

Regional Bureau for Asia

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Cambodia

India

Indonesia

Korea, Democratic Republic of

Laos

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

The Philippines

Sri Lanka

Timor-Leste

Regional Bureau for Asia (ODB)

Expected Operational Trends in 2007

In 2007, WFP will be assisting vulnerable and food-insecure persons in 14 countries in Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

WFP re-established presence in the Philippines in 2006, where an Emergency Operation designed to support the peace building process in southern Mindanao, an area plagued by three decades of conflict between the Government and rebel groups, is gradually being scaled up as WFP pilot tests the activities with its new cooperating partners. The operation, which was launched in July 2006 in the presence of President Arroyo, has faced severe funding shortfalls that have further delayed WFP's ability to fully implement its intended programme.

In June 2006, WFP operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan were transferred from WFP's Regional Bureau for Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (ODC) to the Asia Regional Bureau (ODB). Immense challenges persist in these two countries. The volatile security situation in Afghanistan, with increasing numbers of attacks against security forces, government officials and humanitarian workers, has restricted WFP's ability to be fully operational, especially in the south and south-east of the country. At the same time, Afghanistan faces an imminent food crisis due to the negative effects of drought, straining the country's usual agricultural food deficit, present even in good harvest years. WFP continues to deliver food under highly complex conditions to mountainous areas of Pakistan, which were left devastated by the 8 October 2005 earthquake. Bad weather conditions, including heavy monsoon rains and floods in affected areas, limited access to remote locations, and the subsequent high cost of food delivery due to challenging infrastructure and logistical conditions have continued to pose major threats to the timely availability of food and access to those most in need.

Further to the signing of a Letter of Understanding (LoU) between WFP and the Government in Pyongyang in May 2006, WFP resumed food distribution in the DPRK in June 2006 following a 6-month interval after ending emergency assistance in December 2005. The LoU underlines WFP's commitment to providing food to the most vulnerable - especially women and young children, while at the same time supporting the recovery efforts of the Government. The new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) faces critical funding shortfalls that are further jeopardized by concern over a series of missile tests in early July 2006 which provoked a critical Security Council Resolution and condemnation from the international community, including the Republic of Korea (RoK), a substantial provider of cereals to the North both bilaterally and multilaterally.

After launching one of the most complex regional operations in its history, reaching more than 2 million beneficiaries in five countries spanning the Indian Ocean region, WFP continues to bridge the gap between relief, rehabilitation and longer-term development of tsunami-affected persons in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Both countries, however, continue to face challenges in and outside of the aftermath of the deadly Indian Ocean Tsunami. Natural disasters, including the Yogyakarta earthquake and the West Java tsunami have resulted in the launching of short-term 'immediate response' operations providing fortified food aid within hours of the events, but have also put extra strain on already thinly stretched resources in Indonesia. A dramatic escalation in violence and

targeted attacks on individuals in Sri Lanka has prompted the launch of a Special Operation (SO) aimed at increasing the operational preparedness to respond to the potentially evolving crisis. The project is to serve as a platform for all UN and IASC agencies to facilitate the flow of humanitarian goods to conflict-affected populations.

WFP is continuing to monitor the situation in Timor-Leste further to the civil unrest and ensuing population displacement from the capital, Dili, in April-May 2006. While overall the situation seems to be stabilizing, there is still great potential for a rapid escalation of violence.

Although the situation in Nepal has improved since the pro-democracy and anti-monarch strikes and civil unrest of late-April 2006, transformation that will be required to resolve the decade-old conflict in the country will most likely take much more time to be processed and implemented. In this light, WFP will continue to monitor potential emergency scenarios through preparedness activities. Additionally, a series of adverse weather conditions starting in mid-2006, resulting in a "hunger gap" for some mid-west and far-west districts coupled with the worst flooding in a decade in the Terai region of western Nepal, have prompted new and logistically challenging WFP interventions.

New Initiatives

For fundraising in Asia, ODB has a vision to strengthen the relation with new government donors and build a regional network of high net-worth philanthropists and corporate businesses. Large income growth has been registered over the past 3 years to fund WFP programmes; ninety percent of income is derived from governments themselves, mainly India, an in-kind donor who is also a recipient of WFP food. The Governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam are also amongst WFP's emerging donors in the region. Five multi-year private sector partnerships have been confirmed in the region with a further five that are about to be concluded. Challenges lie ahead, however, as India is presently undergoing a wheat shortage, and Thailand is facing a political stalemate.

In terms of increasing collaboration with sister agencies and providing technical expertise in the region, WFP provided support to a UN Country Team assessment among Lao Hmong who have sought asylum in Petchabun, Thailand. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with UNICEF in India, highlighting three main areas of collaboration: Ending Child Hunger and Under-nutrition, HIV/AIDS and primary education. WFP also reinforced its relationship with the regional office of OXFAM in the area of food security assessment. Using DFID funding, Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) teams throughout the Asia region are standardizing their data structures and analytical methods, and compiling geographic data to support use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for emergency preparedness.

As part of WFP's global effort to respond to three to four corporate emergencies at any given time, ODB is in the process of building regional stand-by partnership (SBP) arrangements, exploring capacities within the region (Singapore, Malaysia, India, China and Japan) as well as augmenting its valuable partnership with RedR Australia. In addition to potential SBPs with NGOs within the region, WFP is also looking to strengthen and formalize cooperation with inter-governmental organizations (ASEAN) and others such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), and the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN). The expansion of a new UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) to be opened in Asia will enable stand-by and other partners to utilize this valuable inter-agency resource.

The highly lethal and highly pathogenic strain of influenza remains endemic among birds in many of the countries where WFP is operating in Asia. For more than a year, WFP, with staff on loan from stand-by partner Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), has advanced on plans to identify and mitigate the potential threat that the deadly strain, known as A/H5N1, poses in Asia, and has made progress on planning in the event of a pandemic. In compliance with guidelines set up by the UN System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC) and the UN Medical Services in countries where WFP operates, strategic plans have been developed to minimize possible exposure and impact to staff and their families, as well as to maintain the most critical operational programmes and to support national response in a worst-case scenario.

Expected Outputs in 2007

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	11,744,139	11,193,299	22,937,438

	Female	Male	Total
Number of refugee beneficiaries	64,208	65,992	130,200
Number of IDP beneficiaries	164,000	156,000	320,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	125	125	250
Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution	1,305,318	1,299,002	2,604,320

	Female	Male	Total
Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	49,128	45,537	94,665

	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	379,289	47,503	426,792
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	499,875	485,583	985,458

	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	2,838,149	3,240,427	6,078,576
Number of children given take-home rations	1,294,693	475,650	1,770,343
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	612,500	42,225	654,725

	Women	Children	Total
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in MCH/Supplementary feeding	884,715	2,437,199	3,321,914

Asia Regional

Asia Bureau SO 10407.0: "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami"

Duration: 30 June 2007

Total project commitment: US\$ 50,906,104

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Regional SO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	0	1.5

The December 2004 tsunami in South East Asia prompted massive response from the international community to deliver humanitarian aid to countries affected by this natural disaster. To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid, WFP established this project to provide a fleet of dedicated aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopters) and the related ground support for use by humanitarian community for emergency air delivery. The project began as a regional operation in January 2005; it has since been scaled back and operates now only in Indonesia.

The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Indonesia has been extended to June 2007. This extension is a welcome relief to the humanitarian community engaged in the recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, as the UNHAS provides the most assured and reliable air links to the islands of Nias and Seumeleu. Additionally, the UNHAS provides the possibility of an emergency medical evacuation, when the need arises.

Afghanistan

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Despite significant progress, Afghanistan is still one of the poorest countries in the world in terms of per capita income and social indicators. Half of its 23.8 million people live below the poverty line and GDP per capita is just US\$300. Life expectancy at birth is 44.5 years for men and 44 for women, and many health indicators remain amongst the worst in the world, including infant mortality of 115 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality of 1,600 per 100,000 live births. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread: 72 percent of children under 5 are iron-deficient. The anaemia rate among children and women is 38 and 25 percent, respectively. There are 400,000 cases of tuberculosis (TB) with an estimated 72,000 new cases annually. About 15,000 TB patients die each year, 83 percent of whom are women.

One third of the school-age population does not attend school and girls' enrolment is only about 30 percent. There is a shortage of adequate facilities and qualified teachers, especially women. Adult literacy rates are 43 percent for men and 14 percent for women. Agriculture is the main source of income for the population and accounts for 73 percent of GDP. War, uncontrolled grazing, illegal logging and prolonged interruption of conservation programmes have severely degraded the natural environment. Recently drought and ongoing military operations in the southern provinces have resulted in an increased displacement of families.

WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10427.0, in line with the priorities of the Government and UNDAF, aims to enhance food security and improve human and productive capital in food-insecure and remote areas, with emphasis on vulnerable women and children. This operation aims to enhance food security and improve the human and productive capital of vulnerable Afghans in highly food insecure and remote areas, assisting almost 6.6 million beneficiaries over three years through a wide range of activities. Capacity building of government counterparts is an important element in all activities.

The food crisis that began in mid-2006 due to drought conditions has adversely affected an estimated 2.5 million people. Within the context of PRRO 10427.0, a budget increase and accompanying resources will enable WFP to cover the food needs of an additional 1.7 million vulnerable people severely affected by the drought. Implementation will be done in close coordination with the Government, using the modalities defined in the PRRO.

Through a Special Operation (SO), WFP is also the custodian of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) since April 2002. UNHAS provides essential passenger and cargo air services to the humanitarian community in Afghanistan and presently serves three international and several domestic destinations on a regular basis.

WFP's assistance in Afghanistan will contribute to WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5 and to MDGs 1 through 7.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	187,488	15,387	15,999	28,461	247,335	160.0
Single Country SO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2
Grand Total	187,488	15,387	15,999	28,461	247,335	164.2

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

None

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Afghanistan PRRO 10427.0 "Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan"

Duration: 1 January 2006 - 31 December 2008

Total project commitment: 519,755 mt

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10427.0 that started in January 2006 reflects the priorities of the Government and UNDAF. It aims to enhance food security and improve human and productive capital in food insecure and remote areas with an emphasis on vulnerable women and children. It will contribute to WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5 and to MDGs 1 through 7.

The PRRO will support each year approximately 3.4 million Afghans in food insecure areas through various activities, including food for work (FFW), food for training (FFT) and food for education (FFE), all in partnership with the Government, non-government partners and communities. Target groups include poor and food insecure households, internally displaced persons (IDPs), tuberculosis patients and their families, victims of natural disasters, school children, teachers and illiterate people. Capacity-building of government counterparts is also an important element. Under the leadership of the Government in all activities, the PRRO will expand joint programmes and joint programming with partner UN agencies.

To mitigate the effects of the extensive drought that have had an impact since the middle of year on the most vulnerable populations, WFP and FAO, in collaboration with, and in support of, the Government of Afghanistan, have developed various strategies to mitigate a potential humanitarian crisis in a large number of communities. In line with the objectives of PRRO 10427.0, a revised budget and increased resources will enable WFP to cover the food needs of additional 1.7 million vulnerable people severely affected by the drought. Implementation will be done in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, using the modalities defined in the PRRO.

Under the relief component, rapid assistance to victims of disasters is provided; to ensure sustained access to food, commodities will be pre-positioned in snowbound and inaccessible areas before the winter.

The recovery component includes FFW activities aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods through creating or rehabilitating household and community assets. Activities are also implemented for environmental protection and reforestation under the Green Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN), a UN joint programme with endorsement from the Presidency, spearheaded by WFP. Vocational training for restoring livelihoods and developing capacity in education and health sectors are addressed under a range of activities: FFE for increased enrolment and improved nutrition, school construction and rehabilitation (also under the Ogata IV initiative), teacher training and mobilization, functional literacy training (including a UN joint programme headed by UNICEF), food security education and school gardens (with FAO), de-worming campaign (jointly with Government, UNICEF and WHO), assistance to tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families (jointly with WHO) and flour fortification for improved public health (with UNICEF).

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	1,565,800	1,868,200	3,434,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	176,400	183,600	360,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	645,000	855,000	1,500,000
Number of children given take-home rations	400,000	256,500	656,500
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	400,000		400,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	63,000	31,000	94,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	26,250	78,750	105,000

d) Special Operations

Afghanistan SO 10514.0 "United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Duration: 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Total project commitment: US\$16,829,331

To date, there are no domestic air service operators in Afghanistan that comply with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) that regulate the safety of international civil aviation. In addition, overland transport infrastructure is in poor condition and security is an increasing concern. Travel by road is generally unsafe due to road conditions and the risk of terrorist attacks or banditry. Furthermore, air travel is far faster than road.

Since 2003, several international airlines have shown interest in operating into Kabul but, with the exception of Pakistan International Airline (PIA) that has operated an often unreliable service

between Kabul and Islamabad with frequent cancellations, none have appeared. The reasons generally cited are that the airport terminal and passenger/baggage security screening is well below acceptable international standards and, based on the reported high incidence of near misses, airspace management is also sub-standard. Furthermore, Kabul airport is in need of major reconstruction, and it remains unclear when this will be completed. Considering the absence of approved air carriers and the insecurity of overland travel, the only safe and reliable form of travel in the country remains the WFP/UNHAS air services.

Apart from WFP/UNHAS being ICAO compliant, it has demonstrated the capacity to respond to the emergency needs of the humanitarian community on numerous occasions including, most recently, the timely evacuation of international humanitarian aid workers from Jalalabad and Herat and of MEDEVAC cases. This raises the confidence level of the international humanitarian aid community to deploy and undertake their tasks in a very difficult and high risk environment.

The shift to a Full Cost Recovery modality in late 2005 was necessary as donor support to the service had diminished considerably, while the services provided by WFP/UNHAS were still highly demanded by the humanitarian community.

The project objectives are to:

- provide a safe, responsive, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian and development community for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan;
- provide the capability for medical and emergency security evacuation when required;
- assist the national authority in conjunction with other international authorities in Search and Rescue (SAR) operations when called upon;
- seek to enhance on-going activities designed to improve interoperability between DPKO aviation and WFP aviation in terms of sharing facilities, equipment, services, commodities and safety measures to reduce operational costs and increase service efficiency.

Bangladesh

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Bangladesh is a promising Asian economy that has made impressive gains in human development indicators in the last decade. It ranks 139th of 177 countries in the 2005 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). As a result of policy changes and investments, poverty in Bangladesh – defined as the percentage of the population below the income poverty line of US\$1 per day – fell from 50 to 36 percent between 1990 and 2003. During the same period, the proportion of undernourished people declined from 35 to 30 percent, with improvements in child and maternal mortality. Nearly 50 percent of children under 5 are underweight. Bangladesh is a low-income, food-deficit country with annual average food grain imports of 2 million mt since 1990–1991. It has the third highest number of hungry people, after India and China; an estimated 28 million ultra-poor people survive on less than 1,805 kcal per day and risk losing life and livelihood to recurrent natural disasters. This is compounded by increasing disparity in income distribution and high prevalence of malnutrition among women and children.

According to the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, the main elements in the fight against poverty in Bangladesh include improving food security, tackling malnutrition, reducing disparities in income and education, reducing gender disparities and improving protection against shocks. On the basis of these priorities, the goal of WFP's activities in Bangladesh is to support the Government of Bangladesh in achieving MDGs 1, 2, 3 and 8. The activities are in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5.

Available resources will be used in areas of highest need based on a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) geographical targeting analysis, which was undertaken, applying a variant of the small area estimation technique.

In addition to the Country Programme, WFP also provides assistance under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to over 24,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar living in two camps.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	81,300	0	0	12,800	94,100	33.0
Single Country PRRO	3,079	173	317	587	4,156	2.0
Grand Total	84,379	173	317	13,387	98,256	35.0

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Bangladesh CP 10410.0 "Country Programme – Bangladesh"

The WFP Executive Board endorsed the draft Country Programme (CP) Bangladesh 10410.0 in the June 2006 session with regular development resources of 245,600 mt at a cost of US\$101.6 million for four years from January 2007. In addition, the Board authorizes WFP to mobilise additional contributions from other sources to the level of US\$207.6 million for four years to address the needs of 5.4 million beneficiaries.

The CP will provide assistance to beneficiaries in rural areas having very limited access to food and consuming less than 1,805 kcal/person/day, the so called "ultra-poor".

The following major outcomes are expected:

- improved food consumption and enhanced livelihoods;
- enhanced resilience to disaster in areas with numerous recurrent shocks;
- improved nutrition of women, children and adolescents;
- increased pre-primary and primary school enrolment and attendance, reduced drop-out and enhanced learning at primary schools; and
- enhanced capacity of the Government and partners to manage food-based programmes.

These will support WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 through 5.

Within the annual provision of development resources of 94,100 mt of cereals, a total of 1,990,000 beneficiaries will be assisted.

Of the 94,100 mt of food commodities planned for 2007, 50,000 mt will be provided through a Government of Bangladesh contribution subject to the availability of US\$4 million twinning funds. The balance of the commodity requirements would be funded by regular development contributions. Component 5: Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Food Assistance and Hunger Reduction Programmes, on the other hand, will be implemented within the budget provision of the DFID/WFP Partnership Agreement.

It is expected that a total of 4,343,000 beneficiaries can be reached as and when additional commitments of 201,200 mt become available from other sources.

Bangladesh CP 10410.0, Component 1: "Enhance Food Consumption and Livelihoods of Ultra-Poor Women – Vulnerable Group Development Plus"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 184,600 mt

Vulnerable group development (VGD) is an integrated approach of food combined with training. Aiming to assist ultra-poor women trapped in the vicious cycle of hunger, this activity uses food rations to enable them to participate in government and NGO-supported development activities.

VGD aims to reach ultra-poor rural women with complimentary inputs that will improve their nutrition and enhance their livelihoods and self-reliance over a 24 month cycle. Strict selection criteria will be established to ensure the inclusion of women from ultra-poor households, while the this process will be closely monitored.

Selected women will be organized into groups. Training in marketable skills/production will be imparted to these groups to expand their income earning opportunities. Training will also include homestead gardening to increase access to nutritious food. The development service packages will be designed and implemented by NGOs.

Within the annual provision of development resources of 72,800 mt, a total of 1.1 million beneficiaries will be assisted. It is expected that a total of 3.4 million beneficiaries can be reached as and when additional commitments of 182,200 mt become available from other sources.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	543,900	566,100	1,110,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	543,900	566,100	1,110,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	222,000		222,000

Bangladesh CP 10410.0, Component 2: "Enhance the Nutrition and Health of Vulnerable Children, Mothers and Adolescents - Community Nutrition"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 8,000 mt

This component aims to address nutrition in a holistic way that ensures sustainable effects among nutritionally vulnerable young children (6-24 months), pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

Community nutrition (CN) will support nutritionally vulnerable members of the households targeted under vulnerable group development (VGD).

In line with National Nutrition Programme, the CN part of this component will provide training, food supplementation, micronutrient supplements and services to adolescents. Partnership with donors and government programmes will be established to ensure the necessary technical and financial support for sub-programme activities, for example micronutrient supplements, deworming, and health and sanitation programmes. CN activities will phase out and be transferred when the Government's Health, Nutrition and Population Service Programme services are fully in place.

Within the annual provision of development resources of 2,000 mt of blended food, a total of 30,000 beneficiaries will be assisted. It is expected that a total of 83,000 beneficiaries can be reached as and when additional commitments of 4,000 mt become available from other sources.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	23,000	7,000	30,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	9,000	18,750	27,750
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	14,000		14,000

Bangladesh CP 10410.0, Component 3: "Enhance Learning and Nutrition of School-Aged Children - Food for Education"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 51,050 mt

Food for education (FFE) will provide a food supplement to school children to increase enrolment and attendance, reduce drop-out and enhance learning while improving micronutrient intake. Fortified biscuits will be provided daily to children attending government and NGO managed primary schools in targeted areas.

School feeding will target regions with low enrolment and attendance, as well as high food insecurity. Parents and community participation in school management committees will promote local ownership of the activities.

FFE is in line with Government's commitment to achieve the MDG of universal primary education by 2015. The 2005 UNDAF supports this by committing to the principle that all children "including those of the ultra-poor" have access to formal and non-formal education.

WFP and UNICEF are working on an early childhood education pilot in Chittagong Hill Tracts to reach children aged 3 to 6. Support centres will provide communities with health and education services, including pre-school classes, local planning for water and sanitation, parenting education, support for immunization days and vitamin A distribution. WFP will provide fortified biscuits for preschool children. A de-worming component will be included in collaboration with WHO, in line with school feeding essential package guidelines.

WFP's assistance will phase out when the gender parity of district primary schools' net enrolment exceeds 85 percent and government programmes are in place. WFP will provide technical assistance for the Government to develop and implement a national school feeding programme.

Within the annual provision of development resources of 10,800 mt of fortified biscuits, a total of 600,000 beneficiaries will be assisted.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	306,000	294,000	600,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	306,000	294,000	600,000

Bangladesh CP 10410.0, Component 4: "Enhance Community Resiliency to Disasters – Enhance Resilience"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 20,000 mt

Enhancing resilience (ER) focuses on enhancement of resilience among vulnerable households and communities requiring specific risk-reduction activities.

ER is in line with the Government's drawn up strategy for 2004-2008 for disaster management, including elements of early warning, networking, public-private relief responses and investment in preparedness. UNDAF defines a role for WFP in these areas. In addition, WFP's Strategic Objective 2 places a premium on mitigating negative effects in advance of natural disasters in the context of development policy so that relief can be timelier and focused where development investments are made in advance.

This component will focus on: food for training (FFT) to develop skills in preparedness, planning and survival during crisis and marketable post-disaster skills. Food for assets (FFA) will reinforce raised homesteads, flood and cyclone shelters, raised emergency livestock paddocks, enhanced drains, protected drinking water sources and rural road construction and maintenance. Preparedness among local institutions will be promoted, including pre-positioning of relief items, capacity building of Union Parishad officials and establishing a financial mechanism for rapid disbursement of additional donor funds for any Emergency Operation (EMOP) activities.

WFP's collaboration with government and development partners will shift disaster management from conventional response and relief practices to a more comprehensive risk-reduction approach.

The components will vary according to local condition, taking seasonality of hazards into account, with special attention to gender dimensions of vulnerability.

Within the annual provision of resources of 8,500 mt of wheat, a total of of 250,000 beneficiaries will be assisted.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	122,500	127,500	250,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	122,500	127,500	250,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	40,000		40,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	40,000	10,000	50,000

Bangladesh CP 10410.0, Component 5: "Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Food-Assistance and Hunger Reduction Programmes"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

In line with Food Aid and Development (FAAD) policy and the Strategic Plan (2006-2009), WFP will work with the Government and partners to promote dialogue on hunger and food insecurity, advocate for strategies to address hunger and malnutrition, bring together practitioners to influence policy and programme development, and provide technical assistance to enhance food-supported interventions. These activities will complement existing capacity-building made possible through partnership with the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID).

Capacity-building interventions will be linked to WFP projects and independent interventions. The goal will be to strengthen the efficiency, transparency and impact of partners working on hunger and poverty reduction. WFP will train partners in problem analysis using VAM, in monitoring, reporting and Result Based Management (RBM).

Through policy and technical dialogue on food security, WFP will highlight issues of hunger and malnutrition and gather best practices to influence policy discussions. Focus areas will include food fortification, import tariff policy for micro-nutrient pre-mix, negotiations related to nutrition, health and food security and sector-wide approach (SWAP).

Knowledge Management will focus on research that informs policy making, including communication of operational lessons learnt and interpretation of professional and scientific thinking on issues relating to hunger and poverty.

Capacity-building activities will be implemented within the budget provision of the DFID/WFP Partnership Agreement.

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Bangladesh PRRO 10045.3 "Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar"

Duration: 1 January 2006 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 10,500 mt

Efforts at finding durable solutions for the Rohingya refugees have so far been met with little success. In 2003, renewed efforts by UNHCR resulted in the Government of Myanmar agreeing to accept the return of those willing to repatriate. This led to a peak in repatriation in mid-2003 but subsequently slowed to a trickle due to the unwillingness of refugees to repatriate.

Against this backdrop, there is clearly a need to continue international humanitarian support to the refugees, as neither the host government, local communities nor NGOs have the means to substitute the inputs now provided by WFP. According to its mandate and global memorandum of understanding (MoU) with UNHCR, WFP is responsible for mobilizing food commodities for general, selective and other feeding programmes. UNHCR is responsible for the mobilization of complementary food and non-food items.

The objectives are to:

- safeguard the nutritional status and food security of the refugee population through general and supplementary food distribution;
- improve self-reliance through education and skills training; and
- improve acceptance of the refugees by the host population through community FFW activities.

The project includes general food distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding, school feeding and food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT). FFW activities include rehabilitation of rural roads and community institutions. FFT activities target the most vulnerable women to be trained in tailoring, embroidery and soap making.

General food distribution covers 22,000 refugees. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding covers 800 pregnant and lactating women and 500 children. A total of 6,000 school children receive a 50 g school snack of fortified biscuits. FFW activities include 3,000 participants, both refugees and host population and FFT activities reach 300 refugee women.

Complementary food needs will be met by UNHCR's expanded kitchen gardening and poultry-rearing activities, as recommended by the 2004 Joint Assessment Mission.

The operation is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 4.

*Projected 2007 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations
Bangladesh*

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	12,470	12,030	24,500
Number of refugee beneficiaries	11,220	10,780	22,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	11,220	10,780	22,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	800	500	1,300
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	3,000	3,000	6,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	300		300
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	1,250	1,750	3,000

d) Special Operations

None

Bhutan

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Bhutan is a land-locked, mountainous, low-income, food-deficit country with almost 79 percent of its population living in rural areas dependent on agriculture, livestock and forestry for subsistence. According to the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) 2005 current GDP per capita is US\$797. With the national poverty line established at US\$16.30 a month (i.e. less than US\$0.60 per day), an estimated 31.7 percent of the country's population falls below the poverty line, with a higher percentage in the eastern region (48 percent). Poverty is also largely a rural phenomenon, with less than five percent of the urban population being poor, compared to nearly 40 percent of the rural population. The people below the national poverty line are considered to be vulnerable to food insecurity throughout the year, with a higher percentage seasonally - mainly during the May-to-July period before the harvest. The Bhutan Living Standard Survey, which was conducted in 2003 by the National Statistical Bureau (NSB), estimated that 48.3 percent of those surveyed households (mostly in rural areas) do not meet the recommended daily caloric requirement (2,124 kcal per person per day). It is in these rural areas where WFP's impact is strongest. Many of the remote rural communities in Bhutan remain disconnected from urban centres where people can access vital infrastructural services such as hospitals and markets. WFP supports creation of community assets to improve access through FFW.

The difficult terrain and climate, limited communications, and highly scattered settlements also impede access to schools. Hence, there are considerable gaps between the enrolment rates in the rural and the urban areas. WFP's school feeding programme strives to minimize this gap.

WFP's assistance in Bhutan is in line with MDGs 1 and 2 and supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	2,054	105	181	614	2,954	1.6
Grand Total	2,054	105	181	614	2,954	1.6

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Bhutan CP 10133.0 "Country Programme – Bhutan"

WFP assistance in Bhutan has two principal goals. The first is to provide momentum to the national drive to get more Bhutanese children inside the classroom and to boost retention and attendance. The second is to help to enhance the agricultural livelihood and living conditions in remote communities, through a rural access initiative.

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

The CP supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 and MDGs 1 and 2.

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

Duration: 1 July 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 24,208 mt

In line with WFP's Strategic Priority 4 (supporting access to education and reducing gender disparity in access to education and skills training), the objective of this project is to increase the enrolment percentage of children, especially girls from poor, food insecure, remote households. The outcomes of the project are:

- increased enrolment of boys and girls in assisted schools;
- reduced gender disparity between boys and girls in assisted schools;
- improved attendance of boys and girls, especially in remote areas;
- improved capacity of boys and girls to concentrate and learn in assisted schools.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	19,143	23,082	42,225
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	19,143	23,082	42,225

Bhutan CP 10133.0, Activity 3: "Improving Rural Households' Access to Social and Agricultural Services"

Duration: 1 July 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 1,679 mt

In line with WFP's Strategic Priority 2 (protecting livelihoods in crisis situations and enhancing resilience to shocks), the objective of this project is to reduce the number of food insecure households in rural Bhutan. The outcome of the project is improved access to services (e.g. markets, extension, health and education services) through the construction and upgrading of power tiller and mule tracks.

It is anticipated that 7992 people will receive assistance in 2007, of whom approximately 50 percent are female. About 11 percent of households surveyed in 2003 declared they were hungry for two or three months per year. It is in these rural areas where WFP's impact is strongest.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	3,814	4,178	7,992
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	966	1,284	2,250

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

d) Special Operations

None

Cambodia

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Notwithstanding recent socio-economic progress, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in South East Asia, with 35 percent of its population living below the poverty line. The country is ranked 130th out of 177 in the 2005 UNDP Human Development Index. Economic growth remains narrowly based and has not led to widespread reduction in poverty. The per capita GDP was US\$320 in 2004.

Malnutrition in Cambodia is a silent emergency, with 37.2 percent of children under 5 showing signs of stunting and 35.6 percent being under weight (Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2005). Micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron, vitamin A, and iodine, are high among children under 5, and pregnant and lactating mothers. Despite recent progress, Cambodia has the highest adult HIV/AIDS prevalence in the region at 1.9 percent (2003). The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) per 100,000 persons was 540.

Thirty years of conflict, high population growth, low agricultural productivity, the relatively high prevalence of TB and HIV/AIDS, poor access to health services and education and vulnerability to natural disasters, all contribute to continued poverty. As a result a growing number of families face food insecurity. In rural areas, many children go to school hungry thus reducing their ability to concentrate at school.

Since 2004, the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit provided the basis for a shift in assistance from countrywide coverage to geographically targeted interventions in some 335 food-insecure communities, thus paving the way for more development-oriented activities.

The overall goal of WFP's assistance is to improve the food security among the hungry poor, and at the same time to support community efforts to improve their livelihoods. The combined needs for relief, recovery and development assistance are addressed by the extension of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In addition to a limited amount of resources allocated to free relief food distributions, school feeding, food-for-training and food-for-work schemes, and support to TB and HIV/AIDS beneficiaries, have been implemented to increase the resilience of the poor and vulnerable. These activities are carried out in conjunction with a small-scale development project, support to maternal and child health, which addresses the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under 5.

The above mentioned activities contribute to achieving MDGs 1 through 7 and WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country DEV	837	126	0	3,210	4,173	2.5
Single Country PRRO	31,187	874	1,347	1,850	35,258	19.5
Grand Total	32,024	1,000	1,347	5,060	39,431	22.0

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Cambodia DEV 10170.1 "Support to Maternal and Child Health"

Duration: 1 June 2005 - 30 November 2006 (to be extended until December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 9,197 mt

Micronutrient deficiencies, especially of iron, vitamin A, and iodine, are exceptionally high among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Lack of food and dietary diversification, aggravated by factors such as low levels of education (particularly of women and girls), poor awareness of good health and nutrition practices, inadequate childcare and inappropriate weaning practices, are the main causes of malnutrition.

The objective of the proposed expansion is to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years of age (children under 6 months are supported indirectly through the support to their lactating mothers). This is achieved by providing a food ration which includes fortified food to improve the beneficiaries' diet, to promote the participation of pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education, and to encourage the use of health care and community development services. Food will also be used to compensate volunteers who participate in growth monitoring, provide health and nutrition education, and assist with food management and distribution.

The project contributes to meeting MDGs 4 and 5, and is in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 3.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	35,755	24,108	59,863
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	11,647	46,672	58,319
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	772	772	1,544

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Cambodia PRRO 10305.0 "Assisting People in Crisis"

Duration: 1 July 2004 - 30 June 2007 (to be extended until December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 85,000 mt

The goal of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is to improve the food security of people in crisis through food aid interventions targeted to the hungry poor. The objectives are to:

- decrease class repetition and increase enrolment retention rates, and to reduce short-term hunger, particularly among girls, in basic education;
- achieve higher rates of functional literacy, particularly of vulnerable women and adolescent girls in disadvantaged food insecure communes;
- provide food supplements to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and TB patients to enable their participation in care and treatment; and
- reduce vulnerability towards natural disasters, promote sustainable livelihoods, and restore or develop community assets.

The PRRO contributes to achieving MDGs 1 through 6 and WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5. Food aid supports school children to enrol and attend school, particularly girls, providing a hot breakfast and take-home rations. In the area of disaster mitigation, food aid is provided through food-for-work schemes to food-insecure households to enable their participation in community asset creation. In addition, food aid is provided through food for training to enable households to acquire skills in the area of appropriate agricultural techniques for disaster-prone households, as well as literacy and life skills training.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	668,966	627,541	1,296,507
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	156,000	144,000	300,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	46,678	43,087	89,765
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	289,319	326,253	615,572
Number of children given take-home rations	19,500	6,500	26,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	19,500	6,825	26,325
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	4,948	1,237	6,185
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	14,560	13,440	28,000

d) Special Operations

None

India

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

India is listed as a country with 'medium human development' and ranks 127 in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). It continues to lag behind on important human development indicators for nutrition, health and education. While India has a relatively strong policy, programme and resource environment with a unique set of large nation-wide food assistance programmes, their effectiveness in reaching the most vulnerable sections of the population in the most food insecure areas remains a challenge.

Even with a big boost to education in India, the net enrolment and attendance rates seem to stagnate at 88 and 77 percent respectively. In spite of several anti-poverty programmes, around 35 percent of the Indian population earns less than US\$1 a day. Nation-wide, more than 221 million people remain hungry and chronically food insecure (FAO, 2005); and 40 million people are exposed to recurring natural disasters.

The prevalence of underweight children in the country is 47 percent, which accounts for 39 percent of the world's undernourished children. Every third Indian child is born underweight and accounts for 40 per cent of low birth weight births in the developing world. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread; more than half the women and children are anaemic. Even more disturbing is the prevalence of anaemia among adolescent girls, peaking at 80 percent. An estimated 5-7 percent (7 to 9 million) of preschool children suffers from vitamin A deficiency, which causes at least 60,000 children to go blind each year. Around 167 million Indians are at risk of iodine deficiency disease.

The overall goals of WFP in India are to support the country's efforts to eliminate hunger and food insecurity, and to reduce vulnerability among the targeted hungry poor. WFP also plays an advocacy role for the government's objective of a "hunger-free India".

WFP in India focus on assisting the national Government to establish and manage large-scale food assistance programmes. Some examples include:

- empowering and building the capacities of adolescent girls in the national mother and child health (MCH) programme;
- establishing model resource centres for nutrition and health communication;
- increasing the capacity of the national Government to provide fortified food in all food assistance programmes;
- assisting the State Governments to procure cost-effective micronutrient fortified blended food;
- strengthening and institutionalizing nutrition interventions and introducing food based programmes to existing HIV/AIDS programmes; and
- creating a replicable model for strengthening human development through improved social service delivery.

WFP's assistance in India supports WFP's Strategic Objective 5 and is in alignment with MDGs 1 through 5.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	107,133	0	566	0	107,699	25.7
Grand Total	107,133	0	566	0	107,699	25.7

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

India CP 10107.0 "Country Programme – India"

The India Country Programme (CP) 2003 - 2007 was approved by the Executive Board of WFP in October 2001. The CP has two concurrent goals: first to play a catalytic role in the country's efforts to reduce vulnerability and eliminate hunger and food insecurity among the targeted hungry poor, second, to promote and demonstrate models that provide immediate and longer-term food security in the most food insecure districts. The main objectives of the CP are:

- improving the nutritional status of children and women with focus on increased coverage of malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and children up to 6 years of age, with special attention to children under 3 by providing nutritious and fortified food supplements;
- investing in human development, with special emphasis on girls through a mid-morning snack of micronutrient-fortified food; and
- improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets by supporting a range of asset-creation and disaster-mitigation measures through food for work (FFW).

WFP also implements a number of supplementary activities, including:

- HIV/AIDS technical assistance and capacity building in Tamil Nadu;
- nutritional interventions for people with HIV/AIDS in Bihar;
- fortification of Indiamix and salt, in partnership with the Micronutrient Initiative and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA);
- food for Human Development (FFHD), which focuses on promoting human and social capital; and
- empowerment of adolescents for health promotion and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The CP supports WFP's Strategic Objective 5 and MDGs 1 through 5.

India CP 10107.0, Activity 1: "Support Improved Nutritional Status of Children and Other Vulnerable People at Critical Times of their Lives"

Duration: 1 April 2003 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 190,959 mt

The objective of Activity 1 is to develop an improved model for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) that enhances the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and promotes the development of young children

The activity focuses on increased coverage of malnourished pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and on children up to 6 years of age, with special attention paid to children under 3 years of age, through the ICDS by providing nutritious and fortified food supplements through Indiamix.

Indiamix, a micronutrient fortified mix of wheat and soya, is well established as a convenient and acceptable means of fast-tracking energy, protein and micronutrients. A single ration of 80 g provides about 23 percent of calories, 58 percent of protein, 78 percent of iron and 73 percent of the vitamin A needed daily by young children. A double ration is provided to pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and severely malnourished children.

The activity aims at increased coverage, improved targeting and participation by beneficiaries, increased community participation, improved management, improved knowledge, attitudes and practices related to health and nutrition and improved nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1 supports WFP's Strategic Objective 3.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	487,968	377,568	865,536
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	120,985	727,267	848,252
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	17,284		17,284

India CP 10107.0, Activity 2: "Support Access to Primary Education and Reduce Gender Disparity in Access to Education"

Duration: 1 April 2003 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 175,320 mt

The objectives of the activity are:

- increased enrolment, attendance and retention of primary school children, particularly girls;
- improved attentiveness and educational outcomes; and
- improved management and community participation of school feeding activities.

The provision of a mid-morning snack of micronutrient-fortified biscuits addresses the short-term hunger of young school children.

This activity also strengthens the Government's national Mid-Day Meal Scheme. WFP assistance complements the scheme by providing a nutritious mid-morning snack of biscuits to primary schoolchildren in tribal schools. Food subsidies seek to promote regular attendance and also enhance learning and concentration capacity.

A ration of 75 g/beneficiary per day provides 300 kcal and 8-10 g of protein. Biscuits are locally produced using wheat, soya and sugar and fortified with essential micronutrients. Children are provided mid-morning snacks for 200 days per year.

Activity 2 supports WFP's Strategic Objective 4.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	323,640	350,720	674,360
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	323,640	350,720	674,360

India CP 10107.0, Activity 3: "Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis Situations and Enhance Resilience to shocks"

Duration: 1 April 2003 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 162,457 mt

The main objectives of the activity are to:

- improve household food security and mitigate the effects of disaster on the most disadvantaged people, through preservation and creation of assets and by building capacities for managing resources;
- develop and demonstrate implementation mechanisms, processes and models that lead to strengthened household food security.

Food-for-work (FFW) activities enable the beneficiaries, mainly in tribal communities, to create and preserve assets that enhance income-earning opportunities, boost agricultural production and improve their livelihood base. These assets also help to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to build the capacities of participants to manage resources.

The project targets the most food insecure households. Each household receives a minimum of 70 days of ration (2,500 g of cereals and 200 g pulses per person per day) per year, depending upon the physical activities undertaken in the area. The ration is given to those workers who voluntarily contribute a small portion of their daily wage (in return for food commodities) to a common development fund, to be utilized for various rural developmental activities in selected villages. In three states, the project is jointly implemented with IFAD.

This programme focuses on improving the food security of marginalized and landless vulnerable people through a range of asset-creation and disaster-mitigation activities.

This activity supports WFP's Strategic Objective 2.

Expected outputs in 2007

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	299,329	320,858	620,187

	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	59,866	64,172	124,038

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

d) Special Operations

None

Indonesia

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Indonesia is an archipelago of 13,676 islands situated along the equator. The country has a total population of more than 222 million people with a diversity of religions and ethnic groups. Indonesia developed consistently through the mid-1990s, and this prompted WFP's phase-out in 1996. But in the late 1990s, the country experienced a dramatic deterioration of its social, economic and political base in less than two years, as a result of El Nino-induced drought and a severe financial crisis. Although the country is gradually recovering from the shocks of the late-1990s, Indonesia is still a low-income food-deficit country ranking 110 out of 173 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index 2005 (it was ranked 96 in the year 1998). Poverty rates are still above pre-crisis levels. In general, household food security has gradually improved. But undernutrition in the country still remains high; underweight is 28 percent and stunting is more than 40 percent. Infant malnutrition is largely related to maternal anaemia, which affects 63.5 percent of pregnant women. Malnutrition and poverty continue to impede access to education and limit children's learning capacity; 29 percent of poor urban families have at least one child of primary-school age not attending school. Micronutrient deficiencies also exacerbate the risk of diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), and the number of TB cases in Indonesia is the third-highest in the world.

The main goal of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10069.1 is to contribute towards the achievement of the MDGs in Indonesia, specifically Indonesia's nutrition strategy, with an integration of tsunami affected population under the former emergency operations in Aceh and Nias.

WFP's activities in Indonesia are in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5 and MDGs 1 through 8.

Project Type	Resources to Raise in 2007					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	(mt)					
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	61,648	499	0	13,774	75,921	53.6
Single Country SO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.9
Grand Total	61,648	499	0	13,774	75,921	64.5

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: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 316,821 mt

The goal of the PRRO is to contribute to the nutritional rehabilitation of vulnerable groups and to the recovery of livelihoods of people affected by conflict and those affected by the tsunami in Aceh and Nias.

The specific objectives of WFP assistance under the PRRO 10069.1 are as follows:

- prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of disaster-affected population, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by the tsunami, including children under 5, school-age children, pregnant and lactating women;
- promote the rehabilitation and community infrastructure through food-for-work (FFW)/food-for-training (FFT) activities, thus improving food security and livelihood of the targeted population;
- improve the livelihoods of TB-affected households by ensuring that they receive a monthly family ration of 10 kg of rice as enabler for the treatment and 5 kg of fortified noodle for nutritional intake during the required period of treatment;
- with daily consumption of 50 g of micronutrient enriched biscuits at classroom, together with nutrition education, under the school feeding programme intends to improve the learning capacity and nutrition status among primary school children;
- under the mother-child nutrition (MCN) programme improve the nutritional and health status of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM) in vulnerable areas. Children receive monthly rations (1.5 kg) of vitamin enriched biscuits and PWLM receive a monthly ration (5 kg) of fortified noodles. Nutrition and health education is provided by local health workers trained by WFP. The programme contributes to revitalize the community health posts (posyandu) which is in line with the Government health strategy;
- build the national and local authorities' capacity by joint projects including food insecurity atlas, nutrition mapping, and food and nutrition surveillance, etc.

This PRRO supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 5 and MDGs 1 through 8.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	1,024,300	874,200	1,898,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	150,000	480,000	630,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	420,000	420,000	840,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,800	1,800	5,600
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	32,350	32,350	64,700

d) Special Operations

Indonesia SO 10498.0 "WFP Shipping Services to Support the Temporary Shelter Plan of Action by the UN Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias"

Duration: 22 October 2005 - 22 October 2006 (to be extended until 30 June 2007 - subject to approval).

Total project commitment: US\$116,464,884 (budget expected to be reduced to US\$ 40,000,000 - subject to approval)

At the request of the Indonesian Government's Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and Nias and UNORC, WFP was asked to provide an integrated sea freight service to alleviate the logistical constraints that were causing bottlenecks and delays in delivery of relief, recovery and reconstruction materials. As the appointed UN lead on logistics and the provider of last resort as per the ad hoc Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) principals meeting, "Strengthening Humanitarian Response", WFP responded by establishing the WFP Shipping Service in October 2005. Through the Special Operation (SO) 10498.0, WFP is responsible to accept the risks of the project and also assumes the legal, financial and compliance liability that is inherent in the operation.

This SO was established to provide sea transport of materials to tsunami-damaged communities in the less accessible regions of Sumatra, Nias and Simeulue, Indonesia. Since December 2005, the SO has contributed significantly to the livelihoods of vulnerable communities along the Aceh coast by transporting both temporary and permanent housing-construction materials thereby allowing many people who were in tents or other less-than-satisfactory living accommodation to begin to re-establish a semblance of normal family life, rebuild homes, resume income-generating livelihoods and regain dignity.

It is envisaged that the SO will continue at least until 30 June 2007, funding permitting. The extension in time will allow the operation to identify commercial entities to assume this service upon WFP's exit.

Indonesia Regional SO 10407.0 "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami"

Please refer to Regional SO 10407.0: "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami" in the Regional Bureau for Asia section for details.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is still suffering from food shortages resulting from an unfavourable agricultural situation, general economic decline, environmental problems and natural disasters. Overall food security has improved steadily since the famine in the 1990s, but the country still depends on external aid to meet the needs of its population of 23 million. With only 18 percent of land available for agriculture and limited inputs such as fertilizers, quality seeds, fuel and energy, agricultural production in the DPRK is severely constrained. The capacity to import on commercial terms is limited so the country falls short of meeting its minimum needs year after year.

The people most affected by the food shortages, mainly urban residents in areas of low industrial activity, are those who rely on the Government's public distribution system as their main source of staple cereals. Following years of reduced rations, the system was revived in October 2005 to supply rations of 500 g per person per day. Results are uneven, however, according to WFP's monitoring of implementation of the new policy: various constraints have led to marked variations in rations distributed, reflecting regional differences between areas with cereal surpluses and areas with cereal deficits and between easily accessible and remote regions.

Despite improvements in nutritional status, malnutrition rates remain high by WHO standards. The national nutritional assessment conducted in October 2004 by the Government, UNICEF and WFP revealed that 37 percent of children under 6 were stunted, 23 percent were underweight and 7 percent were wasted. One third of mothers with small children were malnourished and anaemic. Lack of diversity in the diet, which is deficient in protein, fats, minerals and vitamins, suggests a continued need for interventions designed to provide micronutrient-fortified foods for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as women and children.

WFP's activities in the DPRK support WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 5.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	(US\$ million)
Single Country PRRO	33,605	1,657	22,384	9,247	66,893	47.8
Grand Total	33,605	1,657	22,384	9,247	66,893	47.8

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

None

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

DPRK PRRO 10488.0: "Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in the DPR Korea"

Duration: 1 June 2006 - 31 May 2008

Total project commitment: 150,000 mt

Approximately 90 percent of the beneficiaries in the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) are women and children. When scaling down the operation from the 2005 Emergency Operation (EMOP) of 500,000 mt to the current PRRO, it was decided to focus on the most vulnerable. The 2004 UNICEF/WFP/Government nutrition survey indicates that while nutritional levels of children have improved since the 2002 survey, rates of stunting (37 percent) and underweight (23 percent) are still high by WHO criteria. Also, there was no apparent improvement in the nutritional status of mothers between 2002 and 2004, with almost 1 in 3 women with young children remaining malnourished and anaemic. Lack of diversity in the diet, which is deficient in protein, fats, minerals and vitamins, suggests a continued need for interventions designed to provide micronutrient-fortified foods for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as women and children.

The goal of this PRRO is to provide transitional assistance in support of the Government's strategy for recovery and long-term food security. The specific objectives are to:

- support the Government's efforts to promote the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, including children and pregnant and lactating women, through mother and child health (MCH) programmes, school feeding (SF) and local food production (LFP) (WFP's Strategic Objective 3);
- support the Government's efforts towards long-term food security through sustainable livelihoods and community-based initiatives along with asset creation through food for community development (WFP's Strategic Objective 2); and
- support the Government's long-term strategy for food security by building capacities for LFP and enabling regions to establish and manage food-assistance and hunger-reduction programmes through LFP (WFP's Strategic Objective 5).

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	1,047,145	830,087	1,877,232
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	217,059	831,034	1,048,093
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	212,069	212,069	424,138
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	50,000	50,000	100,000

d) Special Operations

None

Laos

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP has been providing assistance in response to flood and droughts in Laos since 1975. Initially WFP operated from a small emergency office and in 2000 WFP opened a country office and expanded its activities beyond relief assistance to include livelihood development, improved access to education and capacity building for the Government to help address the causes of food insecurity in the country.

WFP operations in Laos aim to strengthen the immediate and longer-term food security of poor households through asset creation via food-for-work activities, and to improve access to primary education, especially for girls.

Operations in Laos are in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 and MDG1 as they address acute short-term food needs and provide poor people with productive assets to increase their food production or income in the longer term. Additionally, both projects help to build the capacity of the Government to mitigate disasters.

Project Type	Resources to Raise in 2007					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	(mt)					
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country DEV	5,290	0	0	1,357	6,647	4.5
Single Country PRRO	3,804	0	0	0	3,804	2.3
Grand Total	9,094	0	0	1,357	10,451	6.8

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Laos DEV 10078.1 "Primary Education for Girls and Boys in Remote Areas in Laos"

Duration: 6 November 2005 - 31 May 2010

Total project commitment: 28,779 mt

The school feeding project targets primary schools in the three northernmost provinces in Laos. It is designed to improve access to primary education for children, particularly girls, living in food-insecure areas with high gender imbalances in enrolment. The expected outcomes are to:

- have more children enrolled in primary school;
- reduce the gender gap;
- improve children's capacity to concentrate and learn; and
- improve children's attendance at primary school.

This project is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 4. Through close partnerships with UNICEF, AusAID, the World Bank and WHO, it also contributes to WFP's Strategic Objective 1.

This project is the second school feeding phase, continuing from an initial three-year project which ended in May 2005. At the Government's request, a further expansion from 12 to all 19 districts in the three northernmost provinces took place in 2006. All districts have been targeted based on low enrolment rates, high gender imbalance and high food insecurity. An additional selection criteria was the presence of education and health partners to provide complementary support. In November and December 2005, the first food supplies under the new phase were distributed to the same schools and districts that had been previously assisted. The scheduled project expansion to cover additional seven districts had to be postponed to 2006 due to the long project approval process by the Government. The first food delivery to the new districts took place in October 2006. In 2007, the project will continue to expand to new schools within the seven new districts.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	178,350	178,350	356,700
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	43,000	51,000	94,000
Number of children given take-home rations	43,000	11,000	54,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	43,000	9,400	52,400

Laos DEV 10306.0 "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households in Transition"

Duration: 1 August 2004 - 31 July 2007

Total project commitment: 11,000 mt

In Laos, approximately 80 percent of the population relies on subsistence agriculture. The population in food-insecure areas, estimated at 1.5 million, represents diverse ethnic groups, including Hmong, Akha and Kamu people.

The long-term objective of the project is to improve the livelihood basis and hence the food security of vulnerable households in transition from traditional to new agricultural practices, or adjusting to participation in markets.

The immediate objectives/outcomes are:

- improved immediate food security of households in selected villages through participation in food-assisted activities;
- improved longer term food security of households by protecting, expanding and diversifying livelihood bases and food security strategies;
- diversified range of food-assisted activities to contribute to sustainable, long-term household food security;
- increased capacity and ownership of village communities and government institutions in the management and implementation of food-assisted development programmes.

The project supports WFP's Strategic Objective 2 by providing beneficiaries with assets to increase food production, income or knowledge base through food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) activities, and WFP's Strategic Objective 5 by providing opportunities for government staff

to participate in management of food assistance programmes. The project's beneficiaries live in districts identified by WFP as vulnerable to food insecurity (using VAM). Partners wishing to work in other areas must demonstrate household food shortage amongst the targeted community of at least three months. Within each district, the project aims to work with the poorest 30 percent of villages and households. Many project participants live in remote areas far from roads, or have recently moved to new areas.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	49,421	53,539	102,960
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	611	296	907
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	13,728	20,592	34,320

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

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

Duration: 1 April 2004 - 31 March 2007

Total project commitment: 10,000 mt

The project addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. The immediate outcomes are:

- households' longer term food security is improved by the rehabilitation of productive assets damaged by consecutive floods;
- households' vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters is reduced through the creation of new assets contributing to disaster mitigation;
- vulnerable and chronically food-insecure households improve the utilization of their resources for better access to food;
- local and national disaster response structures are strengthened and better utilized.

The project aims at strengthening the immediate and longer-term food security of poor households through relief distributions and food-for-work (FFW) activities. It supports households that have been suffering from serious droughts and floods as well as chronically food-insecure upland farmers. The project is being implemented in the southern and north-eastern parts of Laos through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Aside from the immediate impact of food provided to vulnerable households, the assets created through FFW also have a positive impact on villagers' longer term food security. Typical FFW activities are paddy land expansion, and the construction of feeder roads and fish ponds. The current project will end March 2007 and will be replaced by a new PRRO starting in April 2007.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	53,922	51,855	105,777
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	18,310	18,310	36,620
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,200	1,200	2,400
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	33,378	33,378	66,756

d) Special Operations

None

Myanmar

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Myanmar is classified as a least developed country with a GDP of US\$300 per annum. The country has been subject to selective economic sanctions, which have been intensified since July 2003. A large segment of the population faces difficult socio-economic conditions with an increasing number living in acute poverty. Almost one-quarter of all infants are born underweight and one out of every three children under 5 is malnourished. The border areas, which have suffered from decades of armed conflict, lack income-generating opportunities and access to education and other social services.

WFP's activities in Myanmar began in 1994 when emergency food relief was provided to 236,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic minority returning from Bangladesh to North Rakhine State in western Myanmar. In 2004, WFP operations were expanded to include food insecure ex-poppy farmers in Shan State, eastern Myanmar to sustain their food security during the transition period to alternative livelihoods through food for work (FFW), food for training (FFT) and food for education (FFE). In 2005, food assistance commenced to cover the chronically vulnerable families in Magway Division, the country's central dry zone, where the harsh environment and weak infrastructure forces many families to migrate. In mid 2006, WFP provided food support to the drought-affected families in Chin state through a small scale FFW scheme. Moreover, WFP has recently launched a pilot mother and child nutrition programme in response to the findings of WFP nutrition survey which indicated high chronic malnutrition in WFP project areas.

Currently, WFP is preparing a country-wide Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which will consolidate the Emergency Operation (EMOP) in Shan State and the PRRO in Northern Rakhine State and Magway Division. WFP's interventions aim to sustain household food security by covering the food gap of the most vulnerable food-insecure families; build upon community assets for future livelihoods; prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status among women and children; and improve enrolment and attendance of children in primary schools.

WFP assistance contributes to MDGs 1 through 6 and WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

	Resources to Raise in 2007					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	(mt)					
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	34,420	564	696	506	36,186	16.8
Grand Total	34,420	564	696	506	36,186	16.8

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

None

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Myanmar PRRO 10066.3: "Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Myanmar"

Project dates: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 114,315 mt

This PRRO will merge an EMOP in Shan State and a PRRO in Northern Rakhine State and Magway Division, both of which will end on 31 December 2006. WFP targets the most vulnerable, food-insecure and deprived groups in areas which are subject to restrictions, such as, Northern Rakhine State and Shan State, and the marginalized resource-poor areas of Magway Division, Chin and Kachin States. While food insecurity is a year-round concern, it becomes particularly acute during the pre-harvest season from July to October, when employment opportunities are few and reduced rice availability pushes its prices beyond the reach of the poor. The chronic food gap in these target areas is further aggravated by weak infrastructure, harsh climate, inadequate farming inputs, lack of land tenure and, more significantly, market restrictions on the trading of rice.

Targeted beneficiaries include returnees in Northern Rakhine State, female-headed households, ex-opioid farmers, landless families with little access to food, malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS patients whose families are food insecure. In 2007, WFP plans to support 1,249,560 beneficiaries, of whom 52 percent will be women.

The main objectives of this PRRO are to:

- increase ability to meet food needs within targeted households in crisis situations or vulnerable to shocks;
- prevent deterioration and improve nutritional status of target populations with an emphasis on pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 years of age;
- improve quality of life of beneficiaries targeted in TB programs;
- increase school children's enrolment and improve attendance in WFP-assisted primary schools.

The PRRO supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

These objectives are met through the implementation of FFW schemes aimed at improving village infrastructure, food for education (FFE) for enhancing human resource development, food for training (FFT) for skills and knowledge development, vulnerable group feeding (VGF) in 'lean' periods and to support chronically-ill persons, and a community mother and child nutrition (MCN) programme to support malnourished children under 3 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	649,771	599,789	1,249,560
Number of returnee beneficiaries	125	125	250
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	60,000	37,500	97,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	3,900	15,600	19,500
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	1,250	1,250	2,500
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	116,650	116,650	233,300
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	7,080	4,720	11,800
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	21,800	21,800	43,600

d) Special Operations

Myanmar Regional SO 10407.0 "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami"

Please refer to Regional SO 10407.0: "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami" in the Regional Bureau for Asia section for details.

Nepal

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. Most families survive as subsistence farmers, with more than 50 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 a day. Women and children are particularly affected - Nepal has one of the highest maternal mortality rates (MMR) in the world and 47 percent of its children are malnourished. Known for its beautiful high mountains, these same mountains result in serious challenges for food security in remote areas. For over forty years, WFP has worked to improve food security for the most disadvantaged, particularly women and children in highly food-insecure areas.

The Country Programme (CP) addresses these challenges through a four-pronged approach that includes infrastructure and food security activities and emergency interventions. Food rations are provided to villagers who participate in work and training programmes where they gain skills needed to build infrastructure that will link them to markets. Women and children are provided nutritional support through monthly take-home rations. Hundreds of thousands of school-aged children are supported through school-based food distribution programmes, aimed at encouraging parents to send their children, and particularly their daughters, to school.

Despite a growing Maoist insurgency across Nepal since 1996, and the challenges this has caused for implementation of programmes, WFP has maintained a deep field presence, continued to deliver assistance to vulnerable population groups and adapted its operational modalities to the volatile context. New activities added to the CP provide for more flexible and responsive assistance to conflict-affected areas.

In addition to the CP, for the last five years WFP Nepal has supported 108,200 Bhutanese refugees with general food rations and targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

In June 2006, WFP launched the first-ever EMOP in Nepal in response to several consecutive crop failures (50-100 percent) resulting in severe food insecurity in Mid- and Far-Western Nepal. The aim of this operation was to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of approximately 225,000 beneficiaries from vulnerable households across 10 districts. As of September 2006, the operation was extended until December 2006. In addition, WFP Nepal provided emergency food aid to 80,000 flood victims in August 2006. Flood damage was the worst reported in 10 years.

WFP's assistance is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Project Type	Resources to Raise in 2007					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	(mt)					
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	9,737	2,109	0	13,171	25,017	15.4
Single Country EMOP	13,920	0	0	1,228	15,148	25.5
Single Country PRRO	16,092	1,016	2,414	2,617	22,139	12.0
Grand Total	39,749	3,125	2,414	17,016	62,304	52.9

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Nepal CP 10093.0 "Country Programme – Nepal"

The Nepal CP aims to bring sustainable improvements in food security for the most disadvantaged, particularly women and children in the western hill and mountain regions - areas of high food insecurity. The CP includes four activities: Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW), food for education (FFE), mother and child health (MCH) and Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI).

Through RCIW, food rations are provided to villagers who participate in training and work programmes to build community infrastructure which will improve access to markets. MCH is aimed at enabling young children and pregnant and lactating women to meet their nutritional and health needs. Through FFE and GFEI, WFP provides meals and take-home rations to students as an incentive for parents to send their children, especially girls, to school.

The CP supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 1: "Rural Community Infrastructure Works"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 65,500 mt

The goal of this activity is to foster the development of community infrastructure and to help poor rural communities gain and preserve productive assets through food-for-work (FFW) activities. These activities are designed to teach community members the skills necessary to protect their assets long term. In 2005, rural community infrastructure works (RCIW) were expanded to include protecting livelihoods in crisis (PLIC). PLIC consists of flexible small scale projects to be implemented in food insecure and conflict affected districts through non-governmental organizations in 19 districts.

Annually, around 47,000 participants are 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, saving credit schemes and skill development activities. The PLIC sub-activity plans to target 185,000 additional beneficiaries in conflict-affected districts in order to better respond to the current situation (i.e. a slow-onset deterioration of the development/operational space).

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	276,500	276,500	553,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	3,500	1,500	5,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	42,220	51,580	93,800

Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 2: "Food for Education"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 33,143 mt

This activity provides children in grades 1-5 with a mid-day snack and de-worming medication to improve the students' health and ability to learn. To encourage parents to send their daughters to school, a monthly take-home ration of 2 litres of vegetable oil is available for the families of girls attending school more than 80 percent of the schooldays.

The average number of participants in this activity is 325,000 per annum. This figure includes 260,000 school children from public schools in grade 1-5, and 65,000 girls and their mothers. Both boys and girls benefit from the daily provision of 110 g of fortified blended food provided as a mid-day snack, and also from twice-yearly de-worming medication, both of which will help improve their general health, nutritional status and learning capacity. The mid-day snack and take-home ration reduce opportunity costs of basic education for very poor families. The activity is implemented in 16 food-deficit districts with high educational needs. Immediate objectives are to:

- improve student attendance;
- reduce afternoon absenteeism;
- enhance the attention span and learning capacity of students by relieving short-term hunger;
- heighten gender awareness;
- reduce intestinal parasitic infection in school children in order to improve their overall nutritional status.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	176,800	148,200	325,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	111,800	148,200	260,000
Number of children given take-home rations	65,000		65,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	65,000		65,000

Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 3: "Mother and Child Health Care"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 Dec 2007

Total project commitment: 14,168 mt

This activity provides food rations to young children and pregnant and lactating women who participate in pre- and postnatal care and growth monitoring for children. The goal is to reduce underweight and malnourished young children, reduce iron-deficiency anaemia among mothers and their children and foster long term health and nutrition practices.

Under mother and child health (MCH), a yearly average of 64,000 young children and pregnant 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.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	40,300	23,700	64,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	16,600	47,400	64,000

Nepal CP 10093.0, Activity 4: "Global Food for Education Initiative"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 Dec 2007

Total project commitment: 28,358 mt

This activity supplements food for education (FFE) (Activity 2 of the CP) and was set-up to support the Global Food for Education initiative (GFEI). The average number of participants in this activity is 305,000 per annum, which includes 220,000 school children from public schools (grades 1-8) and 85,000 girls and their mothers. The girls receive 2 litres of vegetable oil per month as an incentive for regular attendance. As under Activity 2, both boys and girls benefit from the daily provision of 110 g of fortified blended food provided as a mid-day snack, and also from regular de-worming medication. 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 reduce opportunity costs of basic education for very poor families. This activity is implemented in five food-deficit districts with high educational needs.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	200,000	105,000	305,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	115,000	105,000	220,000
Number of children given take-home rations	85,000		85,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals	85,000		85,000

b) Emergency Operations

Nepal EMOP 10523.0: "Food Assistance to Drought Affected Populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal"

Duration: 15 June 2006 - 31 Dec 2006 (to be extended until 30 June 2007 – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 3,784 mt (18,932 mt with anticipated budget revision)

WFP launched the first-ever EMOP in Nepal in June 2006 in response to several consecutive crop failures (of between 50-100 percent) resulting in severe food-insecurity in parts of Mid- and Far-Western Nepal. The aim of the programme has been to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of food-insecure, drought-affected communities in ten districts. Under the 2006 operation, WFP planned to provide 3,784 mt of food commodities to 225,000 beneficiaries from vulnerable households. Operation costs are higher than normal as much of the food assistance must be delivered via helicopter due to the remoteness of the communities.

Concurrently, in response to the worst flooding and landslides in a decade, WFP initiated an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) to provide the resources to feed over 80,000 flood-affected victims for one month in four crop producing districts in Mid- and Far-Western Nepal.

Based upon crops destroyed by extensive flooding during the monsoon, and the anticipated continuation of crop failures due to drought, it is anticipated that the EMOP will be expanded to address food security issues for a longer period of time and for more beneficiaries than first estimated. Projections for 2007 include an estimated caseload of 202,000 beneficiaries for a period of six months, comprising beneficiaries from the current drought as well as beneficiaries due to flood-related crop loss in up to 13 districts.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	101,100	100,900	202,000

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Nepal PRRO 10058.5: "Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2008

Total project commitment: 44,282 mt

The principal role of this food aid intervention is to help 108,200 Bhutanese refugees in camps to meet nutritional requirements through general rations and targeted supplementary feeding programmes. The main objectives are to:

- ensure regular access to basic food rations for registered refugees;
- contribute to improving the nutrition and health of the most vulnerable refugees through a targeted supplementary feeding programme; and
- strengthen the coping mechanisms and enhanced skills among refugees in the camps and the local host population in the surrounding communities.

*Projected 2007 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations
Nepal*

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.

WFP and UNHCR work closely with the Government of Nepal through the Refugee Coordination Unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Coordination meetings are regularly held between the UN agencies, as well as monthly inter-agency meetings with other implementing partners, in order to review the programme implementation and management issues.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	52,302	54,498	106,800
Number of refugee beneficiaries	52,302	54,498	106,800
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	52,302	54,498	106,800
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	2,600	300	2,900

d) Special Operations

None

Pakistan

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Pakistan is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC). About 84.7 percent of its population of 141.5 million people have an income of less than US\$2 per day, while the average Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.541. There are disparities between urban and rural population and within the various provinces, in terms of accessing health, education facilities, and the quality of life differs greatly. Punjab has the highest provincial HDI of 0.657 while Balochistan and North Western Frontier Province have HDI lower than 0.486. WFP is operational in the districts where the poorest communities reside and are characterized by low HDI index, the low access and consumption of food, low literacy rates, poor health indicators, and high levels of malnutrition and stunting.

Pakistan has faced major natural calamities during 2005, including an earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale that struck the northern parts of the country on 8 October. The earthquake resulted in seismic aftershocks, massive land slides that disrupted the lives of 2.8 million people who were left homeless without shelter, assets and livelihoods. During 2006, heavy monsoon rains caused flooding in the earthquake affected provinces, parts of Sindh and Punjab resulting in further displacement of over 2 million people. The ongoing conflict in Balochistan province has resulted in the migration of over 80,000 people.

Through the two interventions, Country Programme (CP) 10269.0 (2005-2009) and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10504.0 "Post Earthquake Relief and recovery operation-South Asia", WFP focuses on food-insecure communities and vulnerable groups including women and children. The operations aim to improve the nutrition and health status of women and children, support access to education and reduce gender disparity, and enhance livelihoods of the food insecure. WFP is planning to develop an emergency intervention in order to assist the populations who have been affected by the conflict in Balochistan.

WFP assistance is in line and contributes to MDGs 1 through 7 and WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 through 5.

Project Type	Resources to Raise in 2007					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	(mt)					
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	4,515	12,570	0	0	17,085	12.6
Single Country PRRO	19,149	2,256	2,980	5,411	29,796	18.5
Single Country SO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4
Grand Total	23,664	14,826	2,980	5,411	46,881	37.5

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Pakistan CP 10269.0 "Country Programme – Pakistan"

CP 10269.0 (2005-2009) helps to improve the access to food in ways that enable women and girls to take advantage of development opportunities and will address gender disparity in education, health and access to productive assets.

The expected outcomes are:

- retention of girls in schools;
- increased enrolment rates for girls;
- increased attendance of women at rural health facilities; and
- increased organizational and self-development capacities of the various women's groups, achieved through creation and preservation of assets.

All activities are designed to complement one another to ensure maximum benefits to 3.2 million beneficiaries in 34 of the country's most food insecure districts.

Specific food-for-work (FFW)/food-for-training (FFT) activities consist of the creation of community/family water storage facilities, family latrines, fuel-efficient earthen stoves, fuel wood plantations, and small infrastructure development to improve access to education and health facilities and trainings in various income generation activities.

Pakistan CP 10269.0, Activity 1: "Assistance to Girls' Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 65,000 mt

Objectives of this activity are to promote primary education for girls in food-insecure areas and increase girls' literacy rate overall, through an increase in enrolment, attendance and retention at selected girls' primary schools.

During the nine-month school year, the girls receive one 4-litre tin of oil every month, provided they attend school for a minimum of 20 days during the month. This activity has been expanded to 3,003 schools in 30 districts, and is now the core activity of WFP's development programme in Pakistan. During the CP period, 560,000 girls are to benefit in the targeted districts.

The Government of Pakistan contributes to the cost of transportation of oil from port to the schools as well as with staff for the supervision and monitoring.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	1,306,956	1,360,302	2,667,258
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given take-home rations	444,543		444,543

Pakistan CP 10269.0, Activity 2: "Promoting Safe Motherhood"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 12,520 mt

"Promoting safe motherhood" activity aims to improve the health of women with the specific objective of increasing access to reproductive health services for pregnant and nursing mothers at rural health centres in food insecure districts.

These women obtain reproductive health care services and health education on nutrition, the use of trained birth attendants, breastfeeding, family planning and weaning practices. The activity also promotes specific vaccinations and beneficial practices for women and infants.

Pregnant and nursing mothers attending the health centres receive a 4 litre tin of oil at 411 health centres.

The Government of Pakistan is contributing to the costs of transportation of edible oil from port to health centres and staff for programme implementation.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	162,000		162,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	162,000		162,000

Pakistan CP 10269.0, Activity 3: "Creating Assets for Rural Women"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 30,000 mt

The overall objective of this activity is to improve the living standards of rural women and make it possible for poor families especially women to gain and preserve assets such as physical infrastructure, training, skills enhancement and income generating activities.

These assets have resulted in better conditions through improved access to schools and clinics, easy access to fuel wood and fodder and the availability of safe drinking water as well as primary

hygienic conditions. Formation of women organizations is essential for the implementation of this activity. The Government and the NGOs are the main cooperating partners for this activity. WFP food is distributed through a food stamp system to the participating beneficiaries.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	180,000	180,000	360,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	8,400	3,600	12,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	33,600	14,400	48,000

b) Emergency Operations

None

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

Pakistan PRRO 10504.0: "Post Earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation in Pakistan"

Duration: 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2008

Total project commitment: 113,648 mt

The South Asia earthquake of 8 October 2005 devastated the lives of 2.8 million people in Pakistan. Thousands were injured and disabled; survivors lost their assets and livelihoods and were left traumatized and homeless. The impact on health and education was devastating: 18,000 school children and 853 teachers lost their lives; 574 health facilities and 4,844 schools were destroyed. There was significant destabilization of land and environmental damage. Between 50 percent and 100 percent of irrigation structures and community water systems in the affected areas were damaged or buried; natural springs dried up as a result of seismic shifts.

Before the disaster, Pakistan was already classified a low-income, food-deficit country. The PRRO, which is a continuation of EMOP 10491.0 (October 2005 - April 2006) is a short-term operation to effect a shift from relief to recovery. The goal of the PRRO is to increase access to food and improve human and productive assets for earthquake affected populations in highly food insecure and remote areas. It will focus on vulnerable women, children, orphans and elderly and disabled people in communities whose access to food and basic services are impeded.

The objectives of this PRRO are to:

- protect livelihoods in crisis by meeting the temporary food needs of the homeless and returnees and by providing them with marketable skills, tools and equipment (WFP's Strategic Objectives 2);
- improve the nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people by increasing the availability of locally produced and fortified wheat flour (WFP's Strategic Objective 3);

- support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education by increasing and/or maintaining primary school attendance, retaining girls in middle schools and addressing short-term hunger to improve learning (WFP's Strategic Objective 4); and
- strengthen the capacities of districts and communities to manage food assistance and hunger-reduction programmes through joint training, planning, assessment and implementation, and through transfer of facilities (WFP's Strategic Objective 5).

WFP is also providing tools and equipment for road construction, development of nurseries, rehabilitation of irrigation channels and for making building blocks and is organizing training for participants in food-for-training (FFT) and food-for-work (FFW) activities.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	327,001	340,346	667,347
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	70,711	172,636	243,347
Number of children given take-home rations	36,000		36,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	31,751	32,915	64,666

d) Special Operations

Pakistan SO 10494.0: "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Pakistan Earthquake"

Duration: 12 October 2005 - 30 April 2007

Total project commitment: 100,092,800 US\$

In support of humanitarian operations in the post-earthquake Pakistan the aviation special operation for Pakistan aims to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community to facilitate assessments and relief activities. Badly damaged infrastructure after the earthquake was hampering distribution of humanitarian assistance by surface mode. Snow further compounded the problem and large stocks were to be repositioned in the region to ensure aid in the affected areas. The use of helicopters in large numbers was the sole remaining option for reaching affected population in this particularly difficult terrain to provide shelter, food and medicines and to evacuate wounded persons. The humanitarian community has asked WFP-UNHAS to remain in country until 30 April 2007 to continue this operation mainly to circumvent the problem of limited road access due to a risk of land slides and the winter weather conditions.

WFP/UNHAS mobilized fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters to access all isolated areas. This operation ensures that a safe, reliable and efficient transport service for passengers and relief cargo is made available to all UN Agencies and NGOs. The special operation is being managed by UNHAS in Islamabad with oversight from Aviation Unit in HQ.

The key objectives of this air special operation are to:

- provide a safe and reliable passenger service on behalf of the humanitarian community where access by surface transport is impossible; and
- provide air transport capacity for the fast delivery of urgently required assistance such as medicines, food and support equipment.

The need for a coordinated air operation to help the humanitarian community assisting the affected population has been identified by Government, UN agencies and NGOs.

The Philippines

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP has returned to the Philippines after closing operations and phasing out and phasing out in 1996. At the request of the Government and following various assessments in late 2004 and mid-2005, WFP planned an Emergency Operation (EMOP) to cover the most affected people in the conflict affected communities in Mindanao.

The EMOP aims to support the peace process through assistance to conflict-affected areas in Mindanao where poverty, nutrition and basic education indicators are far below the national average.

The objectives of WFP Philippines activities are in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 4.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country EMOP	12,768	378	431	4,009	17,586	10.6
Grand Total	12,768	378	431	4,009	17,586	10.6

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

None

b) Emergency Operations

Philippines EMOP 10489.0: "Assistance to the Conflict Affected Mindanao"

Duration: 1 July 2006 - 30 June 2007 (to be extended until 31 December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 31,711 mt

Together with its partners, WFP will implement this EMOP in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. The EMOP activities support WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 through 4.

The EMOP is being carried out in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and cooperating partners in eight conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, assisting 1.6 million people for a period of six months (January-June 2007). The activities include food for education (FFE), including support to primary schools and day care centres, mother child nutrition (MCN), food for work (FFW) to repair conflict-damaged infrastructure, food for training (FFT) to build livelihood skills and food support for tuberculosis treatment. Following the peace expected agreement, food will also be used to assist demobilized soldiers reintegrate into civilian life.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	836,500	803,500	1,640,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	47,000	36,000	83,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	26,000	26,000	52,000
Number of children given take-home rations	85,000	85,000	170,000
of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals		26,000	26,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	5,250	1,750	7,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	42,600	28,400	71,000

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

d) Special Operations

None

Sri Lanka

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

WFP assistance to Sri Lanka started 38 years ago and the Country Programme (CP) still addresses the long-term, chronic poverty in the centre and south of the island. In 2002 WFP's expanded its operations to target returnees and host communities in the former conflict areas through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Following the tsunami assistance in 2005, the PRRO now integrates both conflict and tsunami programmes while maintaining the shift from relief to recovery.

Sri Lanka is a low-income food-deficit country where 25 percent of the population live in poverty. Chronic malnutrition rates are high nationwide with 29 percent underweight, 14 percent wasting and 14 percent stunting. The worst poverty and food insecurity exist in the former conflict zones of the north and east, where malnutrition rates in some zones reach 37 percent. Some 45 percent of Sri Lanka's cereal requirements are met through imports, though the country is pursuing a policy of self-sufficiency in rice.

WFP programmes have responded to the increased conflict in 2006 with the provision of food to populations affected or displaced by the hostilities. A Special Operation (SO) is now being put in place to augment the logistics capacity to respond to these increasing needs, particularly as access to many parts of the country is restricted with the consequent impact on WFP projects.

The assistance is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4 and MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	3,474	0	352	2,546	6,372	2.3
Single Country PRRO	28,722	752	3,522	12,436	45,432	22.0
Single Country SO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2
Grand Total	32,196	752	3,874	14,982	51,804	24.5

II. WFP-Assisted Projects and Operations

a) Development Projects and Activities

Sri Lanka CP 10075.0 "Country Programme – Sri Lanka"

The Sri Lanka CP 10075.0 focuses on the creation of human and physical assets and improving nutritional status for poor and food-insecure families. Livelihood opportunities are improved through creation/rehabilitation of assets such as minor irrigation systems, rural roads and watershed improvement through reforestation. Nutrition is improved through the provision of corn-soy-blend

and health and nutrition counselling in order to reduce the percentage of low birth-weight babies and cases of underweight children less than 3 years of age.

The CP is the latest instalment of a long-term programme for WFP in Sri Lanka to address chronic food insecurity in the central and southern parts of the island. Implemented through the Ministry of Health and the Department of Agrarian Development respectively, the programme aims to address malnutrition and build infrastructure to improve food security for vulnerable communities. A third element to the programme, assisting families resettling on reclaimed, irrigated land as part of the national development scheme, closed in 2005.

The CP is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 and 3.

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

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2006 (to be extended until 31 December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 13,370 mt

The principal activity involves the provision of corn-soy blend (CSB) to pregnant and lactating women and children less than 36 months of age in food-insecure areas. Complementary activities include the delivery of effective nutrition education to women, and the mobilization of communities to better understand and manage community maternal and child care interventions in health and nutrition. At least 83,500 pregnant and lactating women and children below 36 months of age will receive the supplement in 2007.

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 objectives are to:

- increase the nutrient intake of young children and pregnant and lactating women to appropriate levels;
- improve the knowledge and practices of women regarding their nutrition and health; and
- empower community-based organizations to assume mother and child nutrition (MCN) related responsibilities.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	58,450	25,050	83,500
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	33,400	50,100	83,500

Sri Lanka CP 10075.0, Activity 2: "Assistance to Strengthen Livelihoods among Poor Farming Households"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2006 (to be extended until December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 16,945 mt

The overall goal of this activity is to strengthen livelihood opportunities and achieve sustainable improvements in food security among poor farming households. Food-for-work (FFW) interventions aim to improve the livelihood of farmer/worker families through the provision and expansion of income-generating opportunities from agriculture in targeted food-insecure areas. The specific objectives are to:

- improve agricultural practices leading to an overall increase in agricultural production levels on a sustainable basis;
- strengthen the communities' sense of ownership of assets that are created;
- strengthen women's participation in decision-making and foster their access to control over resources.

Within this activity, WFP provides assistance to both male and female farmers and their families so that they can 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 beneficiaries, of whom 60 percent are women and their family members, will receive food assistance in 2007. Family rations of rice, pulses, oil and sugar are provided to participants under this programme.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	19,125	18,375	37,500
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	4,500	3,000	7,500

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: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 103,025 mt

This PRRO aims to improve the livelihood opportunities in areas vulnerable to food insecurity through food-for-work activities. The operation also aims to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable segments of society, such as pregnant and lactating women and children below the age of 5. The PRRO contributes to the improved access to education through the provision of

school meals, and enhances the capacities of youth (including child soldiers) and female-headed households through vocational skills training.

The specific objectives of this PRRO are to:

- improve access to food for conflict and disaster-affected people through food for work (FFW) schemes designed to rehabilitate community and individual assets;
- improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, children under five years of age, and vulnerable women in the remaining welfare centres;
- reduce short term hunger and improve the diet of school children and increase attendance and retention in schools;
- improve access to counselling 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;
- assist populations displaced or severely affected by new man-made or natural disasters.

Targeted beneficiaries will include internally displaced people, affected populations and returnees integrating into host communities to foster reconciliation and contribute to peace-building, as well as those affected by the tsunami and in the process of regaining their livelihood.

Using community-based activities, the programme will:

- extend participatory approaches to identify the needs of affected people, particularly women;
- focus on improving the livelihoods of those most vulnerable to food insecurity, paying special attention to vulnerable groups such as women, widows, children, and participants in psycho-social programmes;
- build capacity among government implementing counterparts through training and during programme implementation;
- mobilize additional resources locally;
- build partnerships and expand joint programming to obtain complementary inputs for recovery activities.

Activities that will be supported through the PRRO are mother and child nutrition, school feeding, FFW and food for training (FFT) (including psycho-social counselling) as well as direct food assistance to populations affected by the recent resumption in the conflict. Blended food will be provided to the participants of mother and child nutrition (MCN) programme; on-site meals to school children; and cereals, pulses, oil and sugar to participants in FFW/FFT and direct food distribution programmes.

The PRRO is in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4 and MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	449,096	435,704	884,800
Number of IDP beneficiaries	104,000	96,000	200,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	104,000	96,000	200,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	100,000	150,000	250,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	200,000	200,000	400,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	6,400	1,600	8,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	33,000	27,000	60,000

d) Special Operations

Sri Lanka Regional SO 10407.0 "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami"

Please refer to Regional SO 10407.0: "WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami" in the Regional Bureau for Asia section for details.

Sri Lanka SO 10539.0: "Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity"

Duration: 1 September 2006 - 31 January 2007

Total project commitment: US\$2,639,729

This project will enhance WFP's emergency preparedness to better respond during escalating political and security conflicts in Sri Lanka. The Special Operation (SO) covers increased storage and transport capacity, pre-positioning of food and non-food items, improved security standards in line with UN Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) and the expansion of existing or formation of new implementing partnerships. As part of WFP's commitment to lead a UN inter-agency logistics cluster, WFP is chairing inter-agency coordination meetings to identify key logistics gaps. The SO captures many of the requirements of humanitarian agencies for augmented transport and warehousing capacity by strengthening the existing logistics network capacity.

In particular, WFP will rent additional property in Vavuniya and Hambara districts (Hubs), for logistics hubs, and will rent property in Wannu region, for logistics sites. The rented property - storage facilities or vacant land suitable for erecting mobile storage units - will be used to store food and non-food commodities. Logistics hubs will serve as key points of cargo loading, convoy start as well as administration and liaison with the military. The hubs will be staffed with international logistics officer, liaising with the military and government agents for food release, checkpoint clearances, convoy management, etc. The logistics sites will be managed by WFP and its

cooperating partners, and will function as main reception points, prior to cargo dispatch to final distribution points (FDPs).

In addition, WFP will procure and manage 20 additional trucks, fuel and water tanks, warehouse and ICT equipment and vehicles to support cooperating partners' monitoring activities. The SO will also support training of cooperating partners, assessment missions and commodity tracking requirements.

Timor-Leste

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Timor-Leste is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Food insecurity is widespread due to low crop yields, lack of income, frequent natural disasters and underdeveloped markets. Almost one-third of the population regularly experiences food shortages and the nutrition situation is alarming. Survey data from 2003 indicates that more than 30 percent of women suffer from chronic energy deficiency and 47 percent of children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. Education is also a significant challenge, with poverty, malnutrition and the inaccessibility of schools greatly hindering the learning capacity of most children.

WFP undertook two emergency operations in Timor-Leste in 1999 and 2003 following the conflict over the struggle for independence and two successive years of drought, respectively. In January 2005, WFP established a regular Country Office in recognition of the need for a medium-longer term recovery programme. The current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) began in November 2005 and consists of three main activities: maternal and child health (MCH), school feeding (SF) and emergency preparedness and response. The overall goal is to contribute to universal primary education, the reduction of malnutrition among vulnerable groups, and to strengthened emergency preparedness and response by the Government.

Through its safety net activities, WFP is helping Timor-Leste realize MDGs 1 through 5 and supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Since end-April 2006, however, Timor-Leste has experienced major political and social unrest, triggered by the dismissal of a third of its army by the incumbent Government. Days of rioting and heavy fighting between armed groups followed in Dili and some 167,000 people were displaced as a result, seeking refuge in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in the city and with host families outside the capital. WFP mounted an immediate response to the unrest, including advancing food stocks from regular WFP programming and strategic reserves to meet immediate needs. A flash appeal was approved in June 2006. Needs of the IDPs will continue into 2007.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)					Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	6,612	1,070	2,475	2,800	12,957	9.2
Grand Total	6,612	1,070	2,475	2,800	12,957	9.2

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: 30 November 2005 - 30 November 2007

Total project commitment: 26,851 mt

The current PRRO consist of three main activities: maternal and child health (MCH), school feeding (SF) and emergency preparedness and response. These address WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4. Under the MCH activity, monthly take home rations of corn soy blend (CSB), oil and sugar are provided to malnourished children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Health Posts (HPs) in six districts. The expected outcomes include the reduction of malnutrition among children under the age of 5, and increased health service utilization by pregnant and lactating women, where apart from receiving pre- and post-natal care, they will receive other services including immunization, Vitamin A supplements, de-worming and growth monitoring for themselves and their children.

Under the SF Activity, primary school students in rural schools in seven districts across Timor-Leste are provided mid-morning meals. The expected outcomes include an increased attendance rate and capacity to concentrate and learn in WFP-assisted schools and an improvement in the dietary intake of primary school students.

The emergency preparedness and response component includes contingency planning whereby emergency stocks of food items are located in strategic warehouses to facilitate rapid response to disaster-prone areas of the country. The expected outcomes include strengthened government capacities for adequate and timely emergency response and the provision of short term emergency food assistance to people worst affected by natural and other disasters.

WFP has been providing general food distribution to approximately 167,100 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of the political and social unrest in April-May 2006. The number of IDPs to be assisted in 2007 will be 120,000. WFP is supporting the Government's distribution of rice with a complementary food basket and is providing a complete food basket to areas not covered by government rice distributions.

The PRRO is in line with MDGs 1 through 5.

Expected outputs in 2007

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	142,129	129,805	271,934
Number of IDP beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	120,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	60,000	60,000	120,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	12,324	32,676	45,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	53,467	53,467	106,934

d) Special Operations

None