>Total</b>							<b>64,039,602</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
Food Needs in mt									
PRRO	9,481	1,902	1,074	2,639	406	15,502	3,267,467	859,105	
DEV	14,297	3,305	1,410	2,489	724	22,225	0	3,557,316	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,778</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>37,727</b>	<b>3,267,467</b>	<b>4,416,421</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

#### Haiti PRRO 108440: "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2010 – 30 June 2013

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 143,956 mt/US\$32,611,968 (Expected budget revision for decrease of the overall food requirements by 7,025 mt. The value of cash transfers remains the same).

The PRRO supports Haiti's sustained recovery from recurrent shocks, including the 2008 series of hurricanes and tropical storms, and the devastating earthquake in January 2010. With this operation, WFP supports and strengthens communities' resiliency to shocks through disaster preparedness activities designed to enhance the local capacity to address food insecurity.

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This operation addresses all of WFP Strategic Objectives, but with a primary focus on WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4. The main outcomes of WFP assistance are:

- the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations are met in a timely manner;
- enhanced community and household resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, and livelihoods are built and restored; and
- progress is made towards nationally-owned hunger solutions for social protection, risk reduction and resilience building initiatives through capacity-development activities with related government agencies.

High-energy biscuits will be distributed for the first five days after a shock, general food distribution (GFD) will be provided for 21 days, and blanket supplementary feeding based on assessments. WFP supports the development of social protection programmes and universal access to primary education through school meals, cash for assets (CFA), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition activities. In addition, WFP will work with key partners to increase the local production of basic food commodities and fortified complementary foods. WFP continues to build capacity in emergency response through the development and reinforcement of the humanitarian warehouse, transport and response fleet.

For the 2012–2013 school year, in conjunction with the Government's “Universal Access to Primary Education” plan, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to schools until June 2013 to partially cover the school feeding programme in the departments of Ouest and Sud-Est. It will continue to assist the Government in promoting sustainable school meals with WFP's local purchases, linking school meals to local agricultural production. School meals beneficiaries will receive a food basket of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Moreover, WFP supports reconstruction and local income levels through CFA and FFA activities centred on restoring livelihoods through labour-intensive activities. These activities focus on building infrastructure and watershed management. The food basket for these activities is composed of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

WFP employs an integrated approach to nutrition through the provision of an essential nutrition package in health centres at the community level, while supporting the creation of a national policy framework and advocating nutrition objectives in social-protection programmes. Nutrition interventions ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive adequate micronutrient support through fortified food and supplements. Pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV receive Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Children under 5 receive Plumpy' sup (a food used to treat malnutrition), rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. In addition, through the school meals programme, WFP distributes de-worming capsules in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and other school stakeholders.

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<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	264,923	75,763	<b>340,686</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	265,362	251,638	<b>517,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	48,500	75,001	<b>123,501</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	30,904	29,096	<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	100,980	99,020	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,352	9,648	<b>20,000</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	64,701	60,299	<b>125,000</b>

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

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

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,750
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	960,000
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	400
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>		
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	504
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	200,000
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	900
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000

## **Caribbean Regional PRRO 200489: "Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Strengthening actions for the Caribbean"**

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

Total food/cash and voucher/capacity augmentation commitment: 8,172mt/US\$2,302,500 /US\$859,105

The Island of Hispaniola is composed of Haiti to its west and the Dominican Republic to its east. The island is exposed to recurrent and ever more extreme natural disasters. Tropical storms and cyclones have historically hit the island with devastating effects almost on a yearly basis; more than 100 cyclones have directly hit the island since 1871. Haiti, Dominican

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Republic and Cuba are highly vulnerable to the yearly cyclone period and frequently suffer from the effects of the same cyclones, as recently demonstrated by *Tropical Storm Isaac* that moved through the Caribbean in August 2012. Earthquakes are also considered a serious threat, particularly after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010. Recurrent quakes have been occurring on the east side throughout 2012. Cuba is equally affected by tropical cyclones and drought, but has some of the best emergency preparedness and response capacities in the region. A regional PRRO will strengthen the EPR capacities of Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba in addressing the on-going impact caused by natural disasters on the most vulnerable populations. The main components of this PRRO will be emergency response, preparedness and recovery. The main components of the PRRO will be emergency response, preparedness and recovery and will therefore address WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5. For the objective 5, the regional PRRO will continue supporting government and other stakeholders in building their capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction programming and logistical capacity building.

Emergency response will focus on setting up a prepositioning network capable of covering Haiti's needs as well as including prepositioning for the Dominican Republic and Cuba. In addition, the operation will include:

- a logistic component that would permit the logistical handling of emergency situations; and
- an early response component that will enable WFP to address the immediate and urgent food needs of the affected population.

The disaster risk reduction component will include GFD and FFA. Cash and voucher modalities to reduce the negative impact of disasters on the nutrition, food security and livelihoods of the affected populations and cash for assets (CFA) activities may be implemented quickly in order to help with street cleaning, rubble removal and infrastructure rehabilitation.

This regional PRRO is still under discussion. The regional approach of the PRRO will significantly contribute to strengthen the institutional relations between the three countries in EPR. It will also help address EPR gaps in the national capacities and response structures of the countries, stimulating the creation of alliances amongst different actors.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	155,282	144,718	300,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	155,282	144,718	300,000
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	10,352	9,648	20,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Cash and voucher beneficiaries**</b>	6,211	5,789	12,000

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

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>		
<b>GFD</b>		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	1,469
Number of days rations were provided	day	21
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Disaster/Emergency Preparedness</b>		
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	3
Number of counterparts staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	60
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	staff member	60
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,151,250
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	400
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	3

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### **Haiti DEV 200150: "Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2014

Total food commitment: 45,753 mt

This development project supports the Haitian Government's long term policy to ensure basic education for all children. Implemented in the five departments not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake (Artibonite, Centre, Nord, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest), this project aims to keep children in school throughout the fundamental education levels (up to ninth grade), while improving their educational and nutritional status by providing school meals. For the 2013 – 2014 school year, this development project will cover the departments until June 2013. The needs for the second half of the year will be revised for the remaining life of the project.

This project supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and is in line with the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti, the Operational Plan for the Re-Establishment of the Educational System and the Ministry of Agriculture's National Investment Plan. It is also part of the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework, with reference to the strategic objective on social and economic reconstruction.

In addition, the project will include an important component of national capacity-development with four complementary themes:

- assistance in formulating national policies on school feeding and local purchase;
- contribution to the establishment of a legal and institutional framework linking the National School Feeding Program (PNCS) and the Ministry of Education;

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- support for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system of PNCS and its partners; and
- contribution to the expansion of opportunities to supply locally-produced food in schools.

The food basket consists of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient powder and is designed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	265,000	220,000	<b>485,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>School Feeding</b>			
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	child	485,000	
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	621	
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,100	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
Local Purchases: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	12	

## **Haiti DEV 200488: "Nutritional Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme"**

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

Total food commitment: 20,922 mt

Nutrition interventions implemented under a nutrition strategy devised with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Haiti Nutrition Cluster are essential in preventing a nutrition crisis. This development project is intended to continue WFP nutritional activities in Haiti after the PRRO, "Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks", ends in June 2013.

The nutrition strategy envisages moving from a treatment-based to a prevention-based safety-net approach. Priority will be given to the families of women and children in current treatment programmes in other social protection schemes. This will help address economic constraints within the family ensuring access to a diversified diet that is higher in quality and thereby preventing their recurrent need for the support of treatment programmes. The project will focus on three main activities. This operation addresses the following WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5.

WFP will address through targeted supplementary feeding and a preventive approach, moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–9 and PLW. Admission and exit criteria and the duration of assistance will be based on the new "National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition". Children aged 6–59 will receive Plumpy'sup, and women a mix of Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Micronutrient support will be favoured via the nutrition activities. Anti-retroviral therapy and TB clients will receive take-home rations covering the

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household food needs (based on five-member households) to optimize the effectiveness and adherence to the treatment. Each PLHIV patient and their family will receive a ration composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

The project will also support the Haitian authorities in developing a legal framework on food fortification, focused fortification projects for locally-milled wheat flour, locally-produced maize and the iodization of locally-produced salt. This involves working with small-scale producers and farmer's associations and salt producers, building their capacity to produce and market fortified products ensuring quality control.

Additionally, this project will support the Ministry of Public Health and Population in building Haiti's nutritional policy. WFP aims to provide institutional capacity including thorough support in updating nutrition policies and norms, providing training to staff and supporting advocacy and communication campaigns. Particular emphasis will be on ensuring capacities are developed not only in Port-au-Prince but also in departments, districts and communities across the country.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	116,792	66,709	<b>183,501</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	48,500	75,001	<b>123,501</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	30,904	29,096	<b>60,000</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>			
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	504	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	12,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20	

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Honduras

## Country Background

Honduras has a population of 8 million people and is ranked 121 out of 187 countries on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Sixty-eight percent of people live under the poverty line and 47 percent in extreme poverty. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to on-going droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, an area known as the "dry corridor". According to the 2005 National Survey of Living Conditions, chronic malnutrition affects 27 percent of children under 5. The stunting rate is 25 percent overall while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in rural areas is 34 percent; three times greater than what is observed in urban areas. In May 2011, according to WFP Field Monitoring, 6 percent of children under 5 were affected by acute malnutrition in the southern region.



There is considerable inequality in the education sector; the illiteracy rate is 22 percent in rural areas and 8 percent in urban areas. Current estimates indicate that more than 300,000 children do not attend school and most live in suburban marginal areas. The drop-out rate is attributed to poverty as families cannot afford to buy school supplies, clothing or shoes. The HIV epidemic is a serious and growing threat for the country. According to the Ministry of Health, it is estimated that 0.7 percent of the population live with HIV.

Honduras is the third country in the world most affected by natural disasters in the last 20 years. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In October 2011, Honduras was under the destructive floods caused by the Tropical Depression 12-E (TD 12-E) and several days of heavy rainfall. According to meteorological agencies, before the events associated with TD 12-E, rainfall levels in Honduras were already at record levels and the soil was saturated. As a consequence of TD 12-E, heavy rainfall has caused great damage in several provinces in the southern region, affecting crops of basic and commercial grains, basic infrastructure and the food security situation in the region.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Honduras

WFP Honduras is implementing a component of a regional PRRO and a country programme (CP). The regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food-for-assets (FFA) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The CP, which was developed in consultation with the Government, is aligned with national development plans, the recent food security and nutrition strategy, and the "Bonus 10,000" cash transfer from the social safety net programme which targets the most vulnerable population. The CP was designed to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and to improve human development factors including health, nutrition and education. Its objectives are to:

# Honduras

- enhance children's opportunities to complete primary education;
- prevent and reduce undernutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART); and
- build communities' resilience to climate hazards through diversification of livelihoods.

In addition, WFP and the Government of Honduras have established trust funds to support food-based programmes. The largest trust fund aims to expand the National School Feeding Programme coverage, which is the largest safety net programme in Honduras. WFP focuses on the most food-insecure areas, allowing the Government to reach other parts of the country, covering 86 percent of primary schools. WFP resources compliment contributions from the Government and the private sector. Transport related costs for this project are also managed through this trust fund established to support and manage the logistic activities for each component.

WFP is working to link smallholder farmers' organizations to markets through the Purchase for Progress initiative (P4P). This initiative offers market opportunities to farmers' organizations by purchasing maize and beans for the National School Feeding Programme managed by WFP and funded by the Government of Honduras.

WFP activities contribute to achieving MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Both the PRRO and CP work towards MDG1; eradicating poverty and hunger. The CP works towards MDG2 in achieving universal primary education through the National School Feeding Programme. WFP activities help to reduce child mortality, by reducing chronic undernutrition rates and anaemia among children under 5, contributing to MDG 4. The CP supports MDG5 by improving maternal health through interventions aimed at reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age. The CP also supports MDG6 through its activities that address HIV, malaria and other diseases through assistance to people living with HIV.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013									
							Needs (US\$)		
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							4,042,905		
Development Operation							5,150,578		
<b>Total</b>							<b>9,193,483</b>		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)	
<b>Food Needs in mt</b>									
PRRO	2,888	433	215	362	31	3,929	0	111,135	
DEV	3,164	780	293	1,165	26	5,427	0	71,058	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182,193</b>	

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

# Honduras

## (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

### **Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/ US\$101,229 (For the Honduras component)

Food insecurity in Honduras is closely related to natural disasters and poverty. The country is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. In 2012, an extended *canicula* (long middle summer) affected the southern region of the country causing droughts. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. A six-month extension of this project seeks to focus on prepositioning food for medium size emergencies usually occurring in the second semester of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and end of the previous year. In addition, and although historically natural disasters have occurred more frequently during the second semester of the year, the PRRO is ready to assist immediately in the event of a sudden emergency.

In line with Strategic Objective 1 and 3, the PRRO's main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- support to the rehabilitation of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people including those displaced and in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops and families with very limited access to food. Blanket supplementary feeding benefits children under 2, alongside the GFD activities. The

# Honduras

food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar. A new PRRO, subject to approval, will start in July 2013 and follow the same strategy as the current PRRO but with a more effective approach for response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	48,529	38,971	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	48,529	38,971	<b>87,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	<b>3,500</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,756	1,619	<b>4,375</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080	
Number of days rations were provided	day	30	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	15	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	250	
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	60	
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	20	
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	10,000	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Honduras CP 200240: "Country Programme - Honduras (2012–2016)"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food/cash and voucher commitment: 27,134 mt/US\$25,811,641

The overall objective of the CP is to contribute to reducing food insecurity in Honduras. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, this CP aims to:

- support the Government in increasing enrolment in pre- and primary schools and to improve school children's health;
- improve the nutritional status of young children and PLW, and increase the survival rate of ART clients; and
- build resilience among vulnerable households exposed to climate hazards in degraded environments.

# Honduras

There are three components of the CP: i) school feeding; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; and iii) agro-forestry and watershed management for adapting to climate-related shocks. This CP targets the most vulnerable populations in the southern and western regions, which are the poorest and most food-insecure. The CP also develops capacities among government counterparts to enable an eventual hand-over, particularly of the school feeding programme. The CP is also aligned with interventions on food security, nutrition, education, HIV and climate change in the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

## **Honduras CP 200240, Activity 1: "School Feeding"**

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 12,030 mt

This activity supports the Government in encouraging the enrolment and continued attendance of children in pre- and primary schools, and improving the health of primary school children. Targeted schools are in areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity, low enrolment and attendance rates and high drop-out rates. Children receive a daily cooked meal throughout the school year. This component focuses on children in the “dry corridor” province, complementing the National School Feeding Programme implemented by the Government in most of other parts of the country.

School feeding is aligned with WFP’s 2009 School Feeding Policy and the 2008 National Education Sector Policy. This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and aims to accomplish the following outcomes:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- improved capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools;
- reduced gender gap between boys and girls in WFP-assisted pre- and primary schools; and
- enhanced government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme.

This activity is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Complementary school-based activities with UNICEF support an “Essential Package” of improvements to school buildings, water and sanitation, and de-worming. WFP measures progress according to its Eight Quality Standards. Additionally, 80 percent of children in WFP assisted schools receive de-worming treatment twice a year. The Ministry of Social Development is expected to contribute significant financial resources enhancing the sustainability of the national school feeding programme, a key part of the ownership and eventual hand-over process. Capacity development is increased and linked with institutional and decentralization plans under the "National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2010–2022" (ENSAN). The food basket for this activity consists of Super cereal, vegetable oil, maize, rice and beans.

# Honduras

## Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013\*

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

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	57,723	55,460	113,183
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	57,723	55,460	113,183

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

## Forecasted Output in 2013

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

	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Deworming: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	boy	57,723
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	girl	55,460
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	150
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	219
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	2,190
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	teacher	4,380
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	4,380
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,190
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	150
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	45
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	40
SO5 School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	72

## Honduras CP 200240, Activity 2: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 9,728 mt

This activity aims to ensure proper nutrition among both children under 5, particularly in the "1,000-day window of opportunity", and PLW. WFP also supports food-insecure children and adults affected by HIV and their households to improve survival rates and adherence to treatment. In accordance with WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, activities are carried out as follows:

- Through blanket feeding for children 6-23 months of age in selected food-insecure areas, this component works towards preventing stunting. It also undertakes the treatment of underweight children by providing supplementary food for undernourished children 24-59 months of age on the basis of a weight-for-age indicator. Pregnant and lactating women are treated for malnutrition based on mid-upper arm circumference by providing supplementary food for six months after delivery.
- Safety-nets for the families of malnourished children and PLW are also provided. In the lean season from April-July, the most food-insecure families reduce food

# Honduras

consumption by 60 percent, therefore severely food-insecure families with undernourished children or PLW receive a family ration to ensure nutritional recovery, minimize the sharing of individual rations and encourage attendance at nutrition centres.

- Food-insecure or nutrition-insecure ART clients and their households in areas selected on the basis of nutritional assessments are also targeted. Anti-retroviral therapy clients receive a family ration for six months and nutrition counselling that includes advice on becoming self-reliant. Rations are delivered by health centre staff through HIV self-support groups; WFP has been collaborating with the Rand Corporation and the United States' National Institutes of Health on research about the impact of nutrition counselling and food support on ART adherence. The HIV intervention, which is in line with government protocols for ART, builds on lessons learned from this project.

This activity is implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health at the departmental and municipal levels, NGOs and United Nations agencies working under the Food Security and Nutrition Coalition for early warning and nutritional surveillance. Capacity development in line with ENSAN is carried out with the Ministry of Health, particularly for the measurement of the nutritional status and dissemination of good practices for nutrition interventions. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, Supercereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	22,229	17,851	40,080
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	800	6,549	7,349
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	1,694	1,641	3,335
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total: the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>			
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	beneficiary	3,335	
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	child	12,550	
Number of children under-5 who received deworming tablets	child	3,919	
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	348	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	174	
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	pregnant/lactating woman	800	
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	trainee	174	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	837	

# Honduras

## Honduras CP 200240, Activity 3: "Agro-Forestry and Watershed Management for Adaptation to Climate-Related Shocks"

Duration: 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2016

Total food commitment: 5,376 mt

This activity is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 and focuses on: i) protecting the environment in vulnerable areas and reducing the environmental impact on communities; and ii) diversifying the livelihoods of vulnerable households through tree plantations and conservation. It is implemented in 45 municipalities in the “dry corridor” province, which have the highest prevalence of food insecurity linked to droughts and floods.

Food-for-assets activities include protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. They take place mainly during the lean season. The FFA component was designed in accordance with the Government's “Bonus 10,000” safety net and ENSAN; it supports the Government's work on enhancing food security through environmental protection schemes and increased food production. A capacity-development plan is being developed with government counterparts to facilitate its eventual hand-over.

The “Bonus 10,000” government safety net provides cash, linked to beneficiary use of health and education services. A similar modality to the “Bonus 10,000” programme is applied in this activity. However, under this component, WFP beneficiaries receive food instead of cash because they live in areas where grain is not readily available during the lean season; WFP works with the Government to determine the appropriate type of transfer. Participants are selected in consultation with the Government. The selection process uses various food security criteria such as reliance on subsistence farming, risk of crop failure, households headed by women, land access and quality, and area farmed. The results are monitored to inform future programming options. The food basket consists of maize, rice, beans, Supercereal and vegetable oil. This activity is complemented by partners such as the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere and Oxfam.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	7,100	5,700	<b>12,800</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	1,585	975	<b>2,560</b>

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

# Honduras

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	180
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	245
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	1,280
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	4
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	300,000
Percentage of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	%	60
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100

## (d) Special Operations

None

# Nicaragua

## Country Background

Nicaragua is a low-income food deficit country, currently ranked 129 out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Although the country's HDI score rose by 30 percent between 1990 and 2011, the benefits of economic development have been largely uneven. It is estimated that 42 percent of the population live below the national poverty line and 14 percent live on less than US\$1.25 per day.



According to the National Demographic and Health Survey, 21 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic undernutrition with the highest prevalence of it occurring in the country's “dry corridor”, an area prone to continuous periods of drought. The rates of chronic undernutrition in these areas are as follows: Madriz at 35 percent, Nueva Segovia at 28 percent, the Autonomous Atlantic North Region (RAAN) at 31 percent and Jinotega at 38 percent. In WFP's intervention areas of RAAN and Jinotega, the school drop-out rates were found to be 14 percent and 13 percent respectively. The prevalence of chronic undernutrition among schoolchildren is 27 percent. In Nicaragua, the Ministry of Health has reported that the national prevalence rate of HIV is less than one percent. However, it is estimated that this figure is five times higher due to a widespread reluctance to register.

Farmers continue to implement traditional agricultural methods with low-yield production of basic grains. In addition, having little farm management experience and technical capacity results in greater financial limitations and post-harvest losses. These factors, along with the impact of climate change, increase vulnerability to natural disasters and other shocks. In the past five years, Nicaragua has been affected by global high food prices and the economic downturn. At the same time, Nicaragua is exposed to recurrent natural disasters and the poorest communities suffer from the repercussions of successive shocks. Nicaragua is the fourth most-affected country in the world due to the frequency and severity of the numerous natural disasters occurring in the last 20 years.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, WFP is transitioning from food aid to food assistance, and thus conducts activities that focus heavily on strengthening the national capacity to find long-term hunger solutions through technical assistance. All activities include a strong capacity development component to enable the Government to better design, implement and evaluate its own programmes and initiatives.

WFP is supporting the Government's national development plan, which includes the “National Programme towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Undernutrition”, the “National Micronutrient Plan”, the “Early Childhood Stimulation Programme”, the “National HIV Programme”, and the “National Education Plan”; this is done through Mother and Child Health and Nutrition and School Feeding.

# Nicaragua

The Central America regional PRRO addresses food insecurity caused by natural disasters through food assistance to affected families, including food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) during the early recovery phase. It provides a structure for emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction activities. A new regional PRRO starting mid-2013 will continue supporting food insecure families affected by recurrent shocks.

The country programme (CP) supports MDGs 4 and 5, providing nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2. Through the CP, WFP works towards MDG2 by increasing access to education. MDGs 1 and 7 are supported by the CP in strengthening household and community resilience. The CP also supports MDG6 in its adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) treatment for HIV clients living in food-insecure households.

In addition, WFP Nicaragua is a Purchase for Progress pilot country which seeks to support MDG1 by improving the quality and commercialization of maize production for smallholder farmers. This is done through smallholder farmers' organizations in order to increase crop yields and improve product quality, which in turn increases their incomes. The CP and PRRO are both in line with national strategies enabling an effective and joint response to food insecurity in the country.

## WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2013								
							Needs (US\$)	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation							3,165,448	
Development Operation							3,427,441	
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,592,888</b>	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)	Capacity Augmentation (US\$)
Food Needs in mt								
PRRO	2,886	434	216	362	31	3,929	0	22,525
DEV	873	542	276	866	169	2,726	0	59,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,841</b>

### (a) Emergency Operations

None

### (b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

**Central America Regional PRRO 200043: "Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua"**

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 30 June 2013 (Extension subject to approval. Current end-date: 31 December 2012. Follow-on project to start in July 2013, subject to approval)

Total food/ capacity augmentation commitment: 7,857 mt/ US\$20,000 (For the Nicaragua component of the PRRO)

# Nicaragua

Nicaragua faces significant losses annually in its agricultural production due to recurrent droughts and floods, which especially impact the “dry corridor” of the country. The regional project aims to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by successive natural disasters, to protect their livelihoods, avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status and help their recovery efforts. It is based on a prompt and efficient response capacity, including prepositioning and use of contingency stocks in each country to enable WFP to rapidly address emergency situations. This six-month extension seeks to focus on prepositioning food for medium-sized emergencies that usually occurs in the second half of the year and to assist with early recovery activities as a result of emergencies occurring in both the current year and at the end of the previous year. The PRRO is also ready to immediately assist in the event of a sudden emergency. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the PRRO’s main objectives are:

- provision of immediate relief and stabilization of acute malnutrition below emergency levels among the most vulnerable people affected by climatic shocks and natural disasters;
- protection of livelihoods in emergencies and early recovery; and
- supporting rehabilitation of livelihoods, and food and nutrition security of communities affected by shocks.

This PRRO comprises two main components: relief and recovery. The relief component provides immediate emergency response through general food distributions (GFD) in order to save lives, avoid the deterioration of nutritional status and prevent the use of negative coping strategies by the most vulnerable populations. Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2 is also used as a preventive measure to stabilize acute malnutrition rates in this particularly vulnerable group. The recovery component assists with early recovery activities to increase household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through FFA and FFT interventions.

The PRRO targets the most vulnerable people. This group includes those displaced and are living in shelters, families who have lost their homes, households that depend on subsistence agriculture and have lost more than 50 percent of their crops, and families with very limited access to food. The food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, blended food and sugar.

The new PRRO, which, subject to approval, will start operations in July 2013, will follow the same strategy as the current PRRO, however it will have a more effective approach to response and recovery activities as well as the possible inclusion of cash and voucher activities.

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	43,531	43,969	<b>87,500</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>	43,969	43,531	<b>87,500</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>		3,500	<b>3,500</b>
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	1,750	1,750	<b>3,500</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-assets activities</b>	2,188	2,187	<b>4,375</b>
<i>*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total; the sum of the sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>			
<b>GFD</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,080	
Number of days rations were provided	day	30	
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	2	
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
<b>FFA</b>			
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	350	
<b>FFT</b>			
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	3,500	

## (c) Development Projects and Activities

### Nicaragua CP 200434: "Country Programme – Nicaragua (2013 – 2018)"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food: 18,096 mt

WFP aims to support the Government of Nicaragua in the design and implementation of long-term solutions in order to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and hunger. All activities include a strong capacity development component to enable the Government to eventually manage and implement their programmes. The nutrition component was developed in line with government strategies and regional nutritional initiatives.

WFP will target PLW and children 6–23 months in order to support national efforts in preventing undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and health deterioration. The school feeding component is in line with the “National Education Plan” which will promote local purchases from smallholder farmers to support sustainable development as well as local agriculture investment at the community level. The FFA component aims to improve livelihoods and strengthen the resiliency of communities to mitigate shocks and adapt to climate change. This CP will also support adherence to ART among HIV clients.

The CP will be implemented in 20 municipalities in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Jinotega and RAAN, classified as “extremely” or “very highly” vulnerable to food

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insecurity. The pilot HIV component will be implemented in Chinandega and Managua which have the highest rates of HIV prevalence.

This CP is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2 and 4. All activities include a strong capacity development component in order to increase the government capacities in designing, managing and implementing tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5.

## **Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 1: "Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups"**

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,543.5 mt

This component aims to strengthen government nutrition programmes while improving the nutritional status of PLW and children 6–23 months of age in targeted communities in the departments of Nueva Segovia and Madriz, with a high prevalence of chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. In keeping with government strategies and the WFP regional nutritional initiative based on the “1,000 Days Movement”, WFP will support PLW and children 6–23 months through complementary food rations.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component is expected to improve the nutritional status of targeted women, boys, and girls. WFP will provide micronutrient enriched foods to women and children through their local health posts to encourage mothers to receive pre- and postnatal care, monitor their children's nutritional status, receive individual counselling and education on proper nutrition, hygiene and health. Pregnant and lactating women will receive a ration of Supercereal and vegetable oil and children 6–23 months will receive Supercereal plus.

Under the framework of the regional initiative, designed jointly with the Ministry of Health WFP will provide technical assistance to the ministry in the implementation and follow-up of their programmes and plans.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	5,600	2,600	<b>8,200</b>
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of participants in MCH/suppl. and therapeutic feeding</b>	3,000	5,200	<b>8,200</b>

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>			
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840	
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	beneficiary/caregiver	3,000	
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	48	
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	pregnant/lactating woman	3,000	
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>			
SO5 National Food Security Programmes: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	20	
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	40,000	

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 2: "Support Access to Education"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food: 14,625 mt

This component aims to support access to education in pre- and primary schools, targeting indigenous communities in the department of the Jinotega and RAAN. Pre- and primary schoolchildren will receive a hot lunch through the school feeding programme to encourage school enrolment and class attendance. Parents and teachers will be active programme participants through the school feeding committees, comprised of parents, community leaders and teachers. Nutrition education will be promoted in targeted schools and it will be a requirement to promote equal participation of women and men in decision making positions within community committees. WFP will also provide technical assistance to the national school feeding programme in the area of logistics.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, this component will increase access to education and human capital development of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools. WFP targeted schools account for 15 percent of pre- and primary school aged children in Nicaragua. The food basket for this activity consists of cereals, pulses, Supercereal, vegetable oil and dried skimmed milk.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	75,000	75,000	150,000

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>School Feeding</b>		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	kcal/child/day	540
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	PTA member	10,000
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	75
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	boy	14,025
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	child	28,050
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	girl	14,025
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	boy	60,975
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	child	121,950
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	girl	60,975
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,000
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	20
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 3: "Strengthening of Community and Household Resilience"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 1,620 mt

This component aims to enhance household and community resilience to shocks and promote climate change adaptation through FFA and FFT. Activities such as water and soil conservation practices and reforestation will target rural food-insecure families that depend on degraded natural resources and who are recurrently affected by shocks during the lean season. Participants will receive a family ration of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. The ration accounts for 65 percent of the daily wage rate in the rural area. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2 the expected outcomes of this component are:

- Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.
- Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	4,975	5,025	10,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	800	800	1,600
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	1,000	1,000	2,000

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

# Nicaragua

<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:		
	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>		
<b>FFA</b>		
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	700
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	700
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	farmer	1,400
<b>FFT</b>		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	participant	1,600
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	participant	1,600
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30

## Nicaragua CP 200434, Activity 4: "Mitigation and Safety Nets"

Duration: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2018 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 307 mt

The CP has included a pilot project to support food-insecure households affected by HIV. This component aims to improve adherence to ART through the provision of take-home rations. The HIV affected population will be reached through the “National HIV & AIDS Programme” at the health centres at the municipal level. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, the expected outcomes of this component are:

- improved adherence to ART;
- reduced ART default rate; and
- improved household food consumption score.

WFP will partner with the Ministry of Health and Pan-American Health Organization/WHO in order to follow up the treatment adherence rate, the drop-out rate and the food consumption score. The HIV pilot project will be implemented in Chinandega and Managua as these communities represent the highest rates of HIV prevalence in the country. The food basket for this activity consists of cereal, pulses, Supercereal and vegetable oil.

<b>Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2013*</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2013</b>	797	803	1,600
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries</b>	800	800	1,600

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

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<b>Forecasted Output in 2013</b>		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2013:	Unit of Measure	Planned
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>		
<b>HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>		
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	client	320
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>		
<b>Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>		
SO5 HIV/TB: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	number	10

## **(d) Special Operations**

None

# Peru

## Country Background

Over the last five years, Peru has been characterized by a stable economic growth of seven percent per year and a decrease of the poverty rate by three percent per year. However, social exclusion and income inequality remain high with twenty eight percent of the population, 8.4 million people, living in poverty and 21 percent, 1.8 million people, in extreme poverty.



While food production has been steadily increasing, lack of access and inappropriate use of food remain major problems for the country, preventing many Peruvians from achieving nutritional and food security. Twenty-three percent of the population do not receive the minimum required caloric intake and 18 percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted. Food insecurity tends to be periodically aggravated by recurrent emergencies due to the effects of climate change. A large portion of those living in poverty are indigenous women and children, 41 percent; their daily food consumption represents only 70 percent of the minimum nutritional requirements.

## Objectives of WFP Assistance in Peru

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

WFP's goal until the end of 2016 is to have contributed to the Government's efforts in:

- reducing vulnerability to chronic undernutrition amongst children under 5 from 18 to 14 percent; and
- reducing the prevalence of childhood anaemia amongst children under 3 from 50 percent to less than 25 percent.

WFP's strategy in Peru is to focus exclusively on supporting institutional capacity development activities. These activities contribute to public policy formulation and improving the capacities of technical staff who are directly involved in the implementation of social programmes to eliminate hunger, child undernutrition and anaemia at national, regional and local levels. Through a trust fund, WFP will implement a project to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and regional governments in charge of the execution of food and nutrition programmes. Through another trust fund, WFP will promote the food and nutritional security in Ventanilla District in the Lima Department, an area with alarming levels of anaemia among (PLW), more than 60 percent, and very high chronic undernutrition rates in children under 5. This project aims to strengthen PLW's knowledge of nutrition and hygiene through workshops and nutritional counselling.

WFP, in collaboration with FAO, Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is implementing a joint programme entitled "Improving the Nutrition and Food Security of Childhood in Peru: A Capacity-Development

# Peru

Approach" to contribute to sustainable socio-economic development of populations living in the upper Andean areas and the most vulnerable populations from the Amazon Region. WFP's primary responsibilities under this programme are South-South cooperation and strengthening institutional and human capacity development on food-security and nutritional issues.

In 2010, through a pilot project, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, introduced micronutrients powder (MNP) as a method to treat anaemia. Based on the success of the pilot project, the Government decided to continue MNP distribution in 18 regions funded by the national budget. In addition, the national online platform "Nutrinet.org" has been an important tool to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and South-South cooperation best practices in issues like nutritional and food security, use of fortified food, micronutrients and vitamins within the national programmes on food assistance and emergency preparedness and response. WFP Peru is currently approaching donors for funding, including the Government of Peru, for a five-year capacity development project to strengthen the government's ability to address chronic malnutrition and anaemia. In addition, Peru will be included in a six-year regional project to foster food and nutritional security by enhancing community resilience in response to the impact of climate change in the Andean Region.

WFP Peru contributes to the achievement of MDGs 1, 2 and 3. Through its activities, it supports MDG 1 and 3 by providing technical assistance to improve the social programmes management, promoting the use of MNP among vulnerable groups and advocating for nutritional and food security. WFP Peru further supports the nutritional education of mothers of children under 3, in line with MDG 3.

## **WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2013**

### **(a) Emergency Operations**

None

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

None

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

None

### **(d) Special Operations**

None

