

## Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

### **Expected operational trends in 2005**

The Asia Bureau currently assists programmes in 12 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. The programmes range from large emergency operations assisting 6.5 million food-insecure North Koreans and 5 million flood affected people in Bangladesh, to longer-term development interventions in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Bhutan, and rehabilitation programmes in countries like Cambodia and Indonesia. It is expected that in 2005 approximately 23 million beneficiaries will be supported with some 1.2 million tonnes of food aid.

Asia is home to 450 million out of a total of 800 million hungry poor people. The region suffers from high rates of malnutrition - 60 percent of malnourished children live in Asia - and is prone to devastating natural disasters - 80 percent of all people in the world who are affected by disasters live in Asia. It is also one of the fastest growing regions in the world: estimated GDP growth in 2004 and 2005 is over 6.5 percent per annum. Significant reductions in poverty and food insecurity are expected in the near future.

### **Expected major opportunities and challenges**

Although some countries show positive trends in their household food security situation, countries such as Nepal, DPRK, Myanmar and Bangladesh continue to be sources of concern. WFP's long-term assistance to China (over 30 years) will come to an end in 2005, and a new forward-looking partnership between China and WFP will be pursued. Inadequate development funding in India and Bangladesh will continue disrupting country programme implementation unless alternative solutions are found. Instability in Sri Lanka and a stalled peace process could place at risk the implementation of the newly-approved PRRO in the areas affected by the conflict. The situation in Nepal deteriorated significantly in 2004 and resultant insecurity threatens WFP's country programme. Timor-Leste will see an expansion of WFP's operation into a medium-term PRRO with a strong focus on nutrition, school feeding and national capacity building. A new PRRO in Indonesia transitions WFP's assistance from primarily urban-based to rural-based in response to the changed economic situation, and presents an important opportunity for WFP to reach new, needy beneficiaries.

### **New Initiatives**

In pursuit of Strategic Priority 5, and based on discussions with all the ODB country directors in August 2004, WFP will work more closely with Governments to strengthen the effectiveness of their food (and other) programmes for the hungry poor. Simultaneously, regional partnerships will be pursued within Asia through regional and global structures such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). WFP will also seek to develop new relationships with, and donations from, new potential donors in Asia such as India, VietNam and Thailand.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	11,678,529	10,873,705	22,552,234
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	63,273	63,327	126,600
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	40,500	24,500	65,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	45,750	45,750	91,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	2,196,221	1,831,172	4,027,393
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	707,100	3,914,576	4,621,676
<b>Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,600	9,800	20,400
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,311,717	2,542,428	4,854,145
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	675,766	474,018	1,149,784
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	475,566	416,518	892,084
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,015,816	380,517	1,396,333
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	1,417,199	1,253,759	2,670,958

## Asia Regional

**ODB Regional SO 10352.0: "Asia Emergency Response Facility (AERF)"**

*Duration:* One year (through 8 July 2005)

*Total project commitment:* US\$ 2.16 million

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Special Operation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.2</b>

The establishment of this Asian Emergency Response Facility fulfils the Asia requirement for the WFP corporate "Four Corners Network" - to establish emergency facilities in Brindisi, South Africa, Central America and Asia which are "area specific" but also complementary. The objectives of this SO are:

Short-term: (i) to establish an effective and efficient emergency response facility; (ii) to be able to provide equipment services and the ability to respond on a 24/7 basis, without delay to any crisis within the region.

Medium-term: (i) to provide a centre of excellence that allows for the transfer of information and technology for emergency preparedness; (ii) to develop a facility capable of generating income for cost recovery.

The facility will be closely linked with the WFP Emergency Preparedness web and also with strategies to engage emerging donors for stand by support together with NGO partners. It will store operational equipment and programme supplies based on ODB's country contingency plans for "first line" response to a regional emergency. The inventory of equipment will support one country office, six suboffices and will provide programme supplies for 100,000 people for 30 days. The SO will provide funding for initial purchase of emergency equipment and operational cost for 12 months. This timeframe will allow the facility to operate and develop a full cost recovery system phasing from the SO to a special account. Full implementation of the SO is expected to commence in 2005.

## Bangladesh

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

In densely populated, disaster-prone Bangladesh, 44 percent of the population live below the food-poverty line of 2,122 kcal per day; 25 million people are ultra-poor i.e. they have no assets and cannot afford to consume more than 1,805 kcal per day.

Comparison of the domestic cereal supply and demand and the occurrence of large-scale natural disasters show that additional imports and food aid contributions will be required to meet the needs of the poor through activities targeting chronically food insecure households with limited access to markets.

The country programme (CP) aims to:

- improve the human capital of ultra-poor;
- enable ultra-poor to build a sustainable asset base;
- strengthen the disaster preparedness of most vulnerable communities; and
- enhance the access of children from ultra-poor households in food insecure areas to primary education.

The CP will have three activities: (i) vulnerable group development, (ii) integrated food security, and (iii) school feeding. These activities target vulnerable groups living in chronic crisis, bridging the gap between relief and development. A major focus of WFP interventions is to offer beneficiaries training in disaster management.

In addition to CP beneficiaries, WFP provides assistance to the flood-affected poor, refugees and vulnerable ethnic groups in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	146,000			4,000	150,000	44.2
Single Country EMOP	84,250			7,538	91,788	34.5
Single Country PRRO	21,526	198	325	1,224	23,273	8.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>251,776</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>12,762</b>	<b>265,061</b>	<b>87.4</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Bangladesh CP 10059.0, Activity 1: “Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme”**

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 416,939 tonnes

The project activity focuses on income-earning activities for vulnerable women through food and development support. Participants contribute to a savings scheme. When food support ends after a two-year cycle, they graduate into mainstream NGO activities. About 40 percent of the wheat will be used to produce micronutrient fortified whole meal wheat flour. The VGD objectives are to: (i) improve nutritional intake; (ii) invest in education and training; (iii) create and preserve productive assets; (iv) mitigate the effects of natural disasters; and (v) improve decision-making.

About 3,625,000 beneficiaries - 1,125,000 WFP, 500,000 bilateral and 2,000,000 Government of Bangladesh - will be assisted in 2005. Training in income-earning agricultural and other activities will promote food security and economic independence especially among women-headed households. Training is provided in health,

sanitation, nutrition, literacy and numeracy, legal rights, HIV/AIDS, disaster preparedness and income-generating skills.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	551,250	573,750	1,125,000
Number of participants in food for training activities	Female	Male	Total
	225,000		225,000

### Bangladesh CP 10059.0, Activity 2: "Integrated Food Security(IFS) programme"

Duration: Five years (through December 2005)

Total project commitment: 152,443 tonnes

The activity aims to ensure food security and nutrition of ultra-poor people to enhance their earning capacities and disaster preparedness. The objectives are to: (i) improve nutritional intake; (ii) invest in education and training; (iii) create and preserve productive assets; (iv) mitigate the effects of natural disasters; and (v) improve decision-making.

About 474,380 beneficiaries - 324,379 WFP and 150,001 bilateral - will be assisted in 2005. The Government provides matching cash against the multilateral and bilateral contributions. Training is provided in health, sanitation, nutrition, literacy and numeracy, legal rights and disaster preparedness and income-generating skills. The project also supports the building of community assets, including rehabilitation of rural roads, homesteads, school grounds, flood shelters, tree plantations, fishponds, irrigation and drainage canals and embankments.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	158,946	165,433	324,379
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	Women	Children	Total
	10,980	17,450	28,430
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	Female	Male	Total
	40,000	10,000	50,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	Female	Male	Total
	40,000	10,000	50,000

### Bangladesh CP 10059.0, Activity 3: "School Feeding (SF)"

Duration: Five years (through December 2005)

Total project commitment: 73,816 tonnes

The activity targets primary school children in the most food insecure areas, specifically in ultra-poor communities and urban slums. Each child will receive a packet of micronutrients-fortified biscuits that is produced by local biscuit factories. The activity contributes to the development of small private food manufacturing enterprises and the creation of a market for fortified foods in the country. The objectives are to: (i) have children attend school regularly by allowing them to consume high energy biscuits (HEBs) in the early hours of the school day; (ii) have parents enrol, and keep their children in schools; (iii) improve capacity to concentrate by relieving short-term hunger; (iv) enhance learning ability through reduction of micronutrient deficiencies; and (v) build capacities, ownership and understanding of local stakeholders.

About 1,200,000 primary school children - 600,000 WFP and 600,000 bilateral - will be assisted in 2005.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	300,000	300,000	600,000
Number of children given school meals	Girls	Boys	Total
	300,000	300,000	600,000

### (b) Emergency operations

#### Bangladesh EMOP 10380.0: "Assistance to Flood Affected People in Bangladesh"

Duration: One year (through August 2005)

Total project commitment: 191,075 tonnes

Serious flooding in over 40 districts during July 2004 affected around 30 million people in Bangladesh, including two million people who were displaced from their homes. Poor landless households and vulnerable groups such as woman-headed households and children were especially affected due to the loss of employment and high prevalence of disease. The EMOP targets the poorest in the most affected areas of the country. The objectives are to:

- (i) prevent hunger and maintain the health and nutritional status of high-risk groups;
- (ii) maintain school attendance by poor children during the period of recovery; and
- (iii) establish conditions for and promote rehabilitation and restoration of self-reliance.

About 2,000,000 beneficiaries will be assisted in 2005.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution	Female	Male	Total
	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Number of children given school meals	Girls	Boys	Total
	400,000	400,000	800,000
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	Female	Male	Total
	40,000	10,000	50,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	Female	Male	Total
	175,000	175,000	350,000

### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

#### Bangladesh PRRO 10045.2: "Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar"

Duration: Two years (through December 2005)

Total project commitment: 10,762 tonnes

The objectives of this project are: (i) to meet the basic nutritional needs of 22,000 registered refugees; (ii) to safeguard the nutritional status of vulnerable groups; (iii) to stimulate self-reliance through participation in training and educational activities; (iv) to provide a safety net to vulnerable persons through food for work (FFW) activities; and (v) to improve relations with the host population through FFW activities.

The operation includes (i) general food distribution for 22,000 refugees, (ii) supplementary and therapeutic feeding for 800 pregnant and lactating women and 700 children. The plan includes school feeding for 6,000 children and FFW activities for 7,500 participants. FFW participants comprise both refugees and host population. FFT support covers 3,000 refugee women. FFW host activities include rehabilitation of rural roads and community institutions.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	13,470	13,030	26,500
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	11,970	10,030	22,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	11,970	10,030	22,000
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	800	700	1,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	3,000	3,000	6,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	3,000		3,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	4,500	3,000	7,500

#### **Bangladesh PRRO 10383.0: "Livelihood Rehabilitation in Support of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace-Process"**

*Duration:* Three years (through December 2007)

*Total project commitment:* 54,000 tonnes

*Under preparation – subject to approval*

The Chittagong Hill Tracts region has a population of over 1.4 million people, composed of 13 different ethnic groups. More than twenty years of conflict in the region have resulted in social exclusion and extremely poor access to health, sanitation and education facilities. The goal of the operation is to improve household food security, particularly of those whose traditional livelihoods are being eroded, and to build social cohesion among different ethnic groups. The objectives are to: (i) create income opportunities through food for work (FFW); (ii) provide vocational and life-skills training to enable poor households to invest in human capital; (iii) reduce micronutrient deficiencies among primary school children; and (iv) build capacity of local partners.

About 130,500 beneficiaries will be assisted in 2005.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	63,945	66,555	130,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	63,945	66,555	130,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	20,900	20,100	41,000
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	10,000	2,500	12,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	10,000	2,500	12,500

#### **(d) Special operations**

None

## Bhutan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Bhutan is a mountainous, least developed<sup>1</sup>, low-income food-deficit country with a population of 658,000, of whom 30 percent are estimated to be vulnerable to food insecurity. The people most vulnerable to food insecurity have an average income of around US\$1 per day in cash or their own farm produce. They are located in villages remote from health and educational services and from potential markets for their limited, periodic food surpluses.

The focus of the Bhutan country programme (CP) is to use WFP food assistance to contribute to improve rural, food-insecure households' access to education and health services and to enable them to increase incomes and create assets. The country programme has two activities with the following objectives:

- improving rural children's access to school: meals are provided to increase enrolment, reduce drop-outs and improve attendance;
- improving rural households' access to agricultural services: food-insecure rural households receive WFP rations on a food for work (FFW) basis for constructing community assets.

Activity 2, "Improving Road Workers' Access to Education and Health Services", ended as planned on June 30, 2004. WFP is still actively involved in the management of a monetization fund with a remaining balance of over US\$ 700,000.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Country Programme	3,191	-	137	107	3,435	1.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>1.4</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Bhutan CP 10133.0, Activity 1: "Improving Rural Children's Access to School"**

*Duration:* Five years (through June 2007)

*Total project commitment:* 19,037 tonnes

The goal is to increase the percentage of children from poor, food insecure, remote households who receive ten years of basic education. WFP assistance improves access to education, particularly for girls, by reducing the cost at the household level. The objectives are to: (i) increase enrolment and reduce drop-out rates in grades 1 to 10 in rural boarding schools; and (ii) improve regular attendance by day pupils, especially girls, from remote areas.

Students at community, primary, lower secondary and higher secondary boarding schools receive two and half meals daily. Day students at community, primary and lower secondary schools receive breakfast and a mid-day meal.

<sup>1</sup> Ranked 134 out of 177 according to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	17,881	23,223	41,104
	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	17,881	23,223	41,104

#### **Bhutan CP 10133.0, Activity 3: “Improving Rural Household's Access to Agricultural Services”**

*Duration:* Five years (through June 2007)

*Total project commitment:* 1,579 tonnes

The goal is to reduce the number of food-insecure households in rural Bhutan. The objective is to invest in the construction of community assets – power tiller tracks and mule tracks – to improve accessibility, to boost agricultural production and to raise farm income levels. At the same time, the tracks will improve access to vital social infrastructure such as schools and health clinics.

The farm families will use labour to create community assets without threatening their food security. The food aid will be provided for performance against work norms for the construction of these community assets.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	8,820	8,820	17,640
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	8,820	8,820	17,640

#### **(b) Emergency operations**

None

#### **(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

#### **(d) Special operations**

None

## Cambodia

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Cambodia is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia: 36 percent of its population live below the poverty line. Malnutrition rates for children under five years of age are the highest in the region resulting in 44.6 percent stunting, 45.2 percent underweight and 15 percent wasting. Cambodia has the highest incidence of tuberculosis in the region and the fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Asia with 50 – 100 new infections per day. The main causes of poverty are, among other factors, prolonged civil conflict, internal displacement, high rate of population growth, social exclusion, chronic indebtedness of poor families, vulnerability towards natural disasters and lack of education. To address these issues WFP is implementing three projects: a protracted relief and recovery (PRRO) project 10305.0, a development project 10170.0/10170.01 (MCH), and a bilateral project 10160 funded by the Japanese Government.

The overall goal of WFP's assistance is to improve the food security among the hungry poor, and at the same time support community efforts towards self-sufficiency. The beneficiaries of WFP assistance are:

- Chronic food-insecure people;
- Food insecure people prone to natural disasters;
- Primary school children, especially girls in upper primary grades;
- Illiterate adults;
- Malnourished children (under five) and their mothers;
- Expectant and lactating women;
- TB patients;
- People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families, including orphans.

<b>Resources to Raise in 2005</b>						
<b>Project type</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>Estimated Value (US\$ mill)</b>
	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Other</b>		
Development Project	511	126	-	2,275	2,912	1.5
Single Country PRRO	20,286	1,138	3,150	1,360	25,934	13.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,797</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>28,846</b>	<b>14.9</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Cambodia 10170.0/10170.1: “Support to Maternal and Child Health”**

*Duration:* Two years and 4 months (through May 2005) for 10170.0

One year and 10 months (through March 2007) for 10170.1

*Total project commitment:* 9,164 tonnes (10170.0); 9,165 tonnes (10170.1)

*10170.1: Under preparation – subject to approval*

In Cambodia rates of malnutrition have improved little over recent years. Chronic malnutrition among children under five is still high, with 45 percent moderately stunted, and more than one in five children (21 percent) severely stunted. Underweight prevalence rates are over 45 percent, while wasting among children less than five years of age in rural areas has remained high at 15 percent. In addition to lack of access to food, the underlying causes of malnutrition include: low levels of education (particularly of women), poor awareness of good health and nutrition practices, inadequate child care and inappropriate weaning practices, high exposure to disease and lack of access to basic public health care infrastructure and services.

In responding to the special nutritional needs of young children and mothers, this project continues to address the "silent nutrition emergency" in Cambodia. Its objectives are to: (i) reduce the prevalence of low weight-for-age among young children; (ii) reduce the prevalence of low body mass index (BMI) among pregnant and lactating women; (iii) reduce iron-deficiency anemia in pregnant and lactating women and young children; (iv) increase awareness and knowledge of good health and nutrition practices among mothers of young children; (v) contribute to increased utilization of health services; and (vi) build capacity among health centre staff and village volunteers in growth monitoring and nutrition and health education.

The project is implemented in the most food insecure areas in four provinces. In targeted areas, all children aged 6-59 months and expectant and lactating women receive food rations and benefit from growth monitoring activities, health and nutrition education and training in basic health care and prevention. Capacity building of local volunteers is further stressed through training.

Total planned beneficiaries are 13,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 50,000 children aged between 6 months and 5 years: some 2,500 village volunteers will receive fortified rations as micronutrient supplement.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	30,700	20,700	51,400
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,000	40,000	50,000

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Cambodia PRRO 10305.0: "People in Crisis"**

*Duration:* Two years and 6 months (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 85,000 tonnes

To alleviate poverty, this PRRO will focus its interventions on WFP's key priority areas of education, health and nutrition, and disaster mitigation in targeted food-insecure areas. These key priority areas are identified on a refined poverty map, jointly developed by WFP using VAM and the Ministry of Planning. The overall goal is to contribute towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in these sectors, and to meet priorities of the Government as set out in its poverty reduction strategy.

The objectives of the PRRO are to: (i) decrease repetition and increase retention rates, and to reduce short-term hunger, particularly among girls in basic education; (ii) achieve higher rates of functional literacy, particularly of vulnerable women and adolescent girls in disadvantaged communes; (iii) improve nutritional status of children under five and expectant and lactating women; (iv) provide food supplements to People Living with HIV/AIDS and TB, to enable their participation in care and treatment; (v) reduce vulnerability towards natural disasters, promote sustainable livelihoods and restore or develop community assets.

In the area of disaster mitigation food aid will be provided through food for work schemes to food-insecure households to enable their participation in community asset creation. In addition, food aid will also be provided through food-for-training schemes to enable households to acquire skills in the area of appropriate agricultural techniques and disaster mitigation; nutrition and basic health practices for expectant and lactating women; as well as literacy and life skills training programmes. Food aid will also support schoolchildren, particularly girls, to enroll and attend school, providing a breakfast per day and take-home rations. Food aid will be provided to food-insecure households affected by TB and HIV/AIDS and their families, including orphans, to participate in care and treatment.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	653,224	580,593	1,233,817
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	156,000	144,000	300,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,400	9,600	20,000
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	162,855	183,645	346,500
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	13,824	1,176	15,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	13,824	1,176	15,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	15,266	4,567	19,833
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	46,742	43,147	89,889

**(d) Special operations**

None

## China, People's Republic of

**I. Objectives of WFP assistance**

Notwithstanding China's impressive economic progress and near food self-sufficiency, an estimated 30 million rural people continue to live below the Government's austere poverty line of about US\$ 0.27 per person per day. Rural women and children residing in China's remote western regions are the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in gaining access to resources. Widening regional disparities place the disadvantaged at an even greater risk in the face of China's economic advances and increasingly market-based economy.

In accordance with Enabling Development priorities, the country programme 2001-2005 focuses on building assets and promoting self-reliance among the poor. Interventions are aimed at reducing regional and gender disparities and, in conformity with the Government's Western Drive Initiative in its Tenth Five-Year Plan, are targeted mostly at minority populations in remote, mountainous areas of China's western regions.

The country programme supports two activities: (1) integrated rural development and (2) school feeding.

Simultaneously with the gradual reduction in WFP assistance towards phase out at the end of 2005, efforts are undertaken to increase the Government's capacity to assist the country's remaining hungry poor using its own resources.

WFP's extensive partnership with IFAD and the Government's unprecedented level of cost sharing ensure a sustainable development approach and leveraging of its own resources.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Country Programme	43,450	-	-	-	43,450	8.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,450</b>	<b>8.8</b>

**II. WFP-assisted projects and operations****(a) Development projects and activities****China CP 10055.0, Activity 1: "Integrated Rural Development"**

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 343,660 tonnes

Integrated Rural Development follows a multi-sectoral approach that addresses interrelated constraints through four mutually reinforcing basic activity components: (i) investment in human capacity; (ii) land development and irrigation; (iii) social infrastructure; and (iv) water and soil conservation. The activity is implemented in nine provinces of China's western region.

Poor, food-insecure households from villages targeted through VAM field surveys participate in food-for-work and food-for-training activities. WFP food assistance covers the cereal needs of a core group of mostly seasonally food-insecure households for a period of up to three months. In addition to the direct food transfer, households benefit from physical and human resource assets created under the activities and from IFAD micro-credit and improved extension services. Outside this core group, IFAD also assists poor but generally food-secure households. The activities are designed to enable women to take advantage of development opportunities.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,735,550	1,793,000	3,528,550
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,000		10,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	671,000	345,000	1,016,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	528,000	485,000	1,013,000

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**I. Objectives of WFP assistance**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has suffered widespread food shortages since the mid 1990s, largely as a result of serious economic difficulties compounded by natural disasters. WFP's assistance from 1995 onward has contributed to improving the nutritional status of children and mothers as highlighted by the 2002 UNICEF/WFP/Government Nutrition Survey. Household food security remains precarious for millions of people, especially the under/unemployed workers and their families in urban areas. They have seen their purchasing power erode as an initial consequence of the economic reforms introduced in mid 2002.

The WFP intervention is designed to:

- save lives by preventing food shortages from developing into famine;
- maintain and/or improve the nutritional status of young children and other vulnerable groups;
- mitigate the potential negative and disproportionate initial impact of economic reforms on the food security of vulnerable segments of the population;
- support Government's efforts towards agricultural recovery, disaster mitigation, reconstruction of sustainable infrastructure and protection of the environment through food-for-work (FFW) projects.

Beneficiaries include pregnant/nursing mothers, young children, selected elderly persons and the new urban poor households. FFW activities carried out largely by under/unemployed urban workers include agro-forestry, flood prevention, reforestation and water/soil conservation and urban infrastructure. Biscuits and micro-nutrient-fortified blended food and noodles, produced by WFP-assisted local food production facilities, are distributed to pediatric in-patients, pregnant and nursing women and young children.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country EMOP	373,400	17,800	37,800	20,400	449,400	159.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>373,400</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>449,400</b>	<b>159.6</b>

**II. WFP-assisted projects and operations****(a) Development projects and activities**

None

**(b) Emergency operations****DPRK EMOP 10141.2: "Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"**

*Duration:* One year (through December 2004) – extension through December 2005 is planned

*Total project commitment:* 1,006,190 tonnes (includes 525,000 tonnes for 2005)

*Extension for 2005 - subject to approval*

Food assistance will be provided to vulnerable people in DPR Korea, in particular the most-at-risk young children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. Priority will further be given to highly food insecure workers and their families in urban areas whose purchasing power has been severely diminished by the economic adjustment process that started in 2002. Improved targeting, addressing specific nutritional problems, will be made possible on the basis of the findings of a joint Government/UNICEF/WFP nutrition survey planned for October 2004, following up on the survey of October 2002, as well as ongoing household food economy analyses. WFP will continue to advocate for increased access to vulnerable population groups and food security information. At present, WFP staff can work in 161 out of 203 counties, representing 85 percent of total civilian population. The Government is continuously urged by WFP at headquarters, regional and

national levels to ease operational constraints. Despite continued serious constraints, operating conditions have improved, strengthening WFP's capacity to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are effectively reached and needy groups timely detected.

FFW is an important component of the operation. FFW activities are carried out in spring and autumn in most vulnerable counties. Food security at the household level is increased by creating temporary employment opportunities. Participants include under/unemployed urban industrial workers and farmers outside the busy agricultural season. FFW projects aim to protect and increase agricultural production through flood control, reforestation and water/soil conservation. Rehabilitation of damaged assets is assisted in the immediate aftermath of natural disasters. No food-for-training (FFT) activities are foreseen. Biscuits and micro nutrient fortified blended food and noodles are produced by eighteen WFP-supported local food production (LFP) facilities around the country. The LFP products are distributed to inpatients in pediatric hospitals/wards, pregnant and nursing women, and young children.

<b>Expected Outputs in 2005</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	3,559,218	2,957,549	6,516,767
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	853,253	549,540	1,402,793
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	297,955	2,641,019	2,938,974
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	571,041	571,040	1,142,081
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b> of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	415,342	415,342	830,684
	415,342	415,342	830,684
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	435,000	290,000	725,000

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## India

**I. Objectives of WFP assistance**

India has more than 200 million people who are hungry and chronically food insecure, with the largest burden of malnutrition, and high school drop-out rates that affect girls in particular. India is highly prone to natural disasters, such as droughts, earthquakes and floods. The goals of the country programme (CP) are to: (i) to play a catalytic role in the country's efforts to reduce vulnerability and eliminate hunger and food insecurity among the targeted poor; and (ii) to promote and demonstrate models that provide immediate and long-term food security in the most food-insecure districts in the least developed States of the country. Beneficiaries include the most food-insecure, those living in areas affected by recurring disasters and landless, marginal farmers and agricultural labourer, with special focus on girls and women.

WFP pursues the objectives of the CP by:

- improving the nutritional status of children and women (support to the Integrated Child Development Services);
- investing in human development, with special emphasis on girls (food for education); and
- improving food security through joint forest management activities and preservation and creation of assets through food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT).

Within the objective of rebuilding livelihoods and coping capacities to face natural disasters among intended beneficiaries, particularly women, WFP collaborates with IFAD in activities such as land and water management, childcare and setting up village grain banks.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Country Programme	111,405	-	1,029	-	112,434	32.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>111,405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112,434</b>	<b>32.0</b>

**II. WFP-assisted projects and operations****(a) Development projects and activities****India CP 10107.0, Activity 1: “Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)”**

*Duration:* Five years (through March 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 122,120 tonnes

The aim is to enable young children up to six years of age and expectant and nursing women to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related needs through the ICDS scheme. This scheme has proven to be a unique means of reaching women and children suffering from malnutrition. The objectives include:

- improvement in the nutritional status among children between 6 months and 3 years of age;
- increased consumption of fortified food among eligible pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and young children;
- increased enrolment and attendance of 80 percent of pre-school children in food distribution centers; and
- creation of a model for an improved ICDS that can be replicated by the government.

WFP provides nutritious supplementary and fortified food rations to women and children. This activity will focus on increased coverage of children below three years of age as well as malnourished expectant and nursing women. Increased outreach will be achieved by involving adolescent girls as volunteers. A total of 865,000 young children and expectant and nursing mothers will be assisted in this activity in 2005 if needed commodities are resourced.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	502,581	362,955	865,536
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	120,985	727,267	848,252

**India CP 10107.0, Activity 2: “Food for Education”**

*Duration:* Five years (through March 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 127,296 tonnes

The aim is to enable poor households in food-deficit districts to develop their human potential, particularly girls, through education and training. The objectives are to: (i) increase enrolment by 7-9 percent in primary classes (both boys and girls), and increase retention of girls in upper primary classes by 10 percent in order to achieve a gender balance; (ii) improve attendance by 10 percent and reduce the drop-out rates by 5 percent; and (iii) establish a model for improved school feeding programme for replication by the Government.

Combined with the provision of appropriate micronutrient-fortified food such as Indiamix and/or biscuits and school health activities such as deworming treatment, provision of a mid-morning snack will result in improved learning ability among students. In addition, a take-home ration scheme, exclusively for girls between 10-14 years through a government contribution, will encourage food-insecure families to send their daughters to school. An estimated 674,360 school children and families will benefit in 2005.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	288,225	386,135	674,360
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	288,225	386,135	674,360

**India CP 10107.0, Activity 3: “Food for Work”**

*Duration:* Five years (through March 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 164,571 tonnes

This activity focuses on enabling poor and chronically food insecure households to enhance their livelihood base through forest regeneration and forest access as well as through gaining and preserving productive individual and community assets. The specific objectives are to: (i) meet the immediate food needs of the most food-insecure households in their efforts to develop productive assets; (ii) enhance the livelihood base through forest regeneration and forest access of the targeted population; (iii) ensure greater empowerment of communities, especially women, through increased participation in FFW activities and participation in management of assets/resources for sustainable use; and (iv) develop models of FFW for demonstration and adoption by the Government.

Focusing on areas with degraded forest cover and areas subject to recurring natural disasters, the activity will target 610,251 beneficiaries in 2005.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	286,513	323,738	610,251
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	Female	Male	Total
	40,276	81,774	122,050

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Indonesia

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Indonesia is gradually recovering from multiple economic crises that affected the country in 1997-1998. About 37 million Indonesians live below the poverty line, 18 percent of the population of 210 million persons. Poverty rates have fallen but are still above pre-crisis levels. Household food security has improved, except in some structurally food-insecure areas, but malnutrition rates remain high and have even increased among children under five.

The main objective of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10069.1) will be achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Indonesia, specifically Indonesia's nutrition strategy, in line with WFP's Strategic Plan and Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW). The operation will support the Government in finding durable solutions for people affected by conflict by (i) preventing malnutrition and contributing to nutritional rehabilitation of pregnant and lactating women, children under five and schoolchildren; (ii) promoting recovery of people infected with TB; (iii) improving food security in slums and areas affected by conflict; (iv) improving learning capacities among primary school children; (v) supporting asset creation and rehabilitation and skills improvement; (vi) improving the capacity of the National Food Logistics Agency and local authorities to take over the subsidized food safety net beneficiary caseload in urban areas; (vii) providing immediate relief to people hit by disaster; and (viii) contributing to the Government's capacity building, including emergency preparedness, management and response.

The beneficiary groups are pregnant and lactating women, children under five, school children, TB patients and internal displaced persons/returnees. The current subsidized food safety-net for vulnerable persons in urban areas will continue. Two million beneficiaries will be served in 2005.

Project type	Resources to Raise in 2005					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	(tonnes)					
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	89,600	400	-	-	90,000	38.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>38.4</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Indonesia PRRO 10069.1: "Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation"**

*Duration:* Three years (through December 2007)

*Total project commitment:* 269,568 tonnes

The PRRO 10069.1 will continue to extend limited assistance in support of Indonesia's recovery process in urban poor and post-conflict areas. It will introduce a new element - nutritional rehabilitation - to combat widespread malnutrition among most vulnerable groups, specifically children under five, primary school

children, as well as pregnant and lactating women. In doing so, WFP will cover short-term nutritional requirements and advocate for longer term behavioral change in support of healthier dietary habits. Throughout this process, WFP will aim at building partnerships and capacity with local Government, civil societies and the commercial sector to promote sustainability of interventions after a WFP phase-out.

Main activities include:

- Social Welfare Market Operation (Operasi Pasar Swadaya Masyarakat – OPSM) subsidized rice sales to one million urban poor persons to be gradually integrated into the Government nation-wide subsidized rice sale scheme, Raskin;
- food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) to be extended to 290,000 displaced persons, returnees and host community members and gradually phased down;
- fortified noodles/biscuits distribution and nutrition awareness campaigns will benefit 140,000 pregnant and lactating women, 210,000 children under five and 390,000 primary school children;
- distribution of rice and fortified noodles to 42,500 TB patients (including their families);
- capacity building in support of emergency preparedness and response.

Beneficiaries are in areas identified with the highest food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition rates and high potential for social tension, such as West Timor, Aceh, Madura, Maluku, Central Sulawesi and the urban slums of Greater Jakarta, Surabaya and Semarang.

<b>Expected Outputs in 2005</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	1,033,291	1,039,509	2,072,800
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	2,500	2,500	5,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	22,500	22,500	45,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	45,000	45,000	90,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	140,000	210,000	350,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	195,585	194,415	390,000
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,100	900	3,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	15,800	23,700	39,500

#### (d) Special operations

None

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Lao PDR is a least developed country characterised by very poor human development indicators. WFP VAM analysis shows that approximately 30 percent of the population has insufficient food for more than six months of the year and thus experiences chronic food shortages. Chronic malnutrition is high, affecting up to 47 percent of the population, particularly in rural areas.

WFP's efforts to promote household food security focus on:

- supporting the development of institutional capacity to respond to both national and household food insecurity;
- seeking to define more clearly the underlying causes and geographic prevalence of poverty and critical food shortages, through vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM);
- helping to assess the national nutrition situation and the potential means for addressing deficiencies;
- mitigating the effects of natural disasters, particularly among more vulnerable groups;
- enabling food-insecure households to better cope with setbacks by both maintaining their existing asset base and developing new assets;
- helping rural villagers to identify and shift towards more sustainable livelihood practices;
- supporting basic education, especially for girls and ethnic minorities in remote areas, to improve the physical, social and economic condition of the poor and vulnerable.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Development Projects	4,851	-	-	2,107	6,958	4.5
Single Country PRRO	5,714	-	-	-	5,714	2.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>7.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### Lao PDR 10078.0/1: "Primary Education for Girls/Boys"

*Duration:* Three years (through May 2005) for 10078.0; five years (through May 2010) for 10078.1

*Total project commitment:* 7,406 tonnes (10078.0); 28,779 tonnes (10078.1)

*10078.1: Under preparation – subject to approval*

WFP has been implementing the school feeding project 10078.0 for the last two and a half years. Due to the promising achievements, a project proposal has been submitted for further expansion of the project from June 2005 to May 2010. The objectives and forms of intervention will be the same as the current phase with some small adjustments planned for the management/implementation of the project. The project site will be expanded to include all 19 districts of three Northern provinces of Laos covering up to 145,100 primary school children.

The net enrolment rate for primary school children in the Northern provinces is among the lowest in the country. Late school entry and high repetition rates are evident with gross enrolment rate of 110 percent for girls and 145 percent for boys (WFP baseline, 2002).

The school-feeding project is targeting these poor and food-insecure provinces in the north where education achievements are low and gender gap in education is high.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (i) improve children's capacity to concentrate and assimilate information by relieving short-term hunger; (ii) increase enrolment; (iii) increase attendance and reduce drop-out; and (iv) reduce the gender gap.

To achieve these objectives, the school-feeding project consists of three interventions: 1) a mid-morning snack made of corn soy blend (CSB) sweetened with sugar provided on-site for all students; 2) take-home rations for female students consisting of a canned fish (monthly provision) and rice at beginning and end of school year; 3) food rations for boarding students distributed monthly and consisting of rice, canned fish and iodized salt.

Extensive training programmes for counterparts and village-based school feeding committees will be implemented before the food distribution. All participating schools will receive roofing materials for village food stores and kitchen materials for food preparation. Information education communication (IEC) materials on soil transmitted helminth (STH) and anti-helminth drug will be provided to all schools given the high prevalence of STH infection.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	46,400	50,700	97,100
<b>Number of children given school meals</b> <b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b> of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	46,400	50,700	97,100
	46,400		46,400
	46,400		46,400

**Lao PDR 10306.0: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition"**

*Duration:* Three years (through July 2007)

*Total project commitment:* 11,000 tonnes

This project aims at strengthening the livelihood basis and improving the long term food security of vulnerable, primarily ethnic minority communities and households, by protecting, expanding and diversifying their productive assets. Emphasis will be put on communities that are in transition to more sustained agricultural practices, from opium production to the cultivation of other crops, and those that are not yet linked with basic rural road networks and markets. Households' immediate food security will be improved as they receive food rations for participating in the creation of essential productive assets. The project builds on the experiences of development project 5874.0. New aspects will include the expansion of Government ownership and management, as well as identification of additional potential activities.

The project objectives are: (i) improved immediate food security of households in selected villages through participation in food-assisted activities; (ii) improved longer term food security of households by protecting, expanding and diversifying livelihood bases and food security strategies; and (iii) increased capacity and ownership of communities and Government institutions in the management and implementation of food-assisted development programmes.

In 2005, the project will provide food assistance to 110,000 beneficiaries, of whom 25,000 will be involved in food-for-work (FFW) activities. The exact FFW activities to be undertaken will vary depending on village and household priorities and needs.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	52,800	57,200	110,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,200	1,300	2,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	9,300	15,700	25,000

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

**Lao PDR PRRO 10319.0: "Recovery Assistance to the Disaster Prone and Vulnerable Food Insecure Communities"**

*Duration:* Two years (through March 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 10,000 tonnes

This operation will provide livelihood enhancement to communities affected by recurrent flooding, building on the early assistance provided through EMOP 6311.0 that addressed victims of floods.

Using FFW, the project will help build the capacity of the Government and communities in disaster mitigation and provide vital assistance. The operation will also assist upland communities who face chronic and deteriorating food insecurity due to a transition from slash-and-burn cultivation to more permanent agricultural production systems in these areas.

In addition, a response to people suffering the effects of a serious drought has been added to the operation. Additional commodities and resources have been provided to cover immediate needs of an estimated 138,000 critically drought-affected beneficiaries. This support is being targeted for distribution during the most critical lean season period of 2004.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	55,455	53,280	108,735
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	24,061	23,678	47,739

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Myanmar

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Myanmar has a population of around 52 million. It is one of the poorest Asian countries, classified as a least developed country with per capita GDP of US\$ 300 per annum. The country has been subjected to various economic sanctions since early 2000.

Deteriorating socio-economic conditions are affecting a large segment of the population: a growing number of people live in acute poverty. The border areas, which have suffered from decades of armed conflict, are characterized by food insecurity, high degree of unemployment, lack of basic human security, including education and health services. Because of poverty, many parents cannot afford to send their children to schools.

Malnutrition among children under five and their mothers is acute (chronic malnutrition among children under five is 63.6 percent and chronic energy deficiency among mothers is 55 percent). HIV/AIDS cases are estimated between 600,000 and 800,000.

The objectives of WFP interventions are to:

- improve food security of returnees and chronically vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA), through relief assistance;
- enhance agricultural productivity of poor farmers through provision of basic infrastructure to enhance their economic base;
- increase enrolment and attendance of primary students and reduce drop-out;
- improve skills, particularly of women through vocational training.

In 2005, WFP will support some 320,000 poor people who suffer from food shortages for five to six months a year. They include returnees from Bangladesh, most vulnerable and poor families and primary school children in Northern Rakhine State, Northern Shan State and the central Dry Zone, which are amongst the most food insecure areas of Myanmar.

<b>Resources to Raise in 2005</b>						
<b>Project type</b>	<i>(tonnes)</i>					<b>Estimated Value (US\$ mill)</b>
	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Single Country EMOP	4,901	-	-	-	4,901	1.8
Single Country PRRO	16,690	396	2,630	-	19,716	6.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,591</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,617</b>	<b>8.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

##### **Myanmar EMOP 10345.0: "Assistance to Ex-poppy Farmers"**

*Duration:* One year (through March 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 9,855 tonnes

This EMOP focuses on assisting the communities that have stopped growing poppy in Northern Shan State during their transition to a more sustainable livelihood. These marginalized communities, with poor

environmental resources, are struggling to meet their basic food needs in their quest for alternative livelihoods. Many families have started taking their children out of school in order for them to assist with additional income activities.

The EMOP matches WFP's strategic priority of "protecting livelihoods in crisis situations", and the immediate objectives are to: (i) prevent decline in food security status of ex-poppy farming households and to support their livelihoods during transition; (ii) prevent drop-out among school children and increase enrolment numbers; and (iii) prevent mass migration of ex-poppy farmers to neighbouring areas and lowlands.

The EMOP targets 180,000 beneficiaries in 2005, all from ex-poppy growing communities, through three activities: food-for-work schemes aimed at improving village infrastructure (feeder roads, community water supply, renovation of school buildings and village clinics) and physical assets (canals and small dam rehabilitation); take-home rations as an incentive to primary school students to attend regularly and; time-limited relief distribution for most vulnerable groups.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	90,000	90,000	180,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	2,500	2,500	5,000
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	22,500	22,500	45,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	24,900	24,900	49,800

### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

#### **Myanmar PRRO 10066.2: "Assistance to Returnees/Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State of Myanmar"**

*Duration:* Two years (through June 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 38,100 tonnes

The primary objective of this PRRO is to assist returnees and the most vulnerable groups to improve their food security by bridging the gap during the hungry season and to improve longer-term food security by creating and improving assets and skills. The programme targets the Northern Rakhine State, the border area with Bangladesh, and Magway Division, the central dry zone in Myanmar.

Food assistance is provided through the following three components of the project: (i) relief assistance to vulnerable families, including returnees and chronically ill persons (including PLWAs); (ii) food for education (FFE) to primary school children as take-home rations and food for training (FFT) for women; and (iii) food-for-work (FFW) schemes aimed at improving agricultural production and infrastructure rehabilitation in villages.

WFP targets the most vulnerable groups, including returnees, female-headed households, chronically ill persons, such as, HIV/AIDS and TB patients, elderly, widows, orphans, disabled persons, primary school children and landless people.

Take-home rations are provided to primary school children in order to increase enrolment and regularize attendance. FFT activities for women focus on baking, tailoring, fishnet knitting, cane and bamboo weaving, carpentry, literacy and numeric skills. The major FFW activities focus on rehabilitation of feeder and village access roads, water conservation schemes including small irrigation schemes as well as for domestic use and sustainable agro-forestry.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	174,887	98,888	273,775
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	750	750	1,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	41,750	5,750	47,500
<b>Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	200	200	400
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	65,000	35,000	100,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	6,000	4,000	10,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	7,500	7,500	15,000

#### (d) Special operations

None

## Nepal

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Nepal is a least developed, low-income food-deficit country with GNP per capita of approximately US\$ 250 (2003). The country ranks 140 out of 177 countries according to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, with some 42 percent of the population living below the poverty line. In addition, Nepal is hosting about 100,000 officially registered refugees from Bhutan located in seven camps in eastern Nepal. The goal of WFP, through the country programme (CP), is to bring about sustainable improvements in food security for the most disadvantaged, particularly women and children, in highly food-insecure areas. More than one third of the population is estimated to consume less than 2,250 kilocalories per day due to insufficient access to food. WFP assists vulnerable beneficiaries under three activities: school feeding (450,000 children), food for work (295,000 people in poor communities under a Rural Community Infrastructure Works Programme) and mother and child health care (37,500 expectant women and their children between six months and three years of age). WFP also helps the registered Bhutanese refugees meet their basic nutritional requirements through a general ration distribution and a targeted supplementary feeding programme.

A team of field monitors surveys the food security situation across the country. Field data collected, combined with secondary information, support WFP programming and advocacy on behalf of the hungry poor.

The conflict between the Government and the Maoists has recently escalated and the deteriorating security situation negatively impacts the implementation of the CP activities. WFP is therefore assessing the relevance of its current framework of operation. Pending the recommendation of this review, WFP will take measures to suggest appropriate revisions of its programme and reinforce its preparedness and response capacity.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	10,201	1,599	-	7,891	19,691	10.6
Single Country PRRO	14,905	921	2,181	1,147	19,154	6.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,106</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>9,038</b>	<b>38,845</b>	<b>17.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 1: "Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW)"

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 65,500 tonnes

The strategic focus is to enable poor families to gain and preserve productive community assets. Furthermore, it has the specific objective to enhance the self-help capacity of poor communities and, in particular, of women.

In 2005, some 50,000 participants will be targeted with some 295,000 direct beneficiaries receiving an average of 280 kg of rice (equivalent to approximately three months of food security). The main FFW activities combine support to the construction of community assets with a variety of micro-projects, other saving credit schemes and skills development activities.

The conflict is making it increasingly difficult to implement this activity. Despite problems of food delivery and monitoring, the activity is still ongoing in 30 districts and approximately 90 percent of planned resources were delivered last year.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	147,490	147,510	295,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	16,000	34,000	50,000

### Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 2: "Food for Education (FFE)"

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 33,143 tonnes

The strategic focus is to enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training. The average number of participants in this activity is 300,700 per annum. This figure includes 255,000 schoolchildren from public primary and lower secondary schools in grades 1-8, and mothers of an average of 45,700 girls from selected districts in grades 2-8 who will receive two liters of vegetable oil per month, as a take-home ration, as an incentive for regular attendance. Both boys and girls will benefit from the provision of 110 grams of fortified blended food provided as a mid-day snack at school, and also from regular deworming medication, both of which will help improve their general health, nutritional status and their learning capability. Both the mid-day snack and the take-home ration will reduce the opportunity costs of basic education for very poor families. The activity is targeted at 16 food-deficit districts with high educational needs. The immediate objectives are to: (i) improve student attendance; (ii) reduce afternoon absenteeism; (iii) enhance the attention span and learning capacity of students by relieving short-term hunger; (iv) heighten gender awareness; and (v) reduce intestinal parasitic infection in schoolchildren.

Approximately 60 percent of planned resources were distributed last year with the conflict creating an increasingly difficult operating environment.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	150,250	150,450	300,700
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	104,550	150,450	255,000
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	45,700		45,700

### Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 3: "Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC)"

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 14,168 tonnes

The strategic focus is to enable young children, expectant and lactating women to meet their special nutritional needs.

The activity supports the Government's efforts to meet the primary goals set under its Nutrition and Safe Motherhood Programmes and aims to: (i) prevent or reduce underweight among young children; (ii) reduce iron deficiency anaemia among the beneficiaries; (iii) raise awareness and knowledge on health and nutrition, safe motherhood, hygiene and HIV/AIDS; and (iv) increase more regular use of community-based outreach services.

Under the MCHC activity, an annual average of 35,700 young children and expectant and lactating women receive a 7-kg monthly take-home ration of fortified blended food. Antenatal and postnatal care and growth monitoring for children are pre-requisites for receiving rations.

This activity has expanded from 3 to 6 districts in 2004, but is still behind schedule, largely due to the conflict.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	32,355	19,265	51,620
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	Women	Children	Total
	13,090	38,530	51,620

**Nepal 10093.0, Activity 4 (Supplementary to Basic Activity 2): “Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI)”**

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 27,419 tonnes

This activity supplements Activity 2 and has the same activities to meet the objectives of school feeding. The average number of participants in this activity is 257,000 per annum. This figure includes 200,000 schoolchildren from public primary and lower secondary schools in grades 1-8 and the mothers of about 57,000 girls from selected districts in grades 2-8 who will receive two liters of vegetable oil per month, as a take-home ration, as an incentive for regular attendance. Both boys and girls will benefit from the provision of 110 grams of fortified blended, food provided as a mid-day snack at school, and also from regular de-worming medication, both of which will help improve their general health, nutritional status and their learning capability. De-worming tablets are distributed every six months to children in schools targeted by the FFE activity. Both the mid-day snack and the take-home ration will reduce the opportunity costs of basic education for very poor families. This activity is targeted at five food-deficit districts with high educational needs.

Implementation levels are less affected by the conflict in these five districts (72 percent of planned resources delivered in the last year).

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005	Female	Male	Total
	128,200	128,800	257,000
Number of children given school meals	Girls	Boys	Total
	71,200	128,800	200,000
Number of school children given take-home rations	57,000		57,000

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

**Nepal PRRO 10058.3: “Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal”**

*Duration:* One and half a year (through December 2005); planned six-months extension is foreseen (through December 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 28,839 tonnes (including 9,613 tonnes required for the six-month extension)

*Extension in time – subject to approval*

The principal role of food aid is to help 99,600 Bhutanese refugees in seven camps in Eastern Nepal to meet their basic nutritional requirements through a general ration and targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

Funds generated through sales of empty WFP food containers are used to finance supplementary activities aimed at increasing self-reliance and enhancing skills among vulnerable refugees, especially women. The main objectives are to: (i) ensure regular access to a basic food ration for registered refugees; (ii) contribute to

improving the nutrition and health of vulnerable refugees through targeted supplementary feeding programmes; and (iii) enhance coping mechanisms and skills through income-generating and other supplementary activities such as vocational training and kitchen gardening.

UNHCR administers the camps, but has indicated it will phase out its assistance by the end of 2005, raising concern about the future for the refugees.

<b>Expected Outputs in 2005</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	48,803	50,797	99,600
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	48,803	50,797	99,600
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	48,803	50,797	99,600
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	2,890	310	3,200
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	20,580	21,420	42,000

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Sri Lanka

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Sri Lanka is a low-income food-deficit country where 25 percent of the population live in poverty. While malnutrition rates are high nationwide, the worst cases of poverty and food insecurity exist in the north and east with malnutrition rate twice the national average. Still 45 percent of Sri Lanka's cereal requirements are met through imports.

While WFP's previous operations mainly focused on IDPs in the conflict areas, it progressively shifted to assisting returnees and host villagers after the cease-fire agreement had been signed in February 2002. This shift from relief to recovery will continue in 2005 to support the reintegration and rehabilitation process in areas where the conflict has seriously affected the livelihoods and food security of rural households and where people face unprecedented levels of poverty.

With the broader goal of developing social cohesion and contributing to peace building, WFP's assistance will continue to focus on vulnerable people who have limited capacity to maintain adequate food security, such as poor women and children, landless and seasonally unemployed labourers, subsistence farmers, returnees and those individuals who have suffered trauma from the two decades of conflict.

The Sri Lanka country programme (CP) focuses on human and physical asset creation for members of poor and food insecure families. This will be pursued through three main interventions aimed at improving human capital and strengthening physical assets.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	1,263	-	121	3,160	4,544	1.7
Single Country PRRO	14,415	-	1,482	9,914	25,811	10.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>13,074</b>	<b>30,355</b>	<b>11.7</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Sri Lanka CP 10075.0, Activity 1: "Assistance to Mother and Child Nutrition"**

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 13,370 tonnes

This activity involves the provision of corn soy blend (CSB) to expectant and lactating women and children under 36 months of age in food-insecure areas. Complementary activities include the delivery of effective nutrition education messages to women and the mobilization of communities to better understand and manage community maternal and child care interventions in health and nutrition. At least 91,300 pregnant and lactating women and children below 36 months of age will receive the supplement in 2005.

The long-term objective of the activity is to reduce by 50 percent the prevalence of low-birth-weight and underweight children between 6 and 36 months in areas targeted by WFP. The immediate are to: (i) increase the nutrient intake of young children and expectant and lactating women to appropriate levels; (ii) improve the knowledge and practices of women regarding their nutrition and health; and (iii) empower community-based organizations to assume MCN related responsibilities.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	66,400	24,900	91,300
	Women	Children	Total
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/Supplementary feeding</b>	33,200	58,100	91,300

#### **Sri Lanka CP 10075.0, Activity 2: “Assistance to Strengthen Livelihoods Among Poor Farming Households”**

*Duration:* Five years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 16,945 tonnes

The overall goal is to strengthen livelihood opportunities and achieve sustainable improvements in food security among poor farming households. Food-for-work interventions aim to improve the livelihood of farmer-cum-worker families through the provision and expansion of income-generating opportunities from agriculture in targeted food-insecure areas. Within this activity, WFP provides assistance to man and woman farmers and their families so that they rehabilitate irrigation schemes, develop lowlands and watershed areas and acquire the knowledge and skills to manage and maintain the rehabilitation work on a sustainable basis. About 37,500 participants, of whom 60 percent will be women and their family members, will receive food assistance in 2005.

The specific objectives are to: (i) improve agricultural practices to lead to an overall increase in agricultural production levels on a sustainable basis; (ii) strengthen communities' sense of ownership of assets that are created; and (iii) strengthen women's participation in decision-making and foster their access to control over resources.

### Expected Outputs in 2005

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	19,125	18,375	37,500
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Number of participants in food for work activities</b>	4,500	3,000	7,500

#### **Sri Lanka CP 10075.0, Activity 3: “Assistance to Settlers in the Uda-Walawe Project”**

*Duration:* Two years and 3 months (through March 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 1,894 tonnes

This activity supports the settlement of food-insecure landless people on land being developed in Uda-Walawe as part of a larger irrigation project. At the end of the project, about 1,650 resettled households (240 of them headed by women) will have received plots of irrigated land to construct their homesteads and develop gardens. While WFP provides family food rations to settling households, the Government and its partners provide each family with a package allowing them to clear the land, build house and latrines, obtain safe drinking water and basic seeds and agricultural equipment for farmland and homestead cultivation.

The objectives are to: (i) enable settler households to build their homes and prepare their newly acquired irrigated lands for cultivation; (ii) increase women's participation and their access to and control over resources and; and (iii) strengthen the community's sense of ownership of the assets created.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,550	1,550	3,100
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	620	620	1,240

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

**Sri Lanka PRRO 10067.1: “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict-Affected Areas”**

*Duration:* Two years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 55,082 tonnes

*Under preparation – subject to approval*

The goal is to improve the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas and develop social cohesion to foster reconciliation and contribute to peace building. The activities aim to rehabilitate assets and infrastructure, enable children to attend school, address nutritional and food gaps and improve self-reliance among the most vulnerable groups in the conflict-affected areas. Targeted beneficiaries will include returnees, people reintegrating into society, host communities and residual IDPs, as well as those who suffered trauma from the conflict. This two-year operation will run in the eight districts of the north and east of Sri Lanka and the conflict-affected divisions of the four adjacent districts. It will assist about 730,000 people and requires 25,811 tonnes of food in 2005.

The immediate objectives of this PRRO are to: (i) improve access to food for conflict-affected people through food-for-work schemes designed to rehabilitate communal and individual assets; (ii) improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, children under five and vulnerable women in the remaining welfare centres; (iii) reduce short-term hunger and improve the diet of schoolchildren and increase attendance and retention in schools; and (iv) improve access to counseling services and skills training by people most affected by the conflict, including former child soldiers, female heads of households, unemployed young people and traumatized children.

Expected Outputs in 2005			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	410,000	320,000	730,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	18,000	2,000	20,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>	18,000	2,000	20,000
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	73,000	162,000	235,000
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	109,500	109,500	219,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,250	2,250	4,500
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	26,180	21,420	47,600

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Timor-Leste

**I. Objectives of WFP assistance**

Considering the poor socio-economic conditions and widespread chronic food insecurity in the country, WFP has decided to shift its approach from a short-term emergency response to a medium term recovery strategy, with a focus on social sectors. Addressing nutrition and health problems and improving educational levels of the population is a priority for the Government in its fight against poverty.

The new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), currently under preparation, will support school feeding and supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and children under five in the seven most food-insecure districts of Timor-Leste. In addition, the PRRO makes a budgetary provision to respond to emergency food needs, while it also comprises technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness and response in the country in a more comprehensive way.

Resources to Raise in 2005						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	1,500	354	150	3,691	5,695	3.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**II. WFP-assisted projects and operations****(a) Development projects and activities**

None

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations****Timor-Leste PRRO 10388.0: "Investing in People's Future"**

*Duration:* Two years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 13,000 tonnes

*Under preparation – subject to approval*

The goal of the PRRO is to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition among vulnerable groups, to universal primary education and to strengthen emergency preparedness and response by the government. The main objectives are:

School feeding:

- Increased net enrolment and improved internal efficiency in primary schools.
- Reduced short-term hunger;
- Improved nutritional status of primary school student;

Supplementary feeding:

- Reduced malnutrition among children under five, pregnant and lactating women;
- Increased health service utilization by pregnant women and children under five;

Disaster preparedness and response:

- Strengthened Government capacity to respond to natural disasters;
- In the event of a natural disaster, provision of emergency short-term assistance to those worst affected.

**Expected Outputs in 2005**

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2005:

**Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2005**

Female	Male	Total
51,200	47,000	98,200

**Pregnant and lactating women and children participating in MCH/supplementary feeding**

Women	Children	Total
4,200	19,200	23,400

**(d) Special operations**

None